

APPENDIX 6.1 FLEMISH WEBSURVEY 3

6.1.1 Questions survey

See Appendix 6.2_WS 3_Questions websurvey Flanders

6.1.2 Survey analysis

I. Materials & Methods

Data assembly

To get to know better the perception of local users towards the implementation of the Natura 2000 network in the Demervalley, an online survey was set up. Stakeholders from different sectors in the Natura 2000 area of the Demervalley were contacted and asked to cooperate with the survey.

The survey started with a short introduction of its goal, followed by a sound of the level of knowledge of the respondents about some nature policy concepts and especially Natura 2000. After that, each respondent was confronted with 6 statements about the possible implementation of Natura 2000 and each had to point out whether he/she agreed or disagreed with it (or had no opinion). From these, 3 statements concerned a rather rigid way of implementation, while the other 3 determined a more flexible one. Furthermore, 12 concepts of implementation strategies were put forward, from which 7 belonged to a more or less rigid way of implementation and 5 supported a rather flexible implementation manner. Each respondent had to indicate whether he/she totally agreed, agreed, disagreed or totally disagreed with these strategies (or whether he/she had no opinion).

Next, the profile of the respondent was determined (profession, degree of education, age, living area, whether they are owner of real estate in the Natura 2000 area of the Demervalley or elsewhere, whether and what kind of user they are in the Natura 2000 area of the Demervalley).

Finally, respondents were given the chance to give some comments about the chances Natura 2000 offers for their use and about the most important problems its implementation involves. Also general comments or questions could be posted.

Data processing

Ended questions

The answers on the ended questions were converted to numbers in order to be able to use them later on in a statistical analysis program. Respondents were classified on the base of their user-profile and their real estate ownership profile.

For each respondent, new variables were calculated.

A '**nature policy'-knowledge score** was calculated on the base of the responses for the 8 Flemish nature policy concepts. Respondents indicating that they did not know the concept received a 0-score for that concept, while the indication that the concept was known resulted in a 1-score. The sum of all 8 answers per respondent resulted in the 'nature policy'-knowledge score. Once a missing value for one or more nature policy concepts was found, the respondent's nature policy'-knowledge score was also seen as a missing value.

Besides the 'level of familiarity with Natura 2000', the level of real knowledge of Natura 2000 was determined by means of 6 statements which could be rated as 'true', 'false' or 'I don't know'. For each correct answer, the respondent received 1 point, for each incorrect answer they lost one and when indicating they did not know, no points were served. The sum of the scores over all 6 statements resulted in the **level of knowledge of the Natura 2000 concept**. For these calculations, respondents that indicated they had never heard about Natura 2000 were ignored and in further analysis seen as missing values. Once a missing value for one or more statements was found, the respondent's level of knowledge of the Natura 2000 concept was also seen as a missing value.

Finally, each respondent was given an appreciation-score for the strict and the flexible Natura 2000 implementation strategies. The rating-scores were converted as follows: "totally agreed" = 2, "agreed" = 1, "disagreed" = -1, "totally disagreed" = -2, "no opinion" = missing value. The sum over all strict (flexible) strategies was divided by the number of strict (flexible) strategies for which an answer (besides "no opinion") was given and this outcome resulted in the **appreciation score for the strict (flexible) strategies**. The new variables are respectively named '*overall strict strategy rating*' and '*overall flexible strategy rating*'.

Data analysis

The statistical analysis of the data was done by means of the program SPSS 15.0 (for Windows) (SPSS, 2006). For every analysis, besides the unanswered questions, also the responses 'no opinion' were treated as being missing values.

First, it was investigated whether significant differences could be detected between the distinguished user classes in terms of the nature policy knowledge, the familiarity with Natura 2000 and the knowledge level of the Natura 2000 concept. The analysis was done by means of a Kruskal-Wallis-test (Siegel & Castellan 1988). Significant differences for the same aspects between owners and non-owners of real estate within Natura 2000 areas were traced by means of the Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test (Siegel & Castellan 1988).

Next, differences in the appreciation scores for the strict and flexible strategies between the distinguished user classes were determined by means of a Kruskal-Wallis-test. Significant differences for the same aspect between owners and non-owners of real estate within Natura 2000 areas was traced by means of the Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test.

Finally, the Spearman rank correlation test (Siegel & Castellan 1988) was used to determine to what extent the appreciation scores of the different strategies were mutually correlated, as well as to what extent these scores were correlated with the age of the respondents, with the overall strict and flexible strategy rating scores, and with the appreciation scores for the strict and flexible statements. Furthermore, a Non-metric Multidimensional Scaling was carried out on all strategies. This was done by means of the statistical program PcOrd (McCune & Mefford 1999).

II. Results

1. Descriptive statistics

Response level

After withdrawing the respondents with too many missing values, 119 persons were retained. From these, 13 belonged to the agricultural sector, 11 to the forestry sector, 18 to the nature sector, 8 were classified under the hunting sector and 33 people belonged to the recreation sector. The remaining 36 people were classified as 'non-users', as they had no direct interests in the Natura 2000 area of the Demervalley (figure 1).

Flemish user class (119)

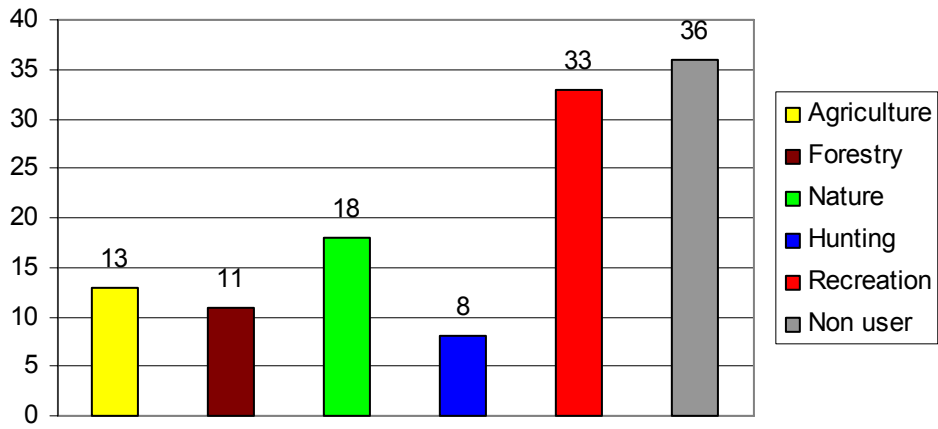


Figure 1: Frequency diagram of the respons level for all user classes. Counts are depicted above every bar.

Level of familiarity with Natura 2000

Concerning the level of familiarity with Natura 2000, figure 2 demonstrates the results:

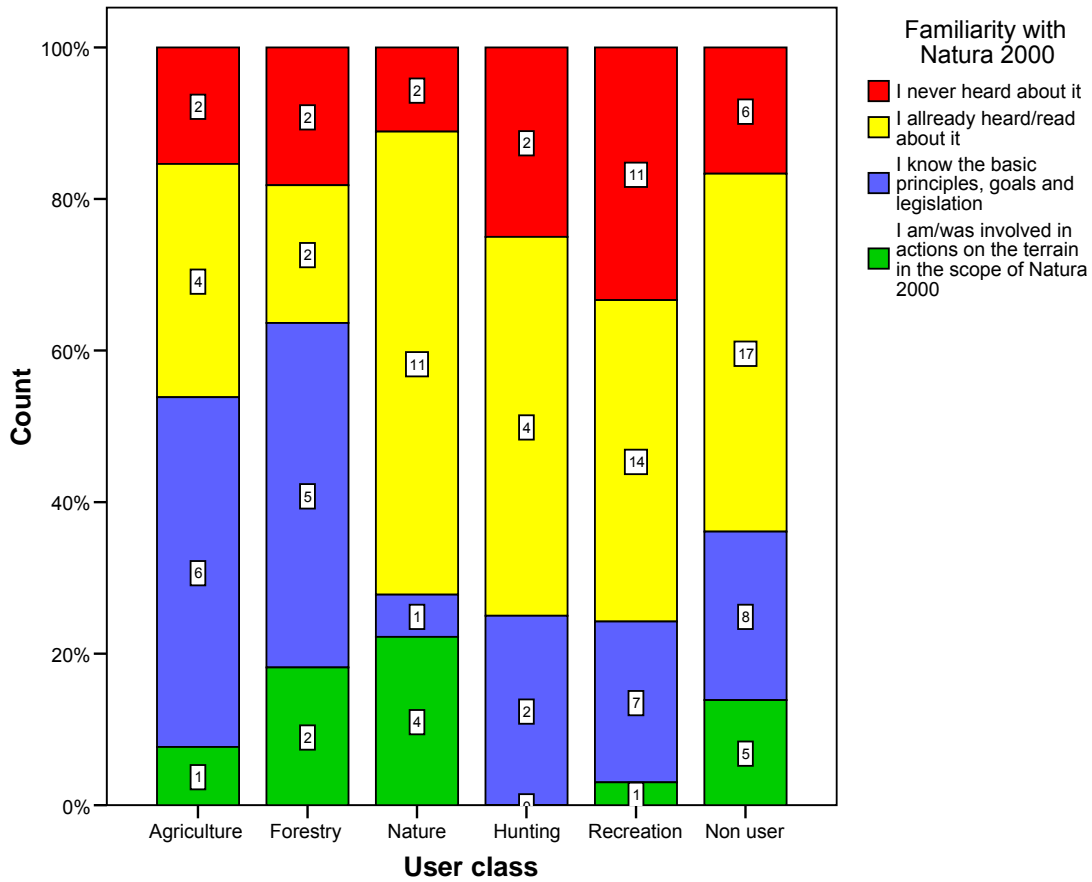


Figure 2: Frequency diagram (%) of the level of familiarity with Natura 2000 for all user classes. Counts are depicted in every bar.

Next, 6 statements about Natura 2000 were put forward and respondents had to indicate whether they were correct or false. The results are shown in figures 3 – 8. Respondents that declared to have never heard about Natura 2000 (25 in total) were left out of the results.

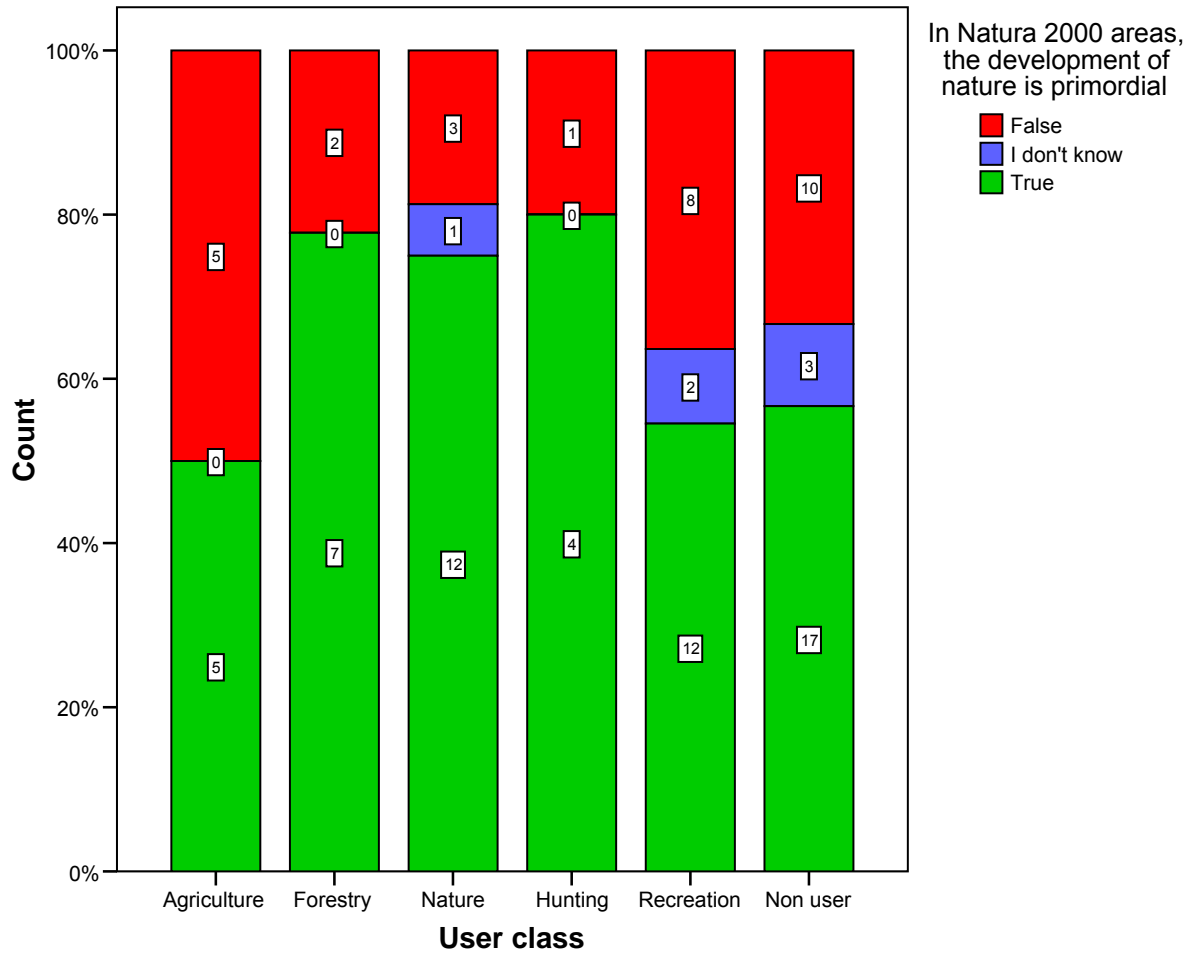


Figure 3: Frequency diagram (%) of results for the 1st statement about Natura 2000. Number of respondents = 94 (25 respondents that declared to have never heard about Natura 2000 were ignored in these results). The green colour indicates which answer was correct, the red stands for an incorrect answer. Counts are depicted in every bar.

