

**Building CSOs Capacity on EU Nature-related
Policies**

EU Rural Development Policy

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Valjevo, 27 October 2011













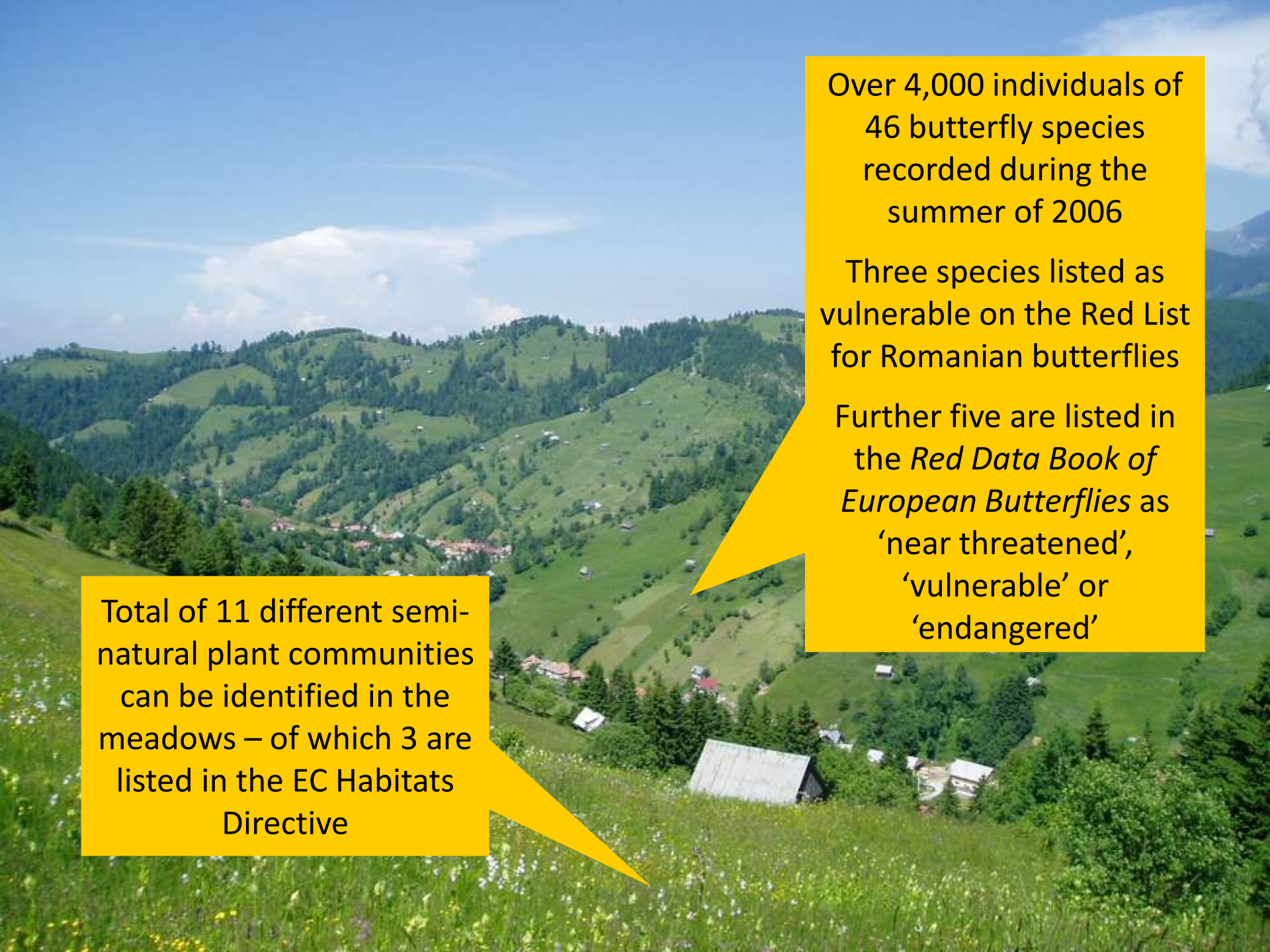












Over 4,000 individuals of
46 butterfly species
recorded during the
summer of 2006

Three species listed as
vulnerable on the Red List
for Romanian butterflies

Further five are listed in
the *Red Data Book of
European Butterflies* as
'near threatened',
'vulnerable' or
'endangered'

Total of 11 different semi-
natural plant communities
can be identified in the
meadows – of which 3 are
listed in the EC Habitats
Directive

182 EUR per hectare per year...!





GUVERNUL
ROMANIEI



PROIECT FINANTAT PRIN PROGRAMUL
SAPARD

Beneficiar: Editura Magister Group S.R.L
Bucuresti

UNIUNEA
EUROPEANA



PROIECT:

PENSIUNE TURISTICA
Sat Pestera, Comuna Moeciu, Jud. Brasov

VALOARE

222.632 EURO

TERMEN DE
EXECUTIE

2007 - 2008
(18 Luni)

Aims & Learning
Outcomes for Today?

