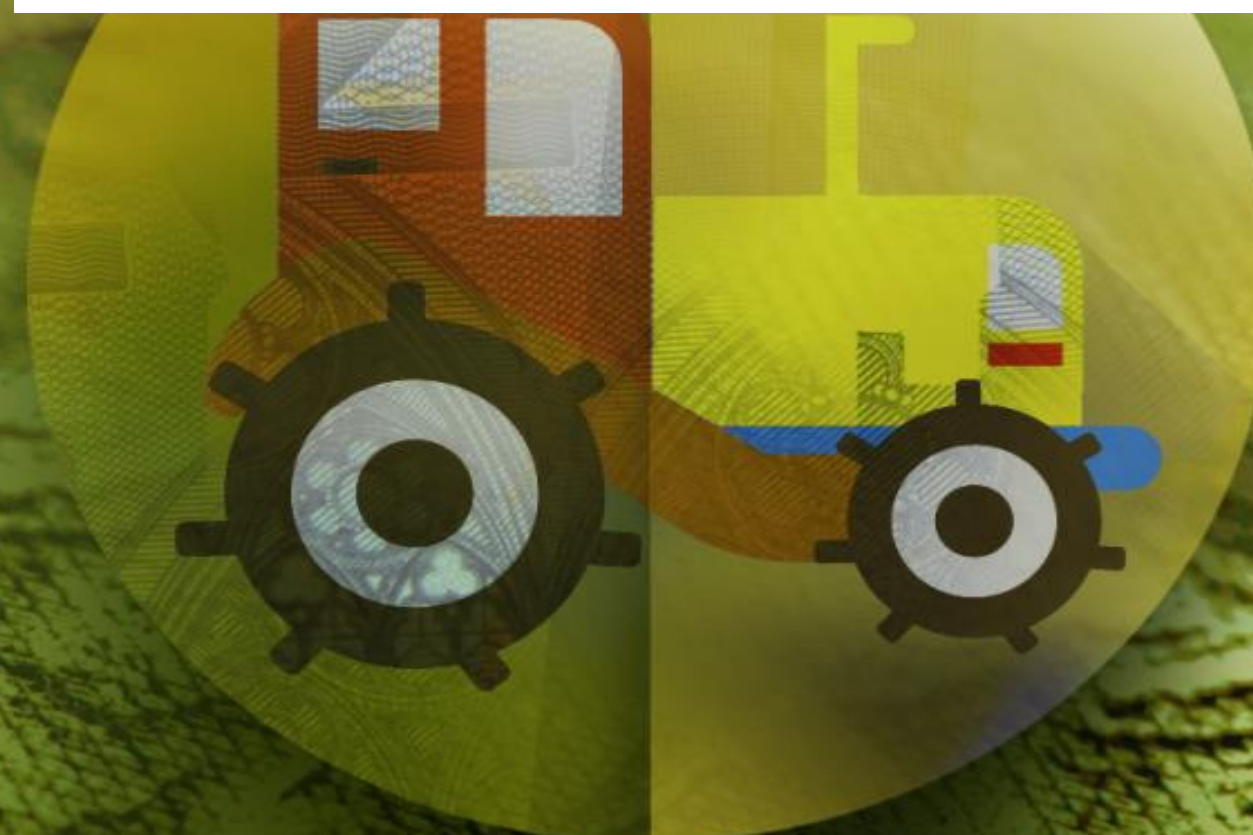


What have RDPs done – state of play & lessons learnt

This presentation is only intended to facilitate the work of ENRD workshop. It has no interpretative value as regards to the draft Regulation for the CAP post-2020.



