

The background image shows a wolf with grey and white fur walking across a gravel road. The landscape is rural with dry grass, shrubs, and a forest in the background. A person is visible in the distance on the right, and a white car is partially visible on the left.

# Wolves in Gelderland (NL)

Facts and impact

Brussels, 21 September 2023

 provincie  
Gelderland

# Foreword

The wolf is back in the Netherlands and the number of wolves is increasing every year. For the first time in Gelderland, we have since mid-August seen a substantial increase in sheep and ponies that have been fatally bitten by wolves. This is stirring a lot of unrest and concern among animal owners and residents. Wolves are also on the rise in other provinces, and now larger animals such as cows have also been attacked.

We help livestock owners to protect their animals more effectively. We do this with funding for fencing, temporary emergency fencing and compensation for any animals killed. Animal owners can also get free help and advice from a wolf consultant. We work with local communities to ease the worries of animal owners and residents.

We are convinced that in a densely populated country like the Netherlands, preventive measures are not enough. We want to be able to manage the number of wolves properly. Just as we do with wild boar and deer. To do this, the wolf's protected status must be revised. Calls for better wolf management are also being heard in other European countries.

The EU recognises the danger of the wolf and initial steps are being taken to revise the protected status of the wolf. We are pleased about this. We urge the European Commission to take action on this as soon as possible.

Harold Zoet, Provincial-Executive representative for agriculture, nature and nitrogen.



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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

On 4 September, the European Commission invited local communities, scientists and other stakeholders to provide data on the wolf population and its impact. The Province of Gelderland is keen to take up this opportunity and are providing details with this information pack. We are, of course, willing to elaborate on this further or provide translations of certain parts if required. In that case, please contact us at [provincieloket@gelderland.nl](mailto:provincieloket@gelderland.nl).





## 1.2 Clarification of contents

The first wolf settled in the North Veluwe region of Gelderland in 2018. A second wolf joined it at the beginning of 2019. This pair has had pups every year since 2019. There are now 7 territorial pairs or packs on the Veluwe, so by now there are already several dozen wolves. Elsewhere in the province, our residents are also regularly confronted with wolves roaming the countryside and the repercussions of this. The impact on society is considerable. Reason enough for the Provincial-Executive to address this development and the concerns that it raises in its 2023-2027 coalition agreement 'Gewoon doen' ('Just do it').

**“We want to lobby for the protected status of the wolf to be lowered so that we can take control measures if the need arises”**

Cited from: Coalition agreement 2023-2027 'Gewoon doen' ('Just do it')

The Dutch provinces have been working together as much as possible on this file. Information on the presence of wolves and damage caused by wolves is therefore collated centrally by the joint working organisation BIJ12. In addition, we are developing a common policy by means of an interprovincial wolf plan. Wolves do not respect borders and therefore we do not limit ourselves to Gelderland in this information pack. We have chosen a format with brief explanations and digital links to the relevant data, so that you always have the most up-to-date information on the current situation. For example, you will soon be able to easily access our joint progress report, which will be published on 27 September.

## 2 Factual information

### 2.1 (Interprovincial) Policy on wolves

#### 2.1.1 Provinces cooperate as much as possible on policy and implementation

The 12 provinces of the Netherlands are legally responsible for wildlife policy with regard to wolves. This focuses on species protection, monitoring, compensation for damage caused by fauna and the granting of exemptions. The provinces cooperate as much as possible in formulating the policy on wolves. Due to the sharp increase in the numbers of wolves roaming through the Netherlands, the provinces have adopted the Interprovincial Wolf Plan from the Interprovincial Consultation (IPO). The policy covers protection, monitoring, communication and measures concerning wolves, among other things.

You can find more information in the [Interprovincial Wolf Plan](#).

#### Update on wolf policy April 2023

In April 2023, we adopted an addendum that partially updated the wolf policy. The addendum deals with preventive measures, the compensation scheme and guidelines for intervention. The reason for the addendum is that developments around the wolf issue are such that more coordination and research is needed to come up with a new, updated wolf plan.

You can find more information in the [Addendum to the Interprovincial Wolf Plan](#).

#### New guidelines

In April 2023, the new Guidelines for intervention were also adopted. This sets out the policy in detail; it is an implementation-oriented document. These guidelines clarify the legal and policy frameworks specified in the Wolf Plan for a variety of situations. The guidelines are intended to assist administrators, managers and implementers in assessing situations and determining the appropriate course of action. An escalation ladder has been chosen to deal with problematic situations involving wolves. Similar to situations between a wolf and a person and a wolf and a dog. A more detailed approach has also been adopted for problematic situations between wolves and livestock. Gelderland would like to use the coming period of time to arrive at a more precise definition of problematic situations with wolves.

You can find more information in the [intervention guidelines](#).



