



DX.X Reports from dissemination and feed-back workshops with presentation of Volante results from WP1 and WP2, and response from local, regional, and national stakeholders

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VISIONS OF LAND USE TRANSITIONS IN EUROPE

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Summary

This report constitutes an overview of the dissemination and feed-back workshops in the case study countries: Netherlands, Romania, Austria, Greece and Denmark. The workshops are developed based on the reporting of findings from WP1 and WP2 to national, regional and local stakeholders and representatives from the interviewed farmers and members of rural communities. Various approaches to the workshop have been taken in each of the countries, but all together the workshops provide information on how stakeholders and landowners respond to 1) the land use changes and drivers of these changes recorded in the WP1 case studies, and 2) the relevant policies and their implementation analysed in WP2. Altogether this provides valuable information for internal use on evaluation of the WP1 and WP2 studies in module P (processes). More importantly, it may serve as inputs for the roadmap for future landscape development in the EU, which is one of the final outputs of the Volante-Project. In the response across the case studies, the respondents relate to both landscape changes, drivers of these changes and future policy in terms of improvement of regulation and local implementation of subsidies. These are all very important inputs if future policy and regulation is intended to meet the requirements and wishes of the stakeholders, actors and target group of the policies, and eventually assure broadly based policies, or at least serve as basis of policy decisions on whether to comply with respondents wishes and preferences or not in building a roadmap for future developments in the EU.

Overall, the dissemination process has been successful. Various dissemination strategies have been chosen per case study country; however the strategies, contents of the workshops and outcomes in terms of responses to the WP1 and WP2 results have been reported. The reporting of WP1 and WP2 results was the only mandatory task in the dissemination phase. The results have been categorized within the following categories:

- 1) The Identified drivers and structures with influence on future development,
- 2) Critical implementation structures and policy characteristics,
- 3) Scheme results and
- 4) Proposals for scheme improvements.

This way of displaying data has provided an overview of various aspects that could be taken into consideration concerning AES improvement, and may serve as valuable inputs once a future roadmap for landscapes in the EU will be proposed. The content of the categories however contains many diverging viewpoints, this is however natural since the amplitude in selection of case studies reflects various landscapes and activity levels in the EU. The results from all case studies should however be covered by the future proposed roadmap for European landscape development.

1 Volante results dissemination in national workshops.

The objective of this deliverable is to document the dissemination of the Volante project results obtained in work packages WP1 and WP2 and the response to these results from relevant stakeholders. The dissemination has been carried out in workshops in the case study countries. The main informants are stakeholders in landscape management at local, regional, and national levels, and representatives from the interviewed landowners.

The overall objective of the workshops has been verification of data collected in the work packages and maintenance of contact to stakeholders involved in the Volante project and stakeholders involved in the processes analysed in the project. The latter aspect is mentioned in several parts of the project description, and includes the aims of:

- Incorporating a broad set of stakeholders
- Interacting with relevant decision makers at regional, national, and EU level
- Enhancing evidence based and problem oriented science-policy interface
- Producing of a road map [to future landscape visions in the EU] drawing on key players in research, policy, business and NGO's

As such the dissemination serves twofold 1) as an option for verification and testing of the results found in WP1 and WP2 and recording of the stakeholder reactions to these project outputs and 2) as basic project inputs to the Volante roadmap together with the 'Visions' and 'Assessment' parts of the Volante project. As such the outcomes of the workshop may turn out to become an essential input the road map for future policy development in the EU. Eventually, the reaction among stakeholders may serve as a validation of policy structures to be included in the roadmap.

1.1 Dissemination approaches in and across the case study areas

The purpose and scope of the dissemination in the case study countries has been up to the national teams to decide. The only requirement has been to present WP1 results (concerning the local landscape processes and importance of the local landowners' actions in expected hotspots for landscape development) and obtain a reality check of WP1 and WP2 results. As a consequence different issues have been in focus in each case. An overview of the project relevant aspects in focus in the disseminations in the case study areas is presented in Table 1.

Across countries we have covered the whole spectrum of implementation, from EU to the landowners, and representatives from environments engaged in the policy implementation and institutional aspects of policy transposition, have been invited to participate in the dissemination process. This serves as inputs to how the stakeholders and officials involved in implementation respond to the WP1 case study results and the results of the WP2 policy studies. The various stages of the policy implementation process included in the workshops in each of the cases are presented in Figure 1.

Table 1: Overview of the intended issues included in dissemination in the case study areas, by country (review...xxx)

Issue (ideas)	NL	AT	RO	GR	DK
Basic level (mandatory):					
Dissemination: Presentation of results from WP1	X	X	X	X	X
Reality check of WP1 and WP2	X	X	X	X	X
Advanced levels (voluntary):					
Presentation of local formulation of visions (D9.1)				X	
Inputs to Roadmap (inform locals about receive desired futures input to the EC level)	X	X	X	X	X
Receive policy recommendations from participants to national level	X	X		X	X
Input to future research questions, from administration from researchers local groups		X	X	X	X
Inputs to future (research) projects			X	X	X
Inputs to national papers, combining the information from WP1 and WP2	X		X	X	X
What is next question		X		X	X
Producing few policy guidelines	X			X	X
Roadmap for national stakeholders	X				X
Inputs to final Volante dissemination	X	X	X	X	X
Show local level problems to national representatives			X	X	X
Testing policy drivers table inputs (Theo)	X	X	X		
Including various national perspectives (National papers on WP1 +WP2)			X	X	X

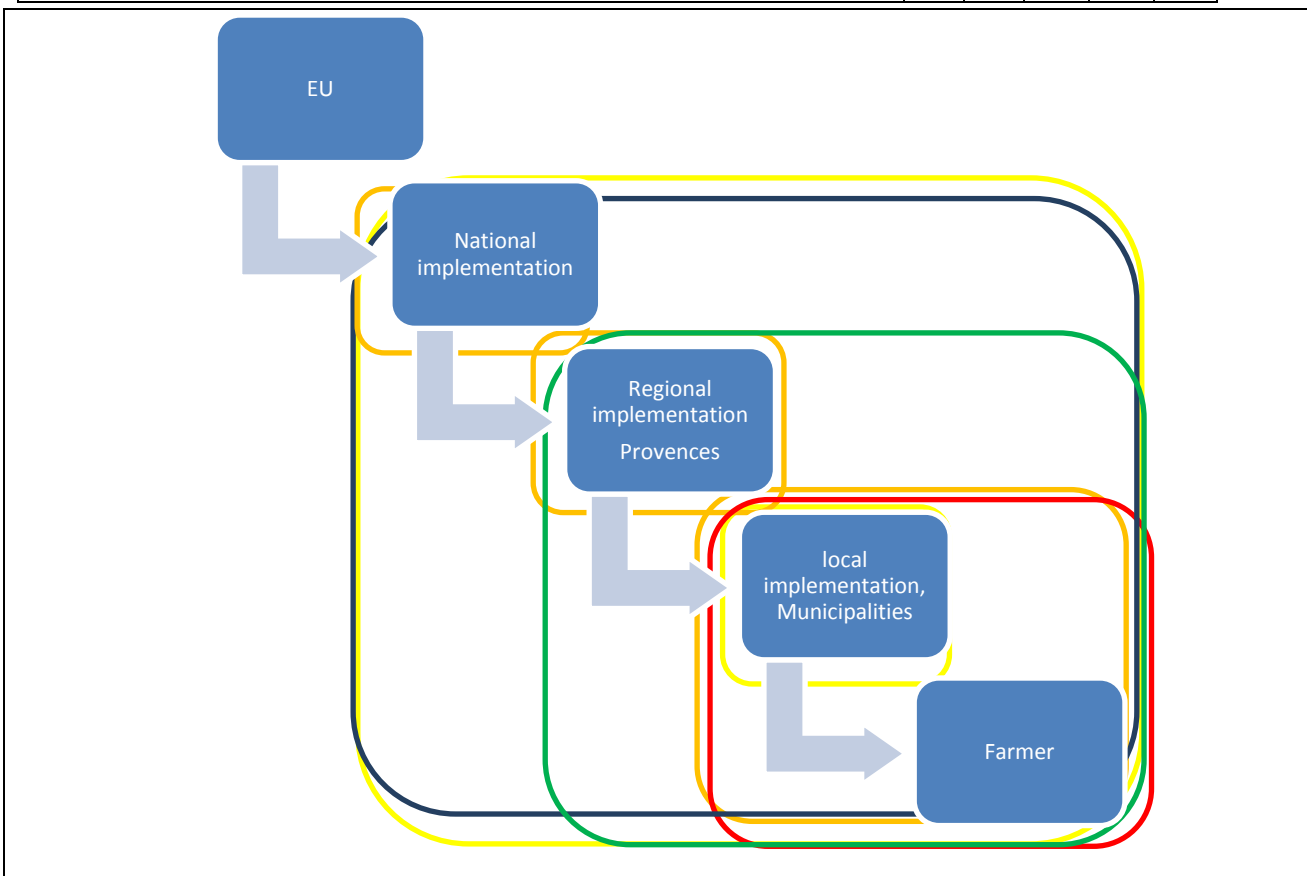


Figure 1: Overview of the levels in the policy implementation process covered in the dissemination process, Netherlands: Red, Austria: Green, Romania: Orange, Greece: Blue, Denmark: Yellow.