ENRD Workshop

“Agriculture and environment: speaking the same language within
the CAP Strategic Plans”

Krzysztof Sulima

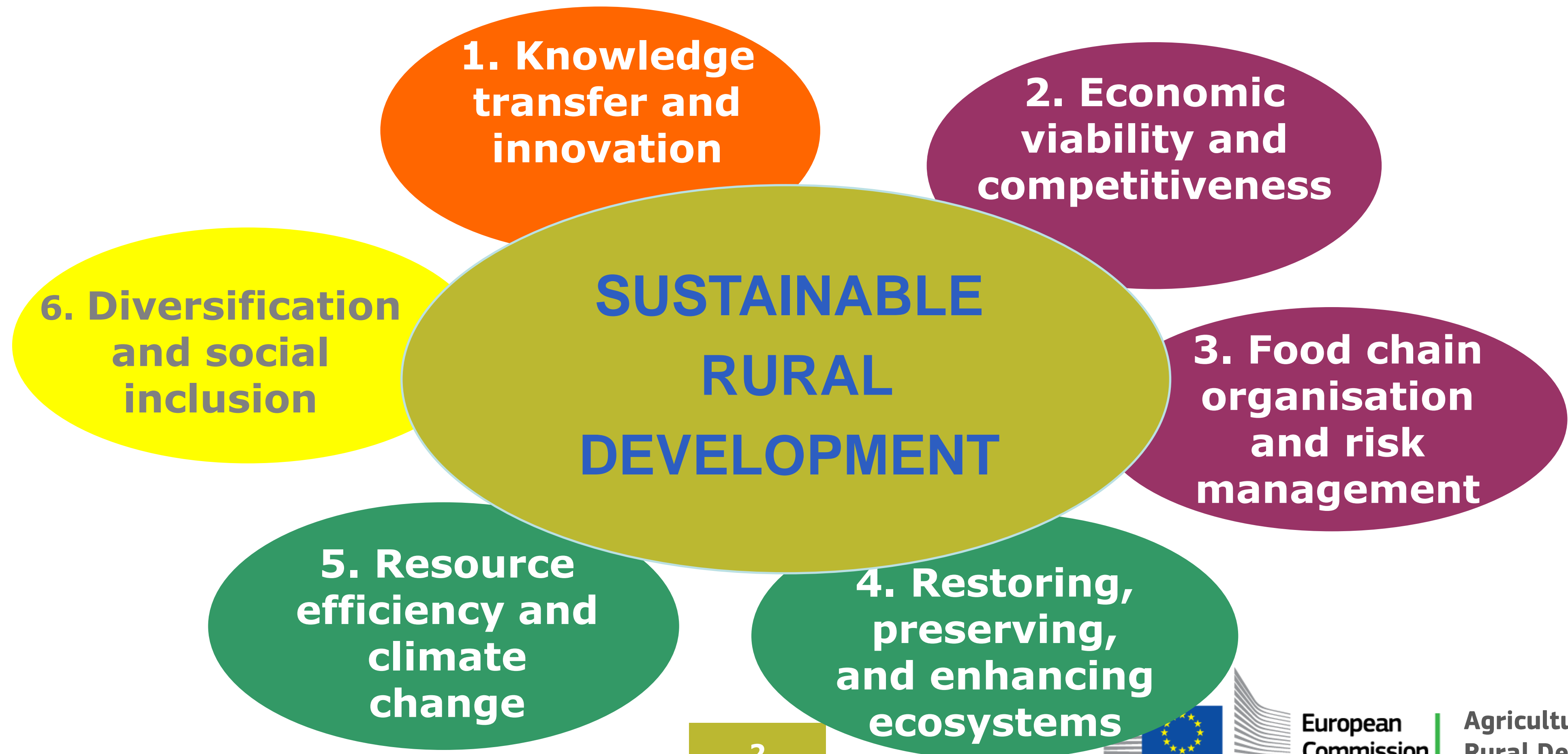
European Commission, DG Agriculture and Rural Development
Unit F.1





