Baltic Compact

Outcome of the questionnaire distributed to participants of agricultural seminars and training courses in Latvia

February 2014

Project Report

Baltic COMPACT (Collaborative management planning and action for agriculture and environment in the Baltic Sea Region)

Workpackage 2: Communication and information

Workpackage 3: Local level engagement in agri-environment management

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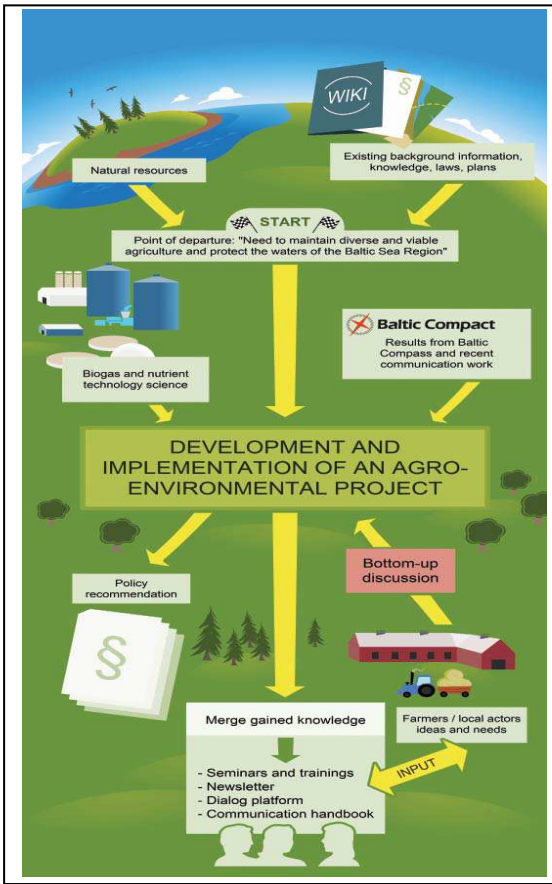
1. Introduction

The Baltic Compass project raised the importance of locally adapted activities to improve the agri-environmental situation in the Baltic Sea Region (see figure 1). One target of the ongoing follow-up project Baltic Compact is to introduce the local communication model in Latvia as a pilot region.



Baltic Compact takes up the challenge to promote improved communication to increase the local involvement in the difficult task of integrating agricultural and environmental policies.

In Baltic Compass a communication model was developed to facilitate farmers' participation in the planning and implementation of agro-environment measures, to help spread their knowledge to administrative bodies. This model will be tested and further evaluated throughout the duration of Baltic Compact.

The project will also look into existing policy frameworks and legislation in the Baltic Sea Region, to find the best ways to implement this bottom-up approach.

Figure 1: Picture „Communication for Collaborative Management" and explanatory text from the flyer The Baltic Sea Region - Our Common Resource; www.balticcompass.org/balticcompact

As part of Baltic Compact the project partner Latvian Farmers' Parliament organized six seminars and training courses in Latvia between October and December 2013. In order to get a feedback from the farmers and to attract attention for the agri-environment topic a questionnaire was developed.

The objective of the survey was to point out farmers' awareness on how farming activities affect the environment and to figure out to what extend farmers are willing to implement environmental measures, what is their opinion about the agri-environment

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support system, which communication and information tools are preferred and if there is an interest in further seminars and cooperation. Additionally it was aimed to receive an evaluation of the seminars in general.

Finally the collected feedback and results can serve as input for the policy and communication analysis.

2. The questionnaire – structure and target

The questionnaire was developed for participants of the farmer seminars and training courses in Latvia. Therefore the target group primarily included farmers but also other actors of the agricultural sector who were interested in the events.

The form consists of three pages and implies 28 questions (see appendix 1) in seven subitems:

- General information about the event
- Evaluation of the event
- Seminar organisation
- Farming-Environment-Interactions
- Information and communication tools
- Future seminars
- Contact and comments

Attempts were made to learn about the individual point of view of the farmers. For this reason different types of question were used – not just closed but also open questions. Besides the subitem “Farming-Environment-Interactions” was splitted into questions just for farmers and questions for all participants.

2.1. Evaluation of the questionnaire

For the evaluation and summarizing of the results of the questionnaire an excel sheet was developed. After the seminars and workshops the questionnaires were collected and the answers of the participants were entered in this table (see appendix 2) and translated into English. Afterwards the data and the results were summarized in diagrams in Excel.

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Related to the section “Evaluation of the event” problems occurred concerning the score system. In the first version of the questionnaire it was considered to let the participants chose between the symbols ++, + 0, -, --. However during the ongoing processing the system was changed and in the final version the participants were asked to rate between 1 and 5. At the beginning 1 meant “very good” and 5 “very bad” - based on the meaning of marks in Germany - but during a first evaluation after the first three seminars it was recognized that this grading system can cause some confusion because in Latvia the system is used the other way around (1 means “very bad” and 5 means “very good”). Therefore for the last events the score values were changed in the opposit (5 for the highest value and 1 for the lowest value) for the subitem „Evaluation of the event”.

3. Results

3.1. General information about the event

In the period of October to December 2013 six events took place and all together 118 questionnaires were filled out (see table 1).

- 29.-30.10.2013: Training course on drainage system management in Jelgava and Eleja, 25 questionnaires were filled out
- 11.12.2013: Training course on drainage system management in Eleja: 14 questionnaires were filled out

The training courses for drainage system management were attended by farmers, entrepreneurs, and other people from all over Latvia. There was a very mixed auditorium.

- 05.11.2013: Seminar in Dobele, topic: The Agricultural Policy 2014-2020 - opportunities and risks for farmers, 26 questionnaires were filled out

The workshop in Dobele was organized primarily for the farmers from the Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) region in the central part of Latvia. These farmers were trained more on environmental issues related to production.

- 20.11.2013: Seminar in Jekabpils: 16 questionnaires were filled out
- 05.12.2013: Seminar in Kuldiga: 23 questionnaires were filled out
- 10.12.2013: Seminar in Priekuli: 14 questionnaires were filled out

Priekuli is located in Vidzeme, the north-central part of Latvia, where biological farming and grasslands are more popular than in other regions.

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Table 1: The table summarises the events and the respective number of questionnaires that were filled out.

Date	Event	Number of questionnaires
29.-30.10.2013	Training course on drainage system management in Jelgava and Eleja	25
05.11.2013	Seminar in Dobele about the Agricultural Policy	26
20.11.2013	Seminar in Jekabpils	16
05.12.2013	Seminar in Kuldiga	23
10.12.2013	Seminar in Priekuli	14
11.12.2013	Training course on drainage system management in Eleja	14
	6 events	118

3.2. Evaluation of the event

The second part of the questionnaire consists of three questions concerning the evaluation of the event and the possibility to write some annotations. This possibility was not used by the participants. Therefore just the results of the three questions are shown in the following. It was asked:

- Overall how would you rate the programme of the event?
- Did presentations and overall event correspond with your expectations?
- How would you rate the relevance of this meeting for your daily practices (work related)?

Three participants didn't answer any of these questions and additionally one didn't answer "expectations fulfilled" but rated the other two questions. During the first three events one participant rated the last question with a 2.5. Due to the fact that during the first events the German score system was used, this value was counted (rounded up) as 3 to avoid an incorrect improvement of the result.

The results of the first and last three events are analysed seperately due to the difficulty with the grading system mentioned above. In figure 2 can be seen that most of the participants of the first three events evaluated the workshops very good or good with a 1 or 2 in all three categories (relevance, expectations and programme).

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Nevertheless about 15 people rated with just a 4 or 5. Unfortunately nobody wrote explicit in the annotations which things could be improved.

Figure 3 presents the results of the evaluation of the last three events where the grading system was already adapted to the Latvian system. Here, compared with the first events, even more participants rated the events with good and very good marks (4 and 5). Just very few people gave a bad or very bad mark (1 or 2).