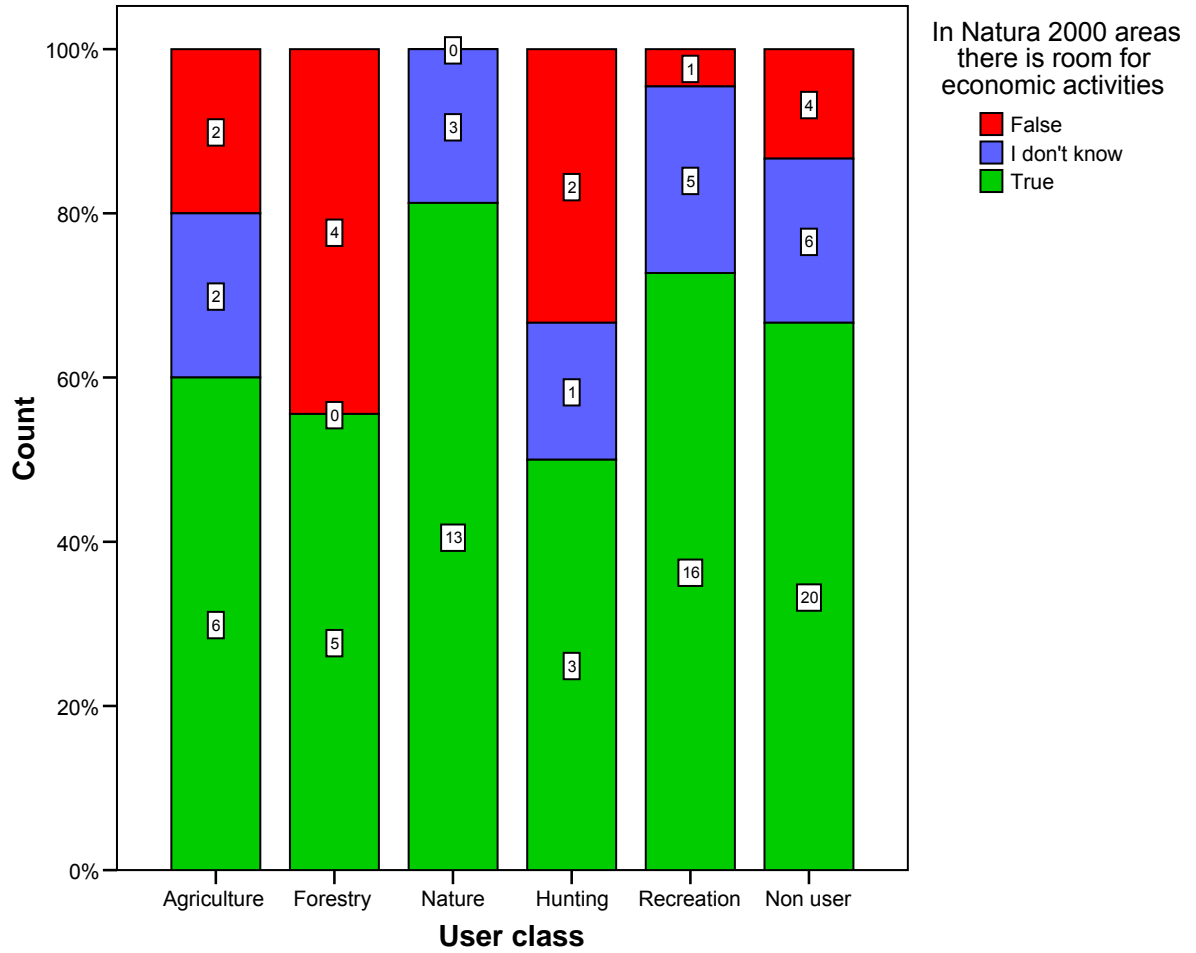


Figure 4: Frequency diagram (%) of results for the 2th statement about Natura 2000. Number of respondents = 94 (25 respondents that declared to have never heard about Natura 2000 were ignored in these results). The green colour indicates which answer was correct, the red stands for an incorrect answer. Counts are depicted in every bar.

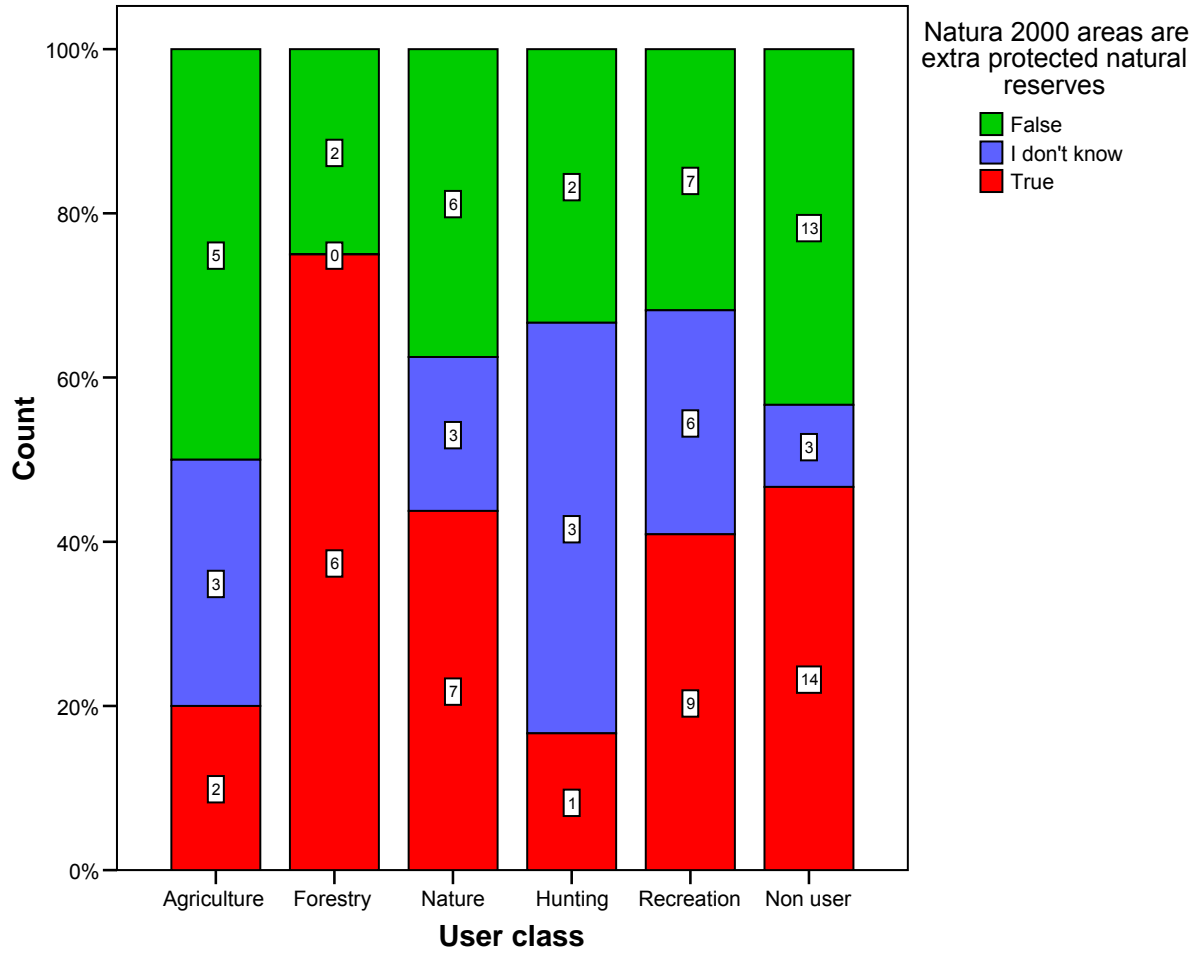


Figure 5: Frequency diagram (%) of results for the 3th statement about Natura 2000. Number of respondents = 94 (25 respondents that declared to have never heard about Natura 2000 were ignored in these results). The green colour indicates which answer was correct, the red stands for an incorrect answer. Counts are depicted in every bar.

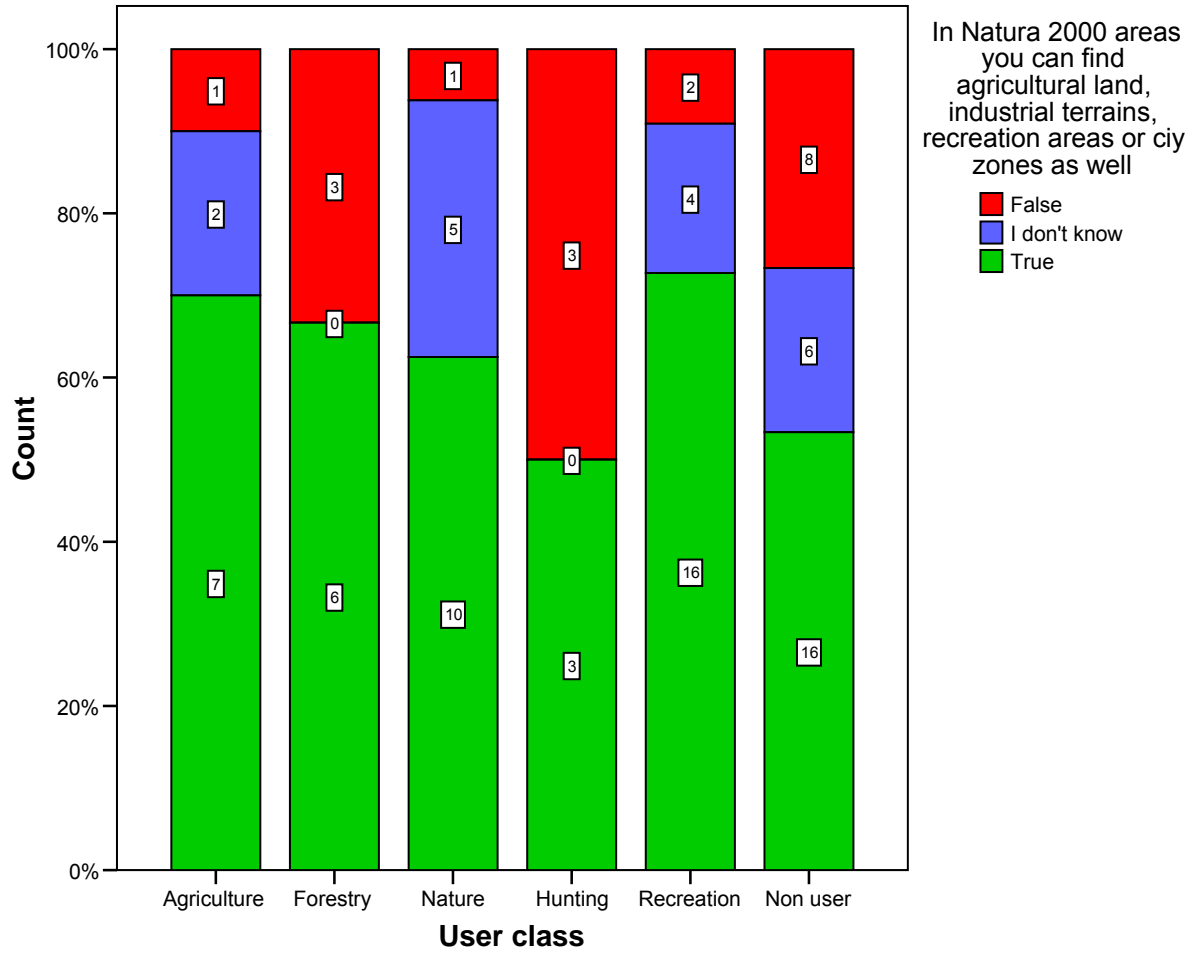


Figure 6: Frequency diagram (%) of results for the 4th statement about Natura 2000. Number of respondents = 94 (25 respondents that declared to have never heard about Natura 2000 were ignored in these results). The green colour indicates which answer was correct, the red stands for an incorrect answer. Counts are depicted in every bar.