### 2.1.2 A lot is happening in Gelderland

Gelderland does a lot to fulfil its legal obligations as a competent authority under the Nature Conservation Act. Gelderland's politicians have recently held extensive discussions about the wolf and the direction we want to take in this matter. More information can be found in the [documents accompanying the debate](#) on the wolf on 5 July 2023 in the Provincial Council of Gelderland. Before the debate, we prepared a [status report](#).

During the debate, the following motions were passed and are currently being implemented by the Provincial-Executive, these motions are attached in full to this information pack:

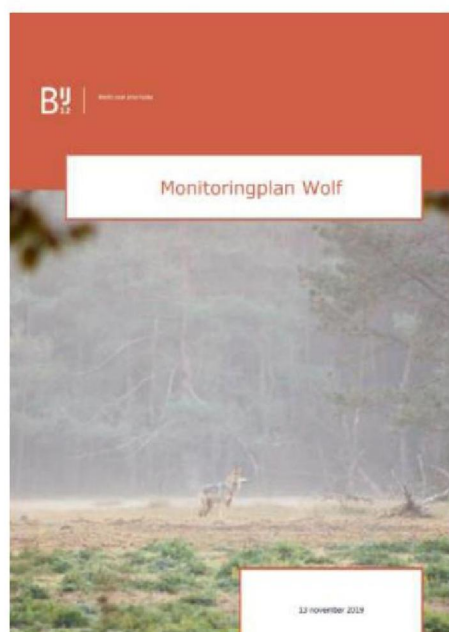
- Motion 23M34 BBB et al. Additional research on hybridisation of the wolf
- Motion 23M35 BBB et al. Wolf management options
- Motion 23M38 CDA et al. Establishment of preservation targets for wolves

For information on wolves in Gelderland please visit [our web pages on wolves](#).

## 2.2 Presence of wolves in Gelderland and beyond

### 2.2.1 Monitoring and registration of sightings

The wolf monitoring plan was published on 13 November 2019. Wolves in the Netherlands are currently mainly part of the central European lowland wolf population. This situation is very similar to that in Germany. The monitoring plan therefore also adopted the German-Polish monitoring standard (Reinhardt et al., 2015) where possible. The monitoring distinguishes between roaming wolves and the territory of an individual, pair or pack.



#### Active and passive monitoring

In the monitoring of wolves, a distinction is made between passive monitoring and active monitoring. In passive monitoring, the public plays an important role. Anyone can report sightings via the wolf hotline, which are then validated and classified. Active monitoring refers to all actions that involve targeted and expert activities to actively collate such sightings. The emphasis is on examination of trace evidence, visual recordings with camera traps, genetic analysis and

examination of wolves found dead. Both active and passive monitoring require a systematic approach and proper procedures to ensure that data is correctly validated and stored in an accessible manner, and are consistently applied throughout the year.

You can find more information in the [Wolf Monitoring Plan](#).

### 2.2.2 Progress reports on the presence of wolves

To be sure that trace evidence is from a wolf, DNA testing is used where possible, as this is the most reliable method of investigation. DNA samples taken from killed or injured livestock and identified as belonging to a wolf are tested a second time every three months by WENR (Wageningen Environmental Research). At the same time, other samples from wolf traces are also examined. For example, samples of faeces, hair, DNA from bite wounds of wild ungulates and DNA from any wolves found dead. This additional testing is used to monitor the wolf population in the Netherlands. The second genetic analysis focuses on determining the sex and exact individual. This method zooms in on pieces of DNA that together form a profile that is unique to each individual wolf. A DNA profile is made of each sample taken. This makes it possible to determine whether the wolf is a new individual or one that has been seen before. The results can also be used to determine whether a wolf has settled in the area and whether there is a chance of it producing offspring. Profiles can be shared between researchers in different countries. This is organised under the auspices of the Central European Wolf Consortium.

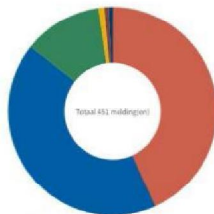
#### Verhouding type zekere wolvenwaarneming

Het diagram geeft een beeld van meldingen van zekere waarnemingen die bij het Wolfenmeldpunt zijn binnengekomen in de periode van 9 februari - 30 april 2023.