The story so-far...

- **13.7 million** “farmers” in the EU-27
- Occupy approx. **40%** of total EU area
- **10%** of EU-27 Gross Domestic Product
- Huge **diversity** of production systems







Major influence on agriculture during the last 50 years has been the **Common Agricultural Policy** (CAP) of the **European Union** (EU)

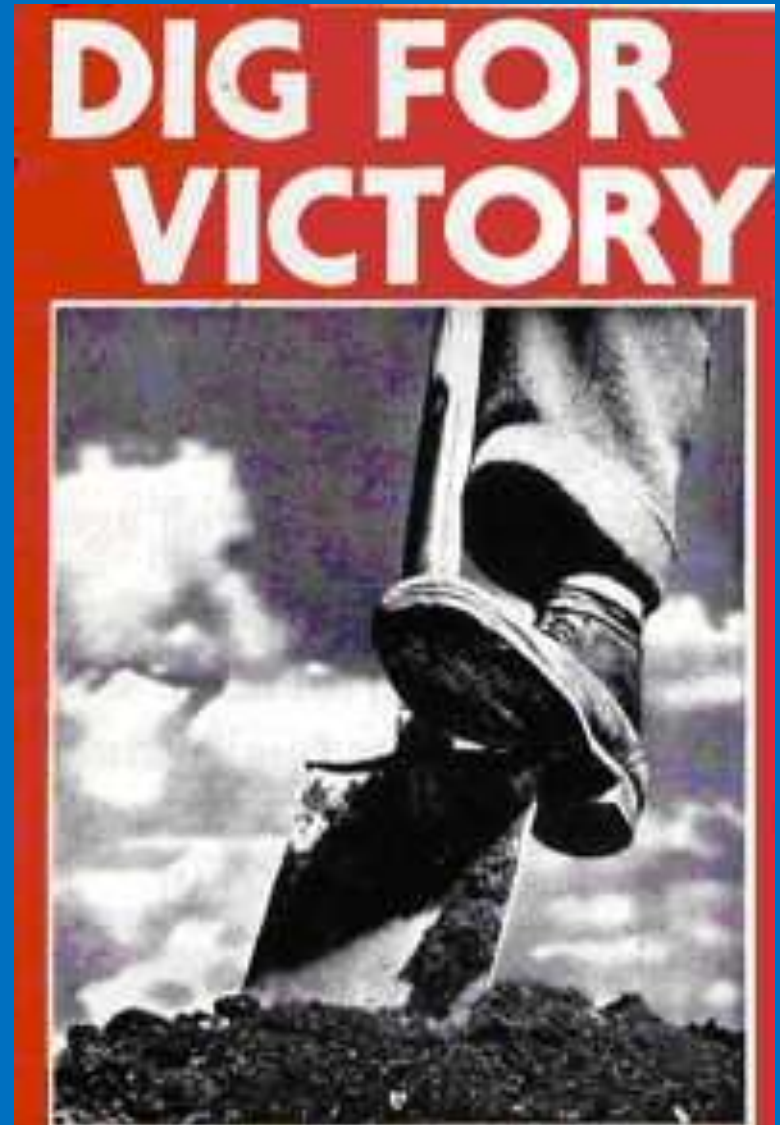
A **Common** Policy for all EU Member States



CAP established
in 1962



Strategic objective:
Post-war food security



Original policy mechanism used was **PRICE SUPPORT**

...farmers were guaranteed a minimum price for all products

This was a very successful approach!



And then the problems started...

**Guaranteed
prices** for
agricultural
products

+


**New
agricultural
technologies**

+

**More
farmers**

=

- **SURPLUS FOOD** (“food mountains”)
- **HUGE WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY**
- **ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE**

A green combine harvester is shown from a low angle, moving through a golden wheat field. The harvester's large yellow threshing drum is prominent in the foreground. The sky is a clear, bright blue. The overall scene depicts agricultural machinery in operation during harvest.

By beginning of 1980s
over **70%** of TOTAL
budget of the EU was
being spent on
supporting farmers
with the CAP

Average cost to EU taxpayer of **100 EURO per person per year**.....on top of higher food prices!

**Plus there was the COST
to the environment...**

EXPANSION of production

--> cultivation of more land for
production



SPECIALISATION of production

--> larger and more specialist farms

(crop production and intensive animal production - "factory farms")



INTENSIFICATION of production

--> increased use of agro-chemical inputs (pesticides and fertilisers)



The EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) had to change...

And it did...!

And it still is...!

What do we have currently?