The building blocks of RD programmes

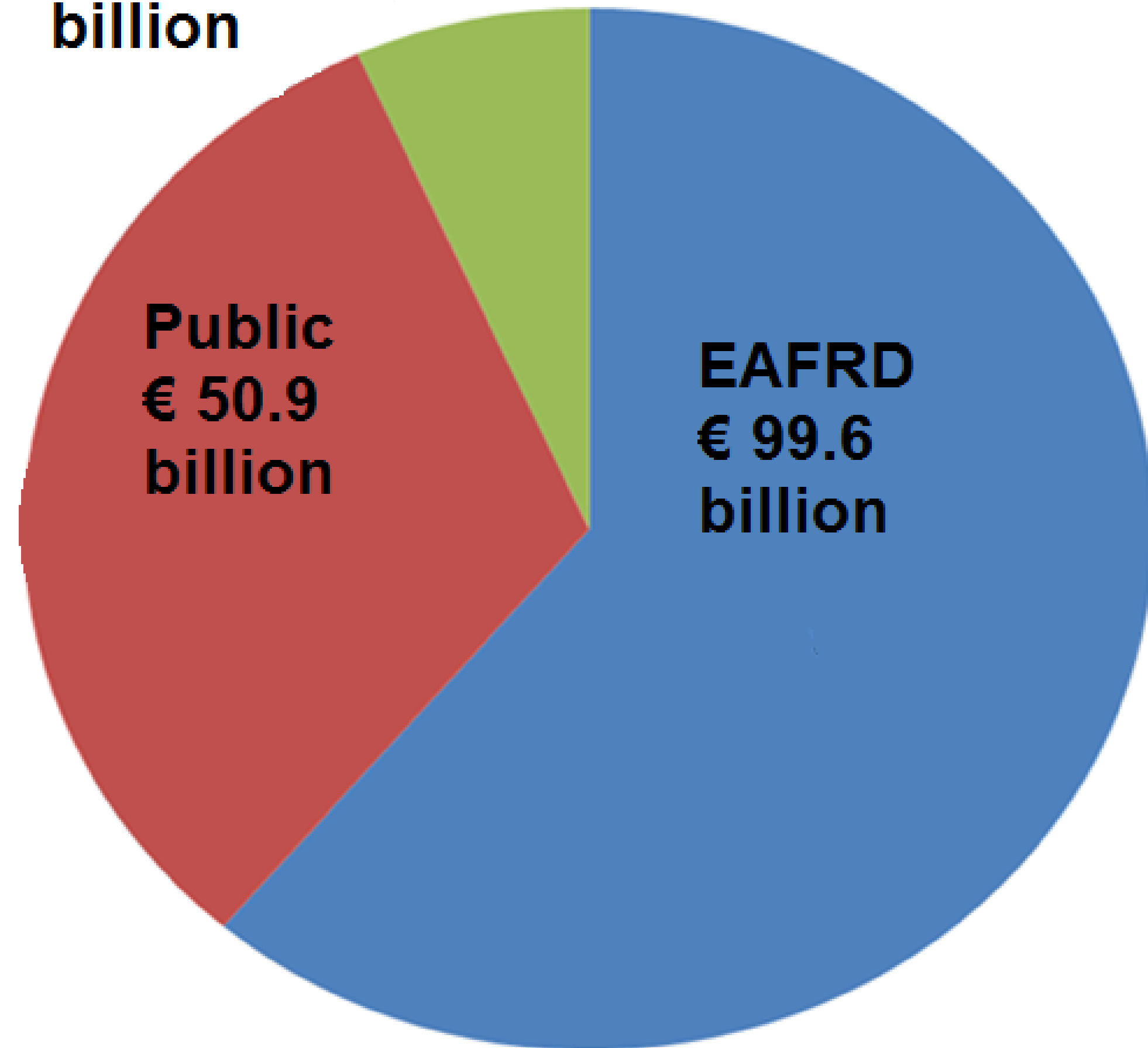
Union Strategic Priorities for Rural Development