Eindtotaal

■ Wolf gezien/wildcamerabeelden ■ Wolfenuitwerpsel  
■ Schademeldingen landbouw/huis/dier ■ Kadaver van een wild dier  
■ Overig ■ Wolfspoor en/of prostaafdruk

Verdeling van waarnemingstypen

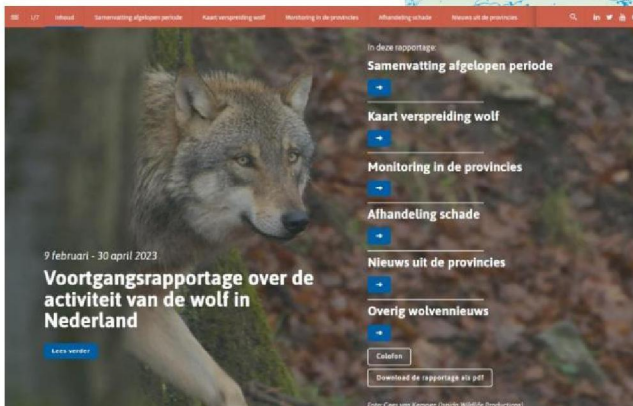
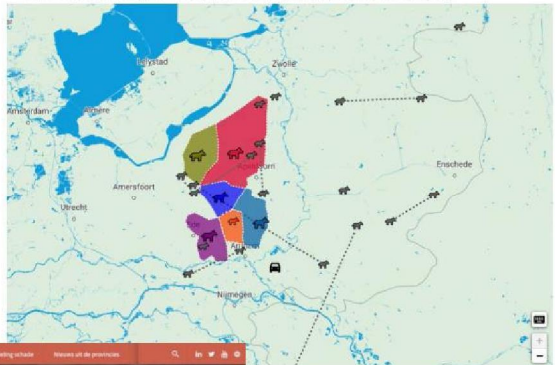


Ratio of the type of positive wolf sightings

#### Monitoring 9 februari - 30 april 2023

De kaart geeft de gebieden weer waar in de periode van 9 februari tot en met 30 april 2023 met zekerheid wolven aanwezig waren in Nederland. Via DNA-analyse was het in een aantal gevallen mogelijk om de individuen te achterhalen. Wanneer u op de iconen klikt, krijgt u meer informatie over de betreffende wolven. Ook is het mogelijk om op de kaart in te zoomen. De betekenis van de iconen is onder de kaart uitgelegd. In Tabel 1 (onder de kaart) wordt een overzicht gegeven van de wolven die op dit moment in Nederland gevestigd zijn en van de wolven die de afgelopen periode door Nederland trokken.

■ Roedel Zuidwest-Drenthe/Zuidoost Fryslân ■ Wolfenpaar Midden-Drenthe ■ Roedel Noord-Veluwe  
■ Wolfenpaar Noordwest-Veluwe ■ Roedel Midden-Veluwe ■ Wolfenpaar Zuidoost-Veluwe ■ Roedel Hoge Veluwe e.o.  
■ Wolfenpaar Zuidwest-Veluwe ■ Wolf De Groote Heide ■ Zwermende wolven  
— Lijn tussen DNA-sporen zwermende wolven (N.B. dit is niet de daadwerkelijk gelopen route) ■ Aanrijding met wolf



Monitoring 9 February - 30 April 2023,

The map shows the areas where wolves were definitely present in the Netherlands between 9 February and 30 April 2023

Progress Report on the activities of wolves in the Netherlands



The new report covering the period 1 May to 31 July 2023 will be published on 27 September!

You can find more information in [the progress report](#).

## 2.3 Damage to livestock

### 2.3.1 How is this regulated?



Damage to kept animals caused by wolves is eligible for compensation. The Gelderland policy on compensation for damage caused by fauna applies. The BIJ12, the joint working organisation of the provinces, handles the assessment and payments. On the basis of the report and the pictures, it is decided whether further investigation is necessary. If so, an appraiser will visit as soon as possible to carry out a field visit, trace evidence analysis, necropsy and DNA sampling. If a domestic animal is wounded and requires veterinary treatment, we will also cover the cost. Determining the value of a dead or wounded sheep depends on factors such as breed, sex, age, gestation, intended use, stud book, organic or non-organic status, health status of the farm or individual animal. BIJ12 works with an established guideline for appraising damage to livestock caused by wolves.

You can find more information on how damage is handled:

- in the [policy rules on compensation for damage by fauna in Gelderland](#)
- in the [BIJ12 wolf damage assessment guideline](#) for farm animals
- on the BIJ12 [‘Report damage’ web page](#).
- in the BIJ12 [‘Figures for damage caused by wolves’](#) fact sheet

### 2.3.2 Situation in Gelderland

With the increase in the number of wolves in Gelderland, the amount of damage has also increased. See the table below.

**Total number of reports filed versus total reports followed up on per calendar year**



The table above is obviously a snapshot of the situation in 2023. As of 1 January 2023, wolves in Gelderland have been proven to have killed 227 farmed animals in 72 wolf attacks. The first known case of damage in Gelderland occurred on 5 April 2018 in Ruurlo. Of the 119 cases investigated, 15 x animal species were unknown or had no DNA results, 2 x golden jackal, 17 x dog, 1 x wolfhound, 12 x fox and 1 x (presumably) human. Of the 300 total victims examined (i.e., not just victims of wolves), 1 x was a goat and 2 x a calf (also a Scottish Highlander), 2 x ponies and 1 x rabbit, apparently fatally bitten by a dog. The remaining 293 were sheep. In total, the DNA found on the killed animals matched 19 individual wolves.