2007 - 2013

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

**EUR
282
billion**

~ 80%

**EUR
375
billion**

**EUR
93
billion**

~ 20%

Pillar I:
Income Support
(+ environmental
conditions)

Pillar II:
European Agricultural
Fund for Rural
Development (EAFRD)

EAFRD Regulation No. 1698/2005 (September 2005)

Priority Axis 1:

Competitiveness of Agriculture and Forestry



Priority Axis 2:

Improving the Environment & Countryside



Priority Axis 3:

Rural Diversification and Quality of Life



"LEADER" Approach:

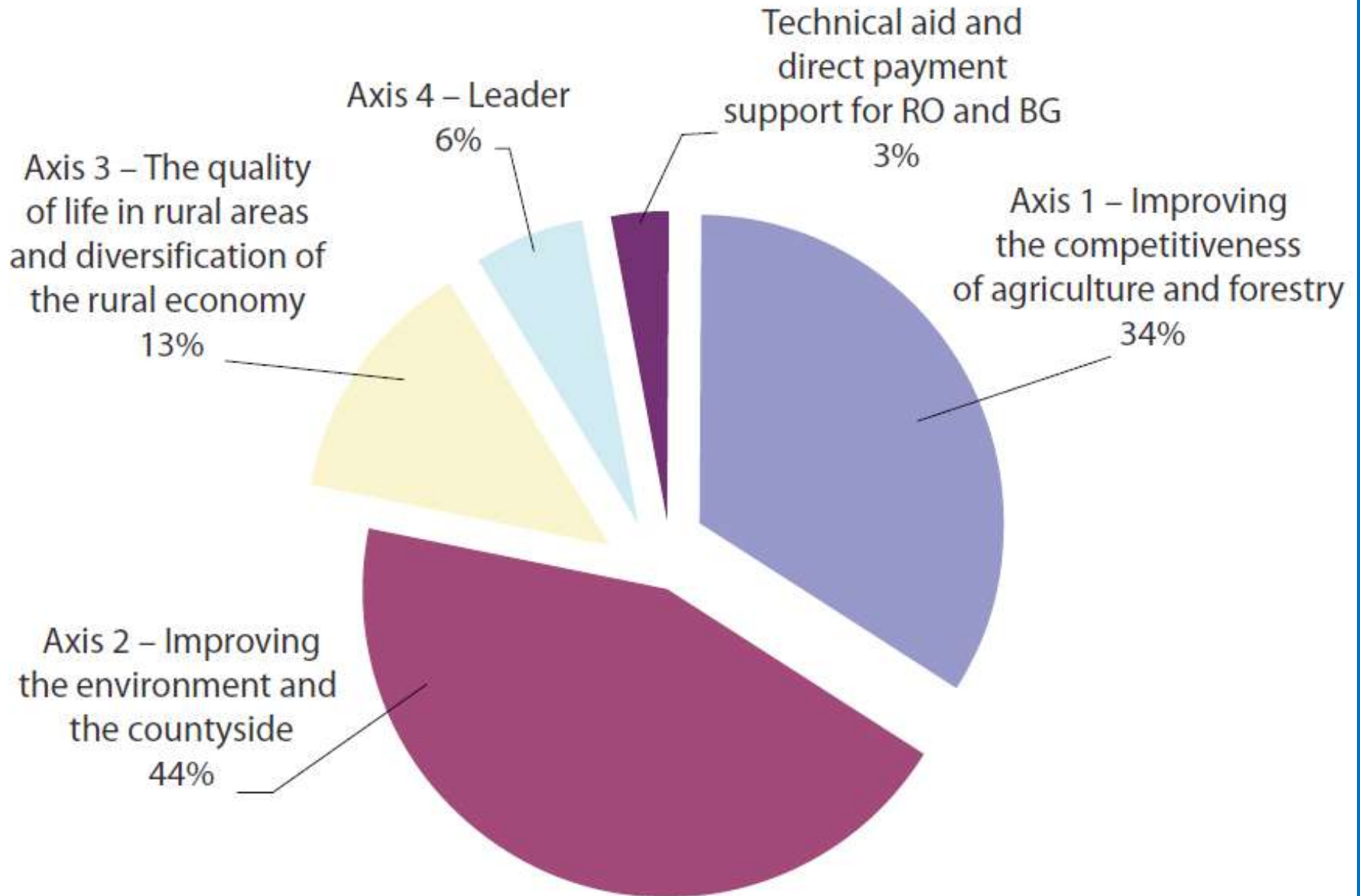
Area-based, bottom-up, local partnership



Member States must:

- Develop a **National Strategy for Rural Development**
- Implement a 7 year **Rural Development Programme**
(44 measures are available)

Current Allocation of EAFRD (2007-2013):



Priority Axis 2: Improving the Environment and Countryside



“Strong economic performance
must go hand in hand with the
sustainable use of natural
resources....maintaining biodiversity,
preserving ecosystems and avoiding
desertification”

Plus (added in 2008) the “...**new**
challenge of climate change”

■ Total of **12 measures** available to Member States for implementing Priority Axis 2

