Stakeholder Round Tables on the Green Architecture of the future CAP

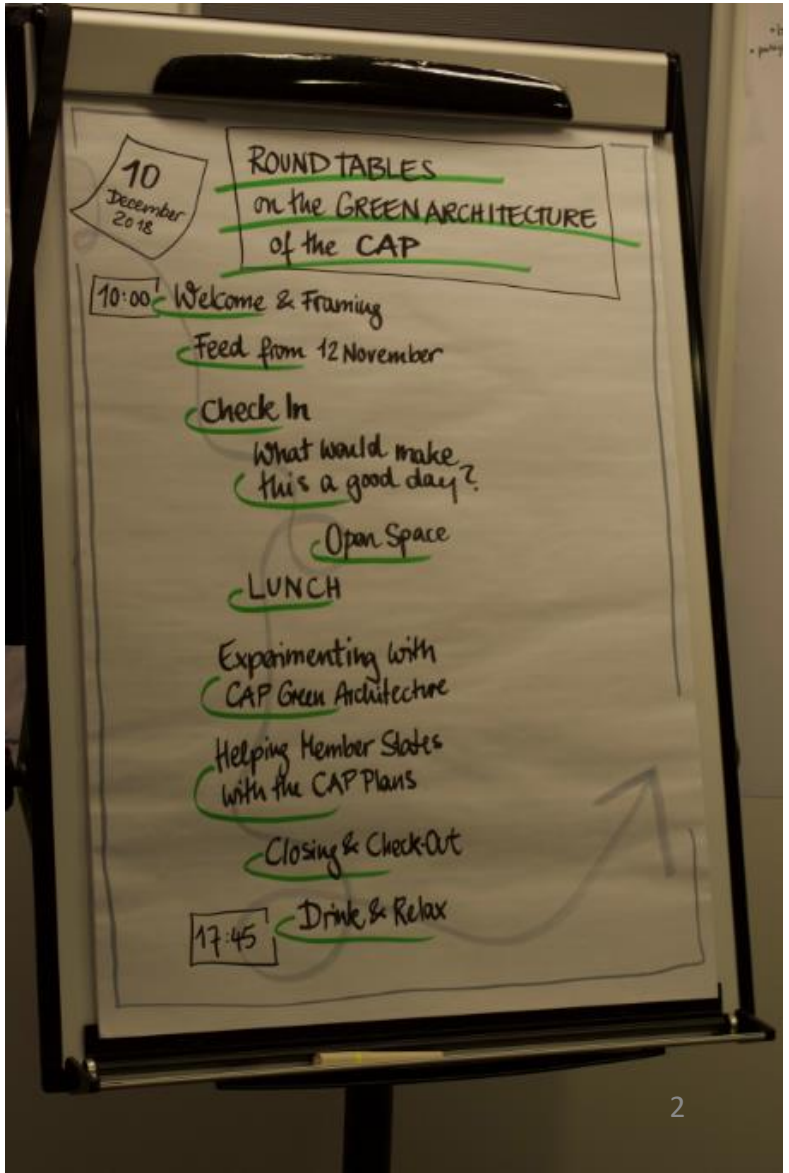
10th December 2018

Final Bulletin

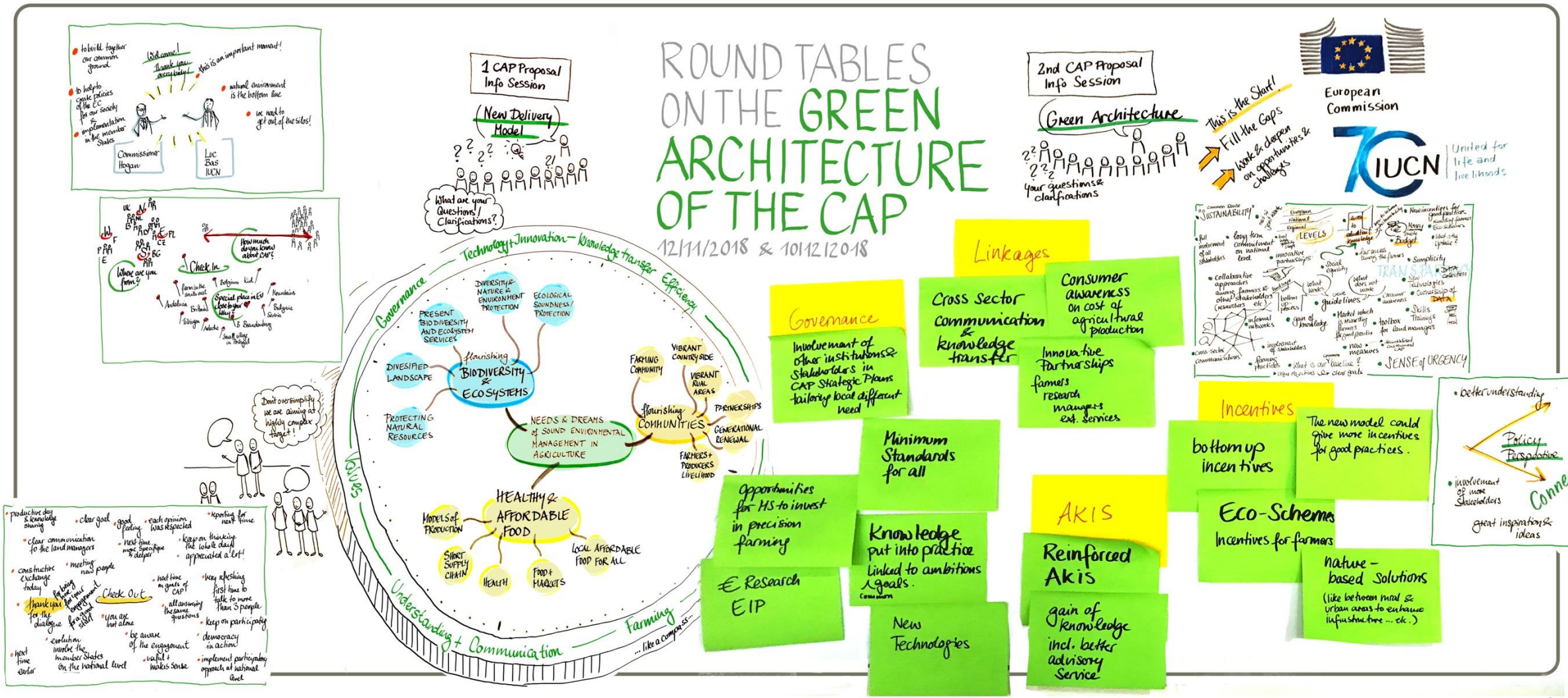
Welcome and Framing

- The round tables provided an opportunity for agricultural and environmental