1.2 Using results across countries

Generalizing the results across countries allow us to discuss aspects of the implementation from EU to the citizen by use of examples obtained under various conditions. On this background, the sum of the results constitutes experiences that may be useful for recommendations to a complete EU roadmap, even though this has not been covered thoroughly in any of the case studies, but has been recorded across countries.

This however means that observed bottlenecks in policy implementation or critical aspects of existing policies observed in one case may not be present in all cases or be a valuable recommendation in all EU countries. In the same way observed successful implementation stories cannot be expected to be useful or relevant in all the observed cases, or throughout the union, since they may depend on specific variables or conditions differing between countries.

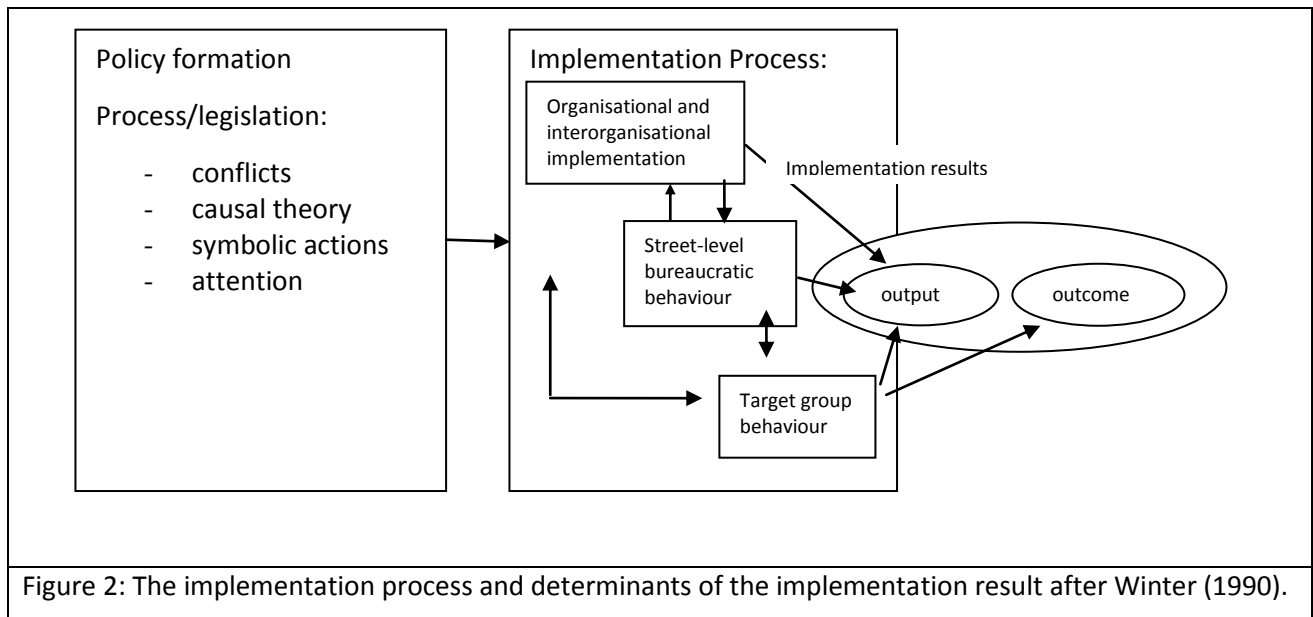
The observed results may still serve as inspiration and input to the roadmap as critical inputs to the policy processes and observations on actually recorded landscape processes and dynamics. On this background it may serve as background for feedbacks to changes in EU policy design and implementation. A feedback based on several countries is natural, since actions taken at the EU level need to be designed at the EU level, and for all EU member states; even decisions on how and if further regionalisation of decisions should take place.

Examples of implementation strategies include those by Knill and Lehmkuhl (2002), describing how compliance with existing national institutions may be achieved through three strategies of applying force in legislation; from demands for radical change to reliance on existing structures and policies regarding the implementation of policy in the member state. The strategies are:

- Institutional compliance (prescriptive; requires changes in institutional structures in order to ensure that the correct institutions are in place in order to implement the policy/legislation).
- Changing domestic opportunity structures (requires a change in existing domestic institutions that would otherwise be in contrast to the implementation of new regulations, although no specific, mandatory institutions are defined in order to implement the legislation).
- Framing domestic beliefs and expectations (no specific demands required in order to implement the legislation).

The relevance of these strategies is largely to consider to what extent the EU should be very specific or very modest in the demands for domestic policies, and thus in leaving degrees of freedom to the member states in policy development.

Concerning the policy formation, policy implementation and roles at various levels, we refer to Winter (1990) for a useful framework. According to Winter, public policies are implemented through a chain of events involving (public) organisations, fieldworkers and target group of the policy causing policy outputs and policy outcomes and impacts (Figure 2). Usually the EU and National level (Figure 1) are engaged in the policy design and formation creating the frame for the implementation process on regional and local levels. These levels are engaged in the implementation process, both in the role of organisational and personal engagement, and affect policy outputs as well as outcomes.



This report consists of the introduction to the dissemination and its role, supplied with a brief introduction to the reported results per country, and a short description of workshop outcomes per country in English, and a short description of the results across countries, focusing on four themes: 1) the Identified drivers and structures with influence on future development, 2) critical implementation structures and policy characteristics, 3) scheme results and 4) proposals for scheme improvements. This is finally discussed and conclusions useful for the Roadmap process are derived. In the appendices we have added common presentation guidelines and the national presentations/ reports (in national languages) in pdf format as embedded files.

2 Results from dissemination in each case study/ country

Below, the results from each workshop have been described briefly. The following structure has been used in the description per country:

- a) Brief comment on the dissemination strategy
- b) Brief description of time, place and programme of the event
- c) Target group, number, and type of attendees at the event
- d) Specific issues discussed during the event

In addition National reports or PowerPoints used during the presentations have been added in an embedded pdf format in annex 2.

2.1 Netherlands

2.1.1 Brief comment on the dissemination strategy

The dissemination workshop has been planned in the case study area Heerde, in order to get the best possible involvement of the respondents from the landowner survey. Participants were invited and asked if there were particular issues or questions they would like to discuss during the workshop.

2.1.2 Brief description of time, place and programme of the event

Heerde, 27th February 2014, the meeting was held at the local cafe-restaurant, in the Centre of Heerde municipality.

Agenda, Heerde, February 27th, 2014
19.30: Introduction, and introduction round.
19.45: Presentation of research results
20:15: Comment on results, discussion
20.45: Change in land use and landscape: future opportunities?
21.30: Conclusion: summary and recommendations

2.1.3 Target group, number, and type of attendees at the event

Landowners and local stakeholders attended the meeting. The invited farmers had all participated in the survey, present were mostly livestock farmers but also a horticulturalist. A representative from the municipality, a representative from the agri-environmental society (which in future will be crucial in implementation of the new CAP schemes), and a farmers organisation representative (LTO) were also invited and participated as well. Unfortunately there were no representatives from the province, despite the fact that in total 5 people were approached from CAP and N2000, as well as Rural Development Planning. In total 10 people attended the workshop, plus the three organisers.