■ **5 measures** - management of agricultural land

■ **7 measures** – management of forests

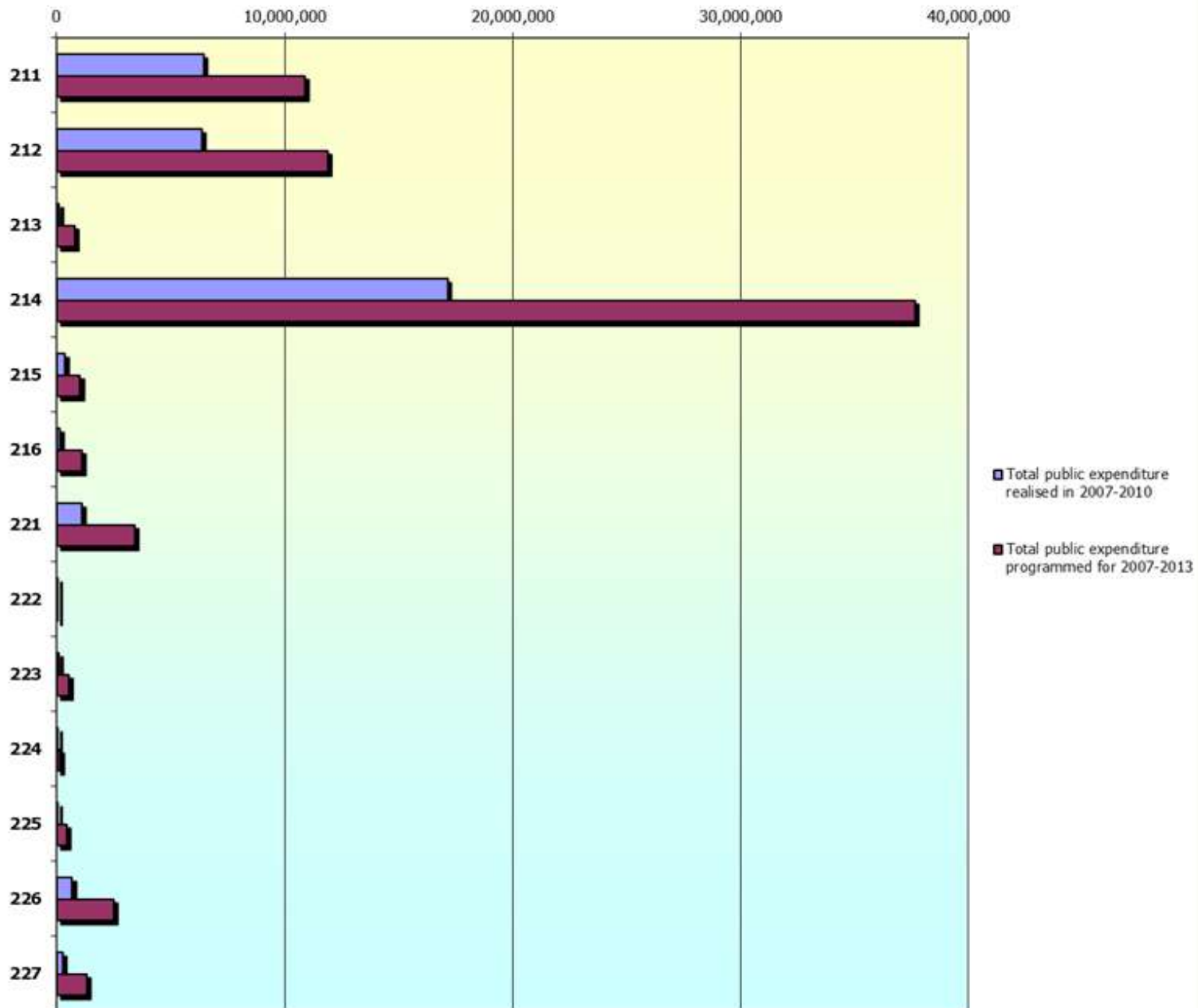
■ **1 measure** is **obligatory** for all Member States to introduce:

AGRI-ENVIRONMENT PAYMENTS



State of the Total public expenditure for Axis 2 at the EU-27 level
(updated at June 2011)

thousand EUR



Source:
ENRD, 2011



Natura 2000 Payments (213 + 224)

Interesting, BUT.....



New measures since 2007

Purpose – to provide support for successful implementation of the **Natura 2000 Directives** on agricultural and forest land



Payment – compensation for **costs incurred** and **income lost** by private agricultural / forest land owners / managers resulting from Natura 2000 restrictions



Agricultural land (213):

- Up to 500 EUR / ha / year (first 5 years)
- Up to 200 EUR / ha / year in following years

Forest land (224):

- 40 - 200 EUR / ha / year



Not implemented (June 2011)
by many Member States!

Agricultural land (213):

BE, CZ, **DE**, EE, ES, HU, LV, SK

Total – **313 761 ha**

Forest land (224):

CZ, DE, **EE**, LV, LT, SK

Total – **17 187 ha**



Why is the uptake so low?

