

Appendix 1; Response to the questionnaire

In accordance with chapter 3, the questionnaire was sent to 199 addresses. 12 questionnaires were returned as being undeliverable, mostly because the addressee had moved. 56 (partly) usable, filled-in questionnaires returned as well. This means a response rate of near 30%.

This section shows the answers that were given to the questions printed in section 3.4. Chapter 4 has used these results in order to be able to give answers to the Research Questions.

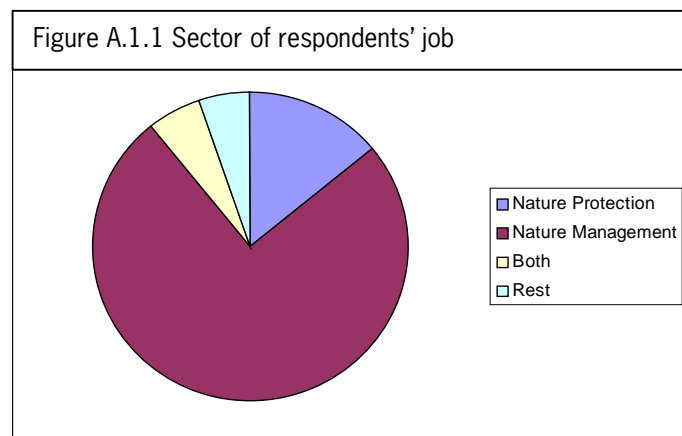
The answers to multiple choice questions will be presented in bars; for every option is the percentage of 'votes' given. Answers to questions with only two options will be presented in a pie chart. For the sake of clarity, answers to open questions are categorised as much as possible before showing in a figure. Most questions are discussed on their own, though when applicable questions are discussed together. The presentation of the answers to a question starts with the question between quotation marks and the possible answers between brackets. If necessary, an explaining text is included, and mostly also a figure or diagram to be able to show the division in answers and to be able to give an understandable overview.

Question 1.1

"Was your job in the sector of nature-protection or nature-management in 2002?"

[nature protection], [nature management]
8 respondents choose nature protection, 42 choose nature management and three choose both. Another one added a third option; to be 'forest-proprietor', and two considered the question not applicable to their situation, where one made clear that he was a roundwood-trader.

Figure A.1.1 visualises the answers.



Question 1.2

"What was your function in 2002?" [open]

This question yielded the amount of 39 different functions of respondents. They are put into categories in Table A.1.2. 'Practical nature management' means foresters etc. Some respondents can be regarded as 'higher ranked executives', which means that they are at least head

of a department. Two chairmen of interest representative organisations have also reacted (among them the AVIH), and two directors of a Provincial Landscape. Some respondents couldn't be categorised into one of these; they considered the question not applicable to their situation (two) or simply had a different function as the others (trade or education).

Table A.1.2; Respondents functions in categories

Category of function	Number	Percentage
Practical nature management	17	31%
Estate steward	10	18%
Advisor	9	16%
Policy employee	8	15%
Higher ranked executives	6	11%
Rest	5	9%

Question 1.3

"In which organisation was that?" [open]

Again, a lot of different answers were given. As Diagram A.1.3 shows, a lot (43%) can be put in the category of the nature management organisations. It is furthermore not that surprising to see that most Estate stewards work for an Estate Agency, and most (green) advisors for an Advising Agency.

Table A.1.3; Respondents Organisations

Category of organisation	Number	Percentage
Nature management organisation	24	43%
Estate Agency	9	16%
Advising Agency	8	14%
Interest representation organisation	5	9%
Hunt	4	7%
Province	2	4%
Rest	4	7%

Question 1.4

“In which way were you involved with the Flora and Fauna Law then?” [open]

Perhaps this question was not specific enough, or was confronted with the diversity of ‘the field’ of nature management, but the answers were all different. For a lot of respondents, the F&F Law did apparently interfere with their daily job. These respondents seem to have adjusted to the F&F Law in their normal business, or adjusted the F&F Law a bit to it and gave answers like “in the management of the outside area” or “as a forester”. The second category of respondents indicated that they were responsible for the correct implementation of the F&F Law in their organisation and gave answers like “to see what the implications of it were for the organisation”. The division of the two categories is more or less 70%-30%. However, it can be assumed that questionnaires have been passed through to people in the office who are known to have worked more intensive with the F&F Law, so the second category might be overrepresented.

Question 2.1

“With which organisations did you have the most contact about the Flora and Fauna Law?” [open; three spaces]

This was an open question, with multiple answers possible (three were indicated, but some respondents choose to mention less, or more. 41 different organisations were mentioned, of which 19 more than once. Because the respondent could fill in more than one organisation, there were much more answers (131) then there were suitable reactions to this question (52). Table A.2.1 shows the different categories of organisations and how much each of them was mentioned. The ‘Rest’ category is split in two parts. The first part consists of those organisations that are close to the organisation the respondent worked for. The respondent can be expected to have had regular interaction with that organisation. The second part consists of those organisations that can be expected to be further away from the respondent (the Ministry of Justice for example, or the HoR). These are of course only expectations, and some of this category of ‘distantly tied’ will actually have a familiar interaction. But that is not deductible from the data.