Total RD budget 2014-2020



Top-up: €10.7 billion



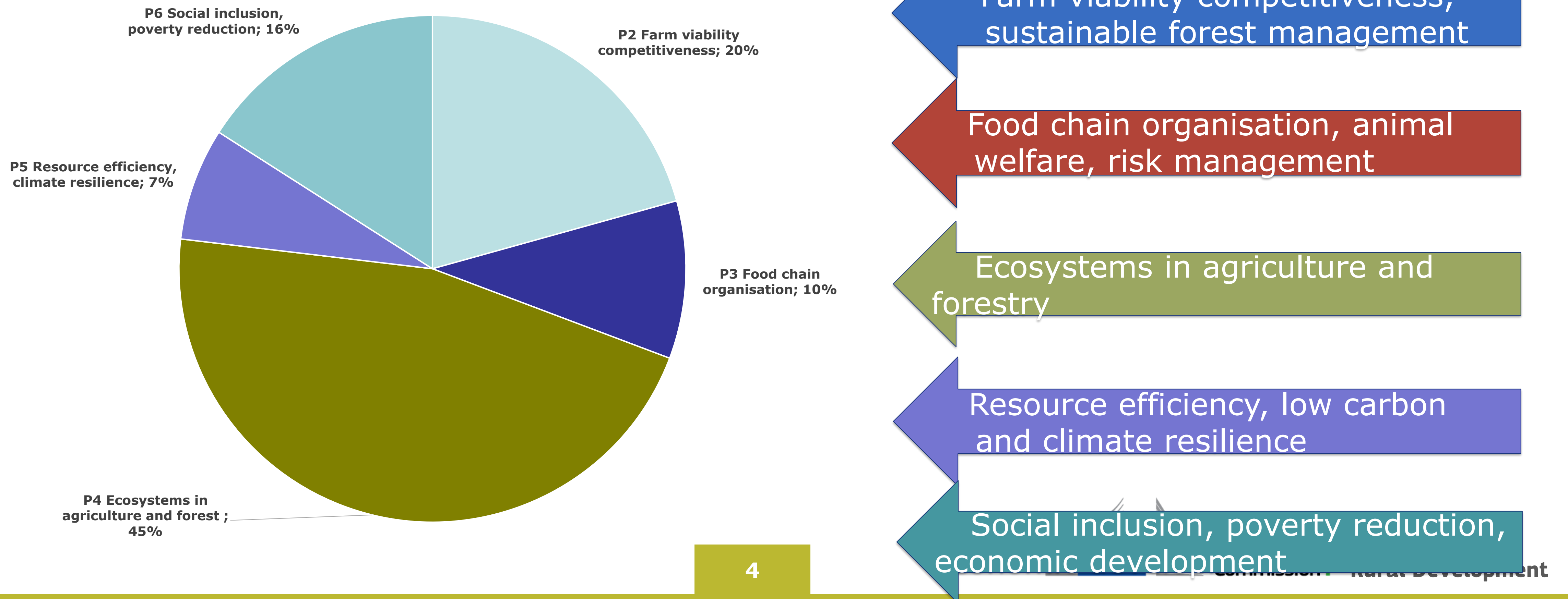
In total, around €
161 billion of total
public funding for
the period 2014 -
2020