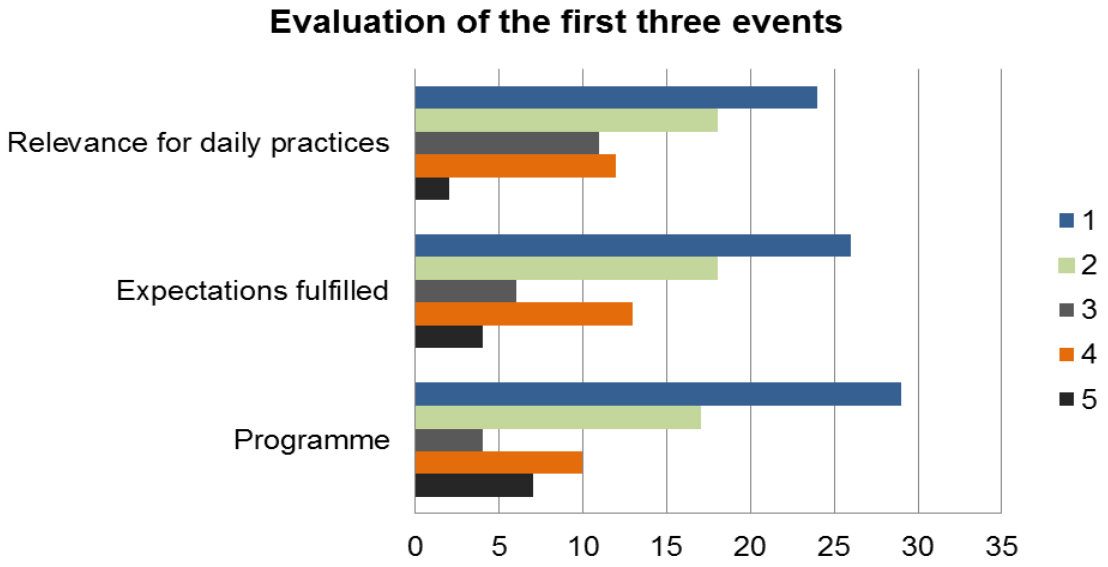

Figure 2: Diagram showing the results of the second subitem of the questionnaire (questions concerning the evaluation of the events). Here during the first three events 1 means ”very good” and 5 means ”very bad”.

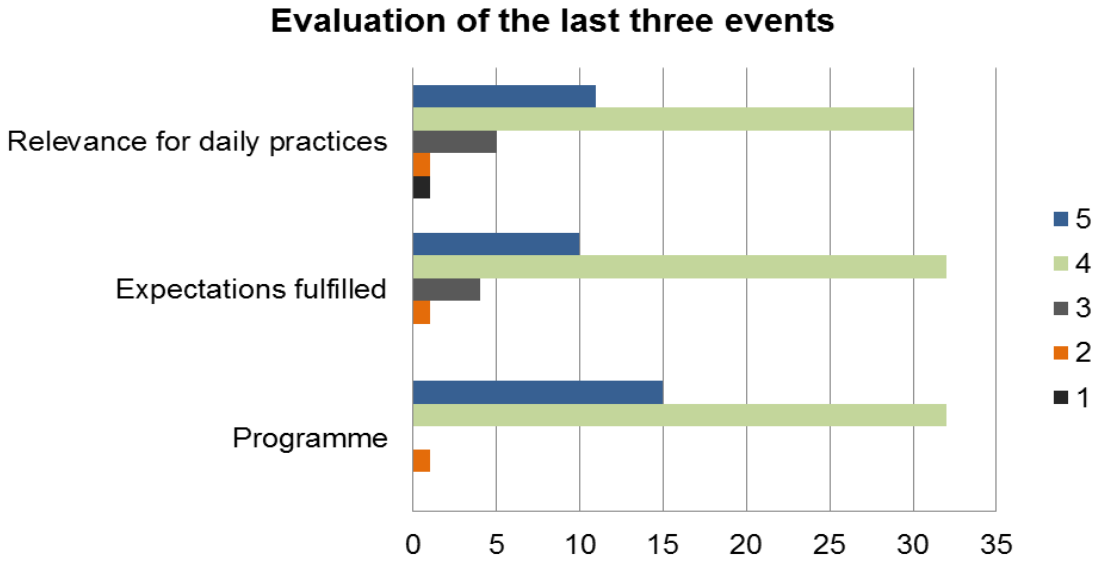

Figure 3: Diagram showing the results of the second subitem of the questionnaire (questions concerning the evaluation of the events). Here during the last three events 5 means ”very good” and 1 means ”very bad”.

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3.3. Seminar organisation

After a general evaluation of the event the third part of the questionnaire deals with "yes or no questions" concerning the seminar organization:

- Would you like to have more time for discussions?
- Do you want more active participation (e.g. group work)?
- Would you like to have more time for personal dialog / interaction (e.g. during breaks)?

Six participants who filled out the questionnaires didn't answer any of these questions and additionally two more didn't answer the first two questions but rated the third one.

The yes or no ratio of the about 110 recieved responses is nearly balanced (see figure 4).

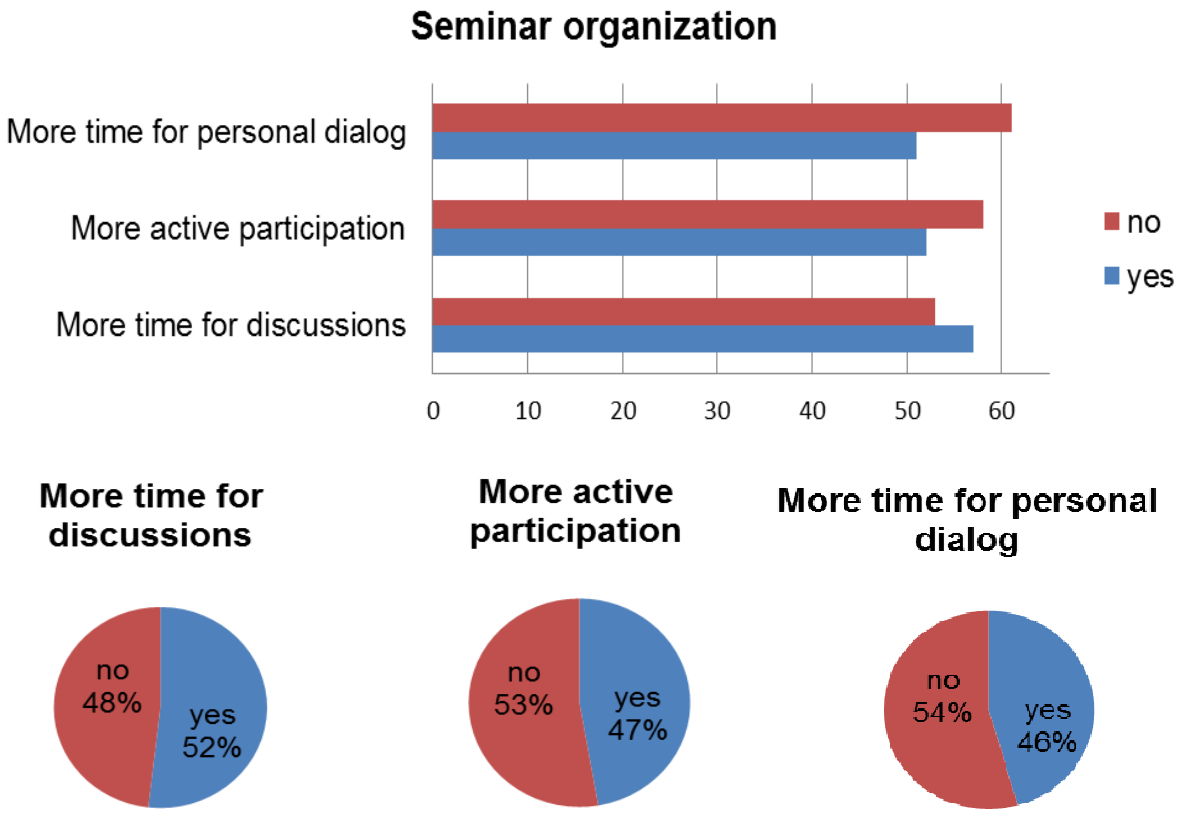

Figure 4: Diagrams showing the results of the second subitem of the questionnaire (yes/no questions concerning the seminar organization) in a bar chart (above) and circular charts with percentage (bottom).