stakeholders to explore the potential of the CAP legal proposals to support both environmental objectives and sustainable farming.

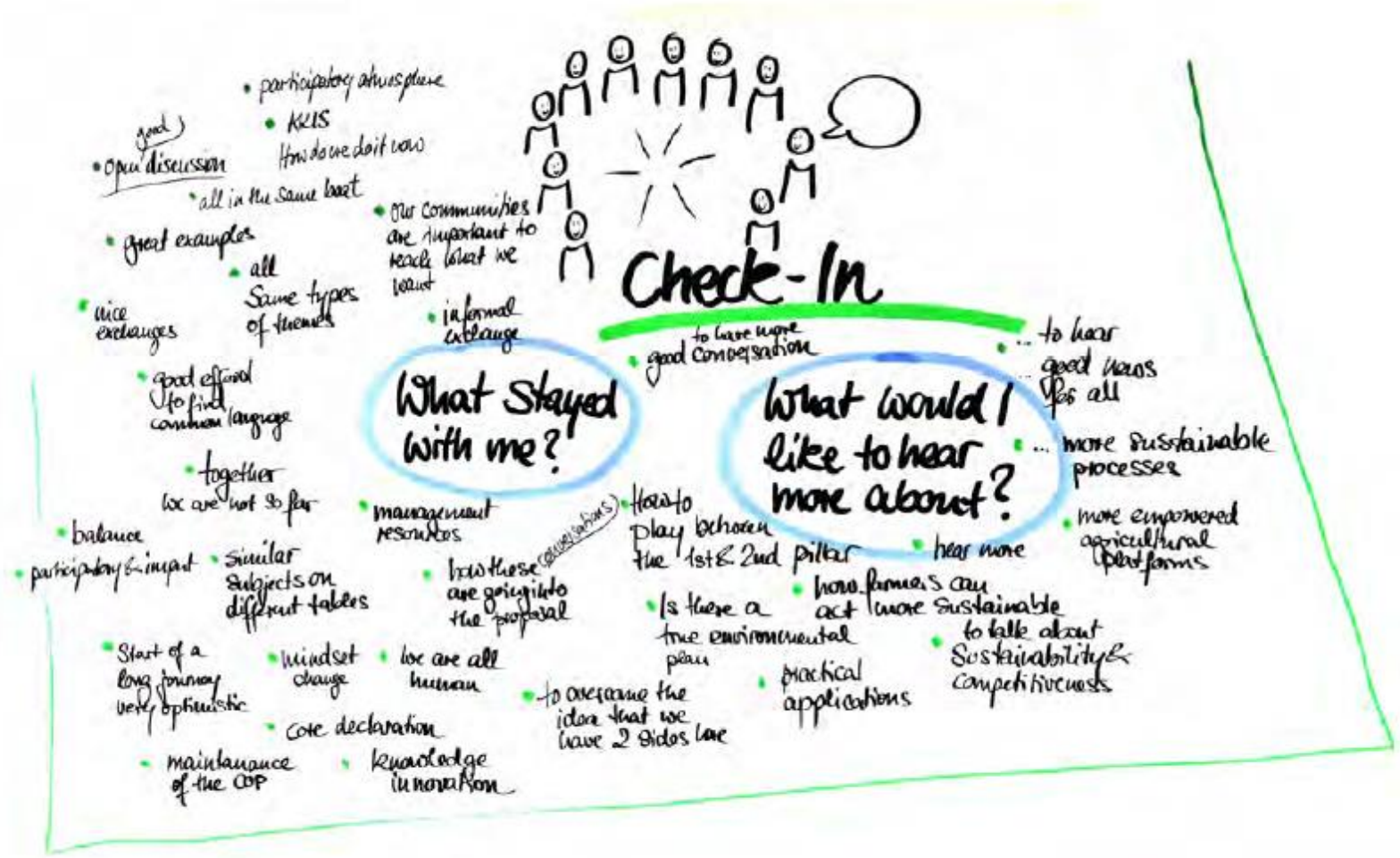
- Participation in the round tables does not imply endorsement of the proposals by the participants or their organisations.