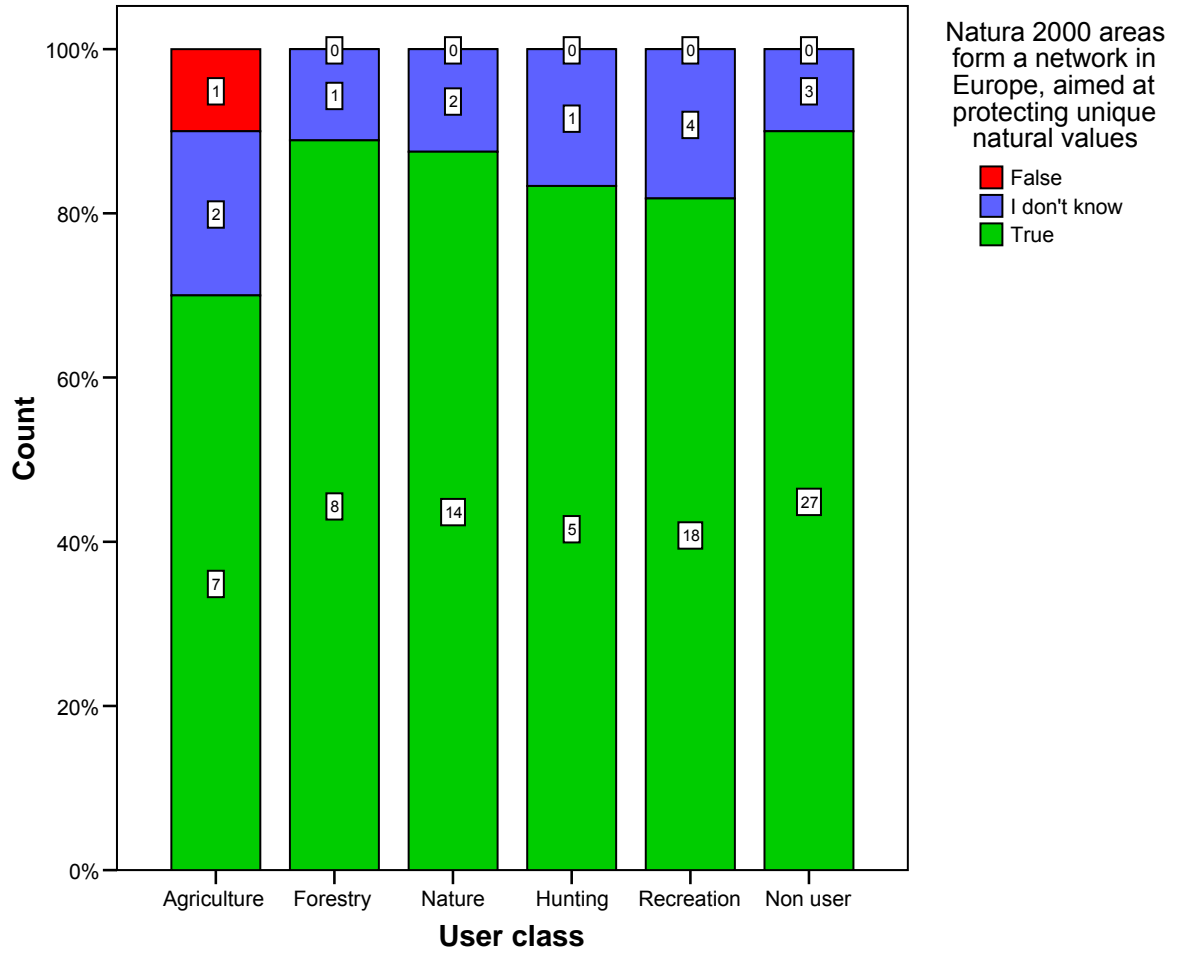


Figure 7: Frequency diagram (%) of results for the 5th statement about Natura 2000. Number of respondents = 94 (25 respondents that declared to have never heard about Natura 2000 were ignored in these results). The green colour indicates which answer was correct, the red stands for an incorrect answer. Counts are depicted in every bar.

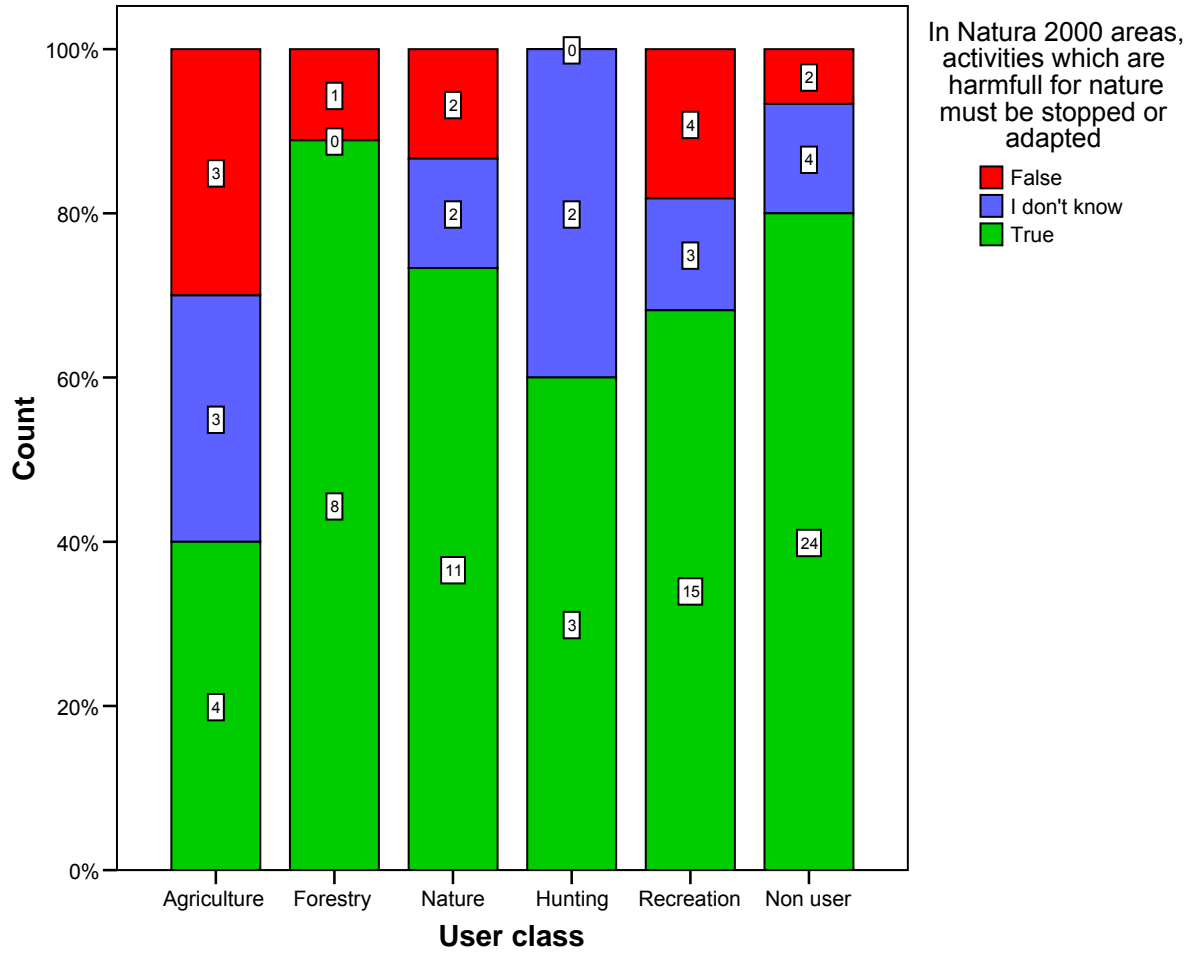


Figure 8: Frequency diagram (%) of results for the 6th statement about Natura 2000. Number of respondents = 94 (25 respondents that declared to have never heard about Natura 2000 were ignored in these results). The green colour indicates which answer was correct, the red stands for an incorrect answer. Counts are depicted in every bar.

Finally, the respondents could indicate whether they would like to have more information on 7 aspects concerning the Natura 2000 matter. Figure 9 shows the results for each aspect (over all respondents together), while figure 10 shows the result for every user class (over all aspects together).

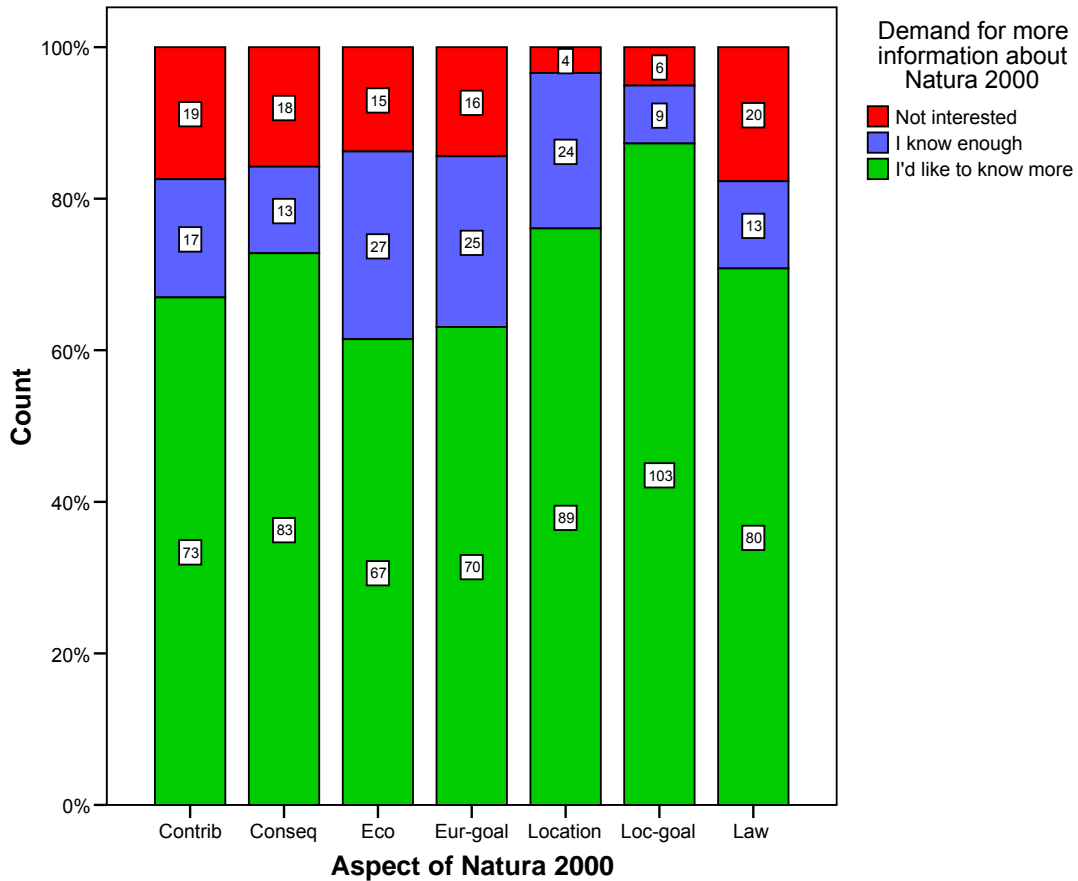


Figure 9: Frequency diagram (%) of results for the demand for more information about Natura 2000. Contrib = the way in which I can contribute to Natura 2000
 Conseq = the concrete consequences of the Natura 2000 implementation for my activities
 Eco = the underlying ecological principles of Natura 2000
 Eur-goal = the global goals on European level for Natura 2000
 Location = the location of the Natura 2000 areas in my neighbourhood
 Loc-goal = the Natura 2000-goals for the areas in my neighbourhood
 Law = legislation of Natura 2000
 Counts are depicted in every bar.