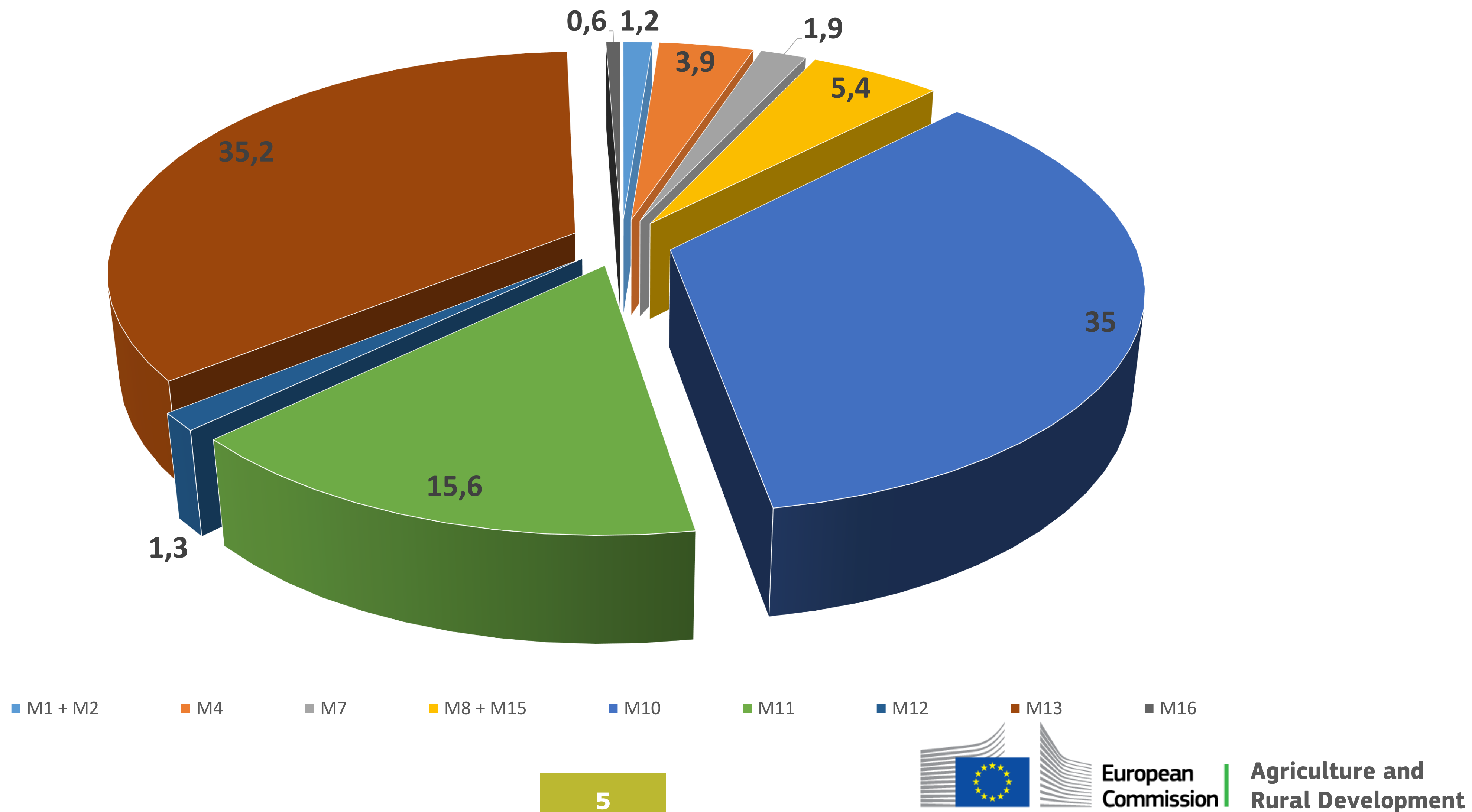


Programming by priority

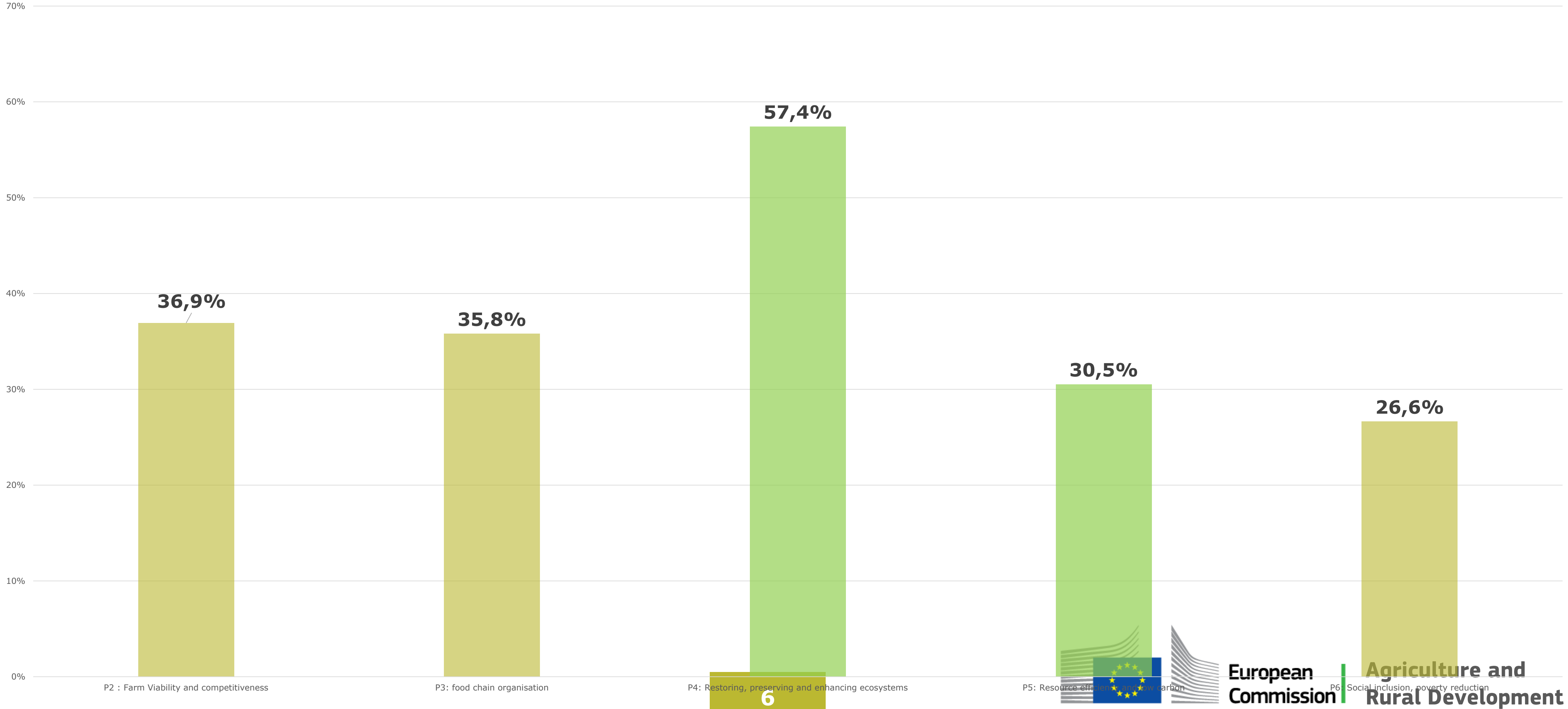
Share of budget per RD priority



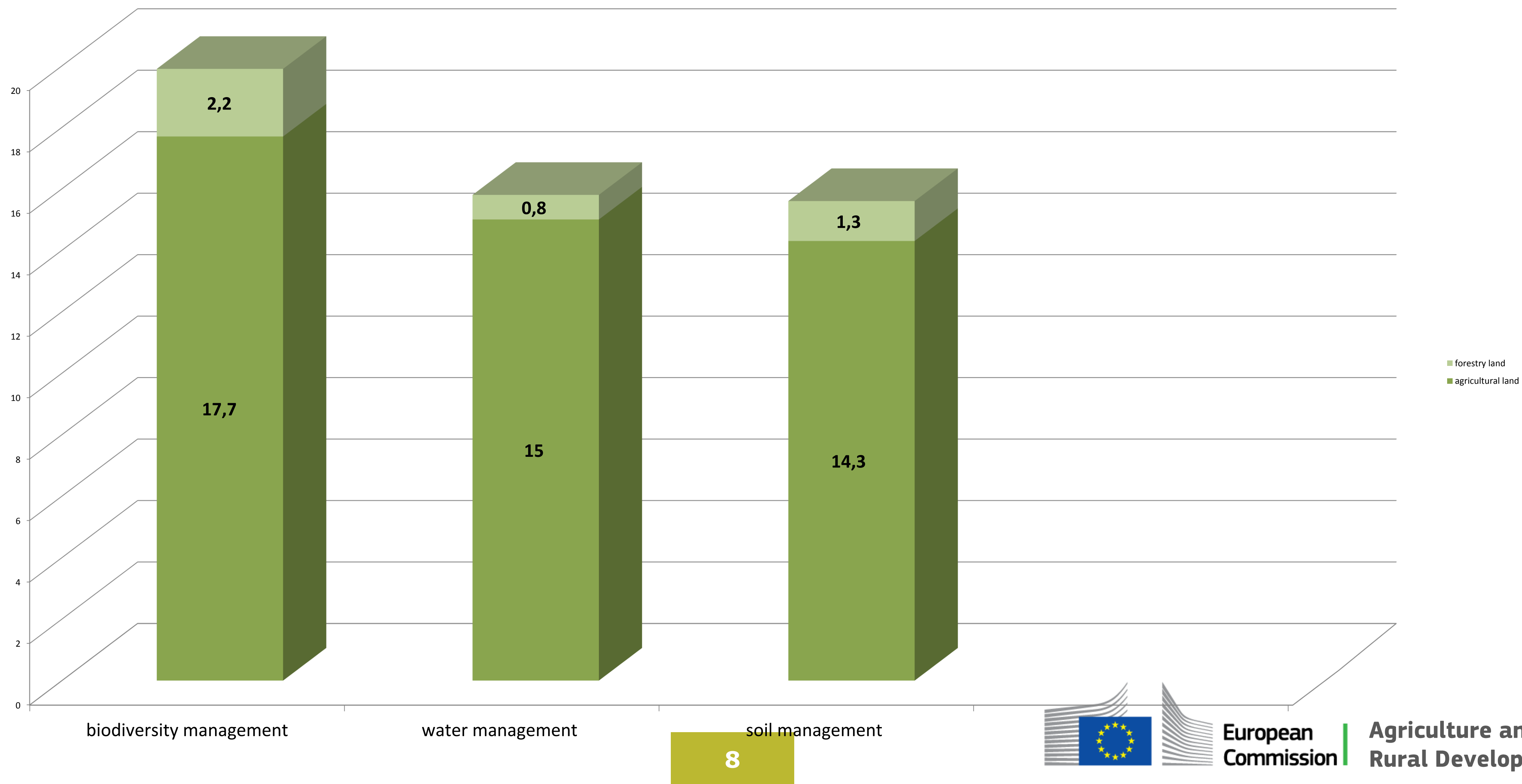
EAFRD measures allocation to Priority 4



Implementation of priorities – total public expenditure > June 2019

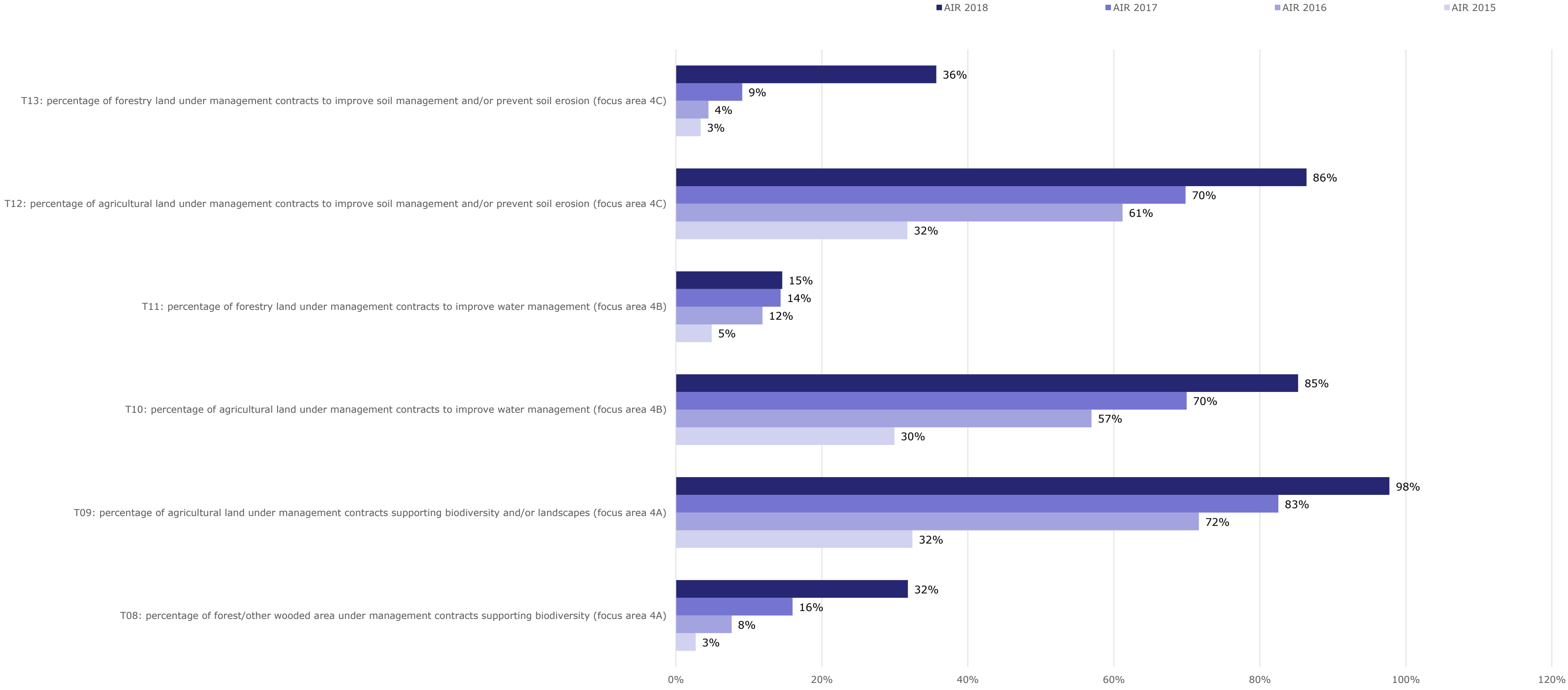


2014-2020 RD selected quantified targets EU-28



Priority 4 - Restoring/Preserving/Enhancing ecosystem - Target Indicators

% achievement (realized 2018 / Targets 2023)



EAFRD measures & environmental needs (1)

- Supporting results-based habitat management that aims at delivering environmental goals where the support is linked to performance by the beneficiary in reaching those goals measured through field assessment based on specific criteria - scoring points system (IE);
- Supporting management commitments selected by the collective beneficiary as most adequate to ensure adequate management of land at the landscape / habitat level (NL);