Vindictive organisations	Frequency
LNV	15 (11,5%)
LASER	5
AID	5
Police	4
BOA	1
Total:	30 (23%)
Government	
National	3
Regional (provinces)	14
Local (municipalities)	5
DLG	5
Total:	27 (21%)
Interest Representative Organisations	
KNJV/NOJG	7
FPG	7
Bosschap	6
AVIH	4
SOVON	1
Total:	25 (19%)
Nature Management Organisations	
Bosgroep	4
Staatsbosbeheer	6
NatuurMonumenten	4
The Landscapes	3
Total:	17 (13%)
Intern/colleagues	13 (10%)
Rest	
Close/familiar	8
Distantly tied	11
Total:	19 (14%)

Question 2.2

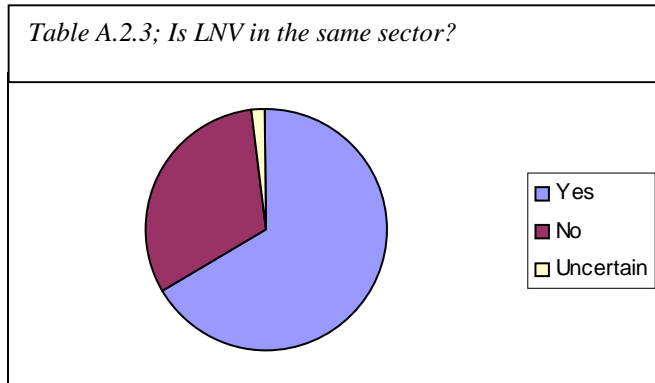
“Why these organisations?” [open]

The answer to this question might be not that surprising. More than half of the answers given point out that the reason to contact these organisations was to get information. The contacted organisations were most of the time regarded as an expert. Other reasons were for example for exemptions/permits (LASER), because respondents had contacts or were a member, or to test a plan.

Question 2.3

“Did LNV, according to you, operate in the same sector as you?” [yes], [no]

There were 45 suitable answers to this question. 29 (65%) respondents considered LNV operating in the same sector as them, 14 (31%) did not, and two didn't really know. Question 2.4 elaborates the reasons for the votes.

*Question 2.4*

“Why did or didn't LNV?” [open]

This question seeks to explain the result of question 2.3; why LNV is considered operating in the same sector as the respondent or not.

Two respondents were uncertain about it. One of them doesn't know, according to him/her is LNV in principle the same sector, though LNV is too theoretical (“deskbiologists”), so in practice it is not the same. The other one blames the lack of attention to make inventories after Red List species, and decides therefore that LNV is both (“yes”/“no”). A large part of the “yes”-voters thinks that the objectives are the same; LNV represents the policy-making part of the green sector. Five others point out that it is just a fact that the Ministry of **LNV** is the ministry for **n**ature; the green sector, and therefore belongs to the green sector. One respondent hints at problems in the co-operation when he adds tolerantly that LNV “was also seeking”.

Some of the “no”-voters literally consider LNV not as a nature manager and keep it to that. One adds that LNV is merely a nature *protector*, and another one agrees by stating that “80% of the LNV staff votes Groen-Links¹ or worse”. Here is the policy-making role of LNV also mentioned, but used to see the difference it creates (desk versus practice), and one adds that in fact it was his organisation's task to translate the unclarities in the F&F Law to the practice².

¹ ‘Groen-Links’ is a left-oriented political party

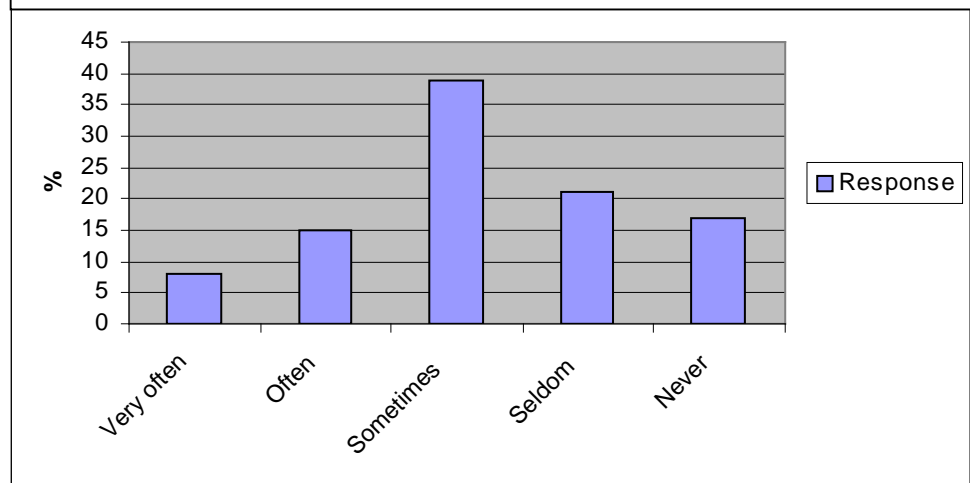
² As a nice detail, this response came from an advising agency that indeed made a well-known and often used practical translation of the term ‘favourable state of maintenance’. It is generally accepted because there was no alternative.

