



TRIDE: Supporting Transition through Food Security, Together

Aligning communities through
land, water and markets in
eastern DRC



TRIDE: For a Region in Transition

Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo remains fragile after years of conflict and displacement. Food insecurity faced by local communities is both a cause and effect of insecurity, and therefore addressing it is one of the key steps to transition towards stability. TRIDE provides a comprehensive approach to achieving this.

Launched in 2021, the programme Transition for Inclusive Development in Eastern DRC (TRIDE) strengthens food security across three connected tracks that matter most for rural families: land, water, and markets, mainstreamed throughout with local governance. It also reinforces the conditions to make lasting change, including practical conflict mediation, responsive local governance, gender equality, youth opportunities, active community participation, stronger value chains, and local economic development.

About

TRIDE (2021-2026) is implemented by a consortium of three international organisations:

VNG International is the International Cooperation Agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG). Rooted in the Netherlands' rich tradition of local governance, it strengthens democratic local governments worldwide to build better futures for all. Established in 2001, VNG International focus on practical and innovative solutions that enhance the capacity and resilience of local governments.

ZOA provides emergency assistance to people affected by violent conflicts and natural disasters in fragile contexts. In addition, ZOA supports communities in rebuilding their livelihoods, improving access to basic services and strengthening resilience, so that recovery can take root.

Agriterra is an international agri-agency that supports farmer organisations and cooperatives. It helps them professionalise, improve governance and services to members, and connect more reliably to markets and finance.

The programme is financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

Version - October 2025



On the ground, TRIDE works with communities and local governance institutions to address the core constraints that limit rural livelihoods. The programme helps clarify and secure land rights, supports the sustainable management of water and soils, strengthens producer organisations and value chains, and expands opportunities for women and youth. At the same time, it builds the capacity of local governments to deliver the guidance, conflict mediation, and services that communities need. By combining institutional strengthening with direct assistance, TRIDE enables families to produce more and earn more, easing pressures that drive instability and contributing to a broader transition toward stability.

TRIDE is implemented by a consortium of three international organisations: ZOA, VNG International, and Agriterra, in close partnership with provincial authorities, community structures, cooperatives, and civil society. The programme has a budget of €30 million financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands through its Great Lakes Programme and runs until 2026.



Royaume des Pays-Bas

What we work towards

TRIDE contributes to a transition from fragility toward stability by improving food security in North and South Kivu through these outcomes:

Outcome 1. Smallholders have secure access to land & fewer conflicts

The programme facilitates fair and longer-term access to land for smallholders, supports agricultural land registers and mapping, and helps communities to mediate or prevent disputes. As tenure becomes clearer and agreements last longer, investment in plots rises and conflict risks fall.

Outcome 2. Smarter water resources management for productive soils & resilient fields

Households and villages develop plans for soil and water management, crop and livestock practices, and small public works. Watershed committees coordinate actions that protect catchments, reduce erosion and flooding, and stabilise yields.