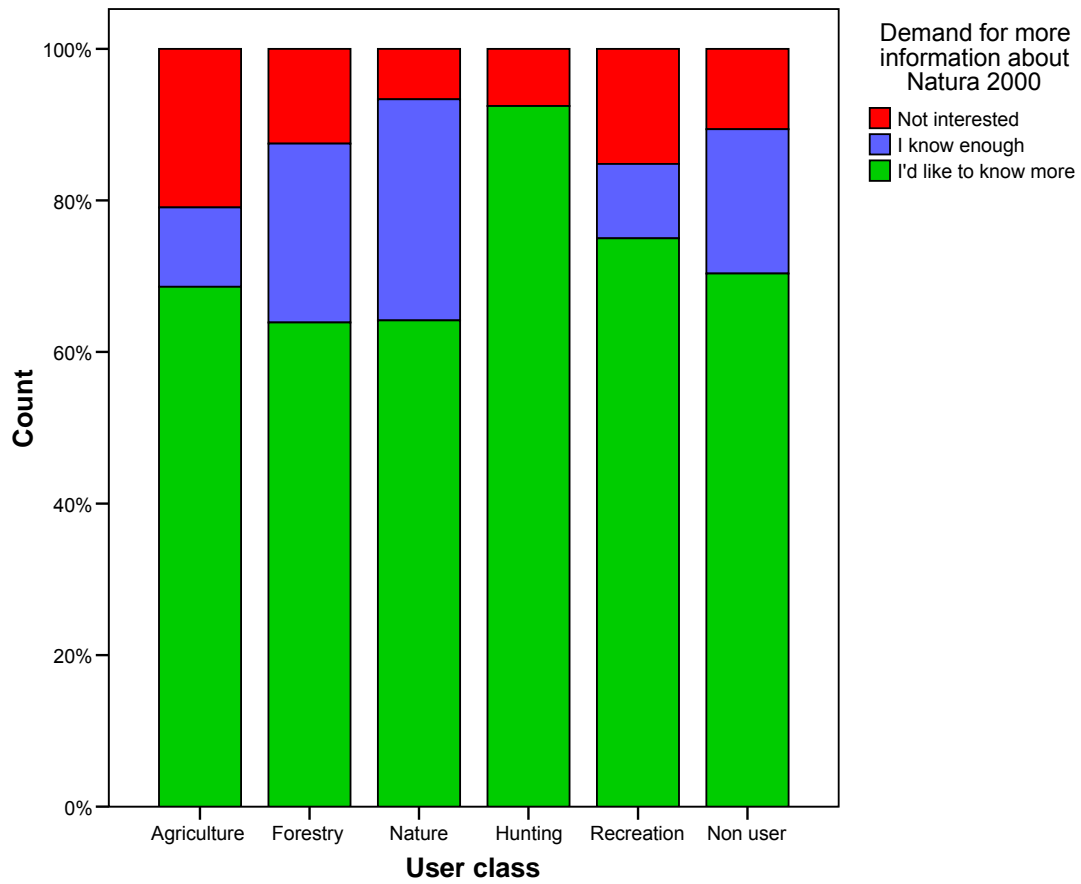


Figure 10: Frequency diagram (%) of results for the demand for more information about Natura 2000 for every user class.

Statements about the implementation of Natura 2000

To get to know better the perception of local users towards the implementation of the Natura 2000 network each respondent was confronted with 6 statements about the possible implementation of Natura 2000 and each had to point out whether they agreed or disagreed with it (or had no opinion). Figures 11-16 show the results.

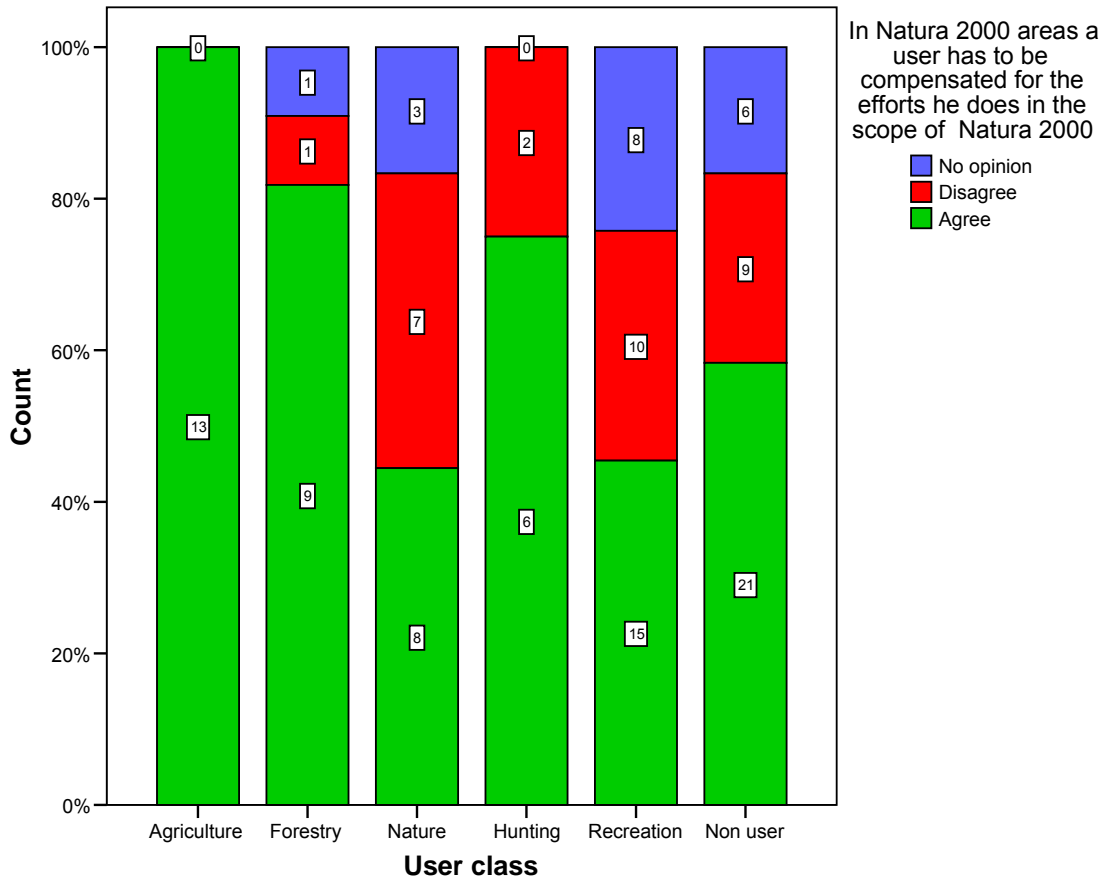


Figure 11: Frequency diagram (%) of results for the 1st statement about the implementation of Natura 2000. Counts are depicted in every bar.

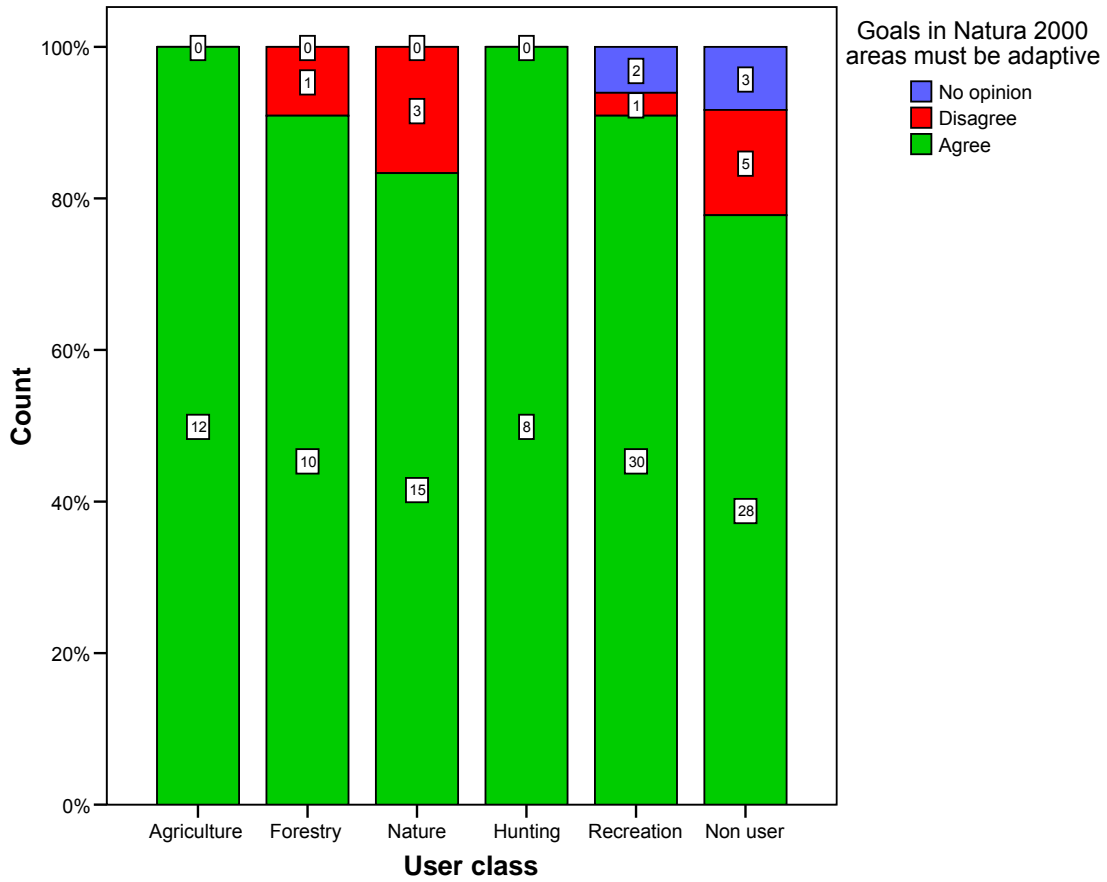


Figure 12: Frequency diagram (%) of results for the 2th statement about the implementation of Natura 2000. Counts are depicted in every bar.

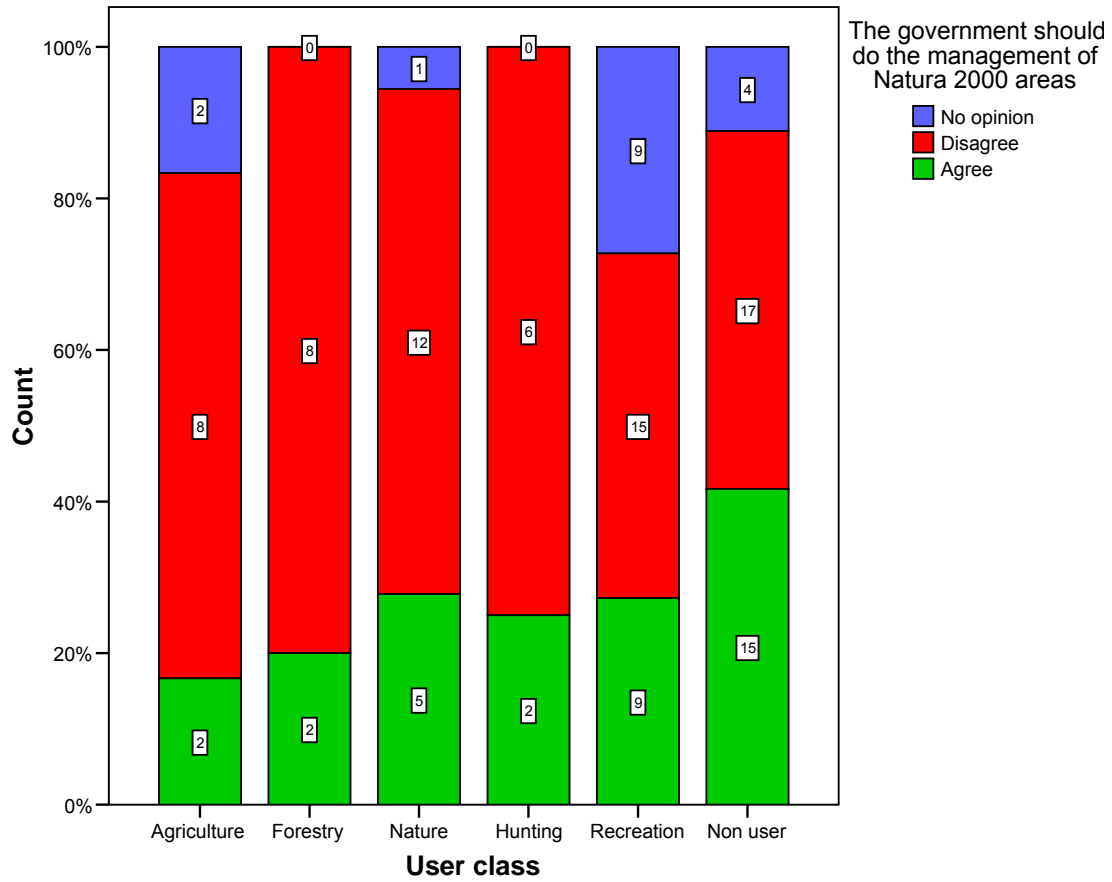


Figure 13: Frequency diagram (%) of results for the 3th statement about the implementation of Natura 2000. Counts are depicted in every bar.

