



SHERPA
Rural Science-Society-Policy
Interfaces

GOVERNANCE IN RURAL AREAS



MAP CLIMATE-FRIENDLY VILLAGE, CZECH REPUBLIC

The Climate-Friendly Village MAP is a national MAP from the Czech Republic. It consists of municipalities, (regional) authorities, research universities, farmers, entrepreneurs, and NGOs from selected LAGs.

The situation in the Czech Republic regarding land consolidation and agroforestry systems seems to show a lack of effective multi-level governance. Regional authorities do not deal with land consolidations and agroforestry systems, and the central level of management does not very intensively support both instruments, despite political statements. LAGs and research organizations partially promote these instruments, but municipalities and farmers still refuse to apply them.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Future rural policy

- Increase support for lifelong learning, sustainability education and customized consulting solutions.
- Encourage the creation of open educational resources involving experts and practitioners.
- Build trust between levels of management to facilitate communication and behavioural change.
- Develop global level policies that are understandable to lower levels.
- Ensure the availability of motivated actors and a supportive environment to achieve overall objectives.

Future rural research

- Address political and social areas to bring about change in the landscape.
- Identify and engage stakeholders to create interest and support for change.
- Examine gradual steps to involve professionals (landowners, farmers, mayors) to create long-term solutions that benefit farmers and mitigate climate change.
- Explore ways to build trust in society and increase interest in environmental issues and climate change.

KEY STRENGTHS

- Land consolidations deal with the area in a comprehensive way and in the public interest.
- Land consolidation is a long-term tool that can have many benefits on the landscape and water management.
- Agroforestry maintains agricultural production and fulfils environmental functions.

KEY NEEDS

- Education and rejection of the influence of developers who promote personal profits at the expense of residents.
- Motivation of municipalities to participate in land consolidation projects.
- Increased representation of agroforestry systems in at least 25% of the share of agricultural areas as an adaptation to climate change.



EXAMPLE OF GOOD PRACTICE

Working group Enviro

The national network of LAGs founded thematic working groups that inspire and motivate LAGs in the Czech Republic to create their CLLD strategies. As such, the working group "Enviro" disseminates good practices from LAGs and other NGOs and organises an annual seminar for the LAGs.