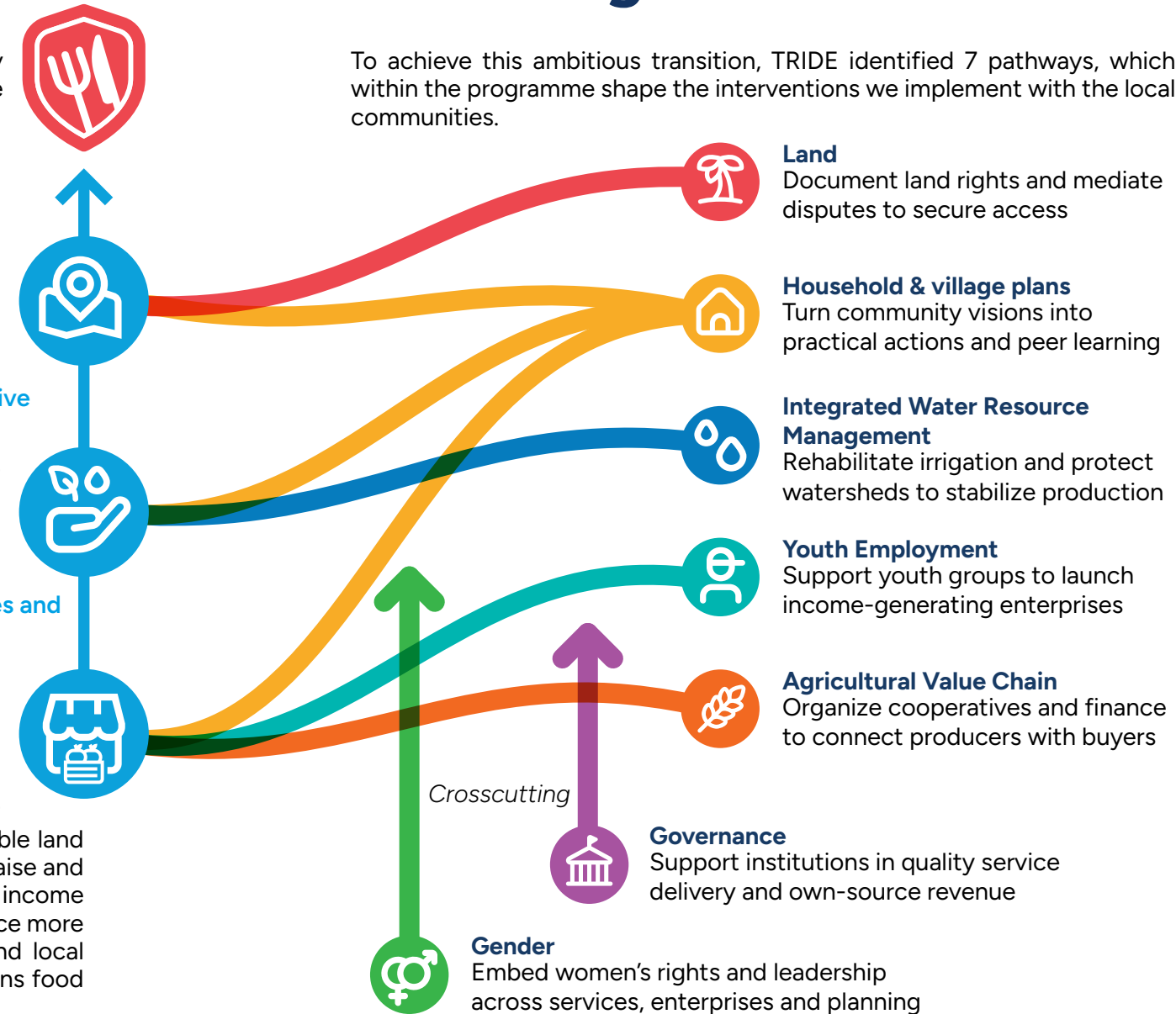
Outcome 3. Cooperatives & markets grow value chains, incomes and local jobs

Producer organisations improve their governance and services to members, gain access to quality inputs and technical advice, and connect more reliably to buyers and finance.

All three outcomes are linked to local community governance, which focuses on how communities manage their resources such as water and land. The outcomes reinforce each other: Secure and predictable land access encourages farmers to adopt soil and water practices that raise and stabilise production. Higher and more reliable output becomes income when cooperatives and markets function well. As households produce more and earn more, reliance on harmful coping strategies declines and local communities can plan and deliver better, which together strengthens food security and supports a wider transition toward stability.

