



Ministry of Economic Affairs

Experiences with the implementation of the Dutch EIP Agriculture

Jasper Dalhuisen



The Dutch RDP

- Four different parts or groups of provinces of the Netherlands working on the Dutch RDP,
- Four Different Programs with different key-elements in their RDP



ORGANIZATION

- Groups of Provinces are in the Lead for the RDP
- The National Government is in the lead for the H2020 calls
- Different communication channels: the Dutch Rural Area Network managed by different private and public actors
- Task bringing together actors active in rural development areas.
- Advisory services can act as an intermediary actor



Best Practices

- Innovation is the key pillar
- Lot of Experiences and Ideas and pilot OG's
- Innovation to handle the challenges of the Water framework directive and Nitrate Directive



Bottlenecks

- Administrative Issues
 - Researchers adapt to procedures for funds more easy, rural stakeholders, like farmers have a shorter time horizon when it comes to efforts to support for innovations.
 - The RDP must have a legal base in the regulations of the provinces, takes time
 - The way of organizing: specific versus general subsidies.
 - One ticked window for OG



Research

- Active community, many researchers are interested (WUR, private researchers and consultants)
- Incentives: money for research
- There is a mixed picture of the interaction research and the needs of stakeholders in an EIP context



Effects

- Active way of programming by groups of provinces
- Innovation as a key element for looking for solutions for the local agricultural needs is more prominent



Experiences with MA

- Not yet clear, proposals written