Question 2.5

“Can you indicate how often you had contact with LNV then?” [very often], [often], [sometimes], [seldom], [never]

The figure shows a tendency towards the right side of the figure, so to the side of a low frequency of contact. This only means that there are *more* respondents who have a low frequency of contact than respondents who have a high frequency.

Figure A.2.5; Frequency of contact with LNV

*Question 2.6*

“Nowadays, when you need extra information about the Flora and Fauna Law, where will you go to first?”

[open; one space]

Here is the same classification used as in question 2.1 (the question about the contacted organisations in 2002) to be able to easily discover a shift.

An interesting difference that is however not displayed in the diagram is the fact that nine of the 20 respondents who gave a vote for LNV indicated here that they used the website of LNV to get their information. In this question only one answer was indicated to give, but not everybody felt to keep to that. Because of that there were 73 votes.

Table A.2.6; Contacted organisations about the F&F Law in 2006

Organisation	Frequency
Vindictive organisations	
LNV	20 (27%)
LASER	1
AID	2
Police	2
BOA	1
Total:	26 (36%)
Government	
Province	10
DLG	5
Total:	15 (21%)
Interest Representative Organisations	
KNJV	6
AVIH	2
Boschapp	3
Total:	11 (15%)
Nature Management Organisations	
Staatsbosbeheer	1
Unie van Bosgroepen	4
Total:	5 (7%)
Intern/colleagues	8 (11%)
Rest (Close/familiar)	8 (11%)

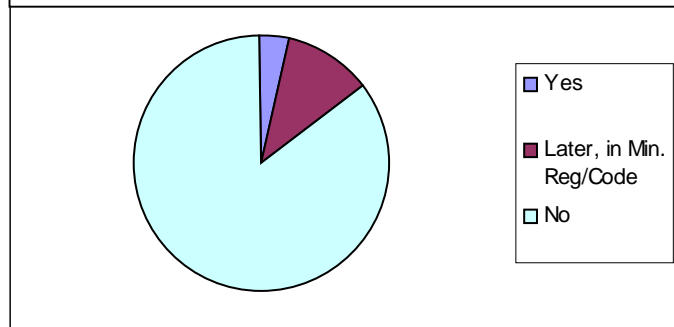
Question 3.1&3.2

- "Were you personally involved in the making of the Flora and Fauna Law?" [yes], [no]

- "If so, in which way?" [open]

These questions are discussed together, since 3.2 had to explain 3.1. As answer to question 3.1, 45 respondents (85%) filled in a "no" and left it to that at 3.2, though one added that he/she really would have liked it. Six others indicate that they were not involved in the F&F Law itself, but that they were in the Ministerial Regulations and/or the Code of Conduct afterwards. One respondent claims to have had personal influence by participation of the AVIH and another one by inventories necessary for the F&F Law.

Figure A.3.1; Personal involvement in the F&F Law



Question 3.3&3.4

- "Was your organisation involved in the making of the Flora and Fauna Law?" [yes], [no]

- "If so, in which way?" [open]

15 respondents (26%) voted "yes" to this question. Again, six indicated that their organisation became involved later, four didn't really know and 33 (57%) considered their organisation not involved in the making of the F&F Law. Figure A.3.3 illustrates this division.

Figure A.3.3 Involvement of the organisation in the F&F Law

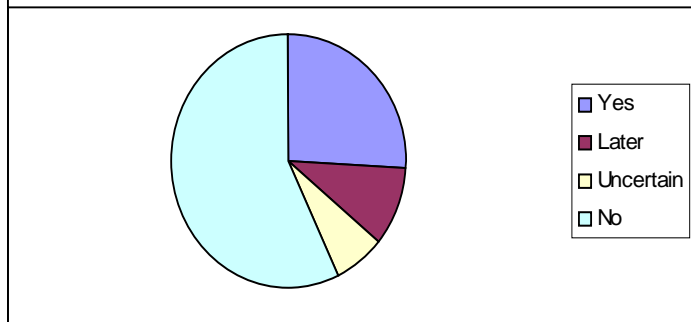


Table A.3.4; Classification of involved organisations

Organisations	Frequency
Nature Management Organisations	5
Interest Representation Organisations	8
Rest	1

The organisations that were regarded involved are classified in Table A.3.4. The question about the way these organisations were involved, was often answered by something like "by the AVIH", or "by the Landscapes". It appeared that the KNJV has been lobbying to relevant parties since 1977 and that head-offices of NatuurMonumenten and Staatsbosbeheer have had contact with LNV.