How we get there

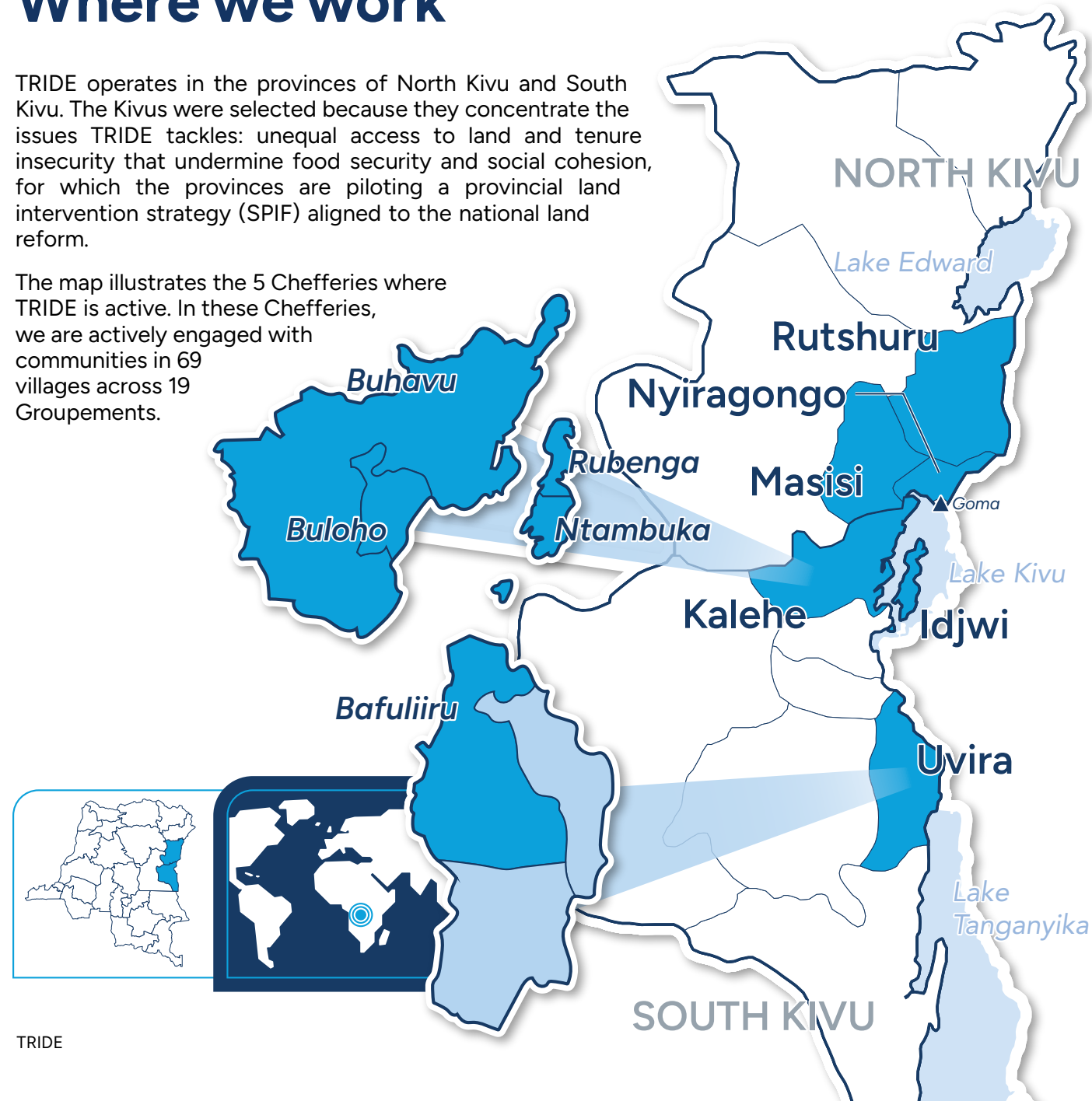
To achieve this ambitious transition, TRIDE identified 7 pathways, which within the programme shape the interventions we implement with the local communities.



Where we work

TRIDE operates in the provinces of North Kivu and South Kivu. The Kivus were selected because they concentrate the issues TRIDE tackles: unequal access to land and tenure insecurity that undermine food security and social cohesion, for which the provinces are piloting a provincial land intervention strategy (SPIF) aligned to the national land reform.

The map illustrates the 5 Chefferies where TRIDE is active. In these Chefferies, we are actively engaged with communities in 69 villages across 19 Groupements.



Who does what?

Within the consortium, **ZOA** leads community-facing work on land governance and water by mobilising households and villages, facilitating and documenting land access and tenure, mediating and preventing disputes, guiding household and village planning, and coordinating integrated water resources management through watershed committees and small works; **VNG International** steers the governance track by aligning local plans, budgets and rules with community priorities, supporting inclusive and accountable local services, strengthening participatory bodies, and conducting policy dialogue and advocacy at provincial and national levels; **Agriterra** drives cooperative and market development by professionalising farmer organisations, improving their governance and services to members, expanding access to inputs and finance, and linking producers to buyers so production translates into income.