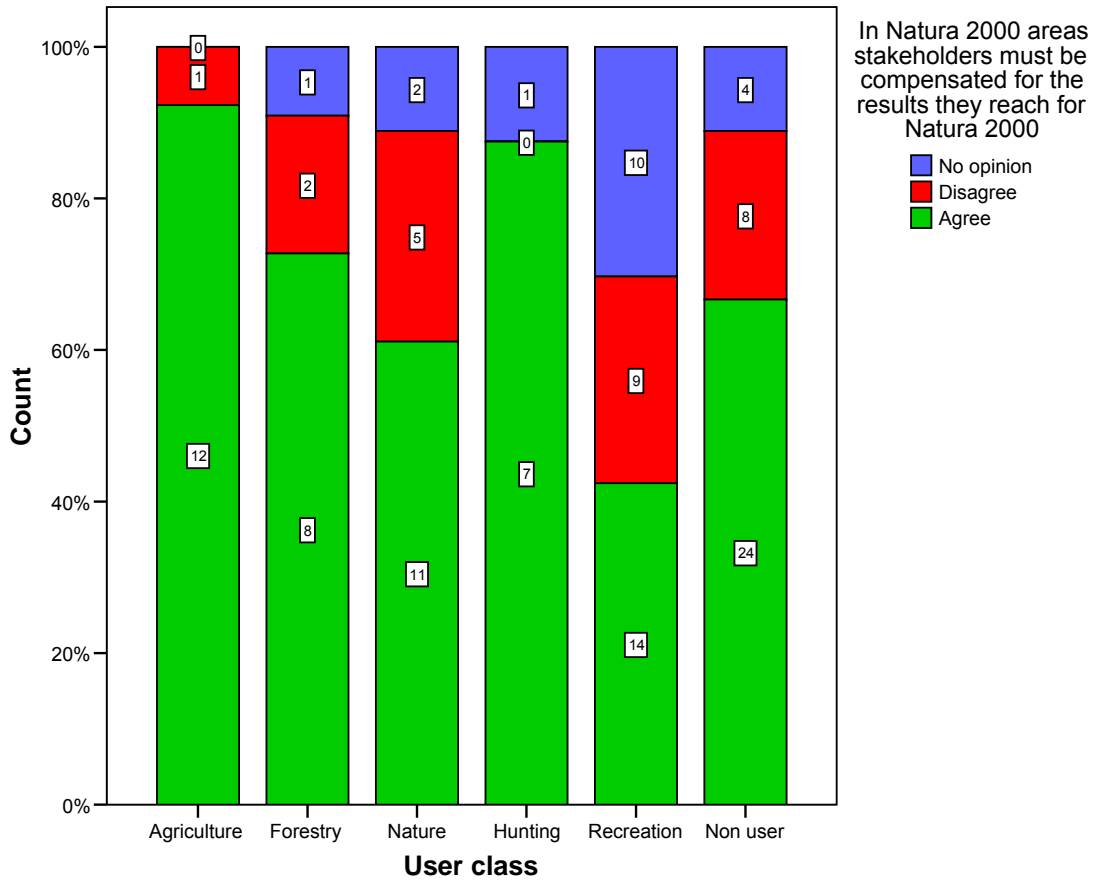


Figure 14: Frequency diagram (%) of results for the 4th statement about the implementation of Natura 2000. Counts are depicted in every bar.

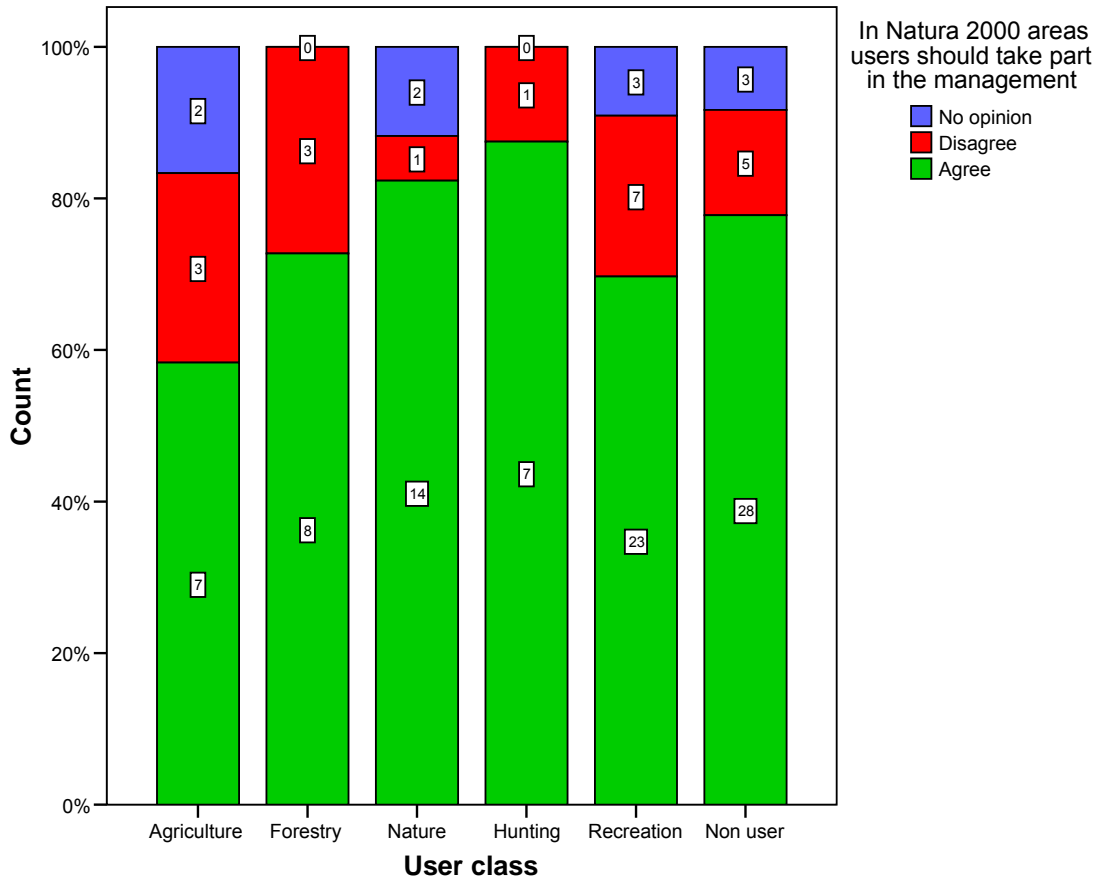


Figure 15: Frequency diagram (%) of results for the 5th statement about the implementation of Natura 2000. Counts are depicted in every bar.

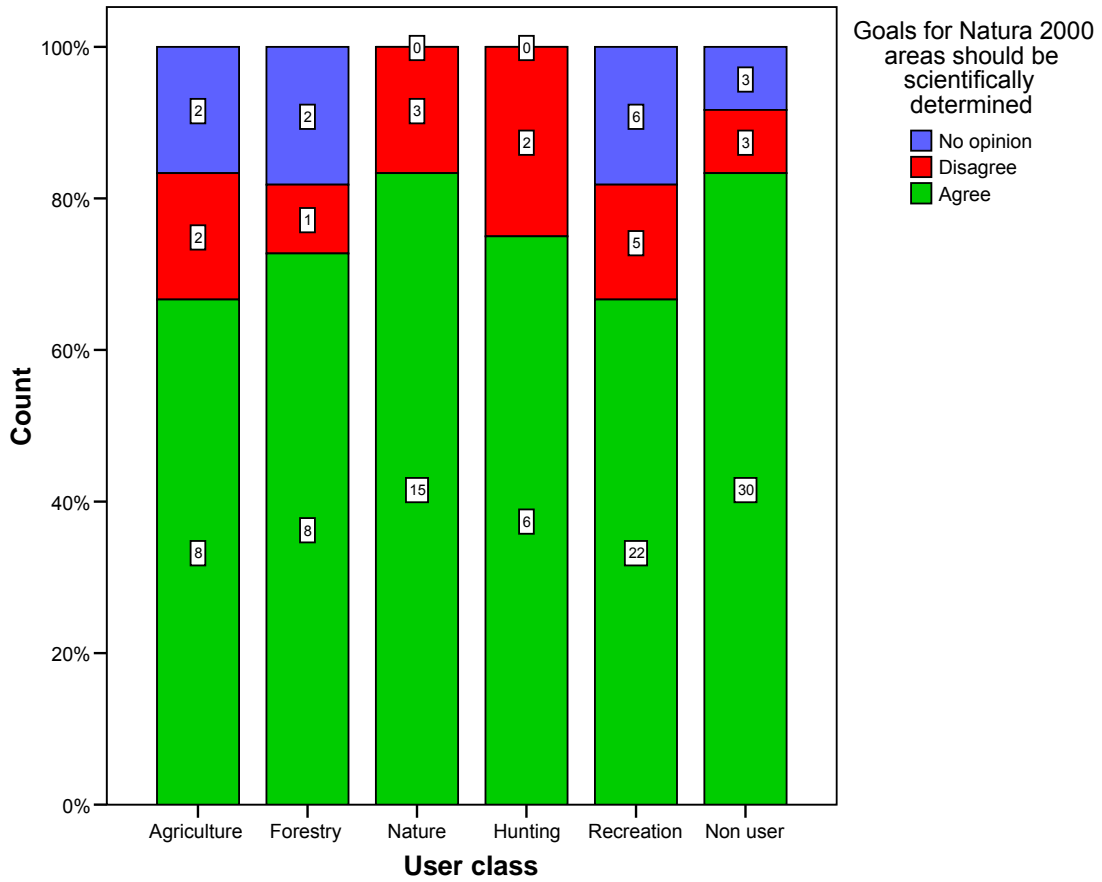


Figure 16: Frequency diagram (%) of results for the 6th statement about the implementation of Natura 2000. Counts are depicted in every bar.

2. Non-parametric statistics

1.) Are there any differences between the user classes in terms of the nature policy knowledge, the familiarity with Natura 2000 and the knowledge level of the Natura 2000 concept?

The Kruskal-Wallis test showed a significant difference for the level of knowledge of nature policy between the classes 'hunting' (<) on the one side and the classes 'forestry' and 'nature' (>) on the other. No other differences were found (Table 1).

Table 1. The nature policy knowledge, the familiarity with Natura 2000 and the knowledge level of the Natura 2000 concept for the 6 user classes (Kruskal-Wallis test)

		Knowledge nature policy					
Class		Agriculture ^{ab}	Forestry ^a	Nature ^a	Hunting ^b	Recreation ^{ab}	Non user ^{ab}
n		11	11	17	6	28	30
median		8	8	8	2.5	8	7
range		3	2	4	6	6	8
KW		12.08					
Sign		*					
		Familiarity with Natura 2000					
Class		Agriculture	Forestry	Nature	Hunting	Recreation	Non user
n		13	11	18	8	33	36
median		3	3	2	2.5	2	2
range		2	2	2	1	2	2
KW		7.62					
Sign		n.s.					
		Knowledge Natura 2000					
Class		Agriculture	Forestry	Nature	Hunting	Recreation	Non user
n		10	9	15	5	22	30
median		3	3	4	2.5	3	3
range		5	5	5	4	5	6
KW		6.02					
Sign		n.s.					

n = sample size

KW = test-value Kruskal-Wallis test

Sign. = level of significance; n.s.: not significant, * = $p < 0.05$

Superscripts a and b show the different classes with $a \neq b$ and ab not \neq from a or b

2.) Are there any differences between the owners and non-owners of real estate in Natura 2000 areas in terms of the nature policy knowledge, the familiarity with Natura 2000 and the knowledge level of the Natura 2000 concept?

The Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test that was carried out to investigate differences between the owners and non-owners of real estate in Natura 2000 areas in terms of the nature policy knowledge, the familiarity with Natura 2000 and the knowledge level of the Natura 2000 concept pointed out that no significant distinctions appear (table 2).

Table 2. The nature policy knowledge, the familiarity with Natura 2000 and the knowledge level of the Natura 2000 concept for the owners and non-owners of real estate in Natura 2000 areas (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test)

	Knowledge policy	nature owners	Familiarity with Natura 2000 Owners	with Natura 2000 Non- owners	Knowledge 2000 Owners	Natura 2000 Non- owners
Group	Owners	Non- owners	Owners	Non- owners	Owners	Non- owners
n	49	46	56	52	46	41
median	7.5	8	2	3	3	3
range	8	8	2	2	6	7
WMW	-0,61		-1,10		-0,50	
Sign.	n.s.		n.s.		n.s.	

n = sample size

WMW = test-value Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test

Sign. = level of significance; n.s.: not significant

3.) Are there any differences between the user classes in terms of the overall strict and flexible strategy rating scores?

The Kruskal-Wallis test showed some significant difference for the overall strict and flexible strategy rating scores. The results are summarized in table 3.

Table 3. The overall strict and flexible strategy rating scores for the 6 user classes (Kruskal-Wallis test)

		Strict implementation strategies					
Class		Agriculture ^a	Forestry ^{abc}	Nature ^c	Hunting ^{ab}	Recreation ^{abc}	Non user ^{bc}
n		13	11	18	8	32	36
median		-0,83	-0,14	0,86	-0,71	0,43	0,36
range		3,86	3,14	3,00	2,14	3,40	3,86
KW		20,90					
Sign		***					
		Flexible implementation strategies					
Class		Agriculture ^b	Forestry ^{ab}	Nature ^a	Hunting ^{ab}	Recreation ^{ab}	Non user ^a
n		13	11	18	8	32	36
median		1,60	1,20	0,40	0,60	0,60	0,60
range		1,80	2,80	3,20	2,00	2,60	3,20
KW		17,02					
Sign		**					

n = sample size

KW = test-value Kruskal-Wallis test

Sign. = level of significance; ** = $p < 0.01$, *** = $p < 0.001$

Superscripts a, b and c show the different classes with $a \neq b \neq c$ and ab not \neq from a or b, bc not \neq from b or c, abc not \neq from a, b or c. The superscript a stands for a lower appreciation of the strategie then the superscript b, which on its turn stands for a lower appreciation of the strategie then the superscript c

When setting out the respondents of each user classes on a biplot with their overall strict and flexible strategy rating scores on the axes, a visualisation of the results from table 3 is obtained (figure 17 and 18).

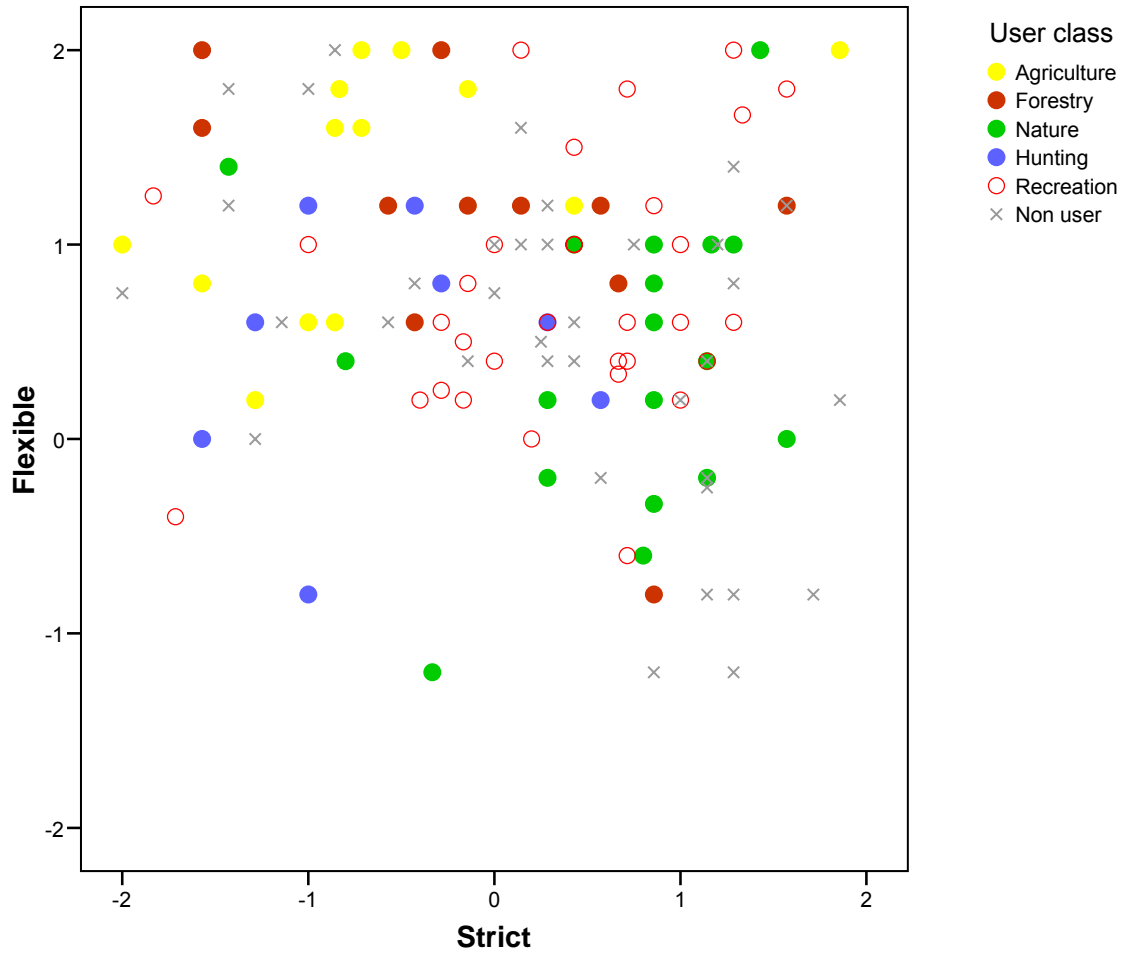


Figure 17: Biplot of the overall strict and flexible strategy rating scores for the respondents of each user class.

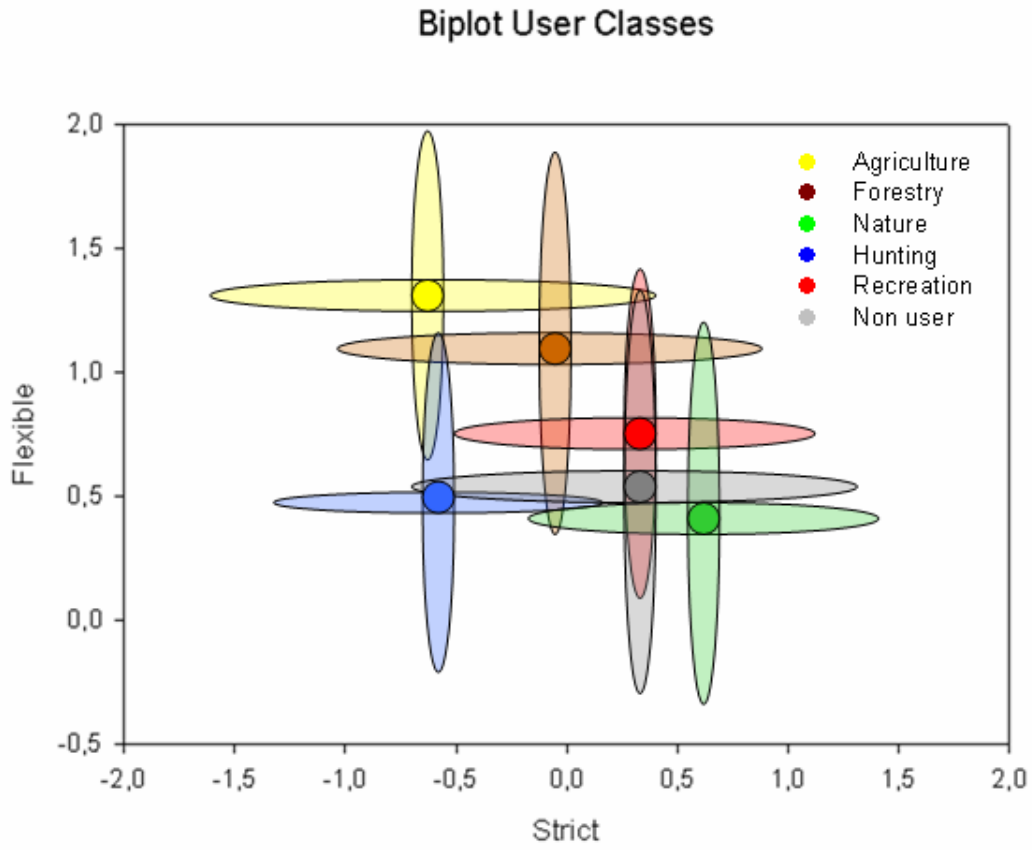


Figure 18: Biplot of the mean overall strict and flexible strategy rating scores (full coloured) and their standard deviations (transparent colours) of each user class.

4.) Are there any differences between the owners and non-owners of real estate in Natura 2000 areas in terms of the overall strict and flexible strategy rating scores?

The Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test that was carried out to investigate differences between the owners and non-owners of real estate in Natura 2000 areas in terms of the overall strict and flexible strategy rating scores pointed out that owners of real estate in Natura 2000 areas have significantly lower appreciation scores for the strict implementation strategies than non-owners. No differences were found for the flexible implementation strategies (table 4).

Table 4. The overall strict and flexible strategy rating scores for the owners and non-owners of real estate in Natura 2000 areas (Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test)

	Strict implementation strategies		Flexible implementation strategies	
Group	Owners	Non-owners	Owners	Non-owners
n	52	56	52	56
median	-0,23	0,43	0,70	0,68
range	3,86	3,71	3,20	3,20
WMW	-2,70		-1,04	
Sign.	**		n.s.	

n = sample size

WMW = test-value Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test

Sign. = level of significance; n.s.: not significant, ** = $p < 0.01$

When setting out the owners and non-owners of real estate in Natura 2000 areas on a biplot with their overall strict and flexible strategy rating scores on the axes, a visualisation of the results from table 4 is obtained (figure 19).

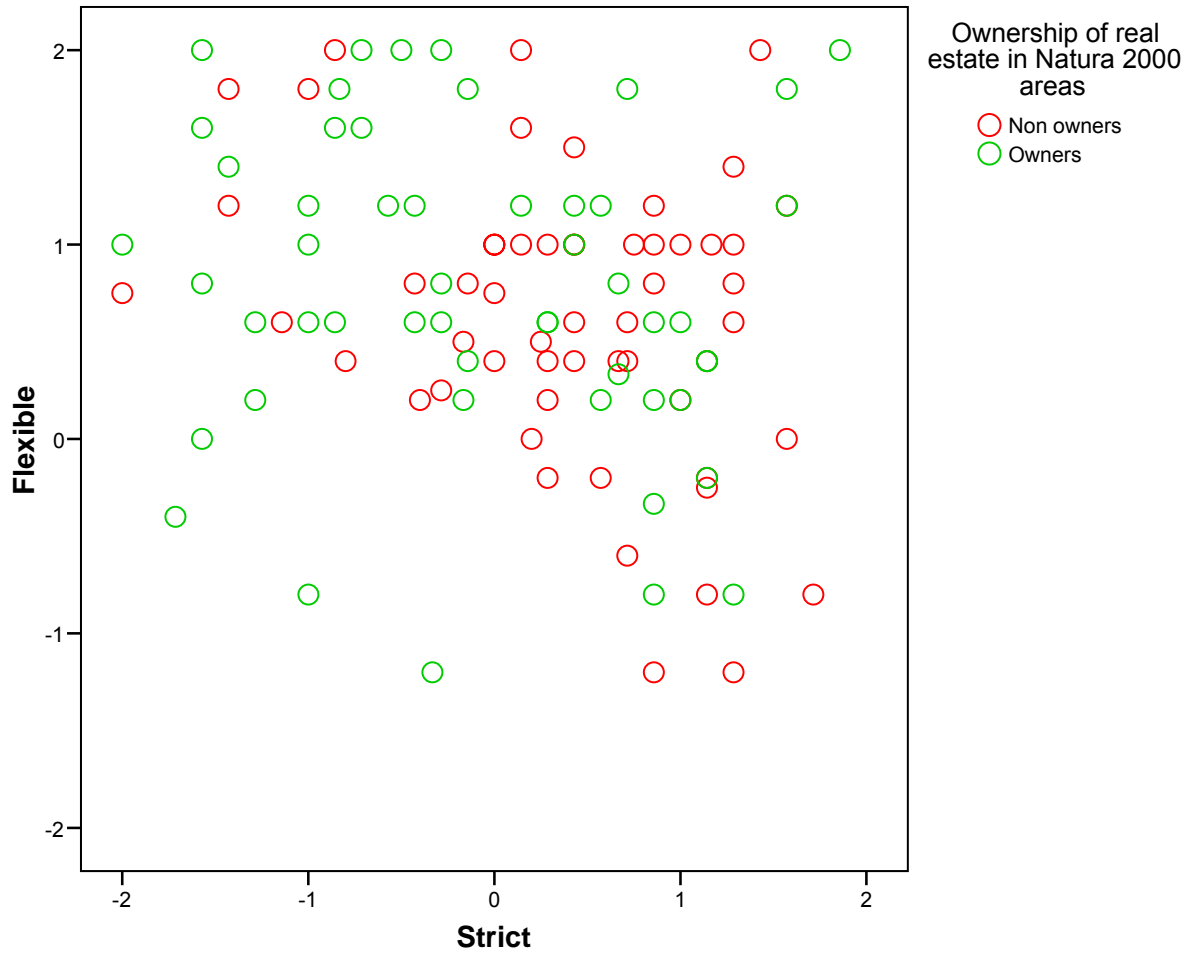


Figure 19: Biplot of the overall strict and flexible strategy rating scores for each owner and non-owner of real estate in Natura 2000 areas.