Question 3.5&3.6

- "Was the sector in which you operated involved in the making of the Flora and Fauna Law?" [yes], [no]

- "If so, in which way?" [open]

27 respondents (50%) think that their sector has been involved. Five respondents remain to their view that their sector became involved only later. Nine don't really know and 13 (24%) still think there was no influence. See Figure A.3.5.

Figure A.3.5; Involvement of the sector in the F&F Law

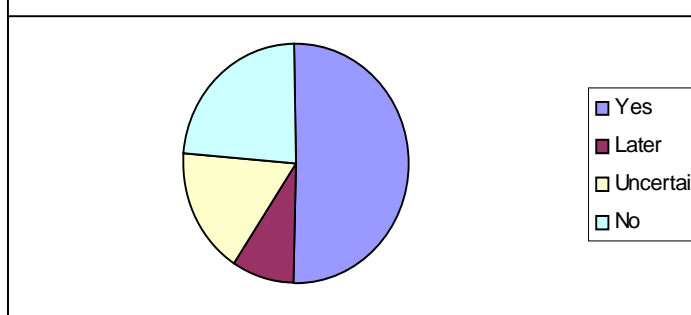


Table A.3.6; Involvement of the sector

How:	Frequency
By Nature Management Organisations	8
By Interest Representation Organisations	10
By participation/networks/deliberation	4

Again, as answer to the question 'how', most mention an organisation. There are only a few who describe

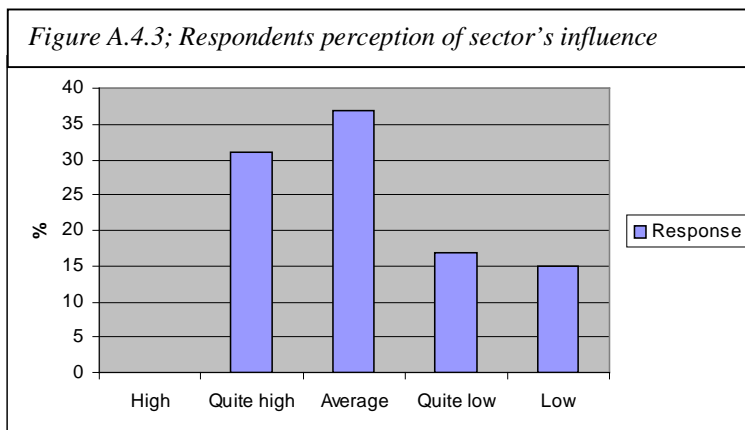
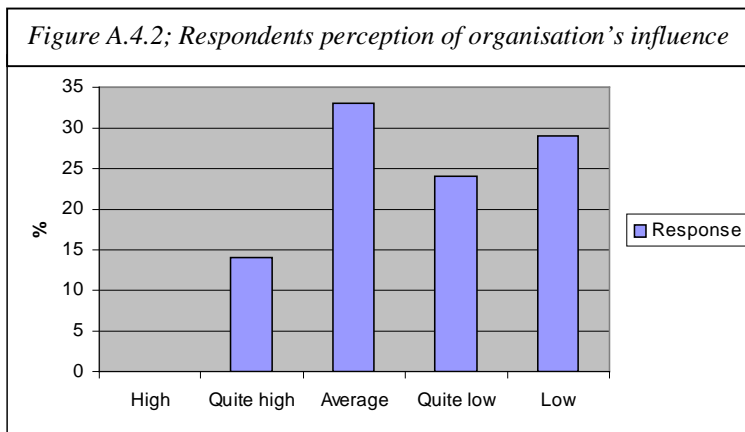
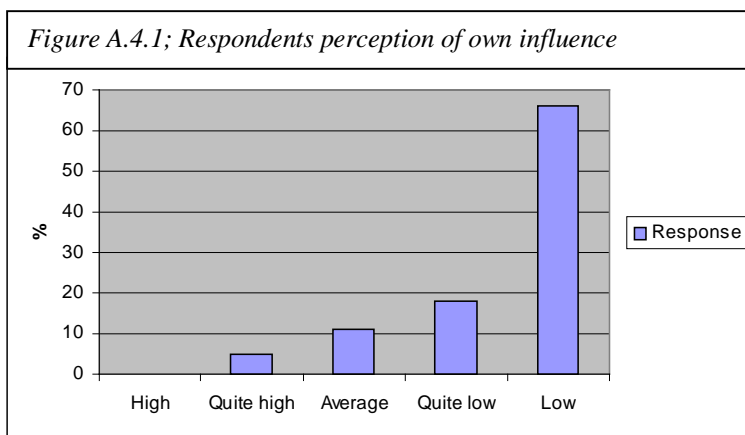
something like “by networks” or “in situations of deliberation”. One respondent answers on the question ‘how’: “I don’t know, but the result certainly doesn’t look like it”. The results are printed in Table A.3.6.