What TRIDE has achieved

34,000 households implement production plans that directly improve food access



5,851 ha secured formalised access to smallholder households and disputes reduced



54 villages actively implement household and village plans together with watershed committees



5.4 million kg produce sold through organised channels at more predictable terms



167 PIC group businesses supported in sustainable entrepreneurship (see p. 17)



TRIDE has delivered concrete gains in **food security**: harvests are more reliable, households have steadier access to food, and local structures help keep these results on track.

On **land**, communities have secured clearer, longer-term access to plots and reduced disputes. Negotiation and documentation have formalised user rights for smallholders, while conflict cases have been mediated before they escalate. With tenure clarified, farmers have been incentivised to invest in soil, infrastructure, and production, which has already improved the reliability of household food supplies.

On **water and soil**, households and villages have put their plans into practice. Watershed committees are coordinating measures that reduce erosion and manage water more effectively. Community works have protected catchments and rehabilitated small water points. Fields are staying productive more consistently, and yields are less vulnerable to shocks.

In **markets**, producer organisations have strengthened their governance and services to members, and established steadier links to buyers and finance. Bottlenecks have been addressed, from access to inputs to more predictable fee practices. More of what farmers grow is now sold on fairer terms, consolidating the pathway from secure land and resilient fields to food on the table and cash in hand.

The sections that follow summarise achievements per track.



The TRIDE Team

TRIDE's achievements are the result of the dedication and commitment of a local team rooted in North and South Kivu. Field facilitators, land and mediation officers, IWRM technicians, experts in local governance, cooperative advisors, MEAL colleagues, and staff in administration, logistics, and security keep the programme moving under difficult circumstances. They plan with households and villages, document land access, coach producer groups, and follow up until solutions hold.

Amid shifting front lines and uncertainty, the team has adapted, stayed close to communities, and kept a clear focus. Their patience, courage and persistence made the difference between a plan on paper and a change in daily life.



Land Governance

Unlocking access and reducing land conflict

5 agricultural land cadasters
operational to secure land for
smallholders



98 officers trained
equipping cadaster and
archiving staff for reliable
record-keeping



1,860 contracts formalised
for sharecroppers, nearly half
being women



**1,153 ha sharecropping
agreements**
between farmers and holders to
allow access to land through
negotiated agreements



9 social agreements
mediated to resolve conflicts



TRIDE organised its land work around three linked tasks: restore core services, formalise access, and resolve disputes where they arise. Agricultural land cadaster offices now function at provincial and territorial levels with trained officers applying standard procedures for intake, archiving and conflict documentation. Mobile reception points bring services into rural areas where records were previously absent or fragmented, so transactions are recorded closer to where they occur.

To formalise access, TRIDE convened joint sessions through CVDs (village development committees, see p. 21 for more on this), CDGs (groupement development committees, p. 21) and customary authorities at groupement and chefferie level. Using model agreements for sharecropping and access, teams verified plots on site with the parties present and filed the signed documents in the agricultural cadasters. Clear, traceable land rights reduce the risk for farming households when they invest labour, seed and soil improvements, and they reduce confusion for managers of concessions and community land.

For dispute resolution, the programme strengthened mediation capacities inside CVDs, CDGs, complaints committees and customary authorities, and linked their work to the cadasters. Cases within families and between communities now follow defined steps for evidence, referral and follow up, which limits escalation and reduces delays to cultivation. Records produced by the cadasters help mediators track decisions and ensure that agreements are not lost between offices.

At provincial level, authorities clarified roles between different land institutions and promoted the sharing of archives between land services, agriculture and justice. This reduces parallel practices, increases the traceability of transactions, important for the state's planning and taxation efforts.

These interventions have a tangible impact on local producers: a farmer can plan a season with fewer surprises, and an administrator can verify the basis for decisions. Over time, steady service delivery, formalised agreements and functioning mediation support more predictable production and lower conflict risks.

Why is sharecropping so important?

Sharecropping is a simple contract where a landholder authorises a farmer to cultivate a defined plot for a period, sharing harvest or revenue. In eastern DRC it is a common route for land-poor households to access land. However, many deals are oral and informal, which disincentives farmers to invest in their plots.