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3.4. Farming-Environment-Interactions

3.4.1. Questions just for farmers

The fourth part (Farming-Environment-Interactions) includes closed and open questions concerning possible environmental problems caused by farming activities and how to deal with them. This section is splitted in a question part just for farmers (3.4.1) and a question part for all participants (3.4.2). In the following first the answers of the farmers are shown. They were asked the following questions:

- Is your farm located in a sensitive area, like a Nitrogen Vulnerable Zone or a Natura2000 site?
- Do you think your farming activity causes the following problems in the environment: nutrient pollution of water and air, problems with pesticides, land degradation, no or other problems (multiple answers possible)?
- If yes, what measures should be used for mitigation of these problems?
- What are the main environment related concerns/risks on your farm?
- Do you apply for funding from the agri-environment support system?
- If yes, for which measure?
- Do you get sufficient compensation for taking the environment into account?
- What additional support measures to protect the environment do you consider most suitable for your farm?
- For what reasons?
- Would you like to have the consultancy support from an advisor in designing environmental practices?
- Would you be interested in participating in environmental monitoring activities?
- What description suits you best? Rate importance on scale 1 – 5 (food producer for self-sustainability, user of natural resources, food producer for the market, trustee of natural resources, producer of energy)

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Approximately one third of the farmers stated that their farm is located in a sensitive area (see figure 5). Environmentally sensitive areas are regions that need special protection because they are designated as Nitrogen Vulnerable Zone, a Natura2000 site or similar.

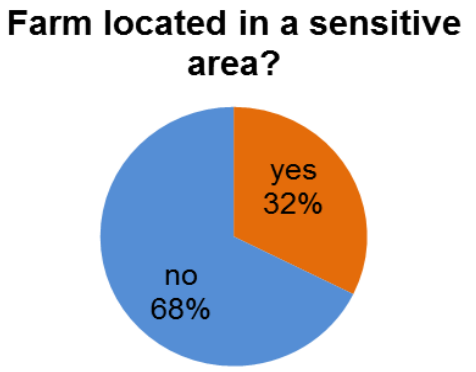

Figure 5: Diagram indicating the ratio of farms which are located in sensitive areas.

The next question deals with possible problems that agriculture can cause to the environment. It was possible to give multiple answers. About 75% of the 93 farmers which filled out this part of the questionnaire realize that environmental problems occur due to their farming activity. Most frequently they mentioned nutrient pollution, problems with pesticides and land degradation. Additionally livestock manure and the establishment of wells were noted. Nevertheless more than 20 farmers (roughly 25%) declared that their farming activities do not cause any environmental problems (see figure 6).

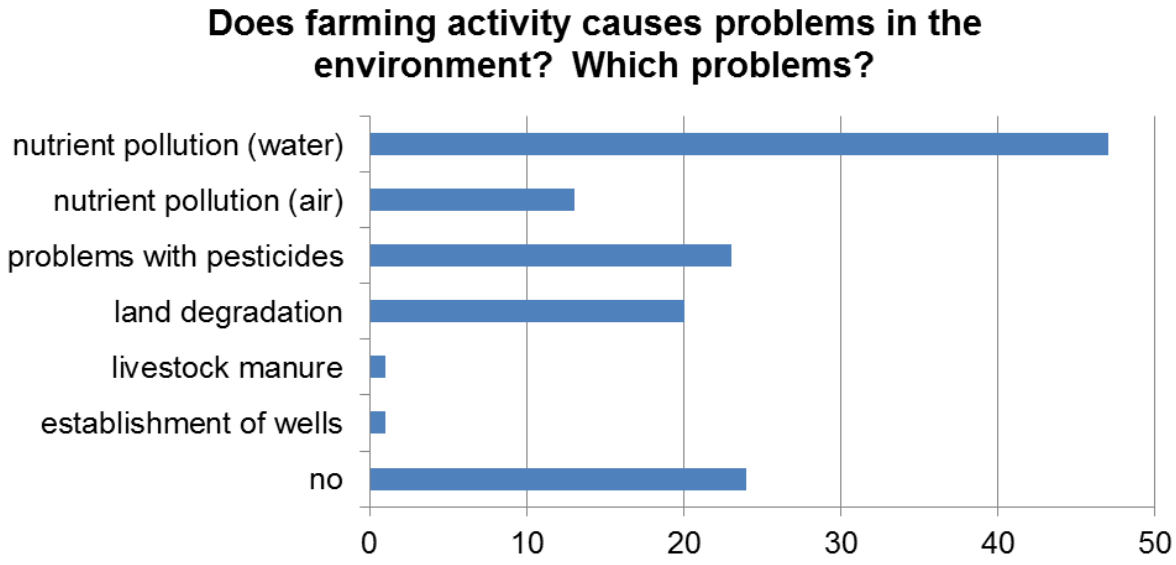

Figure 6: Diagram showing whether farmers think environmental problems occur at all due to their farming activity and what the precise problems are.

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In relation to the previous question the farmers (who stated that their farming activity causes environmental problems) were asked "**What measures should be used for mitigation of these problems?**". 46 participants responded to this open question with a huge variety of different suggestions. Most frequently mentioned:

- Drainage
  - ➔ controlled, better management, reconstruction
- Fertilization
  - ➔ correct application according to the needs, fertilize with precise technologies
- Soil liming
- Manure storage
  - ➔ construction and improvement of manure storage
  - ➔ manure application technologies, incorporation into soil
  - ➔ new, high quality slurry tank should be purchased and used for manure application
- Buffer zones
  - ➔ if all related costs are covered and compensated

Additional to these most frequently mentioned measures the participants suggested the following:

- Sewage water treatment with wetlands and sedimentation ponds
- Better soil management equipment, quality of farm machinery (for example spraying equipment)
- Support for purchase of agriculture machinery with low emissions
- Biological farming
- Crop rotation, set-aside, fallow land
- Grasslands improvement
- Green cover (catch crops growing) after harvesting
- Study, learn more and introduce more latest technologies
- More attention should be put on establishment of protection zones

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- Precise farming, more precise and planned application of plant protection measures, purchase of production resources with less packaging
- The solutions discussed in the workshop
- Reduction of pollution, try to work environmentally friendly
- Regular and permanent monitoring activities, to manage analyses for pollution monitoring
- Obtain realistic meteorological data
- Participate in the projects looking for the optimal solutions

Subsequently in the next question the farmers were asked "**What are the main environment related concerns/risks on your farm**?". This open question was again answered by 33 participants with a huge variety of different responses. Most frequently mentioned:

- Application of mineral fertilizer and plant protection substances (chemicals)
  - ➔ against valuable bodies
  - ➔ on buffer zones
- Manure storage
- Nutrient pollution in water

Additional to these most frequently mentioned risks the participants noted the following:

- Agri-environmental policy
- Biogen pollution
- Conflicts between raps and bees
- Erosion (caused by water flows)
- Wastewaters
- High level of precipitation, sharp changes in the temperature, climatic conditions, force major
- Soil degradation, high moisture content

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In the further course of the questionnaire the farmers were asked if they apply for funding from the agri-environment support system and if yes, for which measure. Nearly half of the farmers who participated in the seminars apply for funding (see figure 7).

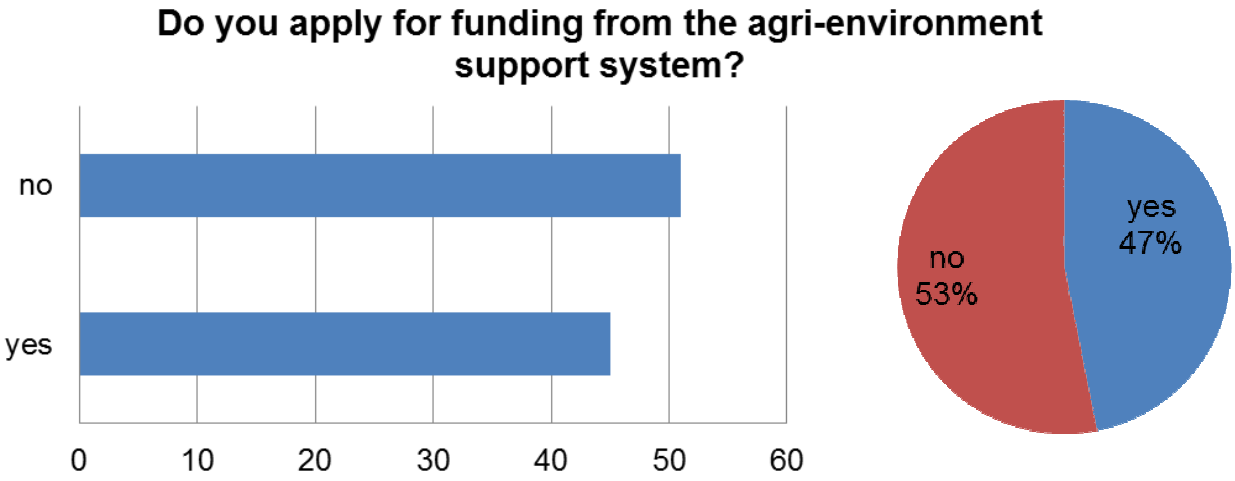

Figure 7: Diagrams showing the number and ratio of farmers who apply for funding from the agri-environment support system in a bar chart (left) and circular charts with percentage (right).