Feed Forward from 1st meeting on 12th November



Check-In

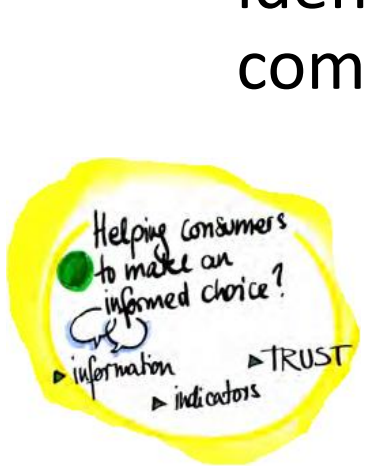

Check-In
What Stayed with me?
What would I like to hear more about?
participatory atmosphere
KEIS
How do we do it now
good discussion
all in the same boat
our communities are important to reach what we want
great examples
all same types of farmers
nice exchanges
informal exchange
good effort to find common language
together we are not so far
balance participatory & impact
similar subjects on different tables
management resources
has these (discussions) are going into the proposal
start of a long journey very optimistic
mindset change
we are all human
core declaration
maintenance of the COP
knowledge innovation
to have more good conversation
How to play between the 1st & 2nd pillar
to overcome the idea that we have 2 sides here
Is there a true environmental plan
practical applications
hear more
how farmers can act more sustainable
to talk about Sustainability & competitiveness
... to hear good news for all
... more sustainable processes
more empowered agricultural platforms

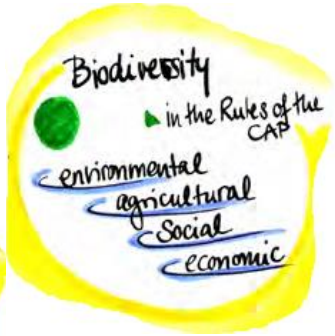
What would make this a good day?

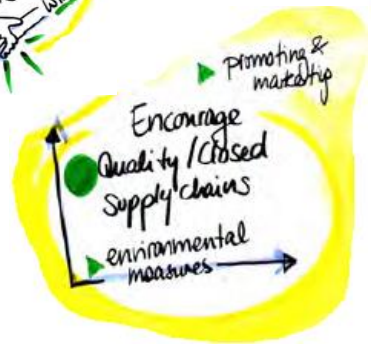
- "If participants feel it is a start of an improved dialogue which they would like to continue and which will be facilitated."
- "If practical suggestions are discussed and considered seriously by EU level and Member States Agriculture Ministers and policy makers."

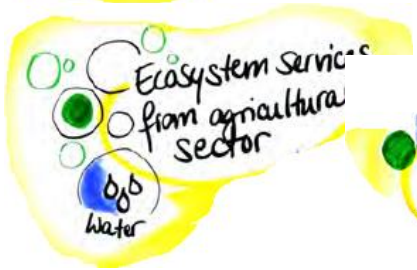
Open Space

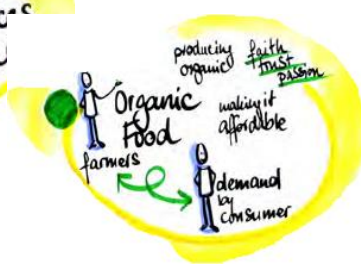
- **Question:** What management practices and other activities can you identify for each of these topics that would increase agricultural competitiveness **and** environmental sustainability?











Open Space

- Participant's quote:

"CAP support incentivises good practices that are effective for biodiversity and are fair to farmers."

- Voting to choose which topics to take forward……

Maintain/increase biodiversity on farms

Topics proposed:

- Grassland (HNV, meadows, margins, hedgerows), extent, safeguarding & management (grazing, monitoring, avoiding abandonment).
- Mosaics – social, consumers and environment (biodiversity aspect, landscape scale/cooperation)
- Land eligibility, fear of sanctions (complex, ineffective, inflexible rules)

Management practices/conditions:

Adapt to climate change
Deliver results – monitor biodiversity outcomes
Wildflower-rich arable field margins, meadows and hedgerows
Understand hedgerows (micro-environment/climate) do not need to be cut low – provide shelter. Cut later or leave…. (be flexible, science based).
HNV – maintain extent and manage sustainability with appropriate incentives.
Field margins support some pollinators and reduce pests in field crops – support al life cycle of moths, butterflies and other pollinators.
Advisory system. Ecological knowledge advice for all farmers.
Address worries about sanctions.
Incentives: not just compensation, make it attractive to be positive.
Field margins – no pesticides. Target pesticides only to crops. Implement and improve pesticide regulations.