More information on the clarification of damage caused by wolves in Gelderland can be found in [this overview](#).

### 2.3.3 Situation in the Veluwe

As a large contiguous nature reserve, the Veluwe seems to be particularly popular with wolves. There is an abundance of wild prey. Unfortunately, there is also a rapidly increasing number of attacks on domestic animals. The following is an overview of recent incidents in which the wolf is thought to have been the culprit. The situation in 2022 over the same period is shown for comparison.

Date reported	Attack location	Province	Prey	Wounded	Killed	Animal species
18-9-2023	Emst	Gelderland	Sheep		3	As yet unknown
18-9-2023	Uddel	Gelderland	Sheep		1	As yet unknown
18-9-2023	Emst	Gelderland	Sheep	1	9	As yet unknown
17-9-2023	Emst	Gelderland	Sheep	5	0	As yet unknown
16-9-2023	Uddel	Gelderland	Sheep		2	As yet unknown
14-9-2023	Elspeet	Gelderland	Pony		1	As yet unknown
14-9-2023	Epe	Gelderland	Sheep		8	As yet unknown
14-9-2023	Uddel	Gelderland	Sheep		1	As yet unknown



Date reported	Attack location	Province	Prey	Wounded	Killed	Animal species
14-9-2023	Uddel	Gelderland	Sheep		2	As yet unknown
13-9-2023	Ermelo	Gelderland	Sheep		2	As yet unknown
11-9-2023	Elspeet	Gelderland	Sheep		5	As yet unknown
8-9-2023	Elspeet	Gelderland	Sheep		4	As yet unknown
6-9-2023	Elspeet	Gelderland	Sheep	1	2	As yet unknown
5-9-2023	Elspeet	Gelderland	Sheep		1	As yet unknown
5-9-2023	Elspeet	Gelderland	Sheep		1	As yet unknown
5-9-2023	Elspeet	Gelderland	Sheep	2	1	As yet unknown
3-9-2023	Ermelo	Gelderland	Sheep		3	As yet unknown
1-9-2023	Uddel	Gelderland	Sheep	1	2	As yet unknown
1-9-2023	Ermelo	Gelderland	Sheep	2	4	As yet unknown
31-8-2023	Elspeet	Gelderland	Sheep		3	As yet unknown
29-8-2023	Ermelo	Gelderland	Sheep	2	2	As yet unknown
28-8-2023	Elspeet	Gelderland	Sheep	1	2	As yet unknown
28-8-2023	Emst	Gelderland	Sheep		3	As yet unknown
27-8-2023	Elspeet	Gelderland	Sheep	5	2	As yet unknown
26-8-2023	Uddel	Gelderland	Sheep		1	As yet unknown
25-8-2023	Uddel	Gelderland	Sheep		1	As yet unknown
22-8-2023	Ermelo	Gelderland	Sheep	3	1	As yet unknown
16-8-2023	Ermelo	Gelderland	Sheep		5	As yet unknown
15-8-2023	Ermelo	Gelderland	Sheep	2	8	As yet unknown
10-8-2023	Ermelo	Gelderland	Sheep	2	2	As yet unknown

For comparison, the situation in 2022 in the Veluwe during this period:

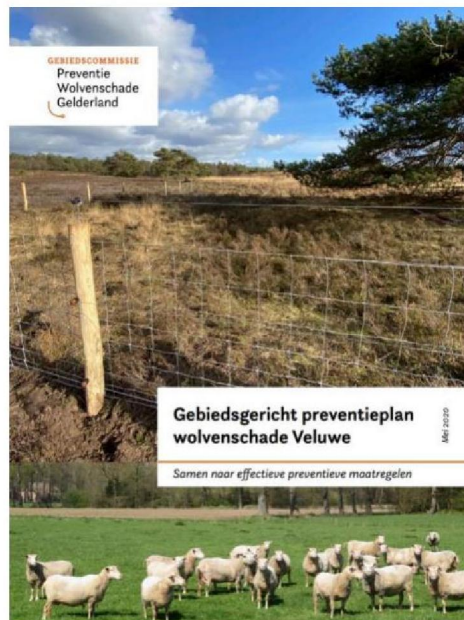
Date reported	Attack location	Province	Prey	Wounded	Killed	Animal species
3-9-2022	Udde	Gelderland	Sheep	2	0	dog
31-8-2022	Arnhem	Gelderland	Sheep	0	4	wolf
27-8-2022	Uddel	Gelderland	Sheep	0	3	wolf
26-8-2022	Elspeet	Gelderland	Sheep	4	8	wolf

## 2.4 Prevention

### 2.4.1 Initiative from the sector, the Gelderland Wolf Commission

The Gelderland Wolf Commission is made up of representatives from the livestock farming sector, landowners and municipalities. Launched in 2019 on the initiative of the sheep and goat farming sector, the committee focuses on preventing damage caused by wolves in Gelderland. It advises on how to protect livestock from wolves and informs and involves livestock owners in the process.