Agri-Environment Payments (214)



All EU-27 Member States

Total – **38.5 million ha** (2009)

Target – **50.6 million ha** (2013)

Agri-environment Payments focus on:

- **Preventing negative impacts** on the environment by **discouraging BAD farming practices**



And/or

- **Maintaining or increasing positive impacts** on the environment by **encouraging GOOD farming practices**



Many activities are eligible for support – for example:

Conversion to and Continuation of Organic Farming	All Member States	
Conservation of Traditional and Local Breeds of Farm Animal	e.g. Austria, Estonia, Lithuania, Germany and Sweden	
Conservation of Traditional Crop Varieties	e.g. England	

Restoration and Maintenance of Semi-natural Grasslands and other Vegetation

e.g. Austria, Sweden and Romania



Restoration and Maintenance of Traditional Landscape Features

e.g. England, Wales, Ireland and Malta



Control of Soil Erosion

e.g. Germany and Greece



Reduction of Pesticide Use

e.g. Estonia and Finland



Creation and Maintenance of Habitats for Endangered Species

e.g. Netherlands



Maintenance of Feeding Areas for Birds

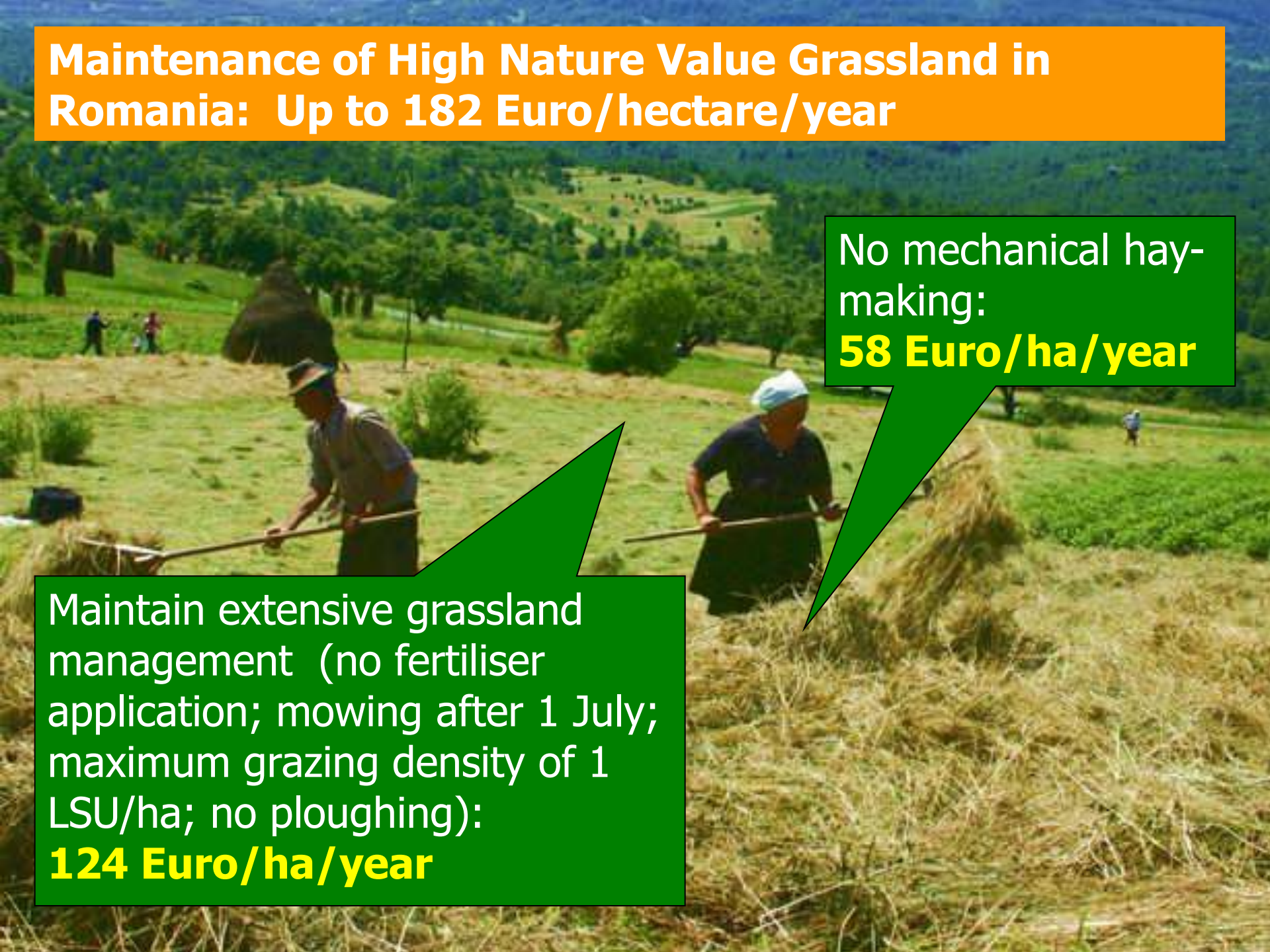
e.g. England and Netherlands



Maintenance of High Nature Value Grassland in Romania: Up to 182 Euro/hectare/year

No mechanical hay-making:
58 Euro/ha/year

Maintain extensive grassland management (no fertiliser application; mowing after 1 July; maximum grazing density of 1 LSU/ha; no ploughing):
124 Euro/ha/year





**Soil Erosion Control in Bulgaria:
Up to 207 Euro/hectare/year**

Run-off holding furrows:
26 Euro/ha/year

Grass strips across slope:
32 Euro/ha/year

Conversion of arable land to pasture:
207 Euro/ha/year

This payment is
NOT a subsidy!