2.1.4 Specific issues discussed during the event

Short powerpoint presentations were used to present findings of the farmer survey, and initiate discussions on future land use in Heerde area. The discussions were lively, and all people participated. Below is a summary of the main points, which came about in the discussion, structured under 3 general questions:

Q 1: Do you agree on the presented findings, which seem to indicate that changes in landscape and land use intensity were limited over the past decade?

A: The Foot & Mouth disease outbreak in Heerde accelerated the decline of small, less competitive farms. Scale enlargement is a process that is going to continue. There is intensification of land use, especially in the (Christmas) tree nurseries. At the moment livestock farming is bound to environmental regulations, which stabilises it. Landscape elements increased as a result of the available subsidies.

Q2: Did policy change the landscape, and which policy most?

A: AES and N2000 had a lot of impact, not on landscape elements but on land use. Local schemes were effective instruments for planting/maintaining landscape elements.

An obstacle is the bureaucracy involved in landscape subsidies. Subsidies are only temporary, while a structural solution is required: the government has not been a reliable partner (this also applies to AES)!

Furthermore, the schemes are too prescriptive, and based on the assumption that farmers are not cooperative/willing. Farmers should have the responsibility for setting targets and results; this would be more effective and cheaper.

Drivers of change: Major drivers for farming in Heerde are: globalisation, legislation (N2000, manure, and energy), and market prices. The municipal spatial development plan is also very important.

Q3: What is the future for farming in Heerde? What are major drivers for change?

A: The farmers are worried about the Government intentions: the central government sets the framework, the province decides on the targets and coordination of the scheme. This is perceived as too remote; the province doesn't understand the reality in the area.

More trust is needed, allowing farmers groups to set targets and find optimal solutions for their territory; the government should not quantify targets that are not realistic.

In the future, farming will continue, because the area has good soils, drainage and environmental conditions for farming. But the farm structure will change with more large scale farms. Farmers expect a mix in this area including large farms together with opportunities for some smaller farms. Fewer people will be employed in the sector, but at some point it will stabilise. The scale of the landscape does not allow for only large farms.

2.2 Austria

2.2.1 Brief comment on the dissemination strategy

The results from WP1 and WP2 were disseminated to two groups. First, to a group of experts in agriculture in mountainous areas, family farming, local food systems and land use change. Second, to a group of 15 regional representatives from agriculture, administration, nature conservation and businesses, at the Regional Workshop for the LTSER region Eisenwurzen, during a 1-hour time slot for presentation of Volante WP1 and WP2 results.

2.2.2 Brief description of time, place and programme of the event

- First Workshop 28.4.2014, 9-12.30
- Second Workshop 8.5.2014, 11-17, with a 1-hour time slot for presentation of Volante WP1 and WP2 results.

2.2.3 Target group, number, and type of attendees at the event

First Workshop participants: 5 experts for agriculture in mountainous areas, family farming, local food systems and land use change

Second Workshop participants: 15 regional representatives from agriculture, administration, nature conservation and businesses

2.2.4 Specific issues discussed during the event

Summary of discussions:

In Austria, especially in mountainous/alpine regions represented by the Eisenwurzen, the category of “hobby farmers” has increased evidently for several years. It is a problem and deficit that the official statistics still do not register them as a separate category. Hobby farmers are still registered as part-time farmers - a fact that produces a biased picture of agriculture in Austria. Some experts expect that Austria’s statistics will introduce a separated category for hobby farmers within the next years.

In Austria, still the disposal of agricultural area for other farmers does hardly exist. The main exchange of area between farmers is based upon renting.

The “new” access into agriculture is strictly regulated by the legal situation in Austria. Legacy and a finished agricultural education are required in order to start a farming business. Additionally, in most regions in Austria farmers compete for areas rented out by other farmers. There are still more farmers that wish to increase than others. Therefore, the competition for areas among the farmers additionally prohibits the access of non-farmers into agriculture.

The main changes in land use in alpine/mountainous areas occurred already 20, 30 years ago. None of the participants was surprised by the fact that within the period we looked at no big changes were observable.

Landscape elements and their ecological relevance are still underestimated by the land owners and have no importance for them.

The perception of the role of subsidies by the farmers in Austria changed clearly in the last years. In the beginning, subsidies were seen as the start of slow and silent “death” of farmers as they depended on the decisions taken by the EU instead of being self-determined by selling their products. Consequently, the opinion of the farmers was: better to survive without any subsidies instead realistic, fair prices are needed. In the meantime, most farmers accept the fact that they depend on subsidies and that they have to align their production strategies along the requirements of the subsidy scheme.

All participants identified the question about “if and how EU policies are responsible for the stabilisation of land use (intensity) in European regions” as the most relevant question for future research. All expect somehow a clear correlation between EU policy and land use development. However, a consistent picture and understanding is still missing and seems important for both the expert and stakeholder groups.

The EU member states need more “freedom to design”; meaning that ‘one size fits all’ policies from the EU do not work. Situations of member states and situations of different regions within member states are very diverse and the member states need a possibility to adapt EU regulations.

2.3 Greece

2.3.1 Brief comment on the dissemination strategy

The dissemination workshop on the Greek case study took place simultaneously in Lesvos (local/ regional level of case study) and Athens (national level), through teleconference, in the premises of the University of the Aegean, in order for the workshop and its outcomes to be multi-level and all-inclusive. Participation was through targeted invitation (please, see analytical list below); moreover, the workshop was announced via e-mail to local media of Lesvos and a general invitation to the public (including participants in the landowner survey) was published in one of the main local newspapers and in all the main local e-news reports. In this way, the presentation of results and discussion of findings, of local and national significance, was opened up to all the relevant audiences.

2.3.2 Brief description of time, place and programme of the event

February 27, 10:00—14:00

- a) Lesvos, University of the Aegean, Department of Geography, teleconference room
- b) Athens, University of the Aegean Offices, Voulgaroktonou Street, no 30, teleconference room

PROGRAM

1. General presentation of the VOLANTE project
2. Brief presentation and discussion of the national (Greek) WP1 results, with comparisons to other national results
3. Brief presentation and discussion of the national (Greek) WP2 results, with comparisons to other national results
4. Presentation of local/ regional stakeholders’ visions
5. Elicitation of policy recommendations--and hopefully also policy guidelines--from participants, to the national level
6. Open and general discussion, leading to the identification of future research questions and projects

2.3.3 Target group, number, and type of attendees at the event

Target Group: State/ Prefecture/ Municipality representatives and experts in land-use-related ministries and services, NGO representatives, farmers’ unions/cooperatives’ representatives, landowners’ representatives, researchers/ academics, the public

Analytical list

LOCAL REGIONAL LEVEL

1. Director of Decentralized Government, Administration of Forests and Rural Relations, forester

2. Representative of Decentralized Government, Administration of Forests and Rural Relations, agriculturist
3. Representative of Department of Rural Economy, North Aegean Periphery, agriculturist
4. Representative of Department of Rural Economy, North Aegean Periphery, agriculturist
5. Representative of Tourism Administration of North Aegean Periphery
6. Representative of Municipality of Lesvos, survey engineer
7. Representative of Department of Rural Economy, North Aegean Periphery, agriculturist

NATIONAL LEVEL

1. WWF Representative and Professor of Agricultural Economy, Agricultural University of Athens, agriculturalist
2. Representative of the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food, Geology/ Hydrology Department, geologist/hydrologist
3. Representative of the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food, Special Secretariat of EU Funds and Infrastructures, Department of Land Improvement and Soil/Water Resources Planning (Rural/technical/economic/soil research).

Despite our efforts for more representation from ministries and departments involved in Land Use issues, only 10 people attended the workshop, plus the organizers.

2.3.4 Specific issues discussed during the event

According to the workshop program presented above, the workshop started with a brief presentation of the VOLANTE project, followed by a more comprehensive presentation of WP1, WP2 and the first stakeholders' meeting (Lesvos, June 2013) results. Each presentation was followed by lively discussion, at both locations of the workshop, with general participation.