Most of these farmers who are willing to use the funding from the agri-environment support system apply for the programs “Stubble field in the winter season” and “biological farming”. Additional some further programs were mentioned (see figure 8).

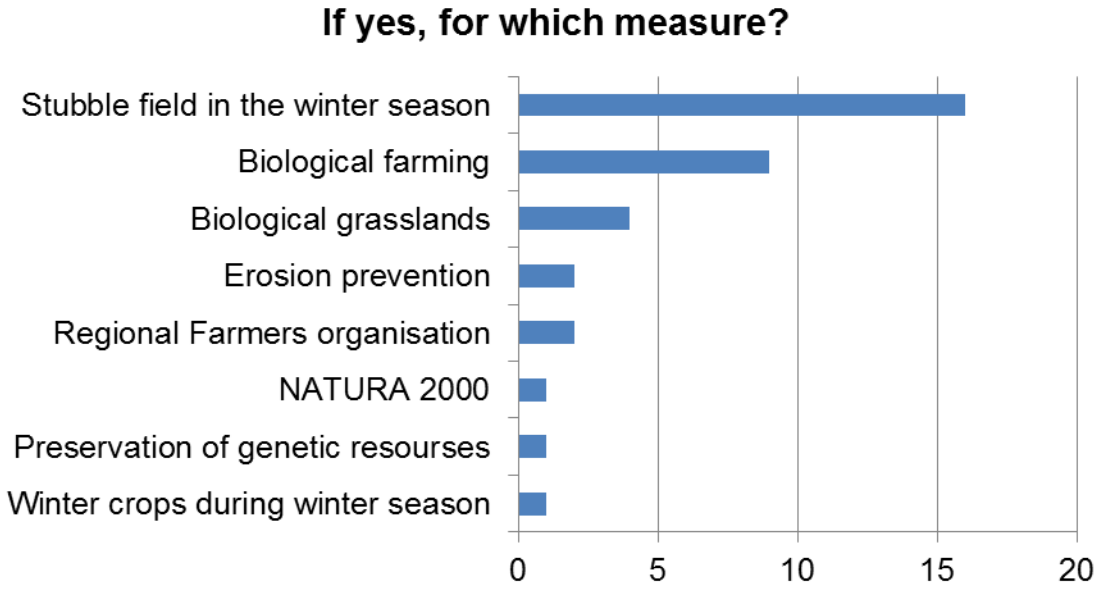

Figure 8: Diagram indicating for which programs of the agri-environment support system the farmers are applying.

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Afterwards the farmers were asked whether they are contended with the compensation they are receving for their effort of taking the environment into account. 84 of them gave an answer to this question. Nealy 90 % stated that they do not get sufficient compensation (see figure 9). Nevertheless at least 11% regard the compensation as sufficient. Besides it can be seen that there is a difference in the ratio between farmers who apply for funding (Applicants) and farmers who don't (Non-applicants). From the non-applicants only 2% think that enough compensation is paid while 20% from the applicants - ten times more! - are satisfied with the compensation they receive.

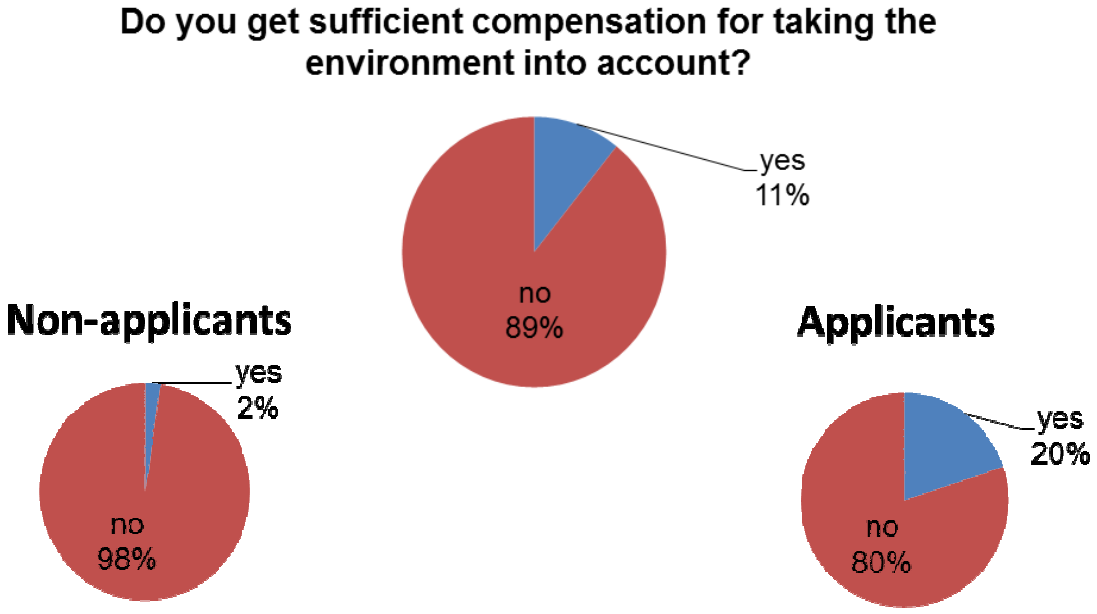

Figure 9: Diagrams showing if the farmers feel that they are getting sufficient compensation for environmental friendly actions (above). The two diagrams at the bottom indicate the difference in the ratio between farmers who apply for funding (right) and farmers who don't (left).

In the following issue the participants were inquired to write down **"What additional support measures to protect the environment do you consider most suitable for your farm?"** and **"For what reasons?"**.

Here the farmers mentioned most frequently investment support in general and support for the implementation of measures and based on farm agri-environmental plan. Additionally one person noted long terms state environmental policy as measure (see table 2).

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Table 2: The table summarizes the measures quoted by the farmers and indicates how often the respective measure was mentioned.

Measure	Mentioned in the questionnaires
Support for the implementation of particular measure (for example, buffer strips, stubble field in winter period, streamside)	30
Investment support in general and for manure storage construction	27
Support based on farm agri-environmental plan	17
Long terms state environmental policy based on the realistic studies and findings	1

As reasons for their proposed measures the farmers stated the following:

- Support for the implementation of particular measures
  - ➔ Compensation of the costs, implemented measures should be supported
  - ➔ Buffer zones have to be managed, kept in proper condition, grass should be cut at least once in the year; by establishing 10 m buffer zone large territories of agriculture land are transferred from income generation to the costs position; land will be lost for cultivation
  - ➔ New requirements for agri-environmental measures; investments would allow application of more efficient equipment which would reduce nutrient leakage
  - ➔ Management of drainage systems
  - ➔ Much land along water courses
  - ➔ To reduce leakage risks for the organic fertilizers (manure)
  - ➔ Biological stubble field is similar to other stubble field
  - ➔ All restrictions set for biological valuable grasslands and Natura 2000 should be removed
  - ➔ If protection zone will be 10m also in the future, then buffer zones must be introduced not only in Natura 2000 territories

- Investment
  - ➔ For modern advanced machinery
  - ➔ For manure storage construction

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- ➔ For more precise technologies to work more efficient and precise, e.g. precision farming
- ➔ For establishment of water purification installations, for management /cleaning of common water courses/ditches which serve several farms
- ➔ For wetland establishment at the lower part of water course
- ➔ For support in the way to motivate establishment and management of buffer strips along water courses
- ➔ For improvement of manure storage
- ➔ Special support should be introduced if additional measures are planned for animal farms
- ➔ Every farmer knows for what type of activities and investments financing must be allocated

- Support based on farm agri environmental plan
  - ➔ To promote environmentally responsible farming
  - ➔ Crop rotation is not always profitable (evaluated from the perspective of the product sales)
  - ➔ Farm is located at low, dump/wet location, many ponds
  - ➔ To achieve particular goal, buy smart use of resources

- Long terms state environmental policy based on the realistic studies and findings
  - ➔ Common policy for all controlling institutions

The next two questions of this section are about the request for consultancy and the potential interested of the farmers in participating in environmental monitoring activities. The questions were formulated as follows:

- Would you like to have the consultancy support from an advisor in designing environmental practices?
- Would you be interested in participating in environmental monitoring activities?