Question 4.1, 4.2 & 4.3

- “How high do you estimate your personal influence on the content of the Flora and Fauna Law?”
 - “How high do you estimate the influence of your organisation on the content of the Flora and Fauna Law?”
 - “How high do you estimate the influence of your sector on the content of the Flora and Fauna Law?”
- [high], [quite high], [average], [quite low], [low]

These questions are coupled to the questions 3.1&3.2, 3.3&3.4 and 3.5&3.6. They showed the perception of involvement of the field, these show the respondents perception of his/her own influence, of the organisation and of the sector.

Figures A.4.1, A.4.2 and A.4.3 show the division of votes for each question.



Question 4.4

“Which organisation(s) besides LNV has/have had the most influence on the content of the Flora and Fauna Law?” [open; three spaces]

This question yielded 91 votes. 88% could be classified to one of four groups of organisations: Nature Management Organisations, Interest Representation Organisations, political organisations, and Nature Protection Organisations. From the remaining 12% is 5% reserved for science/knowledge management organisations. Only once is a vindictive organisation mentioned (the AID). See Table A.4.4 for a more detailed view.

Category of organisation	Frequency
Nature Management Organisation	
StaatsBosBeheer	5
Natuurmonumenten	5
Rest	4
Total:	14 (15%)
Interest Representation Organisations	
KNJV	9
LTO	4
FPG	4
Boschapp	4
Rest	3
Total:	24 (26%)
Government/‘Politics’	
‘Europe’	5
Provinces	4
HoR	3
Rest	4
Total:	16 (18%)
Nature Protection Organisations	
‘Nature Protection Organisations’	11
‘Animal Protection Organisations’	7
BirdLife the Netherlands	5
‘Environmental Organisations’	3
Total:	26 (29%)
Science/Knowledge Management Org.	5 (5%)
Rest	6 (7%)

Question 4.5

“In which way did they have that?” [open]

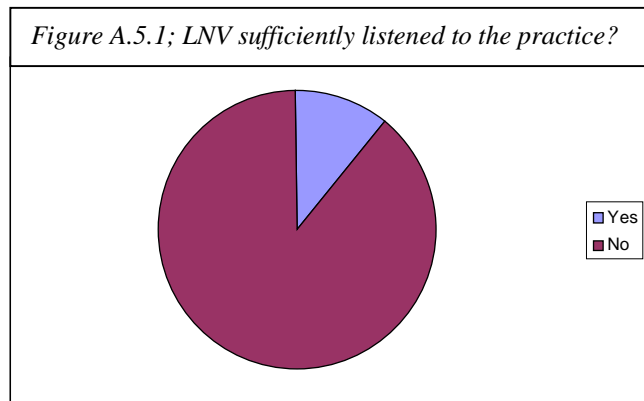
In a total, 56 ways were given. Some respondents mentioned two or three different ways, some mentioned only a question mark. Of course, not all the 56 ways were different. Eleven came down to lobbying as the way in which influence was exercised. Also ‘consultation’ (six times) and ‘(scientific) advice’ (six times) were considered influential.

Five times a more informal network structure is mentioned by phrases like “by contacts with civil servants of LNV”, though not everybody sees it from the positive side: “because the civil servants of LNV and nature protectors are both city-dwellers”. Four times something that might indicate a kind of formal network is mentioned. A respondent mentions ‘the discussion-platform’, another one ‘advising committees’ and someone else speaks about ‘formal networks’. Unfortunately, nobody specifies this. ‘European policies’, ‘Public opinion’ and ‘Participation’ are all mentioned twice, and a lot of other possible ways once. Everything with two or more votes is displayed in Table A.4.5.

Ways	Frequency
Lobbying	11
Consultation	6
Advice	6
Informal structures	5
Formal structures	4
European policies	2
Public opinion	2
Participation	2

Question 5.1

“Has LNV made enough use of the practical knowledge of people from the field in making the Flora and Fauna Law?” [yes], [no]
 Of the 46 votes, five respondents (11%) voted “yes” and 41 respondents (89%) voted “no”. See Figure A.5.1 for the graphical representation.



Question 5.2

“If so, in which way has LNV done that?” [open]
 Because only a few respondents considered LNV to have listened enough, there were not so much answers to this question. There were in fact more reactions from people who had voted “no” and apparently wanted to explain that. All reactions in favour of LNV were:

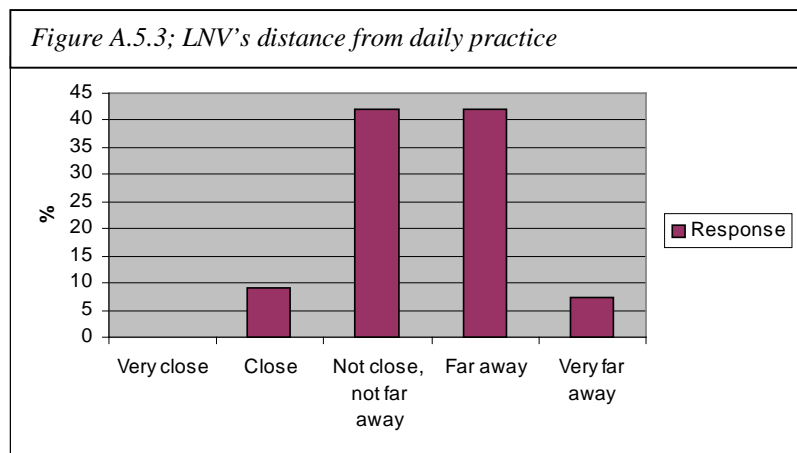
- “by the preparation of the law”
- “procedures of participation”
- “by making use of the working party of the Code of Conduct”

It is to note that the last reaction does not apply on the F&F Law itself; preparations for the Code of Conduct were made only after the entering into force of the F&F Law.