Summary of main points, which came about in the discussion:

A. ON THE VOLANTE WP1 and WP2 RESULTS:

- Difficulty in comparing the Greek case to other EU cases, because of the small landholdings here, vs. large landholdings abroad
- Inefficient/ inadequate mechanisms of farmer counselling in Lesvos/ Greece (there are no advisory bodies between the farmer and the state services of which their employees' consulting role is restricted in the walls of their business offices)
- Employees of state ministries/services involved in land use matters are left unsupported, "to their own devices" by the State, at all levels
- Farmers cannot easily become entrepreneurs and such approach should be re-evaluated
- Urban/ Town Planners ('engineers') and problematic enforcement of land-use-related laws in Greece: responsible for widespread and rampant urbanization and illegal or out-of-plan construction in rural and peri-urban areas
- Failing in coordination of central and local government
- Small minority of farmers follow agri-environmental schemes, most are only guided by personal economic motives, although economic motives are not part of these schemes--only compensation measures are

- Great changes in the way that grasslands (or open/ natural vegetation lands) are recorded by the Greek Statistical Service from 1989 to 1999 make it impossible to compare land use changes in these categories, during those decades
- Objections were voiced about defining changes from grasslands to perennial cultivations as extensification
- In Greece, we do not have large land use changes; we rather have spread of urbanization

B. ON THE RESULTS FROM THE FIRST STAKEHOLDERS' WORKSHOP & VISIONS

- No proper solutions exist for several environmental and land use problems at the local/ landholding scale (e.g. waste disposal)
- No clear agreement and communication of the main problems from the state agents to the public
- Controls as regards land use matters are erratic and inadequate
- Regarding NATURA 2000 area designations in Greece (too much of the country is protected), zoning ought to have taken place first and then Law/Directive implementation. Moreover, landowners ought to have been compensated for loss of land to NATURA 2000
- Agricultural tertiary education curricula in Greece are inefficient and inadequate and ought to be reinforced, upgraded and enhanced with broader basic and all-around knowledge on land-use matters
- Grassland and natural land management ought to be improved, on Lesbos.

C. POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS/ GUIDELINES (also see above categories, A & B)

- Order should be put to the multitude of conflictual laws/ directives regarding land use, in Greece
- Renewable energy resources (photovoltaic parks, wind farms, etc.) should be spatially distributed, following concerted and integrative spatial planning and adjusted to the carrying capacity of the landscape, in specific locations, around the country and to their integrated developmental plan
- An integrative general spatial plan and especially a land cadastre for Greece are expressly required
- Land of high productivity must be better protected; for that purpose a soil map/ cadastre is necessary for the country
- The major problem is lack of law implementation (including proper licensing before implementation)
- Another major problem is citizen education/ sensitization on land use and landscape matters. Social mobilization and commons involvement
- Control/ monitoring systems must be put in place. Moreover, their staffs should not change constantly
- Abolition of clientelism—general and deep cultural problem

- Different policy is needed for insular areas and islands than the one already in place, which refers to other marginal (mountain, less favourable, etc.) lands, with very different characteristics and needs than island particularities
- Implementation of laws/ directives also by the State, at various state/ administrative levels
- Politicians should not interfere in law implementation and other management issues
- User/ citizen-friendly consultation on land use matters by the state mechanisms, in order to simplify lay implementation
- ‘Putting things in order’! Self-organization and orientation to quality

Obviously, many of the above results may adhere to more than one category. Finally, as regards future research, it was suggested that research such as the one carried out, in the context of VOLANTE, should be undertaken throughout the island and that social research with the end users should be assumed on the question of “willingness to pay” as regards various land use and landscape issues.

2.4 Romania

2.4.1 Brief comment on the dissemination strategy

Three dissemination events were undertaken in Romania, in order to reach the local, county-regional and national stakeholders. During each event the Volante WP1 and WP2 results were presented and the participants were asked to comment on the presentations.

2.4.2 Brief description of time, place and programme of the event

Event 1 - 19.02.2014 – Braila city, Platforma de Ecologie si Biologie Sistemica, ponton Universitatea 3, str. Anghel Saligny nr. 4, hours 10.00 – 14.00.

Event 2 - 20.02.2014 – Stancuta commune, City hall building, sat Stancuta, hours 12.00 – 14.00.

Event 3 - 7.05.2014 – Bucharest city, Directia Silvica, Soseaua Pipera Nr. 46, Bucuresti, hours, 09.00 – 13.00.

2.4.3 Target group, number, and type of attendees at the event

Event 1 – The target group was the county and regional stakeholders. 15 persons attended, plus Georgia Cosor and Nicoleta Geamana from the University of Bucharest. The people that responded to our invitation were representatives from the county and regional agencies, Braila Island Natural Park – Natura 2000 site, NGO’s and academics:

- 2 from the Small Island of Braila National Park administration
- 1 from the SE Regional Development Agency
- 1 from the County Agricultural Agency
- 2 from Soil Research Station
- 1 from the Braila County Water Directorate
- 1 from the Braila County Science Museum

- 2 from the Braila Ecological Research Station
- 1 from the Environmental Protection Agency
- 1 from a nature conservation NGO
- 1 from an environmental protection NGO
- 2 from an NGO for promotion of the regional integrated development

Event 2 – The target group was the local stakeholders. 9 persons attended, plus Georgia Cosor and Nicoleta Geamana from the University of Bucharest. The participants were landowners in the area and the local administration representatives.

- the mayor office representative
- the agricultural consultant
- 10 farmers

Event 3 – The target group was the national stakeholders. 21 persons attended, plus Nicoleta Geamana and Angheluta Vadineanu from the University of Bucharest. The participants were mostly academics with interest in ecology, soil, agricultural sciences. Although invitations were sent also to the decision makers from different Ministers and National Agencies, they did not attend.

- 1 from the National Forest Administration
- 2 from the National Water Administration
- 2 from the National Authority for Research
- 16 from different Research Institutes and Universities in Romania

2.4.4 Specific issues discussed during the event

Summary of main discussion points:

Q 1: Do you agree on the presented findings?

A: In all the events the participants agree on the findings of the WP1, which indicate that changes in landscape and land use intensity were limited over the past decade. No specific policy could be linked with the limited changes.

Q2: What is the future for farming in Stancuta? (Discussed only at event 2)

A: Farmers believe that the area will remain mostly agricultural, but they are not confident that local people will be the farmers. The number of foreign investors will increase and there is expected that the farms will grow larger and larger.

Additional recommendations discussed/ viewpoints expressed at the specific meetings includes:

1. In the meeting with the local stakeholders:

- How to simplify the bureaucracy regarding subsidies and loans for agricultural production
- Construction of agricultural warehouses by the state and
- Considerations of that the area will remain agricultural.

The county and regional stakeholders talked also about:

- Subsidies and the institutional problems during the implementation, like
 - What organisational structure changes are needed,
 - Training the employees,
 - Funding flows.

The participants from the academic sector debated:

- The WP1 and WP2 results,
- A general and theoretical discussion about how the scientific knowledge can be used in management plans etc., recognizing the importance of the scenarios and participatory processes.

2.5 Denmark

2.5.1 Brief comment on the dissemination strategy

The Danish dissemination strategy included a presentation and a workshop: The presentation with subsequent discussion among the participants was for the network of municipality officials engaged in the water and nature management network under the NGO Local Government Denmark. The workshop was arranged for stakeholders engaged in implementation of agri-environmental policies from governmental officials to the landowners and participants included advisors and NGO's engaged in national regulation and planning for water and nature.

2.5.2 Brief description of time, place and programme of the event

The first dissemination was on a Network group meeting on the 25th of February, 2014, in Middelfart. We gave two presentations: one was with focus on the case study result and local implications for habitat Directive implementation; the second was based on international experiences with habitat directive implementation.

The second dissemination was arranged as a workshop at University of Copenhagen, the section for Geography, may 2nd 2014, from 11.00-14.30 pm. The workshop followed four presentations including introduction to the Volante project, presentation of case study results, presentation of national WP2 outcomes and international perspectives on the WP2 results. Finally various relevant questions were discussed in an open discussion round the table.

2.5.3 Target group, number, and type of attendees at the event

First arrangement: The target group was municipality officials and the NGO. 120 municipality officials and representatives from the Local Government Denmark participated.