The first question was answered by 94 farmers. The outcome of the questionnaire shows that more than two thirds of these farmers would like to have consultancy

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support (see figure 10). Furthermore 89 farmers answered to the second question and at least half of them are interested in participating in environmental monitoring activities (see figure 11).

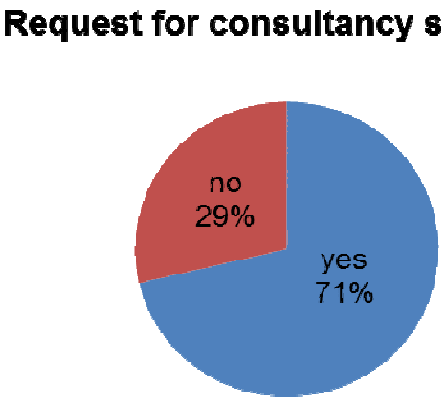

Figure 10: Diagram indicating the proportion of the farmers who would like or wouldn't like to have the consultancy support from an advisor in designing environmental practices.

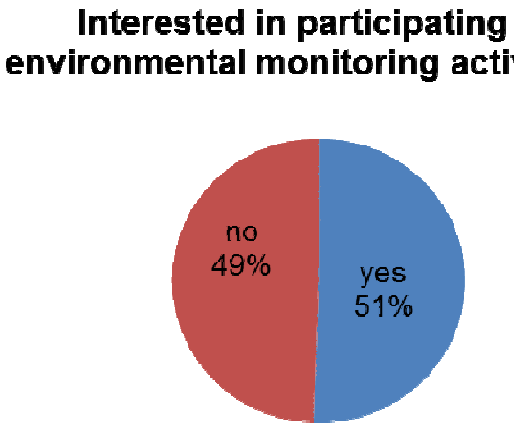

Figure 11: Diagram indicating the proportion of the farmers who are interested or are not interested in participating in environmental monitoring activities.

Finally the last part of the questions for the farmers deals with the role they are occupying. For this they were asked to rate on a scale ranged from 1 to 5 what description suits them best (see figure 12). Here 1 means most suitable and 5 least suitable. The categories are: food producer for self-sustainability, user of natural resources, food producer for the market, trustee of natural resources, and producer of energy. One clear result is that most of the farmers see themselves as "food producer for the market". The description "producer of energy" applies to fewest. The items "user of natural resources" and "trustee of natural resources" were rated by most of the farmers between 2 and 4. The "description food producer for self-

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sustainability" was rated contradictory. On the one hand most of the farmers valued this point with a 5 as least suitable but on the other side half of them gave a 1 or 2.

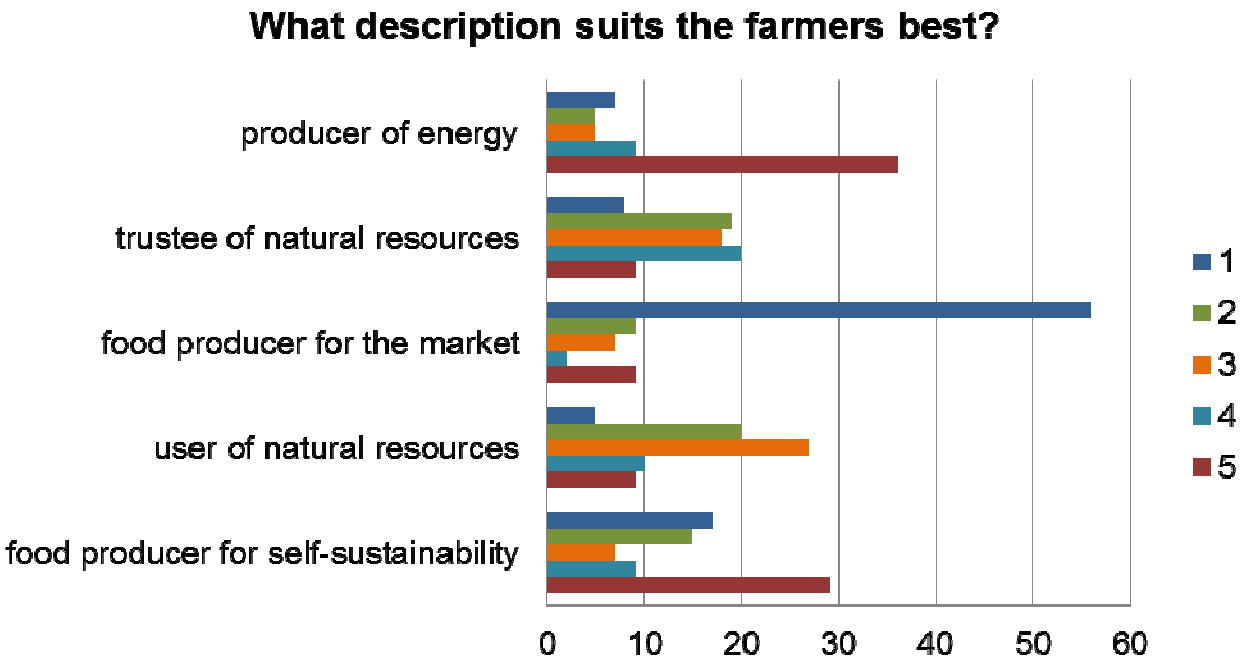

Figure 12: Diagram indicates which role description the farmers think suit them best. 1= most suitable, 5= least suitable.

3.4.2. Questions for all participants

Following the Farming-Environment-Interactions part with questions just for farmers (3.4.1.) now the results of the Farming-Environment-Interactions part with questions for all participants are presented. The participants were asked:

- Do you think farming activity in general causes the following problems in the environment (multiple answers possible)?
- Do you think that the existing agri-environment support system work properly?
- What is your opinion about the range of measures in the existing agri-environment scheme system?
- Are you interested in providing input to planning of policy and support programmes?

The majority of the participants (about 87%) are of the opinion that nutrient pollution as well as pesticides and land degradation causes environmental problems (see figure 13). Just 13% of the 61 participants which filled out this part of the

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questionnaire stated that farming activity causes no problems to the environment. This is as half as much as the ratio at the farmers question part where about 25% are convinced that there occur no envionmental problem due to agriculture. Nevertheless most of the results from the first question of this section show similarities to the results of the same question asked to the farmers. Most of the participants/farmers think that nutrient pollution in the water and air is a problem, followed by problems with pesticides and land degradation caused by agriculture (compare with figure 6).

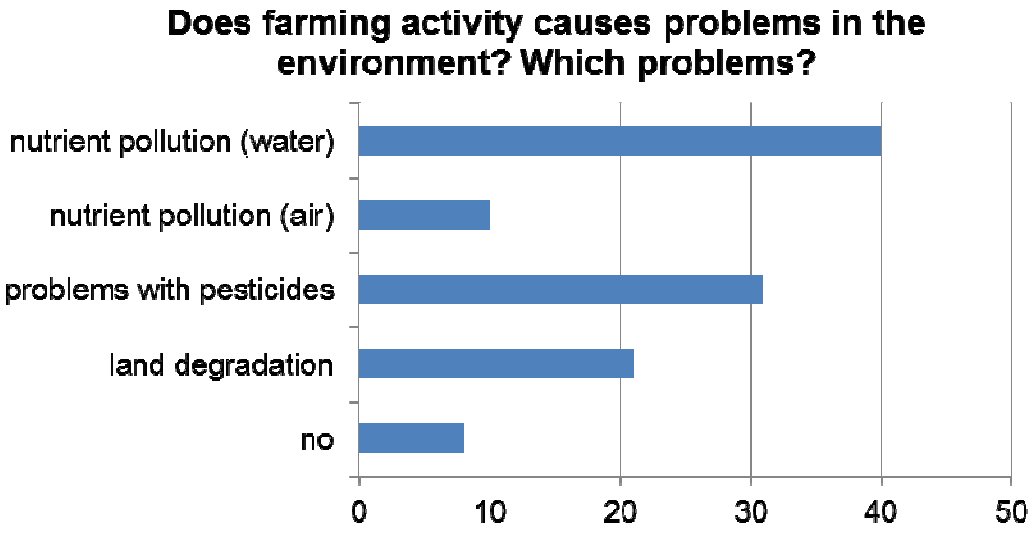

Figure 13: Diagram showing whether the participants think environmental problems occur at all due to farming activity in general and what the precise problems are.