5.) To what extent are the appreciation scores of the different strategies mutually correlated?

The Spearman rank correlation test revealed that near all of the strict strategies were mutually well correlated, as it was also the case for most flexible strategies. Figure 20 shows a graphic presentation of the position of all the strategies in a 2-dimensional space, after all answers were subjected to a Non-metric Multidimensional Scaling. The correlations are visualised by means of connection lines.

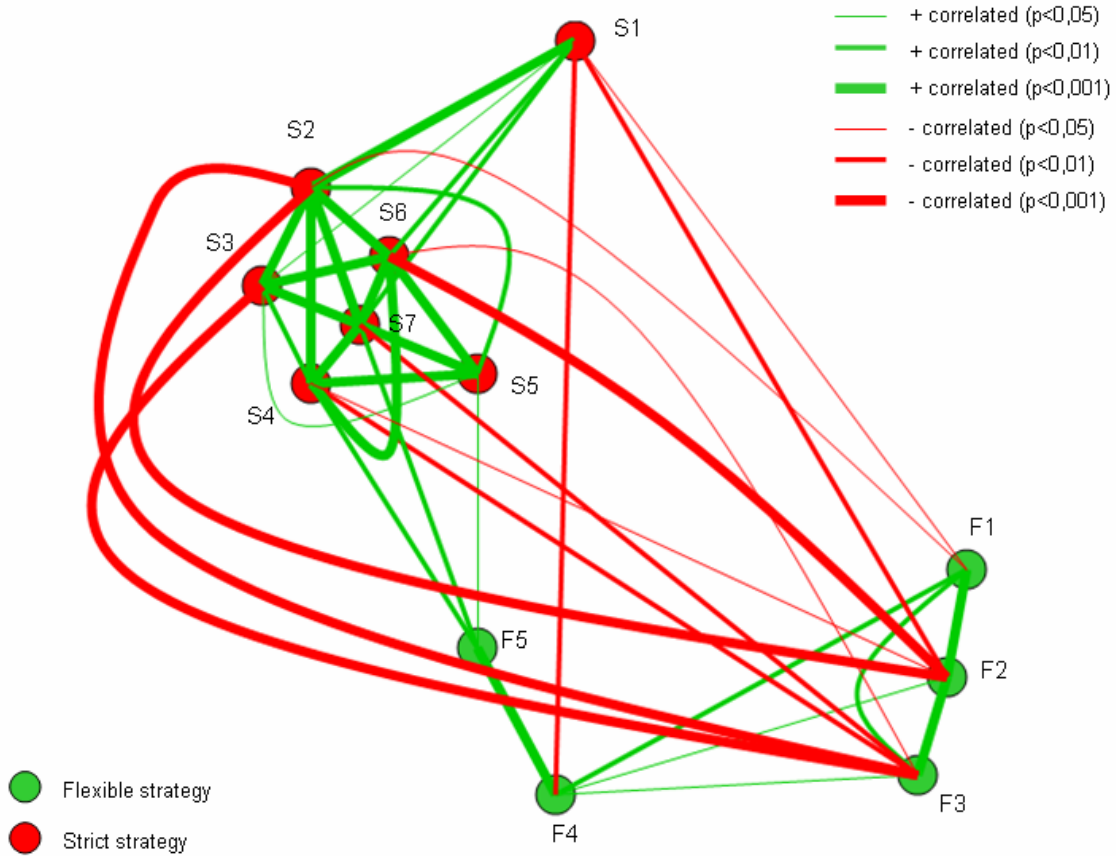


Figure 20: Visualisation of the different strategies in a 2 dimensional space.
Abbreviations of strategies: see table 6.

Furthermore, it became clear that the overall strict (flexible) strategy rating score was highly positively correlated with the strict (flexible) strategies individually (table 5).

Table 5. Spearman rank correlation coefficients for the strict (flexible) strategies with the overall appreciation score for the strict (flexible) strategy implementation

	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7
Overall strict strategy rating	0,51 ***	0,82 ***	0,70 ***	0,62 ***	0,48 ***	0,73 ***	0,75 ***
<i>n</i>	107	117	111	117	108	112	113
	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5		
Overall flexible strategy rating	0,57 ***	0,68 ***	0,67 ***	0,61 ***	0,53 ***		
<i>n</i>	115	117	109	107	113		

*** = $p < 0.001$
n = sample size

Table 6. The different strategies for Natura 2000 implementation as put forward in the enquiry

S1: It is not the task of the users to aid at helping reaching the Natura 2000 goals, even this might mean that users within Natura 2000 zones must hand over there grounds to the government.
S2: Nature goals in Natura 2000 zones can only be reached if these areas are managed by nature organisations and/or the government. The best protection for nature values is the purchase of land by these organisations and/or the government.
S3: Users making efforts within Natura 2000 zones must receive a compensation according to the reached goals. When the goals are not reached, the government is allowed to impose extra measures within these zones without providing financial compensations.
S4: The government should impose strict rules to the users within the Natura 2000 zones in order to protect certain nature values. The loss of income shall be compensated. If the rules are not respected, the government must intervene.
S5: The goals and rules within Natura 2000 areas should be set for the long term. Only then, users will adapt there activities because they have the certainty that these goals will not change on the short term.
S6: To be sure something happens on the terrain, the government itself must impose measures to the users. The efforts and income losses will be compensated and grounds will be purchased by the government.
S7: Users receive a compensation if the agreed results are reached. If these are not reached, the government can impose additional rules without having to compensate the users.
F1: The government should determine goals in consultation with the users. If users make sufficient efforts but the goals are not reached, than these goals must be able to be adapted after an evaluation.
F2: The government should particularly dedicate itself at informing and coaching the users. Users than can manage and develop nature values theirselves together with the least economic loss for their activities.
F3: Users are able to choose themselves wether they make efforts for nature in or outside the Natura 2000 zone. They must be compensated for the made efforts.
F4: Users that make efforts in or outside Natura 2000 zones in order to reach the goals for a Natura 2000 area are to be guaranteed they can compensate their income loss elsewhere so their possible loss is reduced to a minimum.
F5: A number of minimal restrictions should be in force for all users within the Natura 2000 zones. Users from in or outside Natura 2000 zones are compensated for the efforts they made that contribute to reaching the Natura 2000 goals.

S = strict strategie
F = flexible strategie

3. Analysis of open questions

Out of 145 registered respondents for the survey, a relatively high number of people made the effort to answer the open questions at the end of the survey. From these, 37 respondents gave their opinion on the question if Natura 2000 offers any opportunities for them. On the question what bottlenecks the users experience, 53 remarks were counted while for the general remarks about the questionnaire 32 responses were collected..

It can be concluded that there is a clear gap between the vision of people who are against and people who are pro Natura 2000. In total we received more than 20 negative responses about Natura 2000 and just under 20 positive responses. Many people were very clear and practical when describing the bottlenecks for Natura 2000 (“the green danger”, “with our money”, “we are punished”, “my current activities will become impossible”, “overload of regulations”, “what about financial losses”). It is clear that many users (mainly farmers, foresters and landowners) are afraid of losing their current activities and income. Another issue that is considered to be a problem is the lack of control mechanisms and enforcement. The people who responded in a positive way were somehow less practical in their responses (“possibilities for large scale management”, “finally real protection of nature”, “preservation of nice nature in my neighbourhood”). From a large group of people (+10) we received extra questions and remarks regarding the need for more information and consultation of stakeholders. It is very clear that a lot of people are not really familiar with the principles of Natura 2000 or want to be involved in the process. One landowner who owns more than 400ha said he was never even consulted in the process of designation of his own property. Furthermore, about 5 people mentioned their concern for financial aspects such as loss of income or financing the Natura 2000 process from designation over implementation and management. A last group of people made remarks that relate more to the recreational aspect of Natura 2000. Some people are concerned that nature protection will close more and more sites for recreation while others tended to see many opportunities for recreation in these ‘new nature reserves’.

It can be concluded from the open answers that:

- people who are “against Natura 2000” focus very much on the practical implications and consequences for their activities and property (future activities, value, ...)
- people who are “in favour of Natura 2000” are looking much more at the objectives for nature protection and they care less about the practical consequences on the terrain (or at least they did not express their concern in this survey).
- Recreation is often seen as an opportunity for Natura 2000 acceptance and Natura 2000 is seen as an opportunity for recreation, although also some concerns in this matter were put forward.
- People clearly took the effort to ask for more information and participation in the Natura 2000 process.

References

SPSS, 2006. SPSS 15.0 for Windows. Chicago, SPSS Inc.

Siegel, S., Castellan, N. J. J., 1988. Nonparametric statistics for the behavioral sciences, second edition. McGraw-Hill book company, Singapore, 399 p.

McCune, B., Mefford, M. J., 1999, PC-ORD Version 5.0, MjM Software, Gleneden Beach, Oregon, U.S.A.

Selnat-project: bevraging lokale gebruikers

Beste,

Momenteel wordt in Vlaanderen het Europese Natura 2000 netwerk in de praktijk gerealiseerd. De realisatie gebeurt door verschillende initiatieven en maatregelen. Wij zijn benieuwd naar uw mening. **Waarmee moet volgens u rekening gehouden worden, welke maatregelen zijn voor u haalbaar, ...?**

Deze bevraging kadert in een onderzoeksproject voor het Federale Wetenschapsbeleid over de aanpak van de implementatie van het Europese netwerk Natura 2000 in Vlaanderen en Wallonië. Doelstelling van dit onderzoek is om aanbevelingen te doen voor een betere implementatie van Natura 2000.

Bij de verwerking van de resultaten van deze bevraging wordt alle anonimiteit gegarandeerd.

Het invullen van de bevraging kost ongeveer 20 minuten. Volgende onderdelen komen aan bod:

1. Een eerste deel bevat algemene vragen over uw **kennis**;
2. In een tweede luik vragen wij **uw mening** over een aantal stellingen met betrekking tot maatregelen voor Natura 2000;
3. In het derde luik stellen wij u een aantal vragen over uw leeftijd, woonplaats, beroepsachtergrond.

Wij danken u alvast voor uw bereidwillige medewerking!!

Indien u op de hoogte wilt gebracht worden van de resultaten van deze bevraging, kan u uw emailadres op het einde van de enquête achterlaten.

Het SELNAT-team.

Voor inhoudelijke vragen over deze bevraging kan u steeds contact opnemen met Jan Vincke (jav@resource.be). Voor technische bijstand voor deze survey kan u steeds contact opnemen met Jeroen Verstraete, (jvr@technum.be, tel. 09/ 242 92 13).

Algemene vragen over natuurbeleid en Natura2000.

Onderstaand vindt u enkele algemene vragen om te peilen naar uw kennis van enkele begrippen uit het natuurbeleid en Natura 2000 specifiek.

1.