The workshop was for invited participants constituting a group of 8

- 2 representatives from the national nature regulation agency
- 1 representative from Agricultural advisors national organisation
- 2 Agricultural advisors
- 2 municipality representatives
- 1 farmer

An invited farmer and the representative from the most prominent nature NGO was unfortunately unable to participate due to unforeseen conditions on the specific date. Four researchers from the Volante project participated with presentations and inputs at the Workshop.

2.5.4 Specific issues discussed during the event

During the first dissemination at the network meeting, the following brief responses to the presentation were recorded:

- There is a desire to share the knowledge and outcomes from this type of case studies concerning the integrated analysis of landscape changes in the municipalities, and information concerning the landowner and stakeholder preferences
- Some of the results identified among farmers (reservations to participation in subsidies due to fear of cross compliance restrictions and consequences to single payment schemes payments) are recognized, but in other local areas, hunting is the main inhibitor to landscape change
- It is argued that the area is likely not representative for Denmark. In western Jutland husbandry and the need for soils for distribution of manure would influence the dispositions of the farmers
- It is proposed that the municipalities should engage 3rd parts in order to obtain better policy implementation, e.g. the far advisors may be met with a different attitude at the farm level,
- In general the municipality officials observe that landowners are poorly informed about the possibilities for obtaining subsidies.
- There were questions concerning the results of uptakes in Natura2000 areas. This was hard to answer, since the initial survey did not target farmers in these areas, however out of the 9 landowners (per 93 landowners interviewed), 5 had made changes in favour of the environment.
- Concerning alternative funding for the municipalities effort in natura2000 planning, the LAG funds were proposed, This has been tried out in a Danish context, however the results have been minimal, mainly due to the many rigorous reporting and accounting conditions
- Alternative funding for the municipalities is now obtained through the LIFE funds.

During the workshop, the following discussions topics were raised:

Landowner's impact on landscape change and landscape development

- What are the local dynamics of ownership and access to land, and consequences to landscape development?

- Explanations for the observed patterns of linkage between land use, subsidy schemes, and landscape changes?
- Future importance of agricultural production to the local nature conservation and sustainable development

Future development of subsidies for nature promotion

- Possibility of local partnerships / dynamic individual contracts rather than classic regulation based on command and control
- Opportunities for local facilitation of common grazing / activities across different properties including several landowners (grazing guilds, etc.).
- Options for more targeted subsidies promoting nature under the Rural Development Programme
- Schism between regulation within N2000 areas and landowners outside these areas, who still have relevant agreements and maintain operation based on agreements

Improvements to the current implementation: opportunities and barriers

- Should targets and instruments be redefined and how?
- Inputs to further develop of dialogue based methods for Natura2000 planning?
- Funding of management initiatives
 - -LIFE vs. rural development funds. What can be done to make LIFE more accessible to smaller projects?
- Who are the right dialogue partners for the management of nature in the agricultural landscape?
- Control versus grants. Spatial and lasting effects
- Learning from water planning (Water framework directive)
- Chance of coordination of water-nature environmental projects.

Recommendations for successful sectorial integration for management of landscape and nature

- How to ensure a good integration between different sectors (forestry, water, open nature, construction) in a landscape perspective, and the relevant management level?
- How important is diversity in N2000 areas across Europe to instrument design?

The main outcomes included the following statements:

- Implementation of natura2000 and protection of the environment in the farmed countryside needs to be understood in the context of private ownership and public intervention, where farmers react to different changing driver including farming economic, subsidies and private preferences change land use and landscape elements based on these stimuli. Public intervention is needed in order to assure consistent and persistent interventions for nature and drinking water, and cannot be reached through drivers, market forces and subsidies exclusively
- The principle of voluntary participation may create actions in favour of nature, but location and persistency of the actions is far from certain.

- Dialogue and communication with the farmers and landowners are essential if voluntary participation is included in the intended interventions.
- Additionally the basis in terms of current nature quality and bio-geographical state of the actual areas is important, in order to determine the need and characteristic of intervention.
- Increased Specificity when it comes to intervention areas
- Consider to convert the income forgone or costs incurred to a philosophy of rewarding the farmer instead (the one who proved to have skills in nature management will not receive the subsidy), High Nature value (HNV) farming approach. Nature management as agricultural operation with economic benefit.
- Assure the designations are right, and cover e.g. both streams and surrounding meadows (the whole ecosystem in question)
- Extending the farming operations to other ownerships (pension funds etc.); however keep greening as part of the subsidy because industrialized agriculture will not leave any space for nature.
- The strong driver of structural development, with larger farming units (not necessarily ownership) is present even in the urbanized areas.
- Option to include nature management under the same conditions, e.g. Economy of scale on the relevant areas, in order to provide expertise and availability of animals etc.
- Need to implement the subsidies in all municipalities in order to create reference and experiences upon the municipality reform after 2007, before that, Municipalities were not engaged in the nature resort area.
- The challenge of implementing strict EU restrictions in a national context, and assuring approval of the restrictions at EU level, while maintaining a degree of freedom for implementation at the national and local levels.
- Maintaining the current national protection policy outside the areas designated for EU policies, and nature values outside these areas.
- Awareness of the fact that N2000 are often less prioritized than the water planning. The priority and actions in favour of water will often be downstream in the most polluted areas, while actions for conservation of existing nature will most often be upstream, in less polluted areas where the nature values are observed and biodiversity still exist
- Increased focus on subsidies through
 - Partnerships between provider and the one who requests and finances the services
 - Stakeholder groups
 - Less rigid control and options for improvement of conditions that do not follow the requirements based on dialogue.
 - Compensation for animal owners who use livestock under unfavourable condition (decrease in growth rates, increased frequencies of illness)
 - Improvement of the reputation/image of subsidies, due to negative histories of reduced single payment due to cross compliance condition neglects.
 - Reconsider the responsibility of the farmer vs the public authority. Earlier the responsibility was with the public authority who established environmental practices on private farmland, now the responsibility is with the farmer, who gets paid, but who also faces the penalization of things turn out the wrong way.
 - Reconsider the local and administration who may differ between units

- Icons and rewards
- Maintaining support models based on the advice process (nature planning) support of the advice situation and including any relevant advice agent/force required for the specific area or planning task, from nature expert to advisor on taxation issues.
- Localness in the advice process, definition of obligations for the specific area, and flexibility and advice to the individual landowner rather than command and control. Advice on how to correct errors and inappropriate management rather than issuing of fines.
- Increased consistency of management inside and outside N2000 areas, and consistency over time.
- Increased information to the grant recipient of the future directions for development of the subsidy schemes, so the recipient may navigate management towards what will be rewarded.
- Introduction of a subsidy based on awards for creating nature value on nature's premises (LIFE-light) rather than based on agricultural philosophy and cost incurred and income forgone.
- Reintroducing national nature protection programs, it is not only an EU task to protect agriculture. Currently there is a tendency towards expecting any nature conservation to be partially EU financed/co-financed
- Over all management strategies could be made per N2000 area, based on consultancy concentrated effort (inspired by Water Framework Planning), however this led to the changes of preferences among farmers over time out of the implementation toolbox.
- Increased power and role of the municipalities in the implementation and visions for the N2000 areas. This would increase the role of local municipalities and potential of involving local stakeholders, landowners and NGO's in designing plans
- Increased use of field tours with local landowners, municipality representatives, and advisors in order to raise the awareness of dilemmas in nature conservation vs farming interests and potential solutions
- Assure that application and design of actions in the field involves the daily manager, otherwise the agreement becomes desktop jobs without connections to farming practices and understanding of objectives and goals and the mechanisms applied to reach them.

3 Results across countries

Across the examined countries, the results have been categorized as observations and recommendations under four central issues: 1) the Identified drivers and structures with influence on future development, 2) critical implementation structures and policy characteristics, 3) scheme results and 4) proposals for scheme improvements. The results are categorized and described below. In the light of EU policy improvement, and building of a future roadmap, it should be taken into consideration that not all recommendations will fit all member states, and the recommendations should be interpreted as a list of proposed changes for development of the current EU policy, while maintaining the aspects of EU policy that are implemented successfully. Very specific recommendations are followed by country acronyms.