Promotion of partnerships between farmers and environment managers

Topics proposed:

- Open LEADER to environmental partners and managers.
- Implement payments for ecosystem services.
- Acknowledge win – win situations for farmers in environmental measures (including in Natura 2000 areas and other protected areas).

Management practices/conditions:

Common objectives (farmers/environment managers). How to discuss/agree?
Depends on the "natural value" of the area.
Diversity of context.
Importance of networking.
Involvement of local policy makers
Local cooperation.

Encourage quality/closed supply chains (that include environmental criteria)

Topics proposed:

- Global market driven (ambition +)
- Local market driven (ambition +++)
- Niche products (ambition +++++++)

Management practices:

Specific values:

☐ Antibiotic free.
☐ GMO free.
☐ Glyphosate free.
☐ Growth regulators free.
☐ Global GAP/SAI/Envi/organic/on the way to “planet-proof”…
☐ Pasture milk.
☐ Insect friendly product (apples with worms ☺)
☐ Climate neutral.
☐ Natura 2000 and protected areas.

Support measures needed: Start-up payment; Promotion/marketing to consumers; Long-term! Allow failure - Safety net; Eco-schemes (limited); Agro-environmental schemes Pillar 2.

Framework for agri-innovation (including precision farming)

Topics proposed:

- Innovation developed with farmers (and with environmental agencies, NGOs…). Independent checks (environmental, social...) before being sold on the market + supported by the CAP.
- Innovation is not only technological, but it is also about training, skills, farmer-to-farmer exchange, development, data shared/interpreted among farmers.

Management practices/conditions:

On-farm investments

Training

……..

Improving soil quality

Management practices/conditions:

- ☐ Crop rotation.
- ☐ Cover crops.
- ☐ Paludiculture + peatland.
- ☐ Soil specific measure.
- ☐ Information on soil.
- ☐ Liming.

Helping consumers to make an informed choice

Topics proposed:

- Improved sustainability quality schemes.
- Farm level sustainability indicators made available to consumers.
- Improve trust through technology and smart food chains.

Management practices/conditions:

☐ Ensuring consumer information on sustainability.

☐ Support certification systems and labels.

Results based agri-environment payment schemes

Topics proposed:

- Creating a market for environment/ecosystem services through Eco-schemes + AECM Pillar II.
- What services can this be used for (based on existing science)?
- Where do results-based AECM fit in the green architecture?

Management practices/conditions:

☐ Incentives for farmers to adopt improved management practices to increase their payment/income.
☐ Management practices of authorities.
☐ Environmental authorities have to relax control.
☐ Key role of advisory services.
☐ Farmer centered approach.

Reinforcing advisory services & Knowledge exchange (AKIS)

Topics proposed:

- Concrete strategy under CAP plan – what are the needs of the relevant stakeholders – for advice, innovation, and knowledge exchange?
- Build more coherent and effective knowledge + innovation platforms – stronger + relevant (EU + rural networks).
- How to better communicate on best practices, knowledge available? Promoting cooperation between relevant stakeholders.

Management practices/conditions:

☐ AKIS strategy.

☐ Addressing needs: young farmers, climate change, environmental measures, new business models (diversification).

☐ Ecosystem services.

Increase supply of and demand for organic food

Topics proposed:

1. Make organic food affordable for consumers.
2. Increase subsidies for organic conversion and maintenance.
3. Create faith and will to convert.

Management practices/conditions:

1. Accessibility – convenience- local outlets- educate people on benefits + value to them – food vouchers – cooking - Short food supply chains
2. CAP – Eco-schemes – bring farmers & citizens together – other policies
3. Knowledge exchange between farmers – targeted economic plan – farm advice – trust in authorities – appropriate/available advice

Ecosystem services for agriculture

Topics proposed:

- Create a market that will pay – private co-funding.
- Indirect benefits for society.
- Urban expansion, diversification…

Management practices/conditions:

