



Ministerie van Landbouw, Visserij,
Voedselzekerheid en Natuur



A collective approach for AECM

Ecological results

Aard Mulders



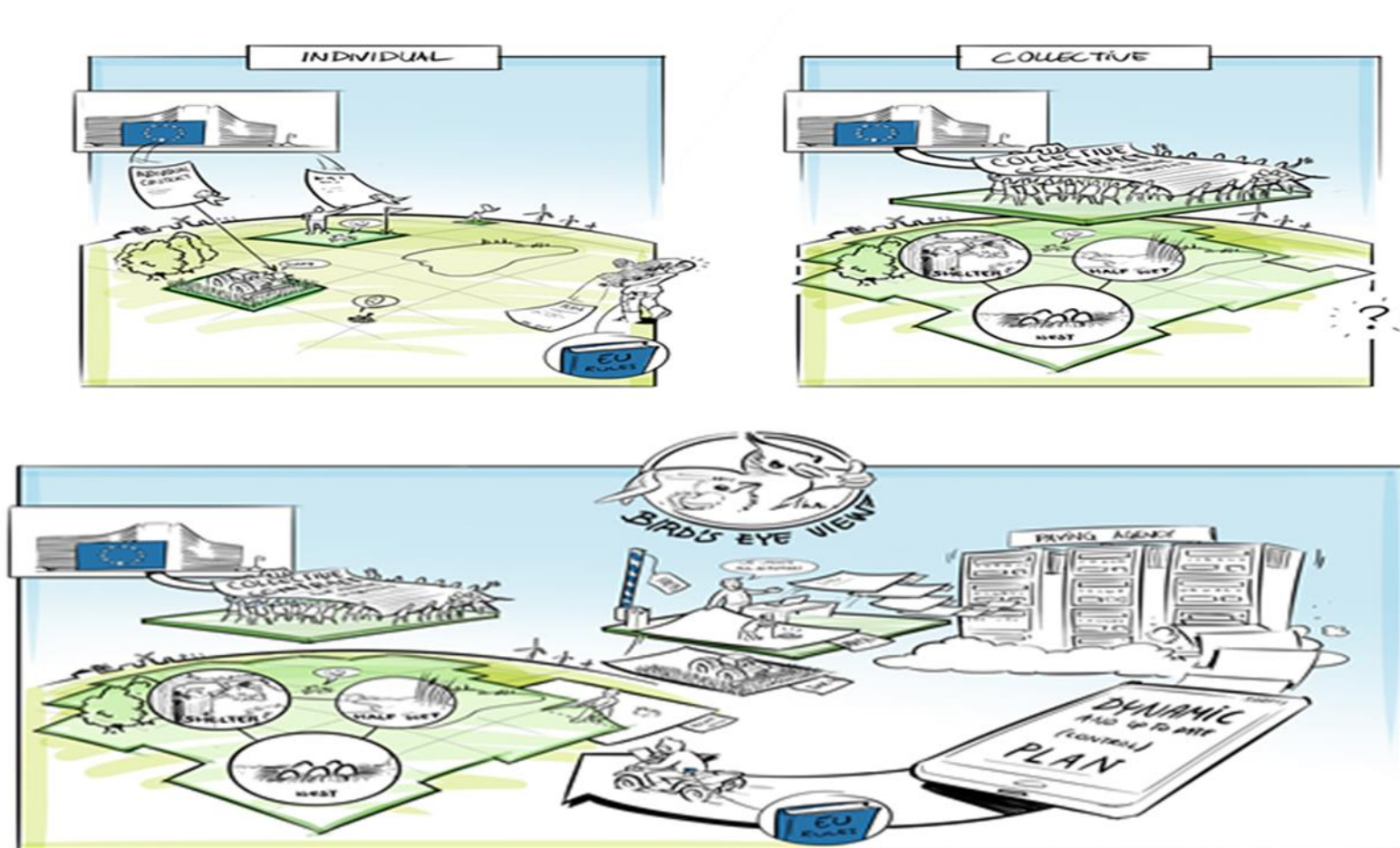
General introduction to the collective approach



- > Long term Goal; sustainable rural areas with a vital agricultural sector;
- > Short term goal (2014-2020): Nature efficiency;
- > supported by collective approach for AECM;
- > Key-role for farmers to improve biodiversity, climate goals and water quality;
- > It comes together in rural areas, with groups of farmers (collectives) in a central position.