3.1 Identified drivers and structures with influence on future development

During the stakeholder consultations, we identified very different causes and conditions for future development of landscapes. This is understandable in the perspective that case areas were initially chosen to represent a variety of European landscapes. We have separated the identified causes into drivers of landscape development and stabilizing structures. Drivers include:

- Globalisation,
- Market prices.
- Change of products and production (intensification of land use, in particular the (Christmas) tree nurseries (NL)).
- Legislation (N2000, manure, and energy)
- Local land use zoning (The municipal spatial development) plans (NL).
- Random outbreaks of livestock diseases (The Foot & Mouth disease outbreak in Heerde accelerated the decline of small, less competitive farms, NL)
- Structural development (Scale enlargement is a process that is going to continue, the development trend towards larger farming units (not necessarily ownership) is present even in the urbanized areas.
- Subsidies and compensation are the main driver of the farmer. This leaves support and voluntary participation without much influence.
- Urbanisation as landscape development driver
- Foreign investment (The number of foreign investors will increase and there is expected that the farms will grow larger and larger).
- Livestock/husbandry and the need for land for depositing manure would influence the dispositions of the farmers (NL).

The following structures are expected to act as inhibitors of change:

- Environmental regulation stabilises livestock farming
- The landscape structure does not allow for only large farms, due to the scale of it.
- The competition for areas among the farmers additionally prohibits the access of non-farmers into agriculture.
- Maintenance of land use according to the natural conditions: Farmers believe that the area will remain mostly agricultural, but they are not confident that local people will be the farmers.

- Stabilized landscapes: Changes in land use in alpine/mountainous areas occurred already 20, 30 years ago (AU).

3.2 Critical implementation structures and policy characteristics

The identified important implementation structures varied a great deal, depending on the cases. Some countries are fighting very basic conditions concerning transposition and implementation structures, while others need a fine tuning in programs in order to improve efficiency and the frame for scheme implementation. The observations have been categorized in 1) Improvement potentials of implementation structures from EU to the landowner, 2) improvements of the policy in general, and 3) recognition of positive policy changes. The issues are summarized from single country results, meaning that each of them are only related to one workshop feed-back.

3.2.1 Improvement potentials of implementation structures from EU to the landowner

- The EU member states need more “freedom to design” meaning that ‘one size fits all’ policies from the EU do not work properly. Situations in member states and within member states show how situations of different regions are very diverse and the member states need increased possibility to adapt EU regulations to domestic realities. Increased focus and improved framework to support the actual problems encountered in the member states.
- Different policies are needed for various areas (insular areas and islands need a different policy than the one already in place, which refers to other marginal (mountain, less favourable, etc.) lands, with very different characteristics and needs than islands, GR).
- The government should not quantify targets that are not realistic, but the challenge is to implement strict EU restrictions in a national context, and assure approval of the restrictions at EU level, while maintaining a degree of freedom for implementation at the national and local levels.
- Understanding of correlation between EU policies and landscape development is still missing and seems important for both the expert and stakeholder groups, and if and how EU policies are responsible for the stabilisation of land use (intensity) in European regions” is the most relevant question for future research (AU).
- The central government and the province are too far away, they don’t understand at the province offices the reality in the area. There is a need for strengthening the chain of implementation from the state level to the farmer, including appropriate and available consultancy (GR).
- Assuring that the basic regulation, regulatory conditions and resources for regulating the agri environment and landscape is in place in the member states.
- Improve qualifications among employees at the state authorities (GR).
- Include proper training of employees (RO)
- Assure proper funding flow (RO)
- Need to implement the subsidies in all municipalities in order to build up knowledge and experiences upon the municipality reform after 2007. Before that, municipalities were not engaged in the nature resort area (DK).
- Dialogue and communication with the farmers and landowners are essential if voluntary participation is included in the intended interventions (DK).

3.2.2 Improvements of the policy

- Public intervention is needed in order to assure consistent and persistent interventions for nature and drinking water, and cannot be reached through drivers, market forces and subsidies exclusively. Implementation of natura2000 and environment in the farmed countryside needs to be understood in the context of private ownership and public intervention. Farmers react to different changing drivers including farm economics, subsidies and private preferences, and the farmer decides on land use changes and modification of landscape elements based on these stimuli.
- Policy goals cannot be expected to be achieved through the principle of voluntary participation exclusively: location and persistency of the actions is far from certain (DK).
- Additionally, the basis in terms of current nature quality and bio-geographical state of the actual areas is important, in order to determine the need and characteristic of intervention.
- Increased specificity when it comes to intervention areas (DK).
- Consider converting the income forgone or costs incurred to a philosophy of rewarding the farmer instead (the one who proved to have skills in nature management will not receive the subsidy). This could be through rewarding High Nature value (HNV) farming, and to convert nature management to an agricultural operation with economic benefit based on the outcomes (DK).
- Assure the designations are right, and cover e.g. both streams and surrounding meadows (the whole ecosystem in question)
- Extending the farming operations to other ownerships (pension funds etc.); however keep greening as part of the subsidy because industrialized agriculture will not leave any space for nature (DK).
- Option to include nature management under the same conditions as ordinary farming, e.g. Economy of scale on the relevant areas, in order to provide expertise and availability of animals etc.
- Maintaining the current national protection policy outside the areas designated for EU policies, and nature values outside these areas.
- Awareness of the fact that N2000 are often less prioritized than the water planning. The priority and actions in favour of water will often be downstream in the most polluted areas, while actions for conservation of existing nature will most often be upstream, in less polluted areas where the nature values are observed and biodiversity still exist (DK).
- Concerning alternative funding for the municipalities effort in natura2000 planning, the LAG funds were proposed. This has been tried out in a Danish context; however the results have been limited, mainly due to the many rigorous reporting and accounting conditions (DK).
- Consider if scientific knowledge can be used in management plans etc., recognizing the importance of the scenarios and participatory processes (RO).

3.2.3 Recognition of positive policy changes:

- View upon subsidies have changed from the start, when they perceived as a cause of slow and silent “death” of farmers as they depend on the decisions taken by the EU instead of being self-determined by selling their products on a free market. Now it is accepted that farmers depend on subsidies and that they have to align their production strategies along the requirements of the subsidy scheme.
- Alternative funding for the municipalities is now obtained through the LIFE funds.

3.3 Scheme results

Scheme results have only been commented to a limited extent during the workshops; however the following comments have been mentioned in the national feedback:

- Landscape elements increased as a result of the available subsidies.
- AES and N2000 had a lot of impact on land use.
- Local schemes were effective instruments for planting/maintaining landscape elements.

3.4 Potential for scheme improvements.

Concerning scheme improvement, many potential improvements have been mentioned. The inputs are mainly from Netherlands and Denmark. The proposed changes should be interpreted as a potential additional list to scheme functions or mechanisms to what already exists. A negative list has not been produced, and it is not the intention to compromise existing and well-functioning schemes with additional requirements.

3.4.1 Changing scheme philosophy

- Introduction of Icons/branding and rewards for scheme outcomes instead of the current philosophy of compensation of income loss and covering expenses.
- Reconsider the involvement process of the local administrations which may differ between units.
- Increased consistency of management inside and outside N2000 areas, and improve consistency over time (Subsidies are only temporary).

3.4.2 Improvement of financing

- Consider national policy implementation in the future development of EU policies. The examples of Habitats directive and the Water frame directive show a great learning potential between the implementation of the two directives. The main obstacle that has been overcome is provision of financing of project money for officials and 3rd parts that coordinate the Natura2000 planning (DK).
- Reintroducing national nature protection programs. It is not only an EU task to protect agriculture. Currently there is a tendency towards expecting any nature conservation to be partially EU financed/co-financed (DK).
- Introduction of a subsidy based on awards for creating nature value on nature's premises (LIFE-light) rather than based on agriculturally inspired philosophy of cost incurred (compared to the agricultural production potential) and income forgone.
- Compensation for animal owners who use livestock under unfavourable condition (decrease in growth rates, increased frequencies of illness)
- Simplify the bureaucracy regarding subsidies and loans for agricultural production (RO)

3.4.3 Improved coordination between single agreements

- Over all management strategies could be made per N2000 area, based on consultancy and concentrated planning effort within a specified time frame (inspired by Water Framework Planning). This however reduces possibility to increase agreement area based on changing preferences among farmers over time, and demographic changes among farmers over longer timespans.