Some of the “no”-voters mention that the F&F Law is made from behind a desk and that people from the practice already saw it coming that it was too theoretical. One adds “see the current way of business”. And another one states that the law was that large en had so much impact that it just had to become unpractical.

Question 5.3

“Can you indicate how close you think LNV is to the daily practice of your sector?”
 [very close], [close], [not close, but not far away either], [far away], [very far away]
 In total, 55 times was voted; Figure A.5.3 shows the division in percentages.



Question 6.1

“When and how did you hear about the Flora and Fauna Law for the first time?” [open]

A lot of respondents couldn’t remember this anymore. The first one who could, heard about it in 1994. Table A.6.1 shows the date and how much times it was mentioned.

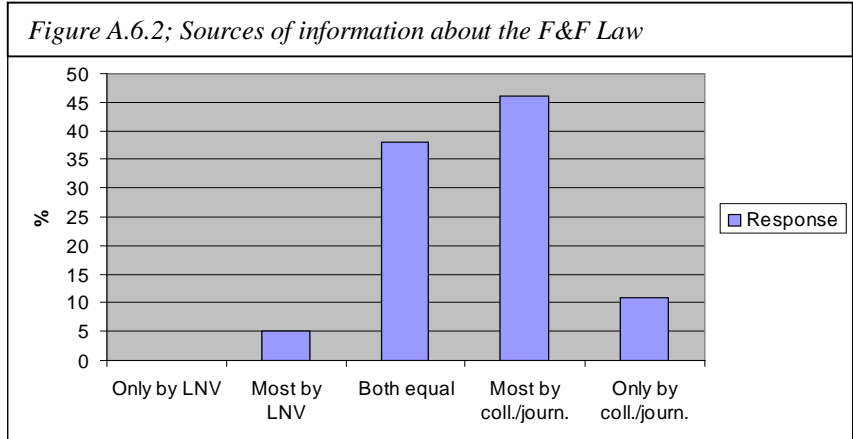
How they heard about it differs a lot. Some heard it by their interest representation organisation (KNJV, AVIH), some during education, some by the press, and two actually mentioned LNV.

Table A.6.1; The time respondents heard about the F&F Law for the first time

When	Frequency
Directly at the start	1
In the preparation-phase	4
Long ago	4
In ‘the nonagenarian years’	5
1998	2
1999	1
2000	4
2001	2
2002	5
Unknown/don’t know	9

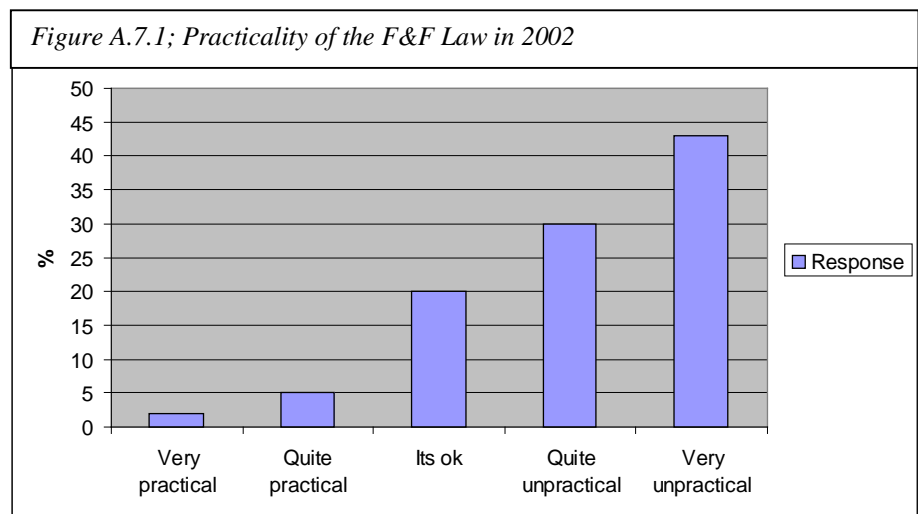
Question 6.2

“Can you indicate in which way you received the most information about the Flora and Fauna Law? Was that mostly by LNV, or mostly by colleagues, professional journals etc?”
 [only by LNV], [mostly by LNV], [from both more or less the same], [most by colleagues, professional journals, etc.], [only by colleagues, professional journals etc.]