Farmers are
compensated for
working to benefit
the environment



Payments are only made for commitments that go beyond **MINIMUM (BASELINE) REQUIREMENTS**

Payments are calculated to compensate for:

- **LOSS OF INCOME**
- **EXTRA COSTS**



Mandatory/Legal Obligations

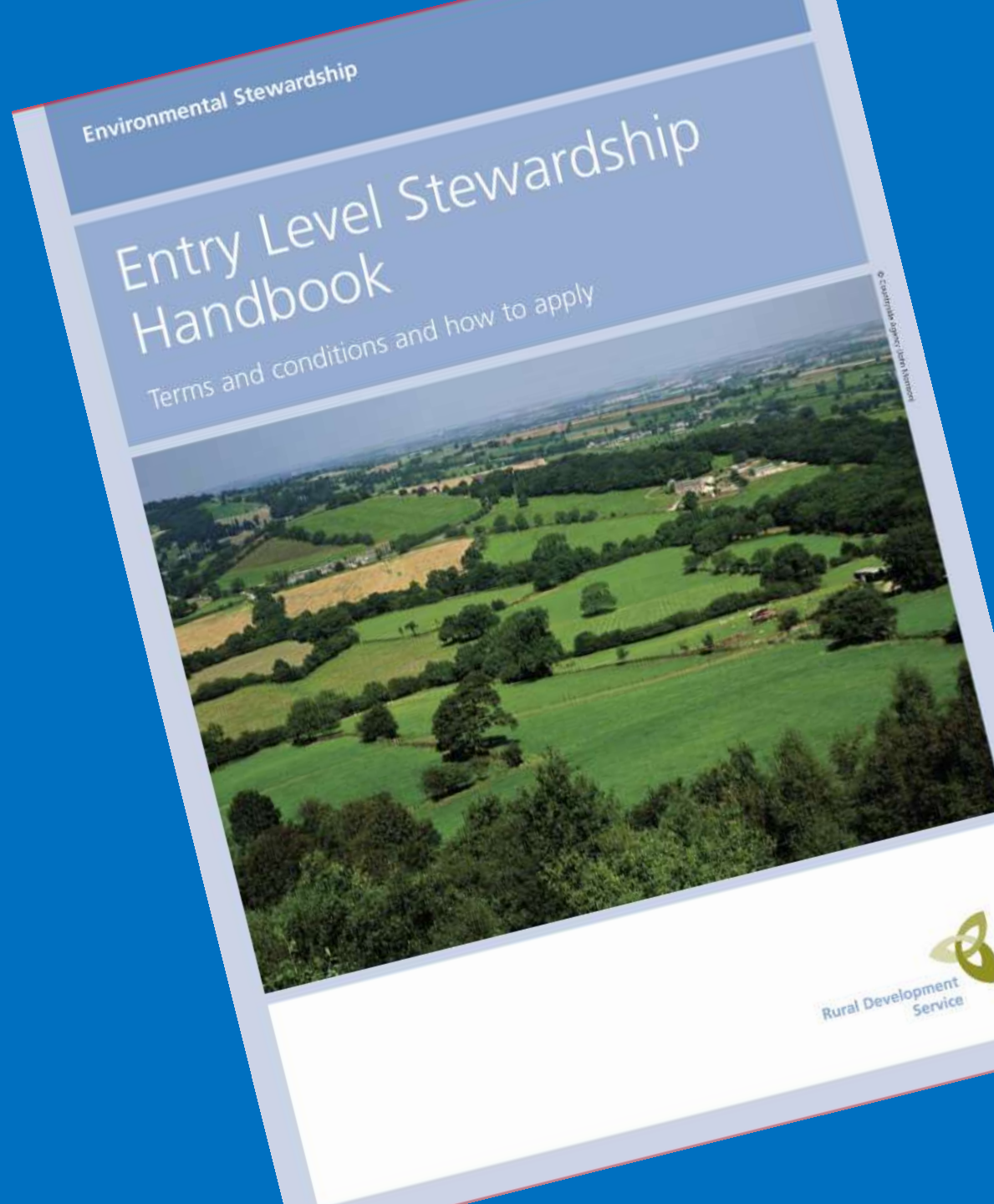


Almost **30%** of all farmers in EU Member States **voluntarily** participate in agri-environment schemes
- but level of participation varies greatly between Member States