The next question concerning the agri-environmental support system indicates that two third of the participants think that the support system does not work properly (see figure 14).

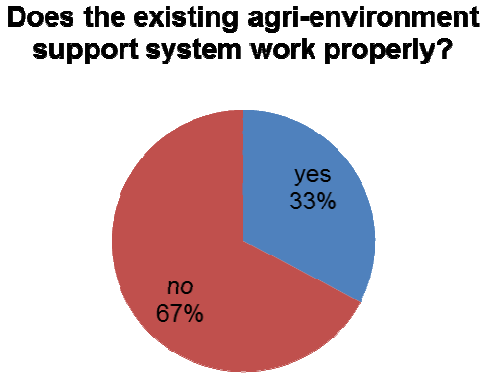

Figure 14: Diagram illustrating the percentage of the participants who think that the existing agri-environment support system work or work not properly.

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Subsequently the participants were asked to rate the range of measures in the existing agri-environment scheme system. The majority, about 70%, gave a negative judgement and stated the range of measures as not suitable, too few or too much. Nevertheless more than a quarter feels that enough measures exist (see figure 15).

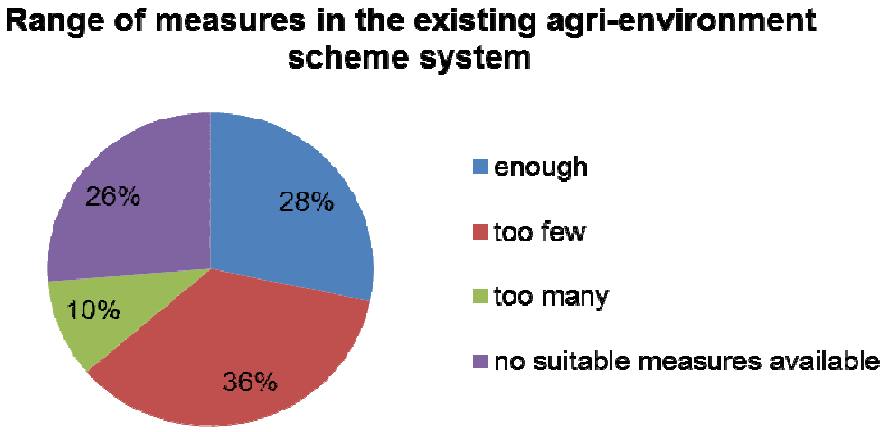

Figure 15: Diagram indicating how the range of measures in the existing agri-environment scheme system was evaluated by the participants.

The results of the last question of this part of the questionnaire show that more than half of the participants are interested in providing input to planning of policy and support programmes. Nevertheless 45% are not interested in such kind of cooperation (see figure 16).

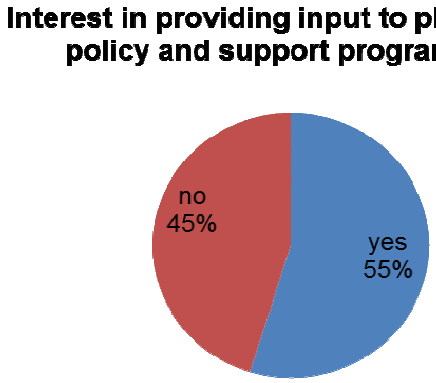

Figure 16: Diagram presenting the ratio of participants which are interested or not interested in cooperation in the future in regard of providing input to planning of policy and support programmes.

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3.5. Information + Communication tools

This part of the questionnaire consists of two questions and tries to identify which information and communication tools are preferred to get information concerning agri-environmental issues. 112 of the 118 participant replied to these questions. It was possible to give multiple answers.

The first question was formulated as follows:

- Which sources do you consider most important for information and knowledge?

Farmers organisation, service of farming consultation, and other farmers were mentioned most frequently as most important sources for information and knowledge (see figure 17). Additional few participants prefer sources like government institutions, cooperatives and even non-agricultural NGOs.

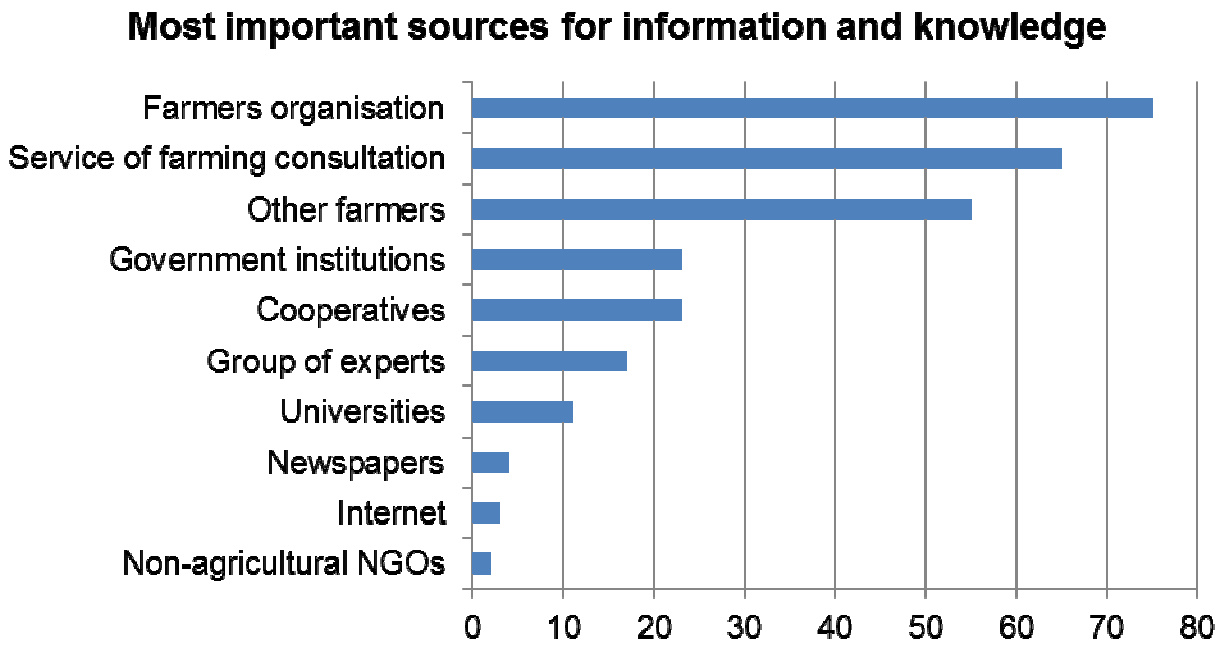

Figure 17: Diagram indicating the most important information and knowledge sources for the participants of the seminars.

Afterwards the following question was asked:

- Which communication channels do you consider best for information?

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Workshops, Internet, E-mails and newspapers were rated as best communication channels for information by the participants. Information booklets, movies and scientific articles seem to be less important (see figure 18). Consultation was also rated less important as communication channel than as source for information (compare with figure 17).