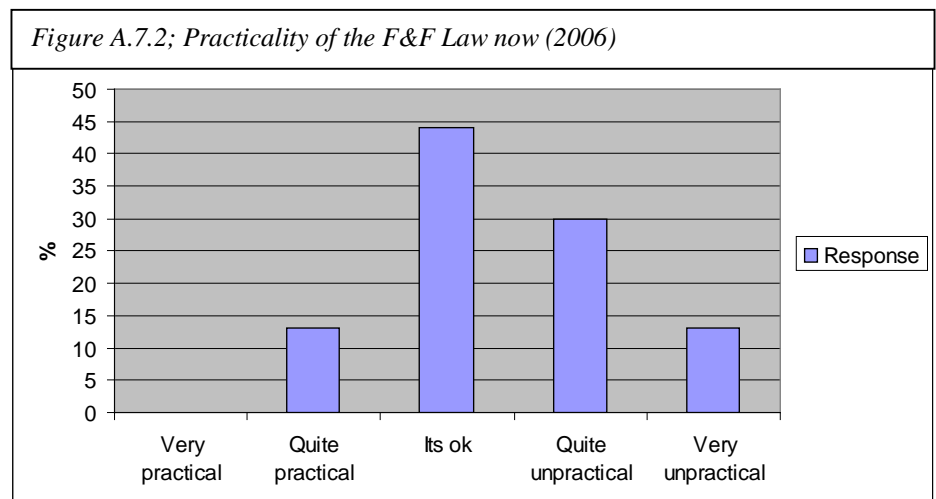
Question 7.1

“How practical did you consider the Flora and Fauna Law when it was just implemented?”
 [very practical], [quite practical], [its ok], [not that practical], [completely unpractical]



Question 7.2

“How practical do you consider the Flora and Fauna Law now?”
 [very practical], [quite practical], [its ok], [not that practical], [completely unpractical]

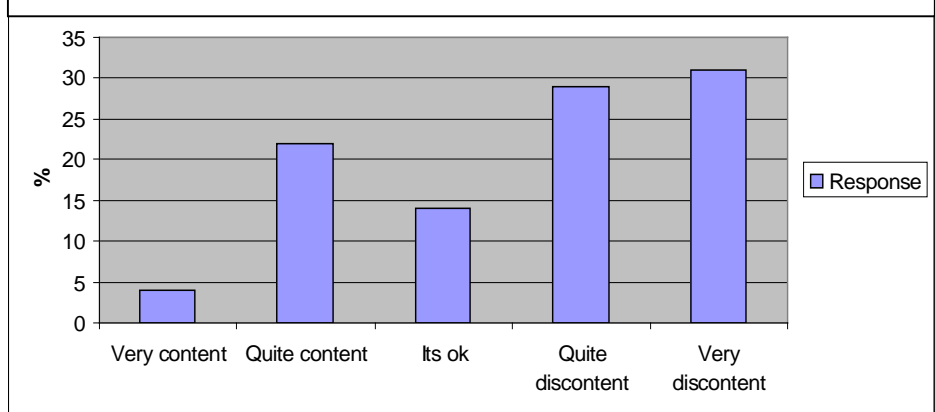


Question 7.3

“How content were you with the Flora and Fauna Law when it was just implemented?”

[very content], [quite content], [its ok], [quite discontent], [very discontent]

Figure A.7.3; Contentment with the F&F Law in 2002

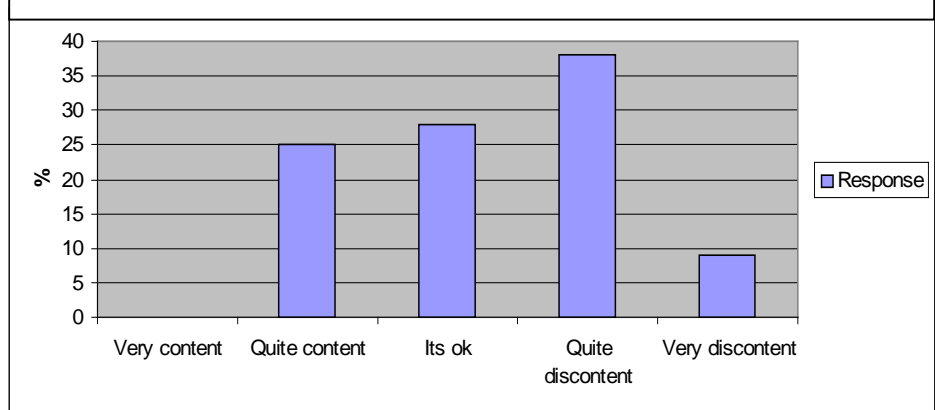


Question 7.4

“How content are you now with the Flora and Fauna Law?”