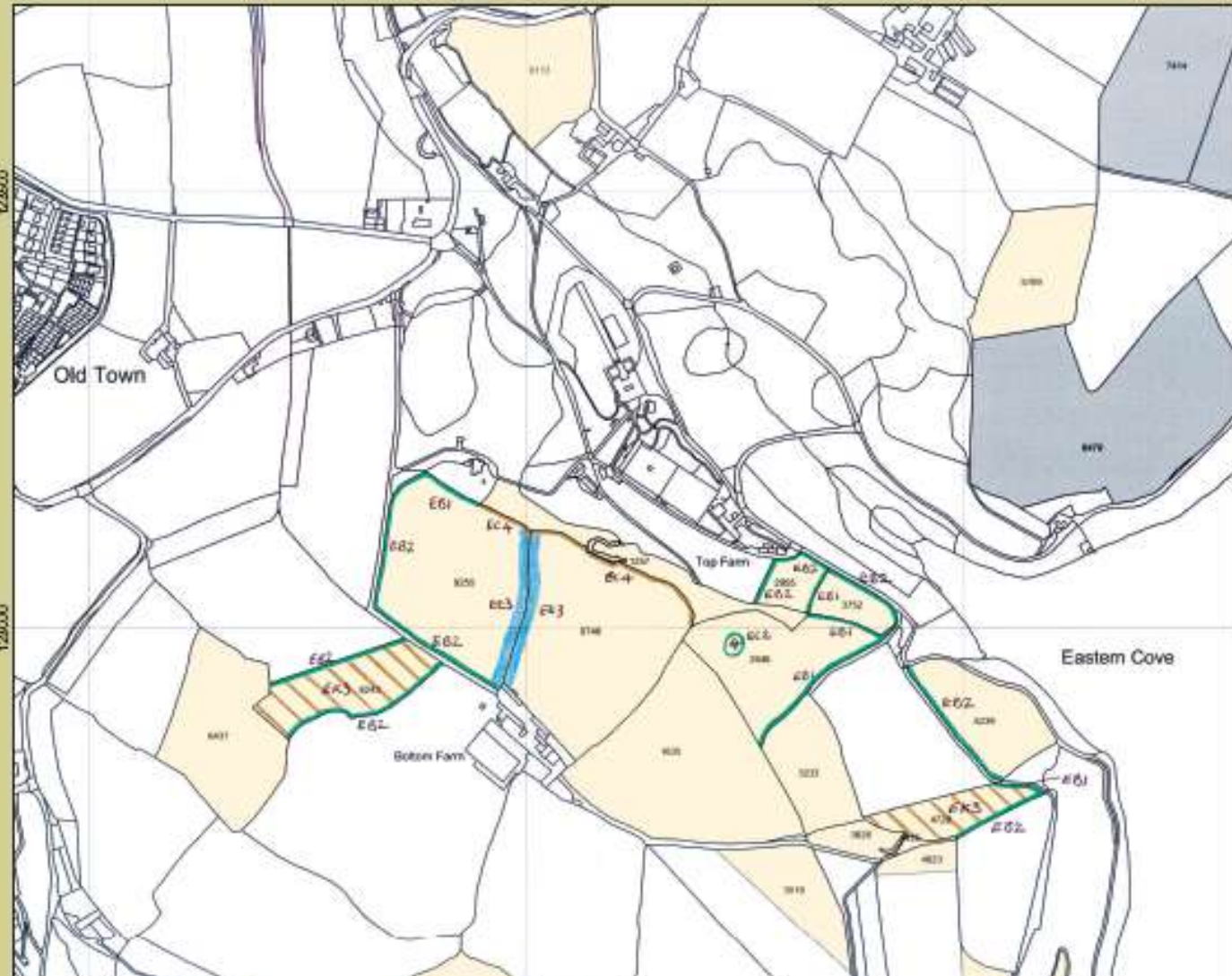
How do agri-environment payments work?



Farmers applying for agri-environment payments make a **VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT** to comply with clearly defined **MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS** for a minimum period of **5 years**



Application includes some form of **MAP** clearly showing location of relevant **LAND PARCELS**



ENTRY LEVEL STEWARDSHIP OPTIONS MAP

Map 1

Options	Assigned colour	Applicants col match
EB		
EB		
EB		
EB		
EC		
EC		
ED		
EE		
EF		
EG		
EJ		
EK		
EL		
1204		

You must write the specific option codes you have selected in black on the map, e.g. EB1, EE3, EF9

0 200 400
Metres

This map has been provided for the sole purpose of supporting EC Scheme Applications and Agreements. This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright.

How to complete annex 2, your Field Data Sheet

To record non-rotational options within fields follow steps A to E:

Step A: Write the code of your chosen option at the top of one ELS options column.

Step B: Work out the amount of this option for each field parcel you have decided to put it in and record this amount in the corresponding row of the 'ELS options column'. For each entry calculate the area in hectares (to the nearest 0.01 ha (100 m²)) or the number of trees (for EC1 and EC2 – Protection of in-field trees). See the worked example below.

Step C: Calculate the total amount of your option for all field parcels and record this figure in the row marked 'Total amount (ha/no)'.

Step D: Enter the points per hectare or number available for the option in the row marked 'ELS points per unit' e.g. for EF2 you would enter 450.