Because many households rely on temporary access, clear written terms matter, as they reduce boundary disputes and keep cultivation going during family or community tensions. In eastern DRC, formalised sharecropping keeps fields under cultivation, spreads risk between holders and farmers, and opens entry points to land for marginalised groups, in particular young people and women with little capital. Recording agreements aligns access with crop calendars, smooths income across seasons, and makes local taxes and planning easier to administer. Clear terms also reduces the potential for disputes, supporting food security, employment and social peace.





Household and village plans (PIP)

29 new villages
prepare shared visions and
annual action plans.



**1,717 trained
innovative farmers**
who coach neighbouring
households effectively.



10,488 households
adopt at least two agro-
ecological practices
consistently.



7,186.6 ha improved
by coming under soil and water
conservation practices.



87 km of roads
opened or maintained to move
produce reliably



Household-led planning that sticks

TRIDE actively seeks to align households' plans and ambitions with those of the village and local administration. The programme's PIP's approach pursues participation and inclusion to ensure bottom-up and top-down meet each other (see text box).

In participating villages, families, communities and leaders produced concise visions and annual plans that are feasible with local means. TRIDE has coached innovative farmers and farmer-trainers to adapt techniques such as composting, erosion control, mulching, water channeling and natural pest management. Households pair these practices with small investments in storage, kitchen gardens and livestock so labour and time are used better across the season.

Public works reinforce those choices. Communities repaired feeder paths, cleared drainage and organised access to drinking water points, which benefit all. The method is anchored in chefferie planning by integrating PIP as the practical method to implement Local Development Plans (LDPs) by turning household and village priorities into budgeted actions by local authorities. This makes local service delivery more responsive to the needs of communities.

The result is steadier uptake of simple practices, more predictable planting and modest infrastructure that smooths production and access. This improves food

security by stabilising yields, increasing household food availability and reducing gaps in production between seasons.

What is a PIP?

PIP is TRIDE's Participatory Integrated Plan (Plan Intégré Paysan). It starts at the household with an integrated farm plan linking resources, priorities and timing. The same method is used at village level so residents and local authorities agree a shared vision and a focused list of actions. The emphasis is stewardship of land and water, participation and collaboration in everyday decisions and community works. The premise is that farmers can improve with what they have, avoiding dependency on donations. A concrete effect is a shift in who decides: men, women and young people plan together.





Integrated Water Resource Management

176,324 ha covered
by practical catchment
management plans



27 erosion hotspots restored
by communities to reduce
runoff



6 km of riverbanks stabilised
with bamboo and protective
works



18,091 households
gain safer and closer access to
drinking water.



2,084 ha irrigated
for rice, maize and vegetable
production.



Water for production and protection

TRIDE's Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) work takes place across four priority watersheds: Runingu, Luvubu, Gokwe and Lubimbi. These basins were selected because they face high levels of erosion, unstable riverbanks, and competing demands between upstream and downstream users. Across them, TRIDE supports communities and local authorities to improve both water availability for production and protection of soils and infrastructure.

In each watershed, communities work with local leaders and technical services to identify degraded sites, stabilise riverbanks, and maintain irrigation channels. Catchment plans help determine where to act first, how to sequence tasks, and how responsibilities are shared across villages. This ensures that work done upstream protects investments downstream, and that households relying on irrigation can count on more predictable water flows throughout the year.

These technical measures are anchored in local governance. Watershed committees bring together development committees, customary authorities, water user groups and relevant services to set basic rules for maintenance, abstraction, and bank protection. By creating a common framework for decision-making, these committees help reduce erosion, limit conflicts

over water use, and keep channels functioning through the dry season. The result is a more reliable water supply for production, safer infrastructure, and better conditions for households whose food security depends on stable water access.

Success story : Runingu irrigation secured with gabions

In the Runingu watershed, securing water flows for irrigation required more than repairing channels. The riverbanks were unstable, and repeated erosion washed out critical sections each rainy season. Feasibility studies and environmental assessments guided the design of structures suited to the local terrain, including targeted upgrades to the main irrigation channel and protective works along the Runingu River.

A central element of this intervention was the installation of gabions, wire mesh baskets filled with stones and placed along the channel and riverbanks. Gabions act as flexible retaining walls: they absorb water pressure, prevent the river from cutting into the banks, and dissipate the force of fast-moving flows. Unlike concrete structures, gabions adapt to ground movement and can be repaired locally with readily available materials, making them well suited to steep and erosion-prone areas of South Kivu.