[very content], [quite content], [its ok], [quite discontent], [very discontent]

Figure A.7.4; Contentment with the F&F Law now(2006)

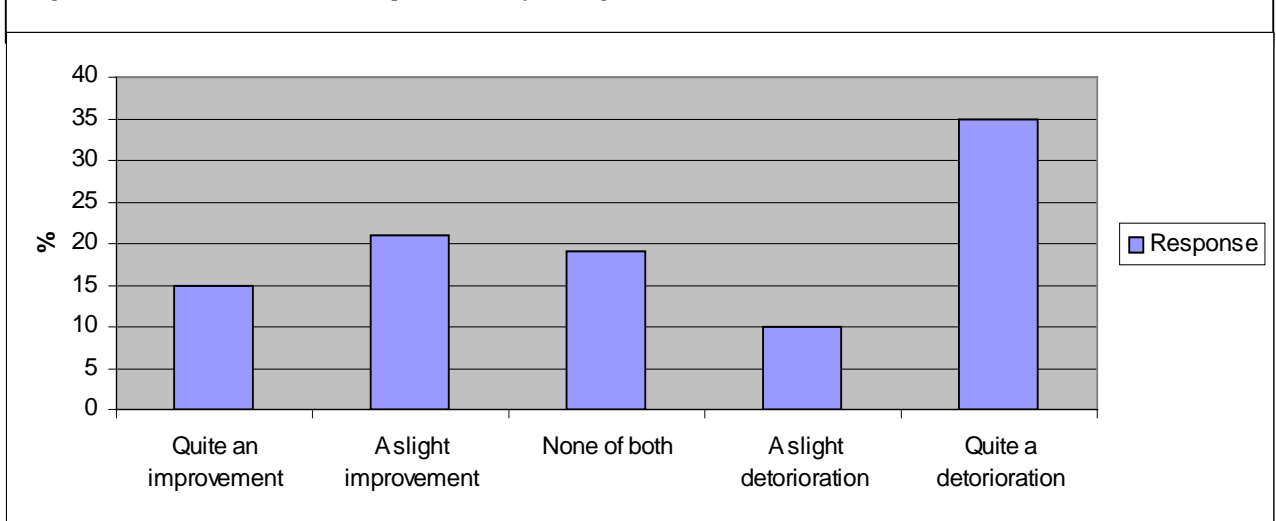


Question 7.5

“Was the Flora and Fauna Law an improvement in the legislation compared with the situation before?”

[quite an improvement], [a slight improvement], [not really an improvement, but also no deterioration], [a slight deterioration], [quite a deterioration]

Figure A.7.5; The F&F Law as improvement of the legislative situation



Question 7.6

“In which way was the Flora and Fauna Law in your opinion an improvement or a deterioration of the legislative situation?” [open]

This question yielded remarks in favour and against the F&F Law in a division of more or less 1:2 (22:50). About improvements: the two improvements mentioned most (combined a 50%) are the general increased level of protection of species, and the increased protection with regard to (building) activities. Three other respondents mention the concept of the intrinsic value that lead to individual protection as an improvement. Two times is ‘more clarity’ and the ‘combination of legislation’ mentioned. Most of the negative reactions concern the unpractical/theoretical character of the F&F Law (ten times), the unclarity (six times) and the increased level of bureaucracy and paperwork it results in (eleven times). The F&F Law has done no good to the rules with regard to hunting (seven times) as well and it takes normal (nature) management not enough in account, according to three respondents.

<i>Improvement</i>	Frequency
Increased level of protection	6
Increased protection against activities	5
Concept of intrinsic value	3
More clarity	2
Combination of legislation	2
Rest	4
<i>Deterioration</i>	
Increased level of bureaucracy	11
Unpractical/theoretical character	10
Rules regarding hunting	7
Unclarity	6
Normal (nature) management not enough in account	3
Rest	12

Question 7.7

“Do you think that the Flora and Fauna Law still needs important improvements?” [yes], [no]

51 respondents had an opinion about this. 47 (92%) of them thought that the F&F Law was not good enough yet.

Question 7.8

“If so, which are those?” [open]

60 points of improvement for the F&F Law could be distinguished. 13 of them came down to “make the law more practical and decrease bureaucracy”. Eight respondents complained that specie protection would be better than individual protection. Seven respondents asked for more room to manoeuvre for regular

Category	Frequency
Make law more practical, decrease bureaucracy	13
Specie protection instead of individual protection	8
More room to manoeuvre for management	7
More clarity and enlightenment	7
A complete reform	5
Better integration with other laws/policies	4
Better/higher level of vindication	4
Rest	12

nature management, and also seven considered more clarity and enlightenment necessary. Four respondents mentioned the integration with other laws and policies (for example the Nature Protection Law and Code of Conduct), the same amount that remarked the low level of vindication as a point to improve. A complete reform is felt necessary by five respondents, while another considers the best improvement of the F&F Law would be the complete abolishment of it.

Question 7.9

“When applicable to your current situation: do you try to act according to the spirit or to the letter of the Flora and Fauna Law, in other words; do you keep to it as good as possible, or as much as necessary?”

[as good as possible], [as much as necessary]
Of the total of 55 votes, 36 (65%) tried to act according to the spirit of the F&F Law, though one remarks that it is only to avoid troubles with his customers. The other 19 (35%) adhered only as much as necessary according to the F&F Law.