Step E: Calculate how many points the option has contributed towards your total points target. Record this value to the nearest whole point in the row marked 'ELS points'.

Annex 2: Field Data Sheet for ELS non-rotational options within fields

Please enter all the non-rotational options within fields that you have chosen into this data sheet. Do not enter the options you have recorded in Annex 1 into this data sheet. A list of the options available is provided in the ELS Handbook.

Application reference

NLR field no.	NLR field size (ha)	LPA Status (Y/N)	Soil erosion run off risk? (ask if YES)	ELS Options																		Total points (this sheet)	
				EF2	EE2	EK3	EJ1	ED4															
XY 5678 9024	8.63	N																					
XY 5690 0456	19.83	N			0.66																		
XY 6845 6572	21.54	N		0.48	0.62																		
XY 6833 6570	8.24	N	✓																				
XY 6790 6278	7.76	N	✓																				
XY 5513 0614	8.95	N	✓																				
XY 6810 6526	10.27	N	✓	0.25			10.04																
XY 6890 6571	19.45	N	✓		0.72																		
XY 6790 6278	5.31	N	✓																				
XY 6390 6772	5.73	N	✓																				
XY 5418 0423	4.36	N																					
XY 4421 9118	5.90	N	✓																				
XY 6790 6570	11.32	N	✓	0.45			10.87																
XY 6390 6571	20.41	N			0.99																		
XY 6389 6623	10.50	N	✓																				
XY 6390 6772	10.09	N																					
XY 6870 6576	6.82	N																					
XY 6890 6549	3.18	N					3.18																
XY 6712 6321	5.23	N																					
XY 6990 6479	10.05	N			0.58																		
						2.49																	
Total amount (ha/no)				1.11	3.66	2.49	20.91	3.18															
ELS points per unit				450	400	150	18	120															
ELS points				500	1464	374	376	382															3096
Total area of land, excluding LPA land in parcels of 15ha or more and land parcels which are not eligible. (This sheet)	206																						
Total area of LPA land in parcels of 15ha or more excluding land parcels which are not eligible. (This sheet)																							

To calculate your ELS points multiply the total amount (ha/no.) by the ELS points per ha or number.

In this case the option is ED4, management of scrub on archaeological sites, so the calculation is:

3.18 ha x 120 points/ha = 382 points (to the nearest whole point)

If necessary, please continue on additional sheets and indicate in the box how many have been attached

¹ Total area for this sheet when added to any continuation sheets should equal the figures in table A at Section 3.
² Total points for this sheet should be added to the total on any continuation sheets and entered into table B at Section 3.
 GD9/ELS 1 (Rev. 10/04) (Application reference)

Example: This shows the entry for a 4 m buffer strip of 2324 m in length. This measurement has been converted to hectares, to the nearest 0.01 ha. An example calculation is provided below:

A 4 m wide buffer strip of 2,324 m in length would occupy (4 x 2,324) 9,296 m².

A hectare is 10,000 m² so the area occupied in hectares is 0.9296 ha (9,296 ÷ 10,000).

This would be recorded at annex 2 as 0.93 ha (to the nearest 0.01 ha).

See appendix 3 for more details on how to convert buffer strip lengths to hectares.

Once you have recorded all your non-rotational options within fields you must calculate your total ELS points for these options and record this figure at the base of the total points column in box 3

If the application is successful then:

- Some form of **CONTRACT** or **AGREEMENT** is signed between the farmer and the “responsible authority”
- Farmer makes an **ANNUAL CLAIM FOR PAYMENT** - per hectare or per head of animal (endangered breeds)
- Responsible authority makes appropriate **CONTROL** of payments/management requirements -> sanctions and penalties may apply!

Instrument for Pre-accession – Rural Development (IPARD)

IPARD Axis 2 – includes.....*Preparatory Actions
for the Implementation of Agri-environmental
Measures*

Objective – “to develop **practical experience** with regard to the implementation of agricultural production methods designed to protect the environment and maintain the countryside”

GROUP WORK:

**Farmers and Nature ...
the Good, the Bad and
the Ugly**

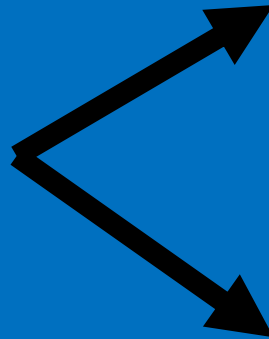
**Situation
Analysis**



**Environmental
Priorities**



**Objectives
(Intervention
Logic)**



Measures

Beneficiaries

**Geographical
Area**

1. Rapid situation analysis – agriculture and biodiversity in the Western Balkans
2. Priorities / objectives for action
3. Identify (from list) relevant rural development measures to implement

Strengths

Existing **positive impacts** of agriculture upon biodiversity

Weaknesses

Existing **negative impacts** of agriculture upon biodiversity

Internal

Opportunities

Factors that may **increase the positive impacts** of agriculture upon biodiversity

Threats

Factors that may **increase the negative impacts** of agriculture upon biodiversity

External