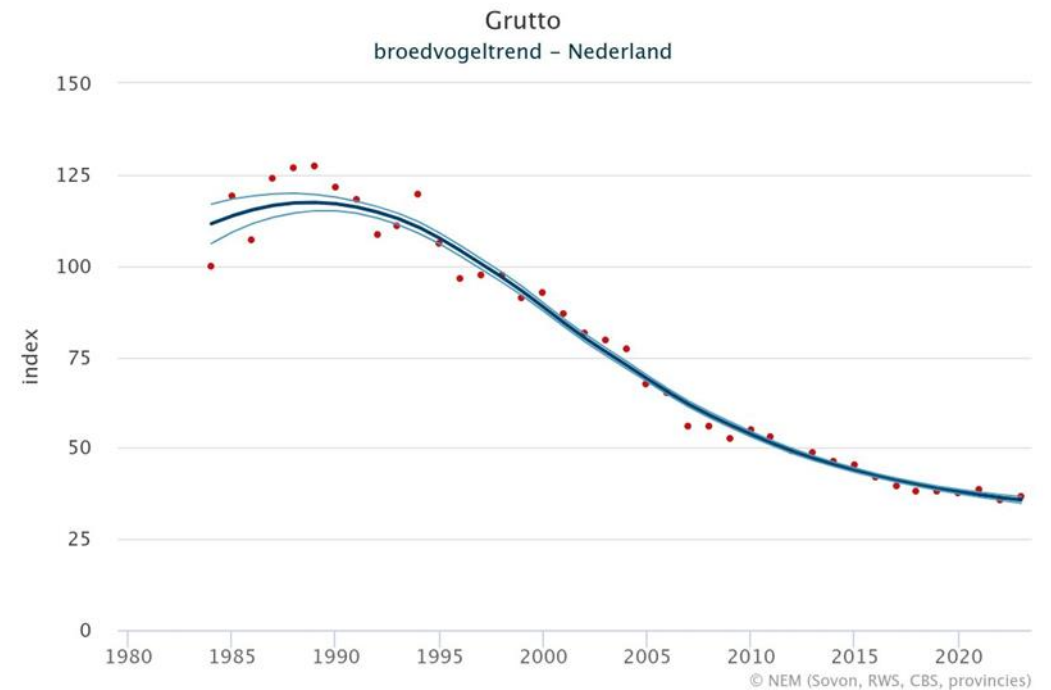
The Dutch AECM, a short overview





Trend line development black-tailed godwit

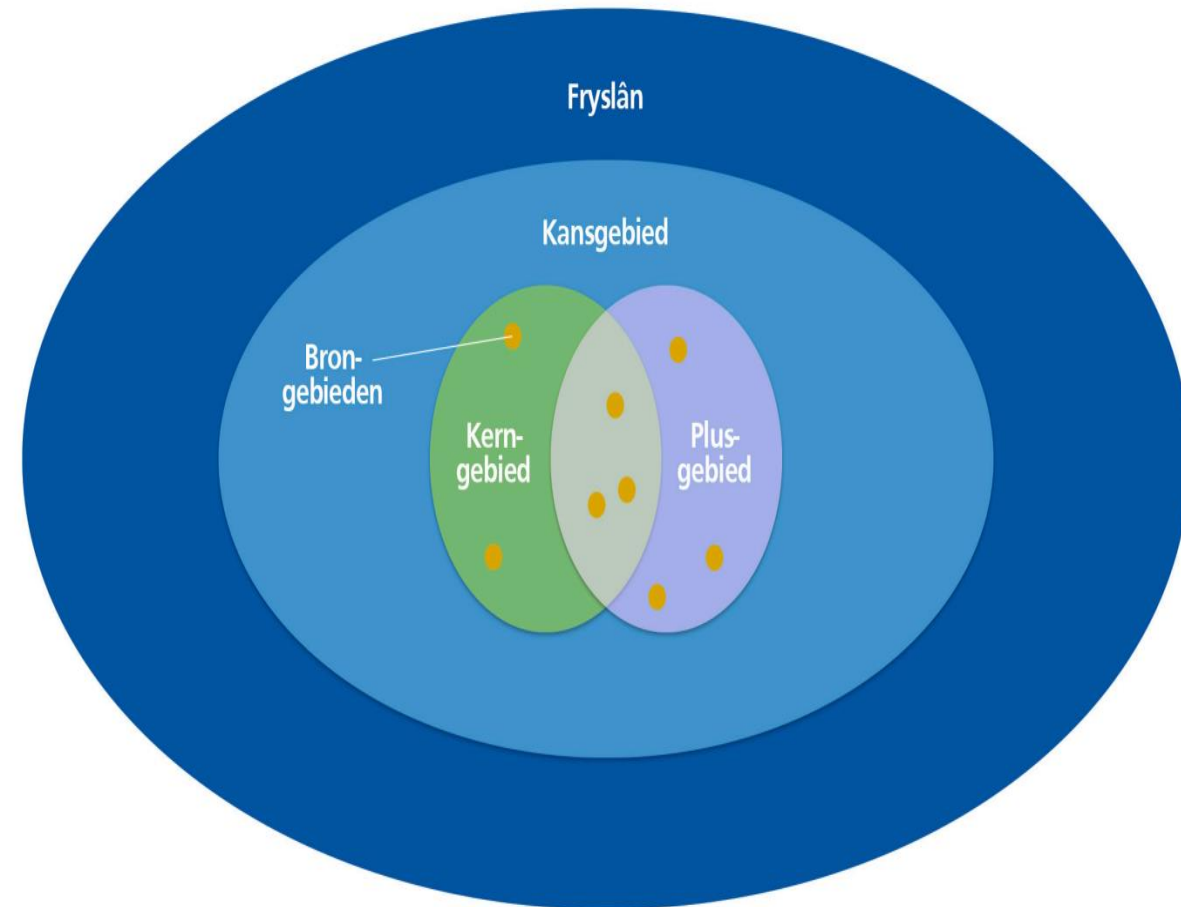
- > The most important AECM-goal is to stop the decline of meadowbirds
- > The system works well for the creation of habitats:
 - Better habitats with intensive managements;
 - More farmers that join.
- > Still: the black-tailed godwit has been doing badly in the Netherlands. Decline of average 3.6% per year.





What is needed to save the black-tailed godwit?

- > More area is needed with:
 - Larger areas with minimal disturbance;
 - A raised water level in the breeding season;
 - Stricter management;
 - Combating predation.
- > Revenue model that invites the dairy farmers involved to participate.
- > AECM area grows from 6% to almost 20%.





What is needed for the AECM?

- › Compensation that is competitive with regular agricultural production;
- › An extra allowance for farms that invest heavily in AECM;
- › Long-term commitments: major structural adjustments to business operations require long-term commitments (e.g. 20 years);
- › A priority focus on habitat quality: not only species (external effect);
- › Good coordination between relevant regulations, so that they do not compete with each other.
- › Strengthen collectives;
- › Sufficient flanking policy.

Conversing the Dutch way:



Ministerie van Landbouw, Visserij,
Voedselzekerheid en Natuur



Questions?

Aard Mulders

a.n.a.m.mulders@minlnv.nl