With gabions in place, the irrigation channel is now protected from collapse and blockages, and water flows more consistently to farmers' plots. Upstream erosion has reduced, siltation in the canal has fallen, and farmers can plan their planting seasons with greater certainty. This investment, supported by clear roles for maintenance committees, shows how simple and robust structures can secure irrigation, reduce repair costs, and strengthen watershed resilience.





Youth Employment

From PIC groups to real businesses

TRIDE supports young people to move from an idea to a functioning enterprise with short coaching and clear benchmarks. PIC groups (see text box) are an integral part of the programme's approach to building youth employment and seek to strengthen the entire value chain: from production to processing, including services such as transport or storage. Support seeks to provide quick lessons to these sprouting entrepreneurs, on topics such as governance basics, cash control, simple record keeping and plan execution. This capacity strengthening doesn't only benefit their sprouting businesses, it also builds credibility which in turn opens doors to microfinancing and other opportunities.

Businesses need to access financing, but financial services also need to meet the needs of local producers. TRIDE therefore entered into a dialogue with financial institutions to become more responsive to the growing calendar for farm products. Savings and credit cooperatives and microfinance partners designed seasonal loan products, so installments coincide with harvest and sales, and learning groups help screen borrowers and use joint guarantees where collateral is scarce. This ladder approach allows groups to start small, show repayment capacity and scale when contracts and prices justify it.

The outcome is a pipeline of youth-led local businesses, allowing young people to contribute productively to their local communities and have a stake in their future.

116 PIC businesses
operate as groups in production
and services.



76% keep accounts
so cash movements are
recorded regularly.



61% draft plans
that guide purchases and
seasonal activities.



+90% are market oriented
and respond to real demand.



What is a PIC?

PIC (Plan Intégré Collectif) is TRIDE's group-based entrepreneurship track. It identifies viable youth and mixed groups, helps them draft a simple business plan, delivers short, practical training, and provides close coaching. Support can include light equipment or matching grants and links to season-timed COOPEC loans (*Coopératives d'Epargnes et de Crédit*; Savings and Credit Cooperatives). The aim is to turn group plans into market-oriented micro-enterprises that create local jobs.



Success story: Credit that fits the season

Access to finance moved from idea to practice. The SMICO Micro Finance Institution on the Ruzizi plain designed agricultural loans that match production cycles. Some loans are backed by cooperatives, others by assets. Learning groups of about 20 producers identify borrowers and act as joint guarantors. Group coaching promotes saving and simple cash control. On the enterprise side, PIC groups keep records and draft plans so they can show lenders what they do and how they will repay. Individual credit uptake rose, and cooperatives used contracts and titles to reach banks and social lenders. The ladder is clear: start small, build a record, and scale when the market allows.





Agricultural value chain

5,099,491 kg of key crops have been brought to market by supported cooperatives



14 contracts are signed in 2024 to secure volumes and prices.



17 cooperatives meet governance standards that lenders and buyers require.



USD 683,000 mobilised in credit for four performing cooperatives.



9.3% of smallholders access formal loans within twelve months.



Cooperatives that sell more and better

Support concentrated on strengthening both production fundamentals and the transaction process, ensuring that cooperatives could deliver reliably and on time. Governance and transparency within cooperatives improved in line with formal standards, which in turn increased the confidence of buyers and lenders to engage at scale.

In 2024, cooperatives signed 14 contracts with processors and traders that defined delivery windows and price formulas. As members worked to meet agreed specifications, marketed quantities rose across rice, potato, coffee and maize. Over the same period, cooperatives sold roughly 5.1 million kg of products: about 2.3 million kg of rice, 2.5 million kg of potatoes, 200,000 kg of coffee, and approximately 193 million litres of milk across various markets.

Seed quality also improved. Through the programme's research and seed control efforts, quality rice and potato seed was multiplied in the Ruzizi Plain and Masisi. In 2024 alone, ADRI-KIVU, AMANI and COAPAKA produced more than 26 tonnes of rice seed and over 50,000 potato mini-tubers. In addition, INERA produced around 1.7 tonnes of new rice varieties through varietal maintenance activities in the Ruzizi Plain.