- Support for the efficient use of water in agriculture through the implementation of an action plan including a geological study of the plots to redefine irrigation needs leading to water saving (PT);
- Transforming large-scale semi-intensive farm in mountain areas into high-nature value farming focused on extensive cattle grazing aimed at restoring and maintaining traditional landscape (CZ);
- Holistic approach towards sustainable crops and pig production: replacing monoculture by introducing winter cover/stubble, leguminous crops, use of organic fertilisers and no pesticides with pollinators used as an indicator while breeding endangered variety of pig (PL);



EAFRD measures & environmental needs (2)

- Using biotechnology to protect almond trees from pests while reducing the use of pesticides. This new approach also protects the shelter and forage areas for birds in the protected steppe-habitat, by growing appropriate cereals and protecting the soil from water runoff with buffer strips – all leading to increased birds population (ES);
- Providing land users with free advice on nature conservation through nature conservation consultants as the habitats conservation depends on land users adopting adequate practices. Result: 71% of the suggested measures have been implemented (DE);
- Supporting the creation of innovative products based on honey such as multi-flavor honey creams or apitherapy services leading to the increase number of beehives (SI);
- To reverse soil organic matter decline, incorporating biomass from the surrounding environment into the soil. Supporting activities such as research on the different types of biomass that can be used, a survey on the availability of local biomass, discussions with farmers, and the development of a feasibility study (NL).



(A non-exhaustive list of) lessons learnt – evaluation studies

- Limiting administrative burden & making support attractive to farmers cannot jeopardise the need to respond to the CAP objectives – find a **good balance**;
- Improve the **reflection of needs identified in environmental legislation** in the needs and priorities identified in the CAP Plans;
- Improve **synergistic use of instruments and measures** in implementing CAP tools - coherent/integrated approach helps improve the policy efficiency (focus on synergies instead of avoiding mere overlaps);
- Make a effective use of the **CAP funding other than EAFRD**, such as Pillar I, to deliver environmental management across the farmed countryside based on the assessment of needs;
- Need to improve **the focus of funding and interventions** – a lack of targeting constrain the effectiveness and the potential impact of the CAP;
- **Critical role of training and advice** covering environmental effects of practices and systems - much needed for new challenges and approaches in delivering on objectives;
- Stimulate / move towards **the use of innovative technologies**, increased automation, digitalization in addressing environmental needs.

Thank you!