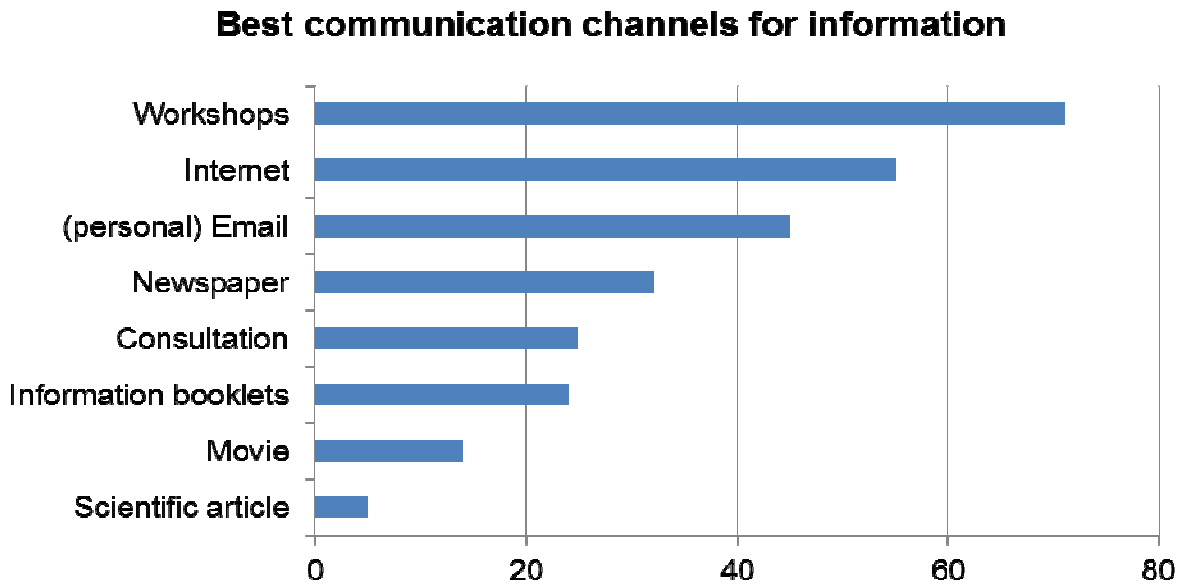

Figure 18: Diagram indicating which communication channels the participants of the seminars prefer for information.

3.6. Future seminars

The next to last part of the questionnaire deals with the willingness of the participants to take part in future seminars and if so what they would like the seminar to cover.
Six of the 118 participants gave no answer to the first question and one answered in the negative. The other 111 participants (94%) stated that they would like to participate in future seminars (see figure 19).

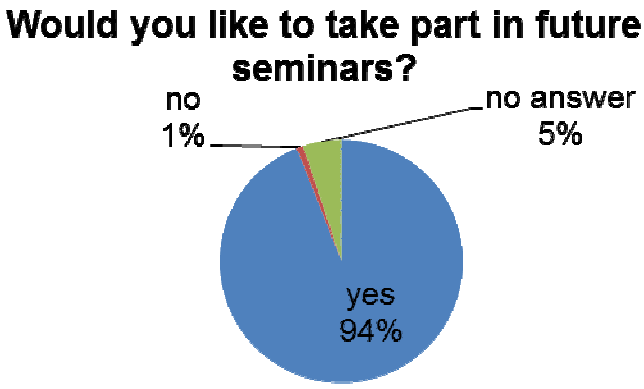

Figure 19: Diagram indicating how many participants would like to take part in future seminars.

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From the participants who are interested in future seminars 88 expressed one or more preferred topics (see figure 20). Most popular are “agri-environmental policy” and “Information on specific agri-environmental measures”. Additional over 20 people would like the future seminars to cover information about cooperation related to possible environmental issues and at least ten participants are interested in a dialogue with environmental organizations especially about environment-agriculture. Furthermore few expressed their interest in the following topics:

- Natura 2000
- Biologically Valuable Grasslands (BVZ)
- Latest information about legislation
- Construction of the environmentally responsible drainage system
  - ➔ From A to Z about drainage projects, starting with the information how to begin reconstruction, which institutions should be visited, which documents should be obtained and prepared, etc.
- Pesticides and other chemical substances applied for grain and animal production
- Projects with EU subsidies.
- Farmer and taxation system

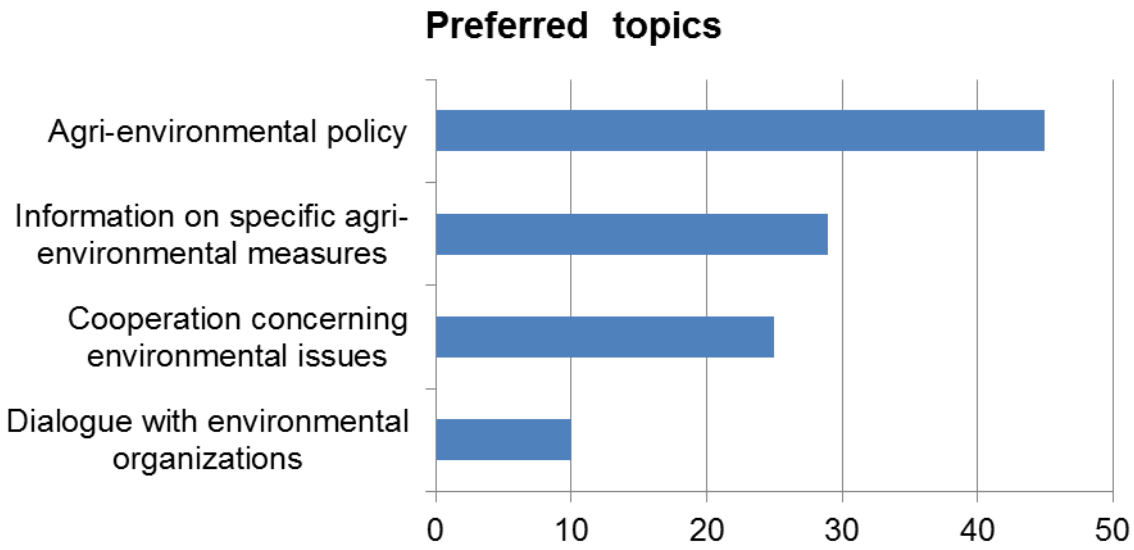

Figure 20: Diagram presenting the preferred topics for future seminars.

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3.7. Contact and Comments

In the very last part of the questionnaire the participants were asked to give their permission for contact in the future for questions, feedback and opinions on topics related to agro-environment management and, if applicable, their contact details. Furthermore space was offered for additional comments or suggestions regarding the appropriate event. 64% of the participants gave their permission for further contact while the other 36% negated or gave no answer at all (see figure 21). Nearly 70 participants gave their contact dates on this occasion but no additional comments or suggestions were made.

The fact that most of the participants agreed to be contacted is compatible with other results of the questionnaire concerning the willingness to cooperate, e.g. the interest in providing input to planning of policy and support programmes (compare figure 16) or in participating in environmental monitoring activities (compare figure 11).

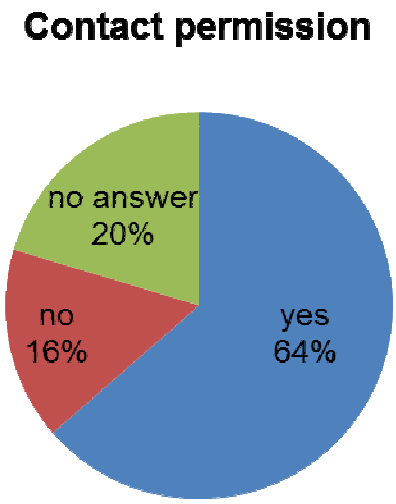

Figure 21: Diagram indicating how many participants are willing to give their contact details for contact in the future for questions, feedback and opinions on topics related to agri-environment management.

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4. Appendix

4.1. The three-page questionnaire (in Latvian)

Aptaujas anketa

Pasākums: **„Kopējā lauksaimniecības politika (KLP) 2014.-2020.gadam - iespējas un riski lauksaimniekiem"**

Vieta: **Dobele** **Datums** 05.novembris 2013

Jūsu vārds, uzvārds saimniecības/organizācijas nosaukums *(nav obligāti):* _____

Ja neesat lauksaimnieks, kuru sektoru pārstāvat *(atzīmējiet ar X)*

☐ Dabas aizsardzība ☐ Vides tehnoloģijas ☐ Izglītība ☐ Tūrisms

☐ Lauksaimniecība ☐ Mežsaimniecība ☐ Ūdens apsaimniekošana ☐ Reģionālā plānošana

☐ Enerģija / transports ☐ Cits *(Lūdzu norādiet)*:

Pasākuma novērtējums (ar atzīmi no 1 līdz 5. 1=ļoti labi, 5 ļoti vāji):		**Komentāri**
1. Kā jūs vērtējat pasākuma programmu?		
2. Vai prezentācijas un pasākums kopumā atbilst tam ko gaidījāt?		
3. Cik lielā mērā zināšanas ko ieguvāt noderēs jūsu darbā?		