Where governance was credible, finance followed. A total of USD 683,000 was raised for four cooperatives supported by TRIDE — AMKA, COOPAMAK, KACCO

and CAT-KIVU. Banks and microfinance institutions used contracts as the foundation for working-capital credit, and where title deeds were available, terms improved further. Stronger cooperatives formalised operational links with banks to collect, transport and pay at larger volumes. Savings and credit partners offered seasonal loans aligned with crop calendars, while learning groups helped screen borrowers and provide joint guarantees.

Combined, stronger governance, clearer contracts, improved seed, and season-matched finance explain the rise in marketed quantities, the signing of new agreements with buyers, the growing number of cooperatives meeting formal standards, and the ability of some to mobilise substantial bank credit. For smallholders, this creates a viable pathway to formal loans through their cooperative or learning group. For buyers, it means more consistent supply and quality; for lenders, reduced risk through documented flows and transparent records.

Success story: Rice seed quality in the Ruzizi plain

With INERA and SENASEM, TRIDE supported the introduction and multiplication of quality rice seed. Agronomists supervised field plots and ensured varietal maintenance. Seed flows were organised so cooperatives and producers could access certified stock at the right moment. The change is visible in the field. Farmers plant seed that germinates evenly and matches buyer expectations. Downstream, coops negotiate volumes with more confidence. The seed platform sits inside a wider push on contracts, post-harvest handling and finance, so gains compound over time.





Governance



3 municipalities supported to develop Local Development Plans reflecting small-holder priorities.



19 CDGs strengthened small producers' market access through rural roads, local markets, and agricultural services.



2,648 participants in fiscal dialogues, strengthening local transparency.



68 cooperatives registered in compliance with OHADA law.

Local plans, structures and services that work

Governance is a cross-cutting element of TRIDE and is integrated into every programme component. Across all intervention areas, the programme strengthens community structures and, where possible, administrative structures to improve coordination, service delivery, and support to households and small enterprises.

TRIDE works closely with watershed committees, Village Development Committees (CVDs) and Groupement Development Committees (CDGs). These structures plan community works, mobilise labour, manage local conflicts and oversee day-to-day maintenance. In this role, 19 CDGs coordinated the construction and rehabilitation of more than 100 km of agricultural feeder roads, the development of five local markets, the distribution of 180,657 seedlings to address erosion, the broadcast of 86 radio programmes on improved farming practices, and mechanised support to 343 producers for the cultivation of 400 ha. Their decisions feed into chefferies and technical services, creating a functional link with formal authorities. When security constraints limited movement, committees were supported remotely through community radio, phone follow-up and short field visits, allowing planning and monitoring to continue.

In South Kivu, Local Development Plans progressed through broad community participation in chefferies such as Buloho and Ntambuka. CDGs coordinated public works and mediation, while CVDs mobilised labour to address community priorities. Administrative offices were equipped and supported to strengthen supervision

What is the CDG & the CVD?

CVD (Comité Villageois de Développement) is the development committee on village level that carries the village's vision, mobilises residents for community works, and helps turn PIP priorities into concrete actions (see p.13 for more on the PIPs).

CDG (Comité de Développement du Groupement) is the development committee at groupement-level that provides two core functions: direct services to small producers and cooperatives and capacity-building for sub-structures such as CVDs and watershed committees. CDGs also handle local conflict prevention and mediation within their community mandate and coordinate action plans and follow-up across villages.

and follow-up. In Mbinga Sud, the CDG and the Buhavu chefferie coordinated the extension of the electricity network to Ihusi and Cibanja.

Through this combined support to community structures and local administrations, TRIDE strengthens transparent decision-making, consolidates service-delivery institutions, and ensures inclusive participation of households, women and youth. This governance foundation underpins the sustainability of progress across all other programme components.

Success story: Power for Ihusi and Cibanja

In Mbinga Sud, the CDG and the Buhavu chefferie coordinated an extension of the grid to the Ihusi centre and Cibanja village. Ten kilometres of cable were installed and two transformers placed, serving more than 5,000 households. The programme did not reinvent the wheel. It used existing plans, clear roles and steady follow-up. Electricity lowers costs for small enterprises, improves safety and makes public services more reliable. The case shows how committee platforms can convert a village vision into a service upgrade by aligning providers and authorities.