- It is proposed that the municipalities should engage 3rd parties in order to obtain better policy implementation, e.g. the farm advisors may be met with a different attitude at the farm level, and coordination between landowners in scheme participation and practices could be facilitated (DK).

3.4.4 Improved incorporation of farmers in scheme construction and agreements

- In general the municipality officials observe that landowners are poorly informed about the possibilities for obtaining subsidies (DK).
- Improvement of the reputation/image of subsidies based on negative histories of reduced single payment due to cross compliance condition neglects (DK).
- Schemes are too prescriptive, and rely on the assumption that farmers are not cooperative/willing to participate in schemes and improve conditions for nature (NL).
- Farmers should have the responsibility for setting targets and results; this would be more effective and cheaper (NL).
- More trust is needed, that farmers groups can set targets and find optimal solutions for their territory;
- Ensure better educational level among farmers and landowners in order to support participation and compliance with legislation and frame participation in subsidies (GR).
- Improve motivation structures and compliance structures as perceived by the farmers
- Proposal of proper solutions for environmental and land use problems at the local/ landholding scale.
- Landscape elements and their ecological relevance are still underestimated by the land owners and have no importance for them (AU).
- Partnerships between provider and the one who requests and finances the services (the state on the behalf of EU, DK)
- Establishment of stakeholder groups for supporting specific nature projects
- Less rigid control and options for improvement of conditions that do not follow the requirements based on dialogue instead of penalty/ economic sanctions.
- Reconsider the responsibility of the farmer vs the public authority. Earlier the responsibility was with the public authority who established environmental practices on private farmland, now the responsibility is with the farmer, who gets paid, but who also faces the penalization of things turn out the wrong way (DK).
- Maintaining support models based on the advice process. An example is 'nature planning subsidy' model which was previously implemented in DK, based on elaboration of local management plans per property. Support of the advice situation and including any relevant advice agent/force required for the specific area or planning task, from nature expert to advisor on taxation issues (DK).
- Localness in the advice process, definition of obligations for the specific area, and flexibility and advice to the individual landowner rather than command and control. Advice on how to correct errors and inappropriate management rather than issuing of fines.
- Increased information to the grant recipient of the future directions for development of the subsidy schemes, so the recipient may navigate property management towards what will be rewarded (DK).

- Increased power and role of the municipalities in the implementation and visions for the N2000 areas. This would increase the role local municipalities and potential of involving local stakeholders, landowners and NGO's in designing plans/ use of subsidies (DK).
- Increased use of field tours with local landowners, municipality representatives, and advisors in order to raise the awareness of dilemmas in nature conservation vs farming interests and potential solutions (DK).
- Assure that application and design of actions in the field involves the daily manager, otherwise the agreement becomes desktop jobs without connections to farming practices and understanding of objectives and goals (DK).

4 Discussion

The report documents the dissemination processes and their content in each of the case countries, and the results of these processes in form of feedback from participants.

A wide variety of dissemination strategies have been chosen, and many different stakeholders have been engaged in the dissemination. In all cases the basic requirement of presenting the WP1 and WP2 contents has been fulfilled. The participation has been arranged within the framework of voluntary participation that can be expected in an EU research project, where we have no formalized power in demanding the presence of specific participants. In several occasions, presentations have been arranged at conferences or meetings already in place. In general the whole spectrum of the policy process from national implementers to landowners has been covered in the dissemination in each country.

Concerning the feedback and the attempt to group the responses in a meaningful way for the further work in the Volante project there are several reservations and discussion points introduced below. In general, the results show a huge variety, which is natural based on the conditions for case study selection (many different cases were selected in different contexts over the whole EU).

Concerning the response in terms of important drivers influencing changes at the local level, huge differences are observed. A differentiation between drivers motivating development and structures conserving existing land use appear to be valid throughout the study. In some places the active drivers are more absent than in other cases.

The feedback concerning implementation structures and policy improvements show that many policy issues and implementation structures can be improved. There is however a difference between countries, and where some still struggle with basic structural implementation frameworks, others propose more specific policy changes.

Observed results of the existing schemes have only been commented on to a limited extent, and mainly in positive remarks. This should however be seen in the light of the many improvement proposals both concerning the schemes and the implementation structure.

Many improvements have been proposed, however mainly from Netherlands, Greece and Denmark. The overall impression is that there is a need for more specific schemes and local involvement, And that there has been problems in focusing on penalizing rather than advising landowners who experience difficulties in scheme participation.

Concerning the applied methodology, the strategy of collecting outputs from 5 countries at various implementation stages does provide inputs for a future recommendation on policy development and scheme improvement and implementation. The identified obstacles leading to these recommendations cannot be identified in a single country or case, and subsequent test or evaluation of if changes may improve the specific problems may be difficult. The recommendations should however be used as an incremental input to existing policies, which have not been thoroughly evaluated in this study. By use of the inputs as proposed improvements/check list we hope that some of the obstacles for implementation of trajectories or routes in the proposed roadmap for landscape development may be easier overcome.

According to the theories on the level of EU interference with national policies introduced by Knill and Lehmkuhl (2002), it is worth considering that many of the proposed changes are in favour of increased self-governance nationally and regionally, so it is possibly among others to implement more locally oriented subsidies. These locally oriented subsidies could also be implemented according to EU directives, and an immediate advantage could be definitions of requirements for evaluation and specification of the conditions for implementation.

Based on the large amplitude in EU cases even in this study the EU centralized model would however likely meet some resistance, since it is difficult to consider all regional and local options that needs to be included in scheme implementation, and in particular the wish for further self-governance. At least EU specifications should be introduced as guidelines and optional restructuring of support, since there may be many cases of well-functioning schemes that do not need these amendments. However opening for the possibility of increasing the local definitions is essential. In countries where the administrative implementation structures are absent or weak, a very loose implementation may cause problems.

According to the described implementation model of Winter (1990), the importance of local decisions is very important in obtaining policy outputs and policy outcomes. This involves the regional or local organizations, fieldworkers (local public managers) and the target group. This focus is very much in line with many of the changes proposed at the scheme level. Improved focus on these mechanisms and including stakeholder groups and advisors in this model may serve as a valuable foundation for developing the implementation structures around increased self-governance, and decreased focus on the restrictions and the generic part of the regulation. A well-defined structure and definition of roles could also serve as basis for reliance on thrust at least in the relations between farmers and the immediate regulators. To implement this EU-wide without changing any existing well-functioning program is however a huge future challenge.

5 Conclusion

Over all, dissemination process has been successful. Various dissemination strategies have been chosen per case study country, however it has been possible to report both the strategies, contents of the workshops and outcomes in terms of responses to the WP1 and WP2 results, which was the only mandatory task in the dissemination phase in a relatively comparative way. The results have been categorized within the following categories:

- 5) The Identified drivers and structures with influence on future development,
- 6) Critical implementation structures and policy characteristics,
- 7) Scheme results and
- 8) Proposals for scheme improvements.

This way of displaying data has provided an overview of various aspects that could be taken into consideration concerning AES improvement, and may serve as valuable inputs once a future roadmap for landscapes in the EU will be proposed. The content of the categories however contains many diverging viewpoints, this is however natural since the amplitude in selection of case studies reflects various landscapes and activity levels in the EU. The results and representations by case studies should however all be covered by the future proposed roadmap for European landscape development.

6 References

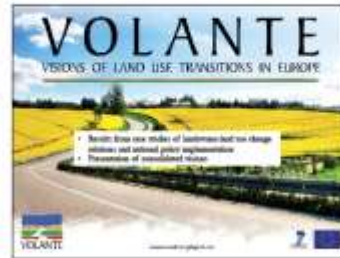
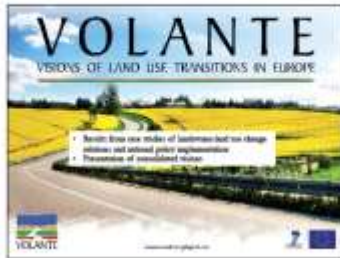
Knill, C., Lehmkuhl, D. 2002. The national impact of European Union regulatory policy: Three Europeanization Mechanisms. *European J. of Political Res.* 41, 255-280.