Semināra organizācija:		
1. Vai jūs vēlētos vairāk laika diskusijām?	☐ Jā	☐ Nē
2. Vai jūs vēlētos iespēju vairāk piedalīties tiešā un aktīvā veidā *(piem. patstāvīgais darbs grupās, u.c.)?*	☐ Jā	☐ Nē
3. Vai jūs vēlētos vairāk laiku personīgām sarunām *(piem.pārtraukumos)* ?	☐ Jā	☐ Nē

Lauksaimniecības un vides mijiedarbība *(jautājumi tikai lauksaimniekiem)*

1.	Vai Jūsu saimniecība atrodas vides jutīgajā vai Natura 2000 teritorijā?	☐ Jā ☐ Nē
2a	Kā jūs domājat, vai Jūsu saimniecība ir līdzdalīga sekojošu vides problēmu radīšanā? Ja jā, norādiet, kuru? *(iespējamas vairākas atbildes)*	☐ Barības vielu piesārņojums ūdenī ☐ Gaisa piesārņojums ☐ Augu aizsardzības līdzekļu radītas problēmas ☐ Augsnes degradācija ☐ Citas (Lūdzam norādīt): _____ _____ ☐ Nē, neviena no minētajām
2b.	Kādus pasākumu saimniecībā varētu veikt iepriekš minēto problēmu novēršanai?	

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3.	Kādi ir galvenie vides riski **jūsu** saimniecībā?	
4.	Vai jūs piesākaties agrovides maksājumiem?	☐ Jā ☐ Nē
	Ja Jā, nosauciet, lūdzu, kurai programmai:	
5.	Vai jūs saņemat pietiekošas kompensācijas par vides saudzēšanas pasākumu ieviešanu?	☐ Jā ☐ Nē
6a.	Kādi papildus atbalsta pasākumi vides aizsardzībai būtu vispiemērotākie Jūsu saimniecībai	☐ Investīcijas ☐ Atbalsts par konkrēta pasākuma ieviešanu (piem.buferjoslas) ☐ Atbalsts pamatojoties uz saimniecības agrovides plānu
6b.	Nedaudz pamatojiet jūsu izvēli iepriekšējā jautājumā	

7.	Vai jūs vēlētos saņemt konsultanta palīdzību agrovides pasākumu plānošanā?	☐ Jā ☐ Nē
8.	Vai Jūs vēlētos piedalīties vides monitoringa pasākumos?	☐ Jā ☐ Nē

9. Kurš raksturojums Jums vai Jūsu saimniecībai atbilst visprecīzāk? Sarindojiet pēc svarīguma no 1 līdz 5. 1=visatbilstošākais, 5 vismazāk atbilstošs:

pārtikas ražotājs ģimenei, radiem	_____	dabas bagātību uzturētājs	_____
dabas resursu izmantotājs	_____	enerģijas ražotājs	_____
produkcijas ražotājs tirgum	_____		

Lauksaimniecības un vides mijiedarbība ***(jautājums dalībniekiem, kas nav lauksaimnieki)***

1.	Vai Jūs uzskatiet, ka lauksaimniecība rada sekojošas vides problēmas? *(iespējamas vairākas atbildes)*	☐ Barības vielu noteces ūdenī ☐ gaisa piesārņojums ☐ Problēmas saistībā ar augu aizsardzības līdzekļu lietošanu ☐ Augsnes degradāciju ☐ Citas (Lūdzu nosauciet): _____ ☐ Nē, nevienu no iepriekšējām

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	(Jautājumi visiem dalībniekiem)		
2.	Vai Jūs uzskatāt, ka esošā agrovides atbalsta sistēma darbojas labi?	☐ Jā	☐ Nē
3.	Ko jūs domājat par atbalstāmo pasākumu skaitu esošajā atbalsta sistēmā?	☐ Par maz ☐ Pietiekoši	☐ Pārāk daudz ☐ Nav pieejami atbilstoši pasākumi
4.	Vai esat ieinteresēts piedalīties agrovides politikas un atbalsta sistēmas plānošanā?	☐ Jā	☐ Nē

Kuri ir labākie informācijas un zināšanu ieguves avoti? ***(iespējamas vairākas atbildes)***

☐ vietējā pašvaldība ☐ valsts institūcijas ☐ Konsultāciju dienests ☐ ekspertu grupas

☐ citi lauksaimnieki ☐ augstskolas ☐ kooperatīvi ☐ zemnieku organizācijas

☐ ar lauksaimniecību nesaistītas NVO ☐ citi (lūdzu norādiet): _____

Kādā veidā jūs vislabāk gribētu uzzināt informāciju par agrovides jautājumiem? ***(iespējamas vairākas atbildes)***

☐ filma ☐ informācijas brošūras ☐ zinātniski raksti ☐ vietējie laikraksti

☐ lekcijas / semināri ☐ tieša saruna/konsultācija ☐ personīgs e-pasts ☐ specializētie laikraksti

☐ internets ☐ cits (lūdzu aprakstiet) _____

Vai jūs vēlētos piedalīties līdzīgos semināros arī nākotnē?

☐ Jā ☐ Nē

Kādas tēmas jūs vēlētos seminārā apgūt? ***(vairākas atbildes iespējamas)***

☐ Informācija par specifiskiem agrovides pasākumiem, (lūdzu nosauciet, kuriem): _____

☐ Agrovides politika ☐ Kooperēšanās iespējas vides aizsardzības jautājumu risināšanai

☐ Dialogs ar vides organizācijām. Lūdzu, nosauciet tēmas: _____

Vai mēs drīkstam ar Jums komunicēt gadījumā, ja nepieciešama papildus informācija vai viedoklis par agrovides jautājumiem?

☐ Jā Kontakt-informācija: _____

☐ Nē

Paldies par atsaucību!

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4.2. The blank excel table for the evaluation of the questionnaire

Evaluation of the questionnaires

General information				Evaluation of the event				Seminar organization		
Event	Date	Name/Organisation	Subject area	1. Overall how would you rate the programme of the event?	2. Did presentations and overall event correspond with your expectations?	3. How would you rate the relevance of this meeting for your daily practices (work related)?	Annotation	1. Would you like to have more time for discussions?	2. Do you want more active participation (e.g. group work)?	3. Would you like to have more time for personal dialog / interaction (e.g. during breaks)?

Farming-Environment-Interactions (questions just for farmers)										
1. Is your farm located in a sensitive area, like a Nitrogen Vulnerable Zone or a Natura2000 site?	2a. Do you think your farming activity causes the following problems in the environment (multiple answers possible)?	2b. If yes, what measures should be used for mitigation of these problems?	3. What are the main environment related concerns/ risks on your farm?	4a. Do you apply for funding from the agri-environment support system?	4b. If yes, for which program?	5. Do you get sufficient compensation for taking the environment into account?	6a. What additional support measures to protect the environment do you consider most suitable for your farm?	6b. For what reasons?	7. Would you like to have the consultancy support from an advisor in designing environmental practices?	8. Would you be interested in participating in environmental monitoring activities?

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					Farming-Environment-Interactions (questions for all participants			
9. What description suits you best? Rate importance on scale 1 – 5					1. Do you think farming activity in general causes the following problems in the environment (multiple answers possible)?	2. Do you think that the existing agri-environment support system work properly?	3. What is your opinion about the range of measures in the existing agri-environment scheme system?	4.Are you interested in providing input to planning of policy and support programmes?
food producer for self-sustainability	user of natural resources	food producer for the market	trustee of natural resources	producer of energy				

Information + Communication tools		Future seminars		Contact and Comments		
Which sources do you consider most important for information and knowledge (multiple answers possible)?	Which communication channels do you consider best for information (multiple answers possible)?	Would you like to take part in future seminars?	If you took part, what would you like the seminar to cover (multiple answers possible)	Can we contact you again for questions, feedback and opinions on topics related to agro-environment management?	If yes, contact info:	comments or suggestions regarding this event

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