You can find more information on the work of the Gelderland Wolf Commission on the [web pages of the commission](#).



Area-oriented prevention plan for damage by wolves in the Veluwe Together towards effective preventive measures, May 2020



### 2.4.2 Gelderland provides support with a subsidy scheme

Gelderland supports livestock farmers with a subsidy scheme for wolf-proofing measures. Wolf-proofing measures can protect sheep and goats in wolf habitats in a number of ways.



You can find more information on subsidies for wolf-proofing measures on the ['Preventing damage by wolves' subsidy page](#).

## 2.5 Background information

The joint provinces commissioned a study on the return of the wolf to the Netherlands and the legal aspects involved. These documents have also been translated into English.

You can find more information in:

- the study ['De wolf terug in Nederland' \(The return of wolves to the Netherlands\)](#)
- the publication by [the Wageningen University & Research](#)
- legal research (NL): ['De juridische bescherming van de wolf in Nederland en in een aantal andere Europese landen'](#)
- legal research (EN): ['The legal protection of wolves in the Netherlands and in a number of other European countries'](#)

### 3 Impact

Provincial-Executive representative Zoet: The wolf is back in the Netherlands and the number of wolves is increasing every year. For the first time in Gelderland, we have seen since mid-August a substantial increase in sheep and ponies that have been fatally bitten by wolves. This is stirring a lot of unrest and concern among animal owners and residents. Wolves are also on the rise in other provinces, and now larger animals such as cows have also been attacked.

The Province of Gelderland wants to be able to manage the number of wolves properly. Just as we do with wild boar and deer. To do this, the wolf's protected status must be amended. We urge the European Commission to take action on this as soon as possible. Calls for better wolf management are also being heard in other European countries. Brussels is now open to revising the protected status of the wolf. We are pleased about that.

In addition, we help livestock owners to protect their animals more effectively. We do this with money for fencing, temporary emergency fencing and compensation for animals killed. Animal owners can also get free help and advice from a wolf consultant. We work with local communities to ease the worries of animal owners and residents.

#### Information evenings

As a province, we are currently organising information evenings with the municipalities in the Veluwe. The last one was in Ermelo on 19 September and another one will be held in Nunspeet next week. Emotions run high during these information evenings among animal owners and residents, which is understandable. Good descriptions of the impact can be found in news reports in the De Stentor newspaper and broadcaster Omroep Gelderland.

These municipalities have indicated that they would also like to express their concerns in writing, with a request that the Province of Gelderland convey these concerns to the European Commission.



Wolf in the Veluwe Information meeting Ermelo 19 September 2023



# Appendices

- Motion 23M34 BBB et al. Additional research on hybridisation of the wolf
- Motion 23M35 BBB et al. Wolf control options
- Motion 23M38 CDA et al. Establishment of preservation targets for wolves
- Factsheet BIJ12 supports Dutch provinces
- Factsheet BIJ12 damage caused by wolves in the Netherlands



23M34  
H



Gelderland



PARTIJ VOOR DE VRIJHEID



## Titel: Aanvullend onderzoek naar hybridisatie van de wolf

Motie (art. 33 Reglement van Orde)

Provinciale Staten van Gelderland, in vergadering bijeen op 04 juli 2023

gehoord de beraadslagingen, overwegende dat

- provinciale staten op 14 juni jl. een aantal experts hebben gehoord over de ontwikkelingen met – en beheermogelijkheden van wolven in Gelderland;
- provinciale staten hier in een oordeelsvormende vergadering op 21 juni jl. hebben gesproken
- de wolf een diersoort is die onder Europese en Nederlandse wet- en regelgeving beschermd wordt, mede op basis van het vermeende raszuivere DNA-profiel,
- wolven in principe geen gevaar voor mensen vormen, mits deze hun natuurlijke schuwe gedrag behouden en mensen mijden,
- de experts van o.a. de Zoogdiervereniging aangeven dat wolven, die mensen dichtbij benaderen, alsmede hybride wolven (kruisingen van wolven met honden), een gevaar voor mens en dier kunnen vormen,
- het van belang is om vast te stellen of we bij wolven die dergelijk gedrag vertonen (aanvallen of verlies van natuurlijke schuwheid) te maken hebben met hybride wolven of raszuivere wolven,
- DNA-onderzoek kan uitwijzen of we te maken hebben met raszuivere of niet-raszuivere (hybride) wolven,
- de beschermde status van de wolf vervalt wanneer deze hybride blijkt te zijn,
- hybride wolven, volgens de experts, onwenselijk en zelfs gevaarlijk gedrag kunnen vertonen,
- van raszuivere wolven kan worden bepaald – evenals van hybride wolven – tot welke populatie(s) zij behoren.