Winter, S. 1990. "Integrating implementation research." In D. Palumbo and C.D., editors, *Implementation and the Policy Process: Opening up the Black Box*. Greenwood Press. New York. 19-38.

1. Annex General presentation template in all countries

07-03-2014

07-03-2014



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2. Annex National presentation templates/reports (in national language)

6.1 Netherlands

6.1.1 Powerpoints

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6.1.2 Minutes



Bijeenkomst onderzoek Heerde

Donderdagavond 27 februari
Café-restaurant 'De Spilke', Heerde

Draft Minutes

Introductie, en voorstel van de dag

- Tiesha van der Sluis, Lector Landbouw, Natuur en Milieu, Wageningen UR
- Doel van de studie, 2018-2020, onderzoek naar de toekomst van de landbouw
- Doel van de studie, 2018-2020, onderzoek naar de toekomst van de landbouw
- Doel van de studie, 2018-2020, onderzoek naar de toekomst van de landbouw
- Doel van de studie, 2018-2020, onderzoek naar de toekomst van de landbouw
- Doel van de studie, 2018-2020, onderzoek naar de toekomst van de landbouw
- Doel van de studie, 2018-2020, onderzoek naar de toekomst van de landbouw
- Doel van de studie, 2018-2020, onderzoek naar de toekomst van de landbouw

Presentatie resultaten onderzoek

Algemeen onderzoek (2018-2020)
Het landbouwonderzoek is gebaseerd op een aantal bronnen, met name:
- Het landbouwonderzoek naar de toekomst van de landbouw (2018-2020)

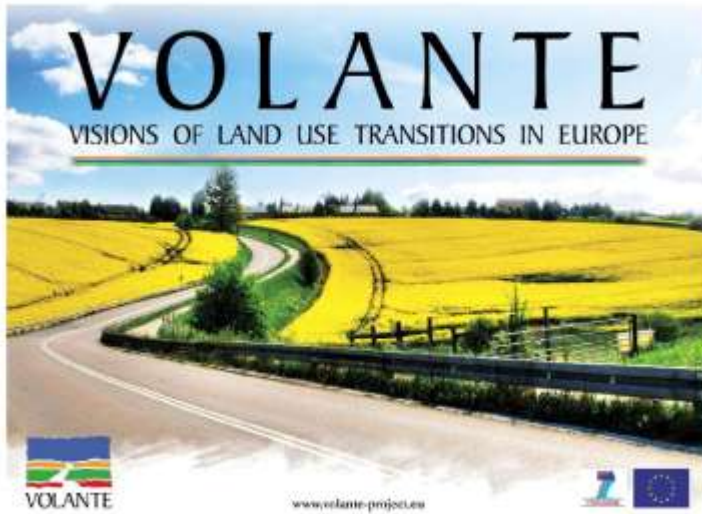
Discussie

De landbouwonderzoek is meer landbouwonderzoek. In Heerde zijn twee
- Het landbouwonderzoek naar de toekomst van de landbouw (2018-2020)

Landbouwonderzoek naar de toekomst van de landbouw (2018-2020)
- Het landbouwonderzoek naar de toekomst van de landbouw (2018-2020)

6.2 Austria

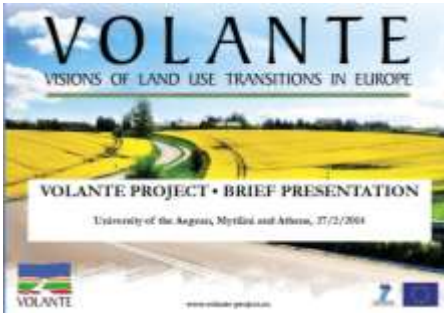
6.2.1 Powerpoints



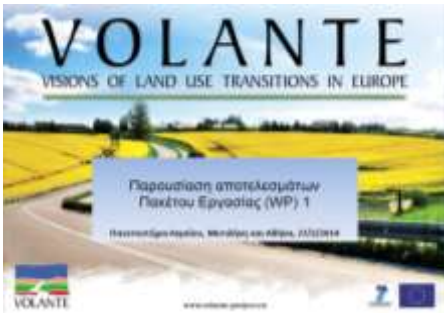
6.3 Greece

6.3.1 Powerpoints

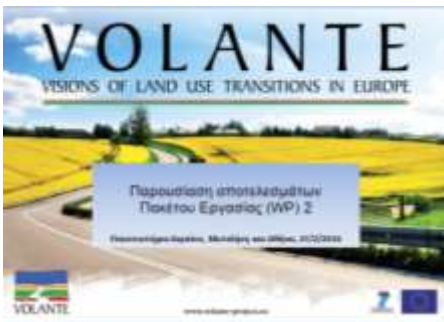
General presentation of the VOLANTE project



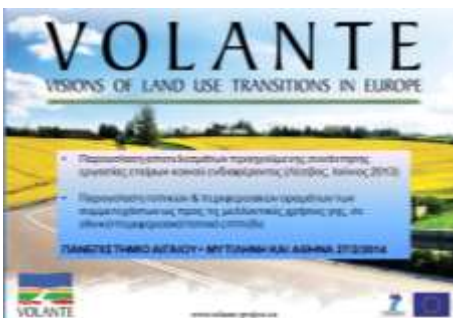
Brief presentation and discussion of the national (Greek) WP1 results, with comparisons to other national results



Brief presentation and discussion of the national (Greek) WP2 results, with comparisons to other national results



Presentation of local/ regional stakeholders' visions



6.4 Romania

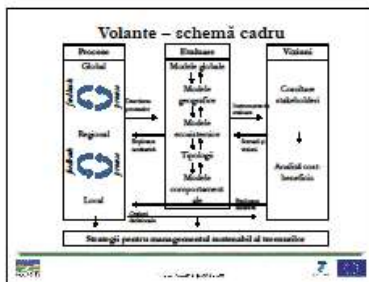
6.4.1 Powerpoints

20-06-2014



Volante - scop

- Dezvoltarea unui nou model de management al terenurilor la nivel european prin realizarea unei platforme integrate din punct de vedere conceptual și operațional care să permită factorilor de decizie identificarea unor soluții eficiente și realiste la problemele de viitor și posibilitatea de a reacționa la modificările utilizării terenurilor.
- Obiectivul general al proiectului este de a susține politicile europene din domeniul utilizării terenurilor prin accesarea bazelor de date și cunoștințe existente privind aspectele critice și constrângerile utilizării multifuncționale, sustenabile a acestora.



Decizii la nivel local – înțelegerea procesului de transformare a terenurilor

Studii de caz la nivel național privind definiția de terenuri și modificări ale modului de utilizare a terenului din zonele:

- Peri-urbane
- Marginal alpine
- Marginal Mediteraneene
- Post-socialiste

Caracteristicile studiului de caz național

- Județele Bihor și Argeș
- Zone rurale
- 109 respondenți: fermieri cu normă întreagă sau cu jumătate de normă
- 48% dintre respondenți au vârsta de peste 60 de ani
- o treime dintre respondenți au studii în domeniul agricol
- jumătate dintre respondenți au mai mult de 50% din veniturile gospodăriei din agricultură
- diversificare economică extrem de redusă – doar 3 respondenți desfășoară alte activități economice adăugate de venit pe proprietate

Producția agricolă 2002-2012

- suprafața cultivată a crescut
- numărul de animale a scăzut, cu excepția numărului de vaci de lapte care a crescut în cazul fermierilor cu normă întreagă
- 67% dintre respondenți folosesc întreaga producție animală doar pentru consum propriu
- majoritatea respondenților (85%) folosesc o mică parte a producției ovină pentru consum propriu, 13% folosind peste 75% din mielul pentru consum propriu
- înse-o treime dintre cazuri creșterea producției este legată de creșterea cantităților de fertilizanți (N) și de pesticide folosite
- extrem de puține modificări ale modului de utilizare a terenului
- o treime dintre respondenți au accesat schemele de agromediu

6.5 Denmark

6.5.1 Powerpoints

Presentations at united municipalities network meeting for nature and water management



Presentations to national regional and local stakeholders may 2nd 2014