Gender

47.4% of land access contracts are signed by women participants



+40% of innovators are women who lead practice adoption



33% of cooperative members are women across the portfolio



51% of seats in complaints committees are held by women



99.5% of surveyed women report no activity worsened conflict.



Participation and benefits for women and marginalised groups

Across TRIDE sites, women are securing land through formal agreements and stepping into roles as farmers, trainers, and cooperative leaders. Their involvement is growing in income-generating groups and in committees that handle feedback and complaints; spaces where they now hold more than half the seats. This has made service delivery more responsive and strengthened everyday management.

These changes come from practical routines, not isolated trainings. Household planning sessions bring men and women together to review resources, tasks, and priorities, and to agree on a seasonal action plan. Village meetings are designed to ensure women can speak and be heard; using clear speaking turns, small group work, and follow-up that keeps participation balanced. When gaps appear, facilitation adjusts so women can take part in decisions at home and in the community.

Inside cooperatives, women's rising membership is supported by simple governance practices: meetings announced in advance, held at accessible times, with clear records and transparent rules. Coaching focuses on hands-on roles; keeping cashbooks, supervising quality at collection points, and serving on audit and complaints committees. Where women also act as trainers, these same skills carry into production and post-harvest decisions at home.

Monitoring across components asks directly whether activities have increased tensions. Women consistently

report high confidence that they have not, and facilitators shift course when risks emerge. These results reflect not just participation, but practical leadership and shared ownership.

Why women matter!

When women are part of household and village decisions, families plan better and manage time, labour, and income more deliberately. This happens when planning is joint, not top-down, and carries into village meetings where priorities are agreed together. Communities then act on those priorities, pooling effort for paths, markets, and water points, which strengthens daily services and local cohesion.

Giving women real access and voice makes systems more accountable. In TRIDE's implementation zone, women gain land through formal agreements and lead in feedback and complaint committees, improving fairness in how services are delivered. That's why gender is treated as crosscutting in TRIDE. Women's representation in land, PIP (see p. 13), IWRM, value chains, and governance isn't an add-on; it's a condition for stronger results and lower conflict risks.





Sustainable Transitions - Anchoring TRIDE

TRIDE's achievements were designed to fit inside existing provincial and national policy frameworks, so that practices continue beyond the programme cycle. This includes formal recognition of approaches, establishment of mandated services, and work with authorities on legal and planning instruments.

On **land**, TRIDE aligned closely with the national reform process. The team co-organised a training workshop in Bukavu on developing a Provincial Land Intervention Strategy (SPIF) and backed both provincial coordinations of CONAREF (the National Land Reform Commission) to deliver roadmaps and 2024 action plans. Support also covered drafting provincial edicts and decrees to improve land governance, and running capacity-building workshops for state and non-state actors. This joined-up work links local practice to the reform architecture.

On **water governance**, TRIDE supported provincial legal texts that enable Integrated Water Resources Management. In North Kivu, local advocacy led to a draft decree establishing watershed management committees and another creating a Water Advisory Council. The programme worked with provincial services and the provincial law commission to move these texts forward. These steps operationalise water governance rules and create structures that can persist after the programme ends.

Local Development Plans (LDPs) were used as the main path to embed approaches in territorial planning. TRIDE organised workshops with ETDs to prepare, revise and validate LDPs. Three chefferies advanced their LDPs; two plans were finalised and explicitly use the PIP approach (see p. 13) as their implementation strategy. Village visions were aligned upward with chefferie LDPs and the provincial development plan for South Kivu, creating a consistent chain from household to province.

TRIDE also worked to **integrate PIP into agricultural extension**. A technical note was prepared by the National Agricultural Extension Service to adopt PIP as one of the extension techniques and was submitted to provincial authorities.

Sustainability is strengthened because these results sit within law, policy and public services. Provincial decrees now support key methods, and the Cadastre Agricole has been established to enforce agricultural land rules. Many local structures have secured budget lines from provincial and chefferie authorities, and communities continue to implement their own plans.



**Vereniging van
Nederlandse Gemeenten International**

Nassaulaan 12
2514 JS Den Haag
+31 70 373 84 01

vng-international@vng.nl
december 2025