Constateerend dat,

- De data van de DNA-onderzoeken, welke tot op heden niet beschikbaar zijn gesteld, dan wel onvolledig lijken ofwel – volgens de experts - geen hybridisatie bij wolven in Nederland hebben aangetoond,

roept Gedeputeerde Staten op

- om een aanvullende opdracht verstrekken aan tenminste een 2-tal (expertise – contra expertise) nieuwe onderzoekslaboratoria, welke erkend en deskundig zijn, voor het uitvoeren van DNA-onderzoeken, waarin ook hybridisatie wordt onderzocht, zodat deugdelijke DNA-data beschikbaar komen voor de provincie, waarmee PS kan vaststellen of er al dan niet sprake is van raszuiverheid en afkomst van de onderzochte wolven.
- De kosten hiervoor te dekken uit de structureel beschikbare middelen van het budget voor natuur,

en gaat over tot de orde van de dag.





## Titel: Beheermogelijkheden van de wolf

Motie (art. 33 Reglement van Orde)

Provinciale Staten van Gelderland, in vergadering bijeen op 04 juli 2023

gehoord de beraadslagingen,

overwegende dat

- provinciale staten op 14 juni jl. een aantal experts hebben gehoord over de ontwikkelingen met – en beheermogelijkheden van wolven in Gelderland,
- provinciale staten hier in een oordeelsvormende vergadering op 21 juni jl. hebben gesproken
- GS in hun coalitieakkoord 'Gewoon doen' aangeven te lobbyen zodat de beschermde status van de wolf naar beneden gaat, zodat zij beheersmaatregelen kunnen nemen als dat nodig mocht zijn
- de wolf een diersoort is die onder Europese en Nederlandse wet- en regelgeving beschermd wordt,
- het mogelijk is om handelend op te treden bij i.c. het beheer van individuele wolven die problemen veroorzaken, waaronder bijvoorbeeld herhaaldelijk aanvallen op beschermd vee, door mensen gehouden dieren of het benaderen van mensen, en dit toegestaan is, wanneer andere maatregelen niet werken,
- beheer van de wolf toegestaan is wanneer hiermee de gunstige staat van instandhouding van de soort niet in geding komt,
- het aan Provinciale Staten is om te definiëren wat een 'probleemwolf' is,
- Provinciale Staten uiting willen geven aan hun bezorgdheid enerzijds en anderzijds aan hun zorgvuldigheid, met betrekking tot de ontwikkeling van de populatie wolven en de verontrustende gevolgen in Nederland en in het bijzonder in Gelderland,

constaterende dat,

- de wolf voor veel problemen zorgt zoals verkeersongevallen, aanvallen op beschermd vee en door mensen gehouden dieren, onrust bij de bevolking veroorzaakt, alsmede mogelijke verspreiding van dierziekten,
- de wolvenpopulatie explosief gegroeid is en de verwachting en prognoses van experts is dat deze de komende jaren nog fors zal toenemen,
- het hier de populatie van de Centraal Europese wolf betreft, die vanwege forse groei nu de dichtbevolkte delen van Nederland heeft bereikt
- de provinciale politiek een eigen instrumentarium heeft, waarmee zij onwenselijke situaties in de fauna kan sturen, te weten 'opdrachten, vrijstellingen en ontheffingen',
- andere landen in Europa wel al gebruik maken van de – door de wet aan hen toegekende bevoegdheden – om tot een ruimere invulling van het beheren van faunapopulaties te kunnen overgaan,
- de Europese Commissie oproept om de beschermde status van de wolf te verlagen vanwege de populatiegroei en de problemen die dit veroorzaakt,
- andere alternatieve preventieve maatregelen, zoals wolfwerende hekken, kuddebeschermingshonden niet werken, praktisch onuitvoerbaar of veel te duur zijn,

roept Gedeputeerde Staten op om

- te formuleren wat een probleemwolf is en dit aan de Staten voor te leggen
- te bepalen welke correctieve maatregelen van faunabeheermaatregelen kunnen worden ingezet
- het maximaal inzetten van het beschikbare wettelijke instrumentarium voor faunabeheer, voor die wolven die voor problemen zorgen en gaat over tot de orde van de dag

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*Eric Kemperman*  
*BBB*

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*Arjen Tolkamp*  
*CDA*

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*Gerrit Aversch*  
*SGP*

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*Freek Rebel*  
*CU*

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*Inge Klein Gunnewiek*  
*VVD*

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*Elrie Bakker-Derks*  
*JA21*

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*Marjolein Faber*  
*PVV*

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*Anita van Iperen*  
*FvD*

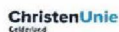
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*Anton van Straten*  
*50Plus*



V cda, BBB, vvd, cu, sgp  
T

23M38

~~andere partijen~~



Titel: vaststelling instandhoudingsdoelstelling wolf

## Motie (art. 33 Reglement van Orde)

Provinciale Staten van Gelderland, in vergadering bijeen op 4 juli 2023

### Constaterende dat:

Uit de antwoorden gegeven door de experts tijdens de beeldvorming omtrent de beheermogelijkheden van de wolf bleek dat er geen juridische definitie is inzake de gunstige staat van instandhouding van de wolven populatie. De gunstige staat van instandhouding van de wolven populatie is afhankelijk van een ecologisch oordeel, dit ecologisch oordeel heeft nog niet plaats gevonden voor de Centraal Europese wolf (CE) wolf.