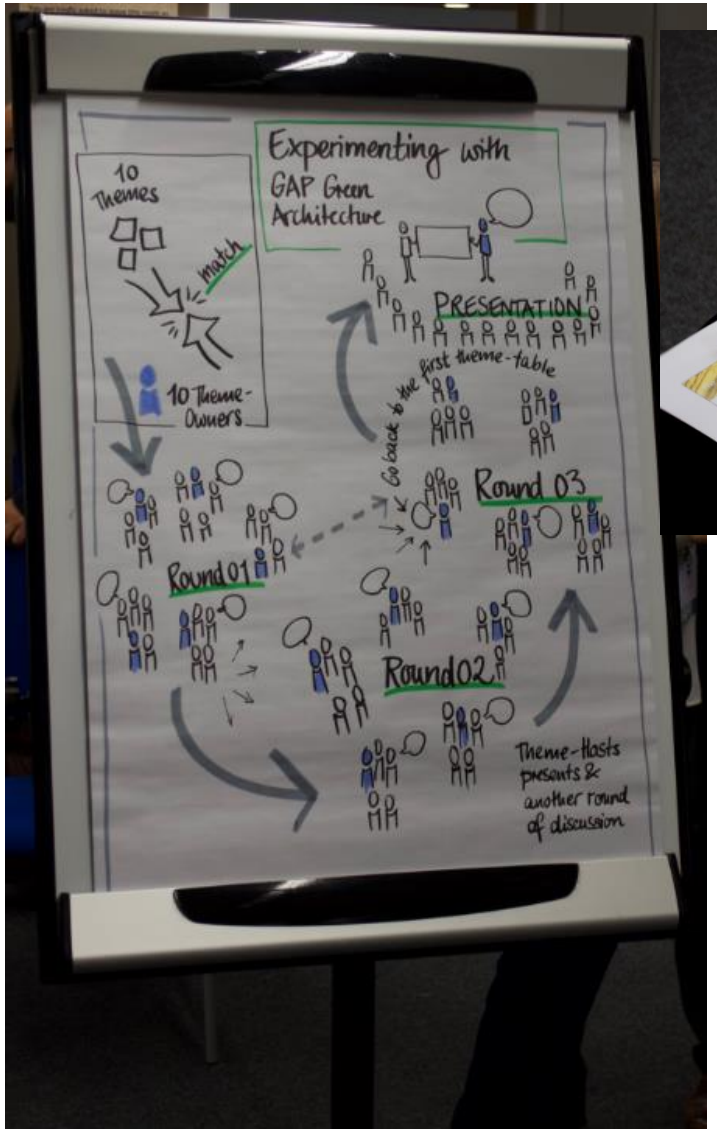
☐ Water management – cleaner water/erosion/ flooding.
☐ Education on biodiversity.
☐ Renting land for nature tourism.
☐ Renewable energy from in-between crops and inside the circular economy.
☐ Increased biodiversity with more water – tourism, beauty of landscape.
☐ Agro-forestry (nuts).
☐ Forestry – erosion.
☐ Hunting – regulate.
☐ Cooperation between farmers over larger areas.
☐ Local food – specific types.
☐ Traditions – tourism.
☐ Pollination.

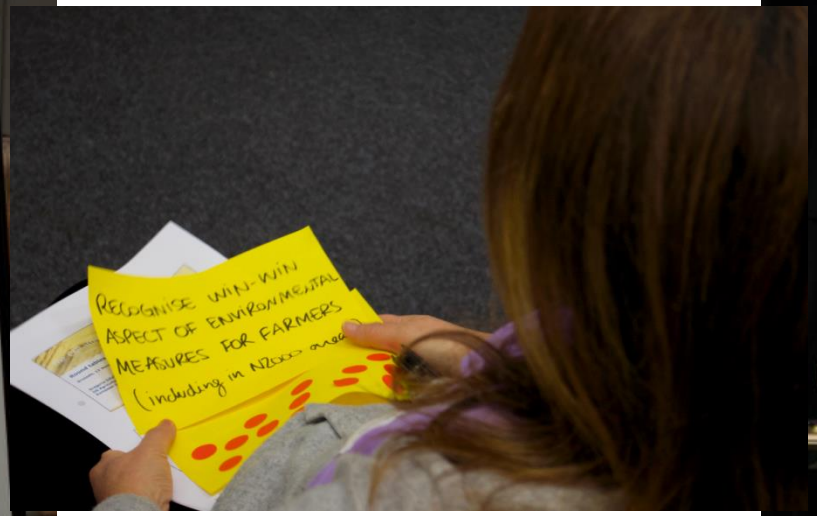
Results of the vote to choose topics that should be developed in the session "Experimenting with CAP Green Architecture

From the topics identified in the previous session, these received the most votes.

Experimenting with CAP Green Architecture

How could the CAP Green Architecture be used to support ……





Key Objective

Expand biodiversity monitoring beyond birds (already included) to include butterflies as proxy indicators for pollination & good grassland management. Include in CAP framework & grassland margin

Specific situation / conditions:

Discussion applies to EU CAP framework, EU MS & local admins & farmers at all scales

Management Practices:

Monitor butterfly abundance & indicators

Increase ecological knowledge, esp. re pollinators

Manage grasslands sustainably

Design schemes that are sensitive to local conditions - economic, social & env.

Building Blocks

Policy

Conditionality (GAEC/SMR)

1) SMR 3 & 4 & GAEC 9. Advisory services to increase farmer knowledge of how to deliver
2) Dialogue native experts & MSs' admin re definition & implementation

Eco-Schemes (Pillar 1)

Design schemes for improving pollinator outcomes on farms, including monitoring results for butterflies (as proxy) & wild bees. Make schemes local/regional/not at a scale where need shown through suit grassland mgmt

Make ecoschemes compulsory in MSs

Agri-Environment Climate (Vol measure)

1) Pilot scheme for restoring abandoned grassland to help butterfly, wild bees & moths recovery
2) Introduce result based schemes. 3) Pay for extensive mgmt

3) Landscape scale schemes.