Van welke van de onderstaande begrippen in verband met natuurbeleid hebt u reeds gehoord?		
	Nooit van gehoord	Is mij bekend
VEN	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Natuurverwevingsgebied	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Natuurreservaat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Groengebied	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Habitatrichtlijngebied	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Natuurinrichtingsproject	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Natuurrichtplan	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

2.

Hoe goed bent u vertrouwd met Natura 2000? *	
Duid onderstaand een van de opties aan over uw ervaring en kennis over Natura 2000. Deze vraag is verplicht.	
<input type="radio"/>	Ik heb nog nooit gehoord van Natura 2000.
<input type="radio"/>	Ik heb al van Natura 2000 gehoord en/of gelezen.
<input type="radio"/>	Ik ken de basisprincipes, de doelstellingen en het wetgevend kader van Natura 2000.
<input type="radio"/>	Ik ben betrokken (geweest) bij acties op het terreinen gelegen binnen Natura 2000.

3.

Gelieve aan te geven of onderstaande stellingen volgens u correct zijn.			
	Niet waar	Waar	Weet ik niet
In Natura 2000 gebieden komt de ontwikkeling van de natuur op de eerste plaats.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In Natura 2000 gebieden is ook plaats voor economische activiteiten.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Natura 2000 gebieden zijn extra beschermde Europese natuurreservaten.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In Natura 2000 gebieden vind je ook landbouwgrond, industrieterreinen, recreatiegebieden of stedelijk gebied.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Natura 2000 gebieden vormen een netwerk van beschermde gebieden gericht op het beschermen van unieke natuurwaarden in Europa.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In Natura 2000 gebieden moeten activiteiten die schadelijk zijn voor de natuur stopgezet of aangepast worden.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4.

Over welke van onderstaande aspecten van Natura 2000 zou u graag meer willen weten?			
	Ik wil hier meer over weten	Ik weet hier voldoende over	Geen interesse
De wetgeving	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
De algemene doelstellingen op Europees niveau	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
De achterliggende ecologische principes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
De concrete consequenties voor mijn activiteiten	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
De ligging van de gebieden in mijn buurt	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
De manier waarop ik een bijdrage kan leveren	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
De doelstellingen voor de gebieden in mijn buurt	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Uw visie op Natura 2000

In onderstaande vragen willen wij van u weten wat uw visie is op een succesvolle implementatie van de Natura2000 gebieden.

Bij de vorige vragen wilden we te weten komen wat uw kennis is over Natura2000. Hieronder geven wij onze omschrijving van Natura2000.

Gelieve bij het beantwoorden van de resterende vragen deze omschrijving in overweging te nemen.

*Natura 2000 is een **netwerk van beschermde gebieden** binnen de Europese Unie met als doel **belangrijke natuurwaarden** (soorten en leefomgevingen) **te beschermen** voor de volgende generaties. De aanduiding van een gebied als Natura 2000 gebied moet de biodiversiteit **herstellen en/of beschermen**.*

*De Europese regelgeving **sluit economisch of ander gebruik** van deze Natura 2000 gebieden echter **niet uit**, vooral omdat het in de praktijk vaak uit een combinatie van natuurgebied, landbouwgebied, bosgebied, ... bestaat. Ook industrie- en woongebieden kunnen hierin voorkomen. Omdat het hier gaat over plaatsen waar er meestal natuur is, wordt er vaak ook gevist, gejaagd, gewandeld, gefietst, paardgereden,...*

*Op een aantal plaatsen is het echter zeer slecht gesteld met de dieren en planten en hun leefomgeving en moet de natuur '**opnieuw gemaakt of hersteld**' worden, soms ten koste van landbouw, bosbouw of andere activiteiten.*

In dit onderdeel vragen wij dus uw **mening als gebruiker en/of eigenaar** over het mogelijk beheer van deze natuurgebieden. Met 'gebruikers' bedoelen we onder andere land- en bosbouwers, natuurliefhebbers, recreanten, jagers, ...

5.

Onderstaand worden een aantal stellingen gepresenteerd. Geef voor iedere stelling weer of u het ermee eens bent of niet, rekening houdend met de bovenstaande omschrijving van Natura2000.

	Niet eens	Eens	Geen mening
In Natura 2000 gebieden moet een gebruiker vergoed worden voor de inspanningen die hij levert voor Natura 2000	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Doelstellingen in Natura 2000 gebieden moeten bijgesteld kunnen worden	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
De overheid moet de natuur in Natura 2000 gebieden beheren	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In Natura 2000 gebieden moet een belanghebbende vergoed worden voor de resultaten die hij levert voor Natura 2000	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In Natura 2000 gebieden moeten gebruikers van het gebied mee instaan voor het beheer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Doelstellingen voor Natura 2000 gebieden moeten			

Uw visie op de implementatie

vraag 6 tot 10 over uw visie

Voor het bereiken van de natuurdoelstellingen zijn meerdere pistes mogelijk. We zijn benieuwd naar de pistes die u vanuit uw huidige gebruik zou kiezen. Geef voor de onderstaande pistes aan in welke mate u er al dan niet akkoord mee zou gaan.

6.

Gebruikers die binnen Natura 2000 gebieden **inspanningen** leveren voor de Natura 2000 doelstellingen moeten een vergoeding krijgen volgens de bereikte **doelstellingen**. Indien de doelstellingen niet gehaald worden, mag de overheid bijkomende maatregelen binnen Natura 2000 gebieden opleggen **zonder** financiële compensaties te voorzien.

	Helemaal eens	Eerder eens	Eerder oneens	Helemaal oneens	Geen mening
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7.

De overheid moet zich vooral richten op het informeren en begeleiden van de gebruikers. Gebruikers kunnen de natuurwaarden dan samen zelf beheren en

	Helemaal eens	Eerder eens	Eerder oneens	Helemaal oneens	Geen mening
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8.

De overheid moet binnen de Natura 2000 gebieden **strikte regels aan de gebruikers opleggen** om bepaalde natuurwaarden te beschermen. Minder opbrengsten zullen worden **vergoed**. Indien de regels niet nageleefd worden, dan moet de overheid ingrijpen.

	Helemaal eens	Eerder eens	Eerder oneens	Helemaal oneens	Geen mening
--	---------------	-------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------

9.

Een aantal minimale beperkingen moeten gelden voor alle gebruikers **binnen** Natura 2000 gebieden. Gebruikers van **binnen of buiten** Natura 2000 gebieden worden vergoed voor de geleverde **inspanningen** die een bijdrage leveren aan het bereiken van de natuurdoelstellingen van Natura 2000.

	Helemaal eens	Eerder eens	Eerder oneens	Helemaal oneens	Geen mening
--	---------------	-------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------

10.

Gebruikers die **binnen of buiten** Natura 2000 gebieden **inspanningen** leveren om de doelstellingen in een Natura 2000 gebied te behalen, krijgen de garantie dat ze hun verlies ergens anders mogen compenseren zodat eventueel verlies minimaal is.

	Helemaal eens	Eerder eens	Eerder oneens	Helemaal oneens	Geen mening
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Uw visie op de implementatie

vraag 11 tot 17 over uw visie

Voor het bereiken van de natuurdoelstellingen zijn meerdere pistes mogelijk. We zijn benieuwd naar de pistes die u vanuit uw huidige gebruik zou kiezen. Geef voor de onderstaande hypothetische werkwijzen aan in welke mate u er al dan niet akkoord mee zou gaan.

11.

De natuurdoelstellingen in Natura 2000 gebieden kunnen enkel behaald worden indien deze gebieden **beheerd worden door natuurorganisaties en/of de overheid**. De beste bescherming voor de natuurwaarden is de **aankoop van gronden** door deze organisaties en/of de overheid

	Helemaal eens	Eerder eens	Eerder oneens	Helemaal oneens	Geen mening
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12.

Gebruikers krijgen een **vergoeding** als de afgesproken **resultaten** bereikt worden. Als ze de resultaten niet bereiken, mag de overheid **bijkomende regels** opleggen **zonder** dat gebruikers daarvoor vergoed worden.

	Helemaal eens	Eerder eens	Eerder oneens	Helemaal oneens	Geen mening
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13.

De overheid moet **doelstellingen vastleggen in overleg met de gebruikers**. Als gebruikers zich voldoende inspannen maar de doelstellingen worden niet gehaald dan moeten deze doelstellingen **na een evaluatie aangepast kunnen worden**.

	Helemaal eens	Eerder eens	Eerder oneens	Helemaal oneens	Geen mening
--	---------------	-------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------

14.

Gebruikers kiezen zelf of ze **binnen of buiten** het Natura2000 gebied inspanningen voor natuur doen. Ze moeten worden vergoed voor de geleverde **inspanningen**.

	Helemaal eens	Eerder eens	Eerder oneens	Helemaal oneens	Geen mening
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15.

Het is **niet de taak van gebruikers** om de Natura 2000 doelstellingen mee te helpen halen ook al wil dit misschien zeggen dat gebruikers **hun gronden** binnen Natura 2000 gebieden **moeten afstaan aan de overheid**

	Helemaal eens	Eerder eens	Eerder oneens	Helemaal oneens	Geen mening
Uw mening	0	0	0	0	0

16.

De doelstellingen en regels zouden op **langere termijn binnen** Natura 2000 gebieden moeten worden vastgelegd. Gebruikers zullen dan hun **activiteiten aanpassen** omdat ze dan de **zekerheid** hebben dat de doelstellingen op lange termijn **niet zullen wijzigen**.

	Helemaal eens	Eerder eens	Eerder oneens	Helemaal oneens	Geen mening
--	---------------	-------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------

17.

Om zeker te zijn dat er op terrein iets gebeurt, moet de **overheid zelf maatregelen opleggen** aan gebruikers. De **inspanningen of het verlies** van inkomsten zullen worden **vergoed** en gronden worden door de overheid aangekocht

	Helemaal eens	Eerder eens	Eerder oneens	Helemaal oneens	Geen mening
--	---------------	-------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------

Uw mening

Profiel van de respondent

Om af te sluiten zouden wij u nog enkele vragen willen stellen zodat wij een profiel van u kunnen opmaken. Tevens willen wij u de mogelijkheid geven nog opmerkingen op Natura 2000 of deze bevraging aan de onderzoekers door te geven

18.

Wat is uw beroepsactiviteit?	
	Beroepsgroep
Ongeschoold personeel en beschutte werkplaatsen	<input type="radio"/>
Machine- en installatiebestuurders, montagearbeiders	<input type="radio"/>
Ambachtsberoepen en ambachtelijke beroepen	<input type="radio"/>
Landbouwers en geschoolde arbeiders in de landbouw en de visserij	<input type="radio"/>
Dienstverlenend en verkooppersoneel	<input type="radio"/>
Bedienden in administratieve functies	<input type="radio"/>
Intermediaire functies	<input type="radio"/>
Intellectuelen en wetenschappelijke beroepen	<input type="radio"/>

19.

Opleidingsniveau	
Geen diploma	<input type="radio"/>
Technisch onderwijs	<input type="radio"/>
Secundair onderwijs	<input type="radio"/>
Hoger onderwijs korte type	<input type="radio"/>
Hoger onderwijs lange type	<input type="radio"/>
Universiteit	<input type="radio"/>

20.

Leeftijd

21.

Woonplaats

22.

Bent u eigenaar en/of gebruiker van onroerend goed (woning, grond...) in een Natura 2000 gebied?

Profiel van de respondent (vervolg)

23.

Wat voor gebruiker bent u in het Natura 2000 gebied (van de Demer)?	
	Meerdere opties mogelijk
landbouwer	<input type="checkbox"/>
bosbouwer	<input type="checkbox"/>
landeigenaar	<input type="checkbox"/>
jager	<input type="checkbox"/>
visser	<input type="checkbox"/>
natuurbeheerder	<input type="checkbox"/>
natuurlijkheidsliefhebber	<input type="checkbox"/>
wandelaar	<input type="checkbox"/>
fietser	<input type="checkbox"/>
ruiter	<input type="checkbox"/>
overige	<input type="checkbox"/>

24.

Indien u bij de vorige vraag 'overige' hebt geantwoord, kan u dit onderstaand verduidelijken.

25.

Welke kansen geeft Natura 2000 voor u/uw gebruik in het gebied?

26.

Welke zijn de belangrijkste problemen die Natura 2000 voor u met zich meebrengen?

27.

Hebt u nog algemene opmerkingen of vragen? Hier kan u zowel over Natura 2000 als over deze bevraging uw opmerkingen kwijt

28.

Indien u op de hoogte wil gebracht worden van de resultaten van deze bevraging, kan u onderstaand uw emailadres achterlaten.