### Overwegende dat:

Zonder een kwantificering van het aantal wolven dat nodig is voor de gunstige staat van instandhouding van de Centraal Europese wolf en de bijdrage die Nederland, en specifiek Gelderland, hieraan bijdragen een doel niet inzicht is. Een duidelijk doel helpt vaak voor de implementatie van maatregelen. Een Europese instandhoudingsdoel voor de CE wolf kan ook bijdragen tot verdere onderbouwing van een Minimum Viable Population doel voor Gelderland.

### Verzoeken GS:

Om, indien mogelijk in IPO verband, de minister op te roepen om, samen met de andere landen van het leefgebied van de Centraal Europese wolf, het instandhoudingsdoel van de wolvenpopulatie te kwantificeren.

Om vooruitlopend op deze Europese kwantificering van de wolvenpopulatie, zelfstandig voor Gelderland een minimum (0), maximum en een minimum viable population doel vast te stellen, naar Frans voorbeeld.

en gaan over tot de orde van de dag.

CDA  
Arjan Tolkamp

VVD  
Inge Klein Gunnewiek

BBB  
Erik Kemperman

CU  
Freek Rebel

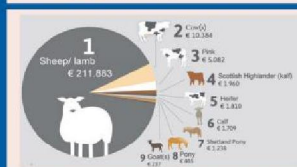
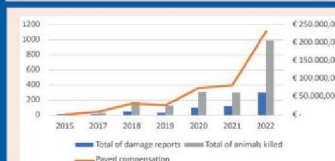
SGP  
Gerrit Aversch



# WOLVES IN THE NETHERLANDS

## LIVESTOCK DAMAGE

- Compensation
- Taxation reports & DNA analyses
- Subsidy prevention measures
- Information/Education of precautionary actions



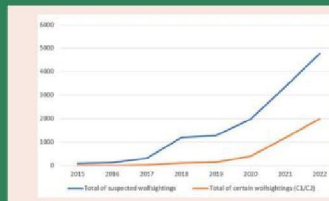
Damage per affected animal type

## MONITORING

- Coordinating genetic analysis
- Coordinating monitoring in the field
- Management of wolf data
- Writing the wolf activity reports (every 3 months)



Total of certain wolf sightings in the Netherlands 2015-2022



Total of (suspected) wolf sightings in the Netherlands 2015-2022

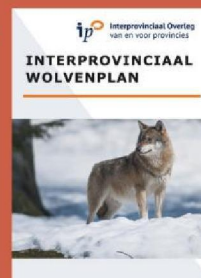
## COMMUNICATIONS

- Spokesperson for BIJ12-tasks
- Publications of wolf reports
- Info via website: [www.bij12.nl](http://www.bij12.nl)



## POLICY

- Author of interprovincial management plan & guidelines
- Facilitating workgroups
- Secretariat National Consultation Wolf / advisory board
- Provincial wolf committees



BIJ12 supports the provinces in the Netherlands through the implementation of statutory tasks and by providing knowledge, information and data about the rural area and the living environment.