Other Explore possibility of technical assistance for training in pollinator monitoring & mgmt of grassland sustainably

AKIS

Market

Develop pollinator friendly certification scheme

AKIS

multi annual commitment

longer

NO pollination

The planet/humanity at risk

NewTech

1) App. on Mobiles for recording with (photo for verification) butterfly (standard methodology) & other pollinator/biodiv & reporting to database

AKIS

2) abundance Link by citizen monitoring data to Land use & agmt data

Other

1) Drop indicators that are not effective for measuring outcomes (eg. just area for biodiv. & add outcome indicators

AKIS

2) Promote/fund citizen science

Risks (3) Not enough money for biodiv friendly schemes (IACS)

1) MSs do not support monitoring activity
2) DC Agri allows MSs to deliver poor quality not to

Gaps No biodiversity abundance indicators in CAP framework. Essential for credible 'results-based policy

Other (1) Evaluate which schemes are working well/for pollinators; now (2) Include butterfly monitoring results & Art 17 (Bird) species (Habs Dir) assessments are included in MS reports & NRecs for MS CAP strategic plans

or not working/damaging

dialogue

Key objective: **Assess results of management with biodiversity monitoring and biological advice** (insect as well as birds).
Expand biodiversity monitoring beyond birds (already included) to include butterflies as proxy indicators for pollination and good grassland and arable margin management.
Include in CAP framework of indicators.

Specific situation/conditions: Discussion applies to EU CAP framework, EU MS and local administration and farmers in all scales.

Management Practices:

- Monitor butterfly abundance.
- Manage grasslands sustainability.
- Design schemes that are sensitive to local conditions-economic, social and environment.
- Increase ecological knowledge, especially pollinators.

Building Blocks

Policy

GAEC 9 to include retaining SN grassland

Conditionality (GAEC/SMR)

1) SMR 3 and 4 and GAEC 9. Advisory services to increase farmers knowledge of how to deliver.
2) Dialogue nature experts and MS admin. redefinition and implementation of 1.

Eco-Schemes

- (Pillar I) Make eco-schemes compulsory in MS at a scale where need shows.
- Design local/regional/natural schemes for improving pollinator through sustainable grassland inputs
- Outcomes on farms, including monitoring results for butterflies (as proxy) and wild bees. Make schemes longer (multiannual commitments).
- 3) Landscape scale schemes.

Agri-Environment Climate

1) Pilot scheme for restoring abandoned grassland to help butterfly, wild bees and moors recovery.
2) Introduce result based schemes.
3) Pay for extensive management.

Other

- Explore possibility of technical assistance for training in pollinator monitoring and management of grassland sustainability.

AKIS

Market

- Develop pollinator friendly certification scheme.

AKIS

New Tech

1) App on mobiles for recording with (photo for identification) butterfly (on agreed methodology) a other pollinator / biodiversity reporting to database.
2) Link butterfly abundance and monitoring data on land use + management data.

AKIS

Other

1) Drop indicators that are not effective for measuring outcomes (e.g. just area on biodiversity) and add outcome indicators.
2) Promote / fund citizen science.

AKIS

Risk

1) MS do not support monitoring activity.
2) DG Agri allow MS to deliver poor quality SWOTs.
3) Not enough money for biodiversity friendly schemes.
4) The planet / humanity at risk.
5) No pollinators ...

Gaps

No biodiversity abundance indicators in CAP framework. Essential for credible results-based policy.

Other

1) Evaluate which schemes are working well or not working for damaging pollinators now.
2) Include butterfly monitoring results and Art. 17 (birds) species (Habitat Directive) assessments in MS SWOTs and needs analysis for MS CAP strategic plans.

Key Objective

Farm level Sustainability indicators made available to consumers

Specific situation / conditions:

Management Practices: CARBON SEQUESTRATION, ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, PEST MANAGEMENT, BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS

Building Blocks

Policy

Conditionality (GAEC / SMR)

BASELINE - COMMONALITY.

LEVEL PLAYING-FIELD.

Eco-Schemes

- SHORT TERM PRACTICES. eg A.W.:
- CERTIFICATION + LABELS (ADMIN BURDEN)

Agri-Environment Climate

FOCUS LONGER TERM PRACTICES eg. CC + Pollut

Other

- FUND INDICATORS DEV. (IMPROVE, EXISTING, INCLUDING SOIL)
- SHORT SUPPLY CHAINS

AKIS

Market

~~LAL~~ CERTIFICATION AND LABELS

- DEVELOP NEW MARKET
- INFORMATION TO CONSUMERS
- PRIVATE QUALITY STANDARDS (BEYOND BASELINE)

AKIS

NewTech

- BLOCK CHAIN (SIT ~~Sustain~~)
- TRACEABILITY

AKIS

Other

Biodiversity indicators as part of sustain. indicators set.

AKIS

Risks

~~NOT FOCUSED~~

NOT LOSE FOCUS ON ALL ENV. OBJECTIVES

Gaps Link between scales

EU / Nat / Local / Farm levels.

Other INTERLINKAGES TO OTHER POLICIES (FC, FOOD LAW, UTPS, SUSTAINABLE USE DIR.)

Key objective:

Farm level sustainability indicators made available to consumers

Specific situation/conditions:

Management Practices: Carbon sequestration, animal health and welfare, pest management, biodiversity indicators.

Building Blocks

Policy

Conditionality (GAEC/SMR)

- Baseline – commonality
- Level playing-field

Eco-Schemes

- Short term practices. E.g. AW.
- Certification + labels (admin. burden)

Agri-Environment Climate

Focus longer term practices. E.g. CC + pesticide

Other

- Fund indicators dev. (improve, existing, including soil)
- Short supply chains

AKIS

Market

- Certification and labels
- Develop new markets
- Information to consumers
- Private quality standards (beyond baseline)

AKIS

New Tech

- Block chain (IT system)
- Traceability

AKIS

Other

- Biodiversity indicators as part of sustainability set

AKIS

Risk

Not lose focus on all environment objectives

Gaps

Link between scales EU/Nat/Local/Farm levels

Other

Interlinkages to other policies (FIC, food law, UTPS, sustainable use dir.)

RECOGNISE WIN-WIN ASPECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES FOR FARMERS

incl. in N2000 areas

Key objective

ambition on the environment creates value for the farmer.

Specific situation/conditions:

Management Practices: (amb.>+++)

- insect friendly progam.
- pasture grazing
- circularity labels
- non gm
- antibiotic free
- glyfosate free
- ...
- Slow food
- Nature 2000.
- free range chicken.

Building Blocks

Policy (pasture grazing)

Conditionality (GAEC/SMR)

Eco-Schemes

- depend on MS (eg. pasture premium nature 2000 premium, non gmo etc.)

Agri-Environment Climate

Support for set-up and transition (50/50) example: insect/bird friendly prog. market CAP

Use scheme membership as a form assurance

Other

- Promotion/marketing investment → link to nature value, not to geography (AKIS)
- 4 k is
- Transition fund

Market

- broker
- promote (explain add value)
- use farmer clusters (AKIS)
- direct sales to maintain confidence
- short
- risk management.

NewTech

- QR
- Blockchain
- online (AKIS)

Other

- (public) procurement is important channel (AKIS)

Risks

niche, but can be bigger - for example sales in capital cities

Gaps

- (dis) investment (transition costs)
- brokers. + risk.

Other

Proportionality, for example in relation to small scale farmers

Key objective:

Ambition on the environment creates value for the farmer

Specific situation/conditions:

Management Practices: (amb. > +++)

- insect friendly program
- pasture grazing
- circularity labels
- non OGM
- antibiotic free
- glyphosate free
- …
- slow food
- Natura 2000
- free range chicken

Building Blocks

Policy

Conditionality (GAEC/SMR)

Eco-Schemes

- Depends on MS (e.g. pasture premium, Natura 2000 premium, non GMO etc.)

Agri-Environment Climate

Support for set-up and transition (50 market /50 CAP)
Example: insect/bird friendly program
Use scheme membership as a form assurance

Other

- Promotion (link to nature value, not to geography) / marketing
- AKIS
- Transition funds
- Investments

AKIS

Market

- Broker
- Promote (explain add value)
- Use farmer clusters
- Direct sales to maintain confidence / short
- Risk management

AKIS

New Tech

- QR
- Block chain
- Online

AKIS

Other

- (Public) procurement is important channel

AKIS

Risk

- Niche, but can be bigger. For example sales in cities.
- (Dis) investment (transition costs)
- Brokers + risk

Gaps

Other

- Proportionality, for example in relation to small scale farmers.

Key objective SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE grassland + pasture management including HNV + margins + ~~THROUGH~~

Specific situation / conditions: GRASSLAND + PASTURES. (+ FEATURES OF ECOSYSTEM).

Management Practices: ENSURE FLEXIBILITY IN DEFINITION OF GRASSLAND & PASTURES INTENSITY OF USE (GRAZING, MOWING, INPUTS). ADJUST PRACTICES IN LINE WITH CONDITION OF ECOSYSTEM. DEFINE CLEAR OBJECTIVES / RESULTS FOR MGT.

Building Blocks

QUALITY / QUANTITY

Policy (LAYERS OF AMBITION).

Conditionality (GAEC/SMR)
- VITAL TO MAINTAIN C. STOCK. (GAEC 1+2) wetland & peatland incl. grassland + pasture on peatland
- ENSURE PROTECTION OF HABITATS & SPECIES (GAEC 10) (GAEC 9)

Eco-schemes • INCENTIVISE ASSOCIATED LANDSCAPE FEATURES.
- FOCUS + HNV GRASSLANDS + PASTURES (SEMI-NATURAL). (Payment for ecosystem services)

Agri-Environment Climate
- RESULTS BASED PAYMENTS FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES. + HIGHER LEVEL MANAGEMENT BASED MEASURES. (HYBRID APPROACH).

Other • Non-productive investment to support delivery of quality.
- AKIS TO SUPPORT MULTIFUNCTIONAL ~~M~~MANAGEMENT. • ANC (TIERING OF PAYMENTS BASED ON CONSTRAINTS (CAPACITY).

AKIS

Market

MARKET Differentiation (labelling) based on env. quality. (PREMIUMS) GUIDE FOR CONSUMERS

AKIS

INNOVATION

~~New Tech~~
- ORGANISATION & SOCIAL INNOVATION LANDSCAPE APPROACH.
- LANDSCAPE CHARACTER PRESERVATION
- TECHNOLOGY FOR MGT. (GPS, DRONES, SATELLITE DATA)

AKIS

Other
- PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN ORGANISATIONS.

AKIS

Risks • CLEAR ELIGIBILITY RULES + SIGNALS TO FARMER
- LACK OF INTEGRATION ACROSS POLICY ARCHITECTURE
- RURAL DEPOPULATION, VIABILITY
- INADEQUATE CAP STRATEGIC ~~Other~~ PLANS.

Gaps Eligibility rules [redacted] NOT PAID FOR VALUABLE FEATURES POTENTIALLY. NO MIN. FINANCIAL ALLOCATION TO ECO-SCHEME. HNV grassland gone + No indicator proposed. No species indicators beyond birds.

Key objective:

Support sustainable grassland and pasture management including HNV, margins and agroecology.

Specific situation/conditions: grassland and pastures (+ features of ecosystem).

Management Practices: Ensure flexibility in definition of grassland and pastures intensity of use (grazing, mowing, inputs). Adjust practices in line with condition of ecosystem. Define clear objectives/results for MGT.

Building Blocks

Policy (Layers of ambition)

QUANTITY

Conditionality (GAEC/SMR)

- Vital to maintain carbon stock (GAEC 1 & 2) incl. grassland & pasture on wetland and peatland.
- Ensure protection of habitats & species (GAEC 10) ((GAEC 9).

Eco-Schemes

- Incentivise associated landscape features.
- Focus + HNV grasslands + pastures (semi-natural).
- Payment for ecosystem services.

QUALITY

Agri-Environment Climate

- Results based payments for ecosystem services.
- Higher level management based measures (hybrid approach).

Other

- Non-productive investment to support delivery of quality.
- AKIS to support multifunctional management.
- ANC (tiering of payments based on constraints/capacity)

AKIS

Market

- Market differentiation (labelling) based on environment quality (premiums).
- Guide for consumers.

AKIS

Innovation

~~New Tech~~

- Organization and social innovation landscape approach.
- Landscape character preservation.
- Technology for MGT (GPS, drones, satellite data).

AKIS

Other

- Partnership between organizations.

AKIS

Risk

- Clear eligibility rules + signals to farmer.
- Lack of integration across policy architecture.
- Rural depopulation, variability.
- Inadequate CAP strategic plans.

Gaps

- Eligibility rules: not paid for valuable features potentially.
- No minimum financial allocation to eco-scheme.
- HNV grassland gone + no indicator in proposal.
- No species indicators beyond birds.

~~Other~~

Key objective

Improving soil quality

Specific situation / conditions:

Management Practices:

Building Blocks

Policy

Conditionality (GAEC / SMR)

GAEC 2 - 3 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8

SMR 2 - 12 - 13

Eco-Schemes

cover crops
bigger rotation
organic farming

Agri-Environment Climate

reduce tillage
- irrigation
- wild flower strips, meadows, hedgerows
- pasture / crops / agroforestry
- Data to

Other

coupled payment (legumes, animals)
- Precision Farming - Investment

AKIS

HARMONIZATION

Market

- Carbon Trade
- Organic Farming

AKIS

NewTech

Precision Farming

AKIS

Other

AKIS

Risks

Food Security
- Information - Enrollment
- Resource availability

Gaps

- not
- Awareness
- Infrastructure [broadband]

Other

Key objective:
Improving soil quality

Specific situation/conditions:

Management Practices:

Building Blocks

Policy

Conditionality (GAEC/SMR)
- GAEC 2-3-5-6-7-8
- SRM 2-12-13

Eco-Schemes
- Cover crops
- Bigger rotation
- Organic farming

Agri-Environment Climate
- Reduce tillage
- Wild flower strips, meadows, hedgerows
- Permanent crops / agroforestry
- Data + info
- Irrigation

Other
- Coupled payments (legumes, … animals)
- Precision farming
- Investments

AKIS

HARMONIZATION

Market

- Carbon trade
- Organic farming

AKIS

New Tech

- Precision farming

AKIS

Other

AKIS

Risk
- Food security
- Information – enrollment
- Resource availability
- Awareness
- Infrastructure (broadband)
- Trust

Gaps

Other

Key Objective
- Payment for EcoSys

IMPLEMENT PAYMENTS FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Specific situation/conditions:

Multiple service

RECOGNISE WIN-WIN ASPECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES FOR FARMERS (including in N2000 areas)

Management Practices:

Link them to ecosystem services

- Organic Farming

- Conservation of traditional food production

Building blocks

Policy

Conditionality (GAEC/SMR)

All GAECs

Eco-schemes

P.P 