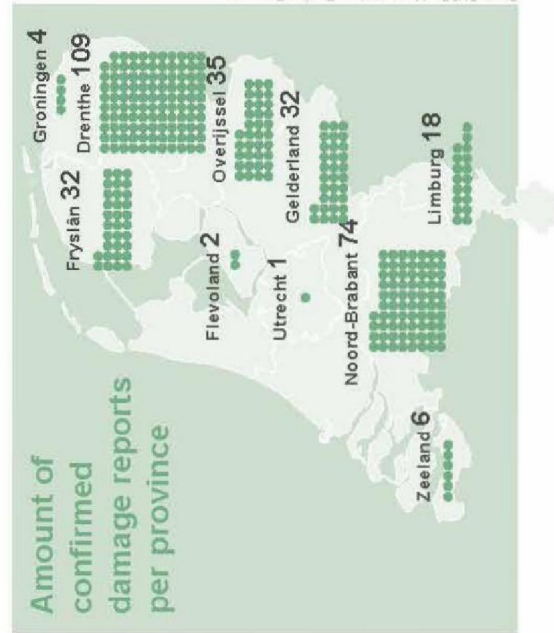
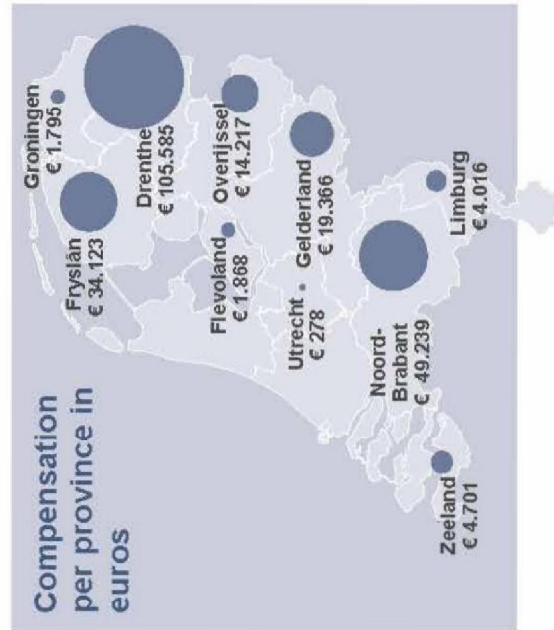
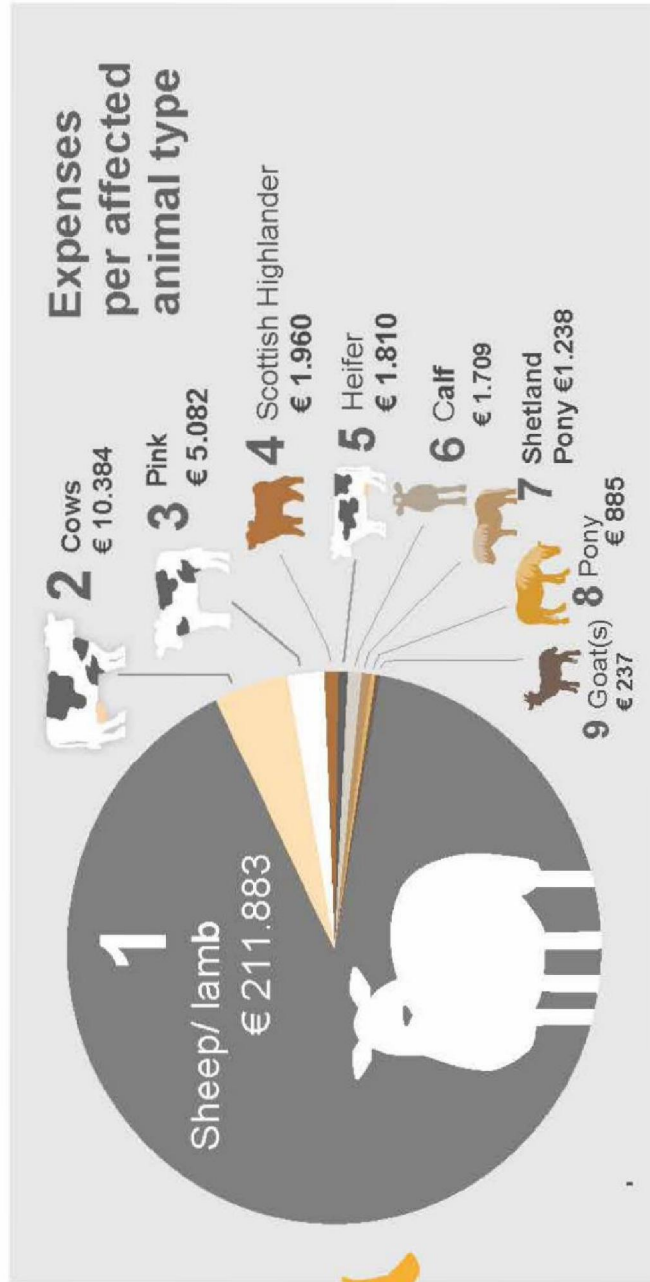
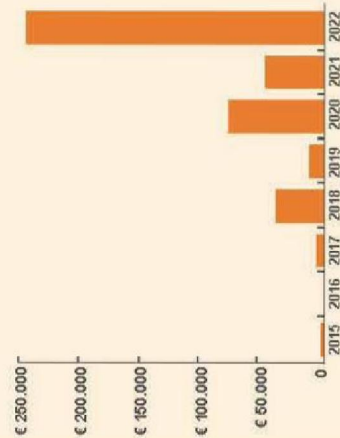
# Numbers damage caused by the wolf 2022

These are the numbers of the expenses made by BIJ12 to compensate the damages caused by the wolf in 2022. The time frame runs from 1 november 2021 to 31 oktober 2022.



Total of compensation by all provinces combined  
**€ 235.188**

## Compensation since 2015



Bron: BIJ12 Vormgeving: Deel of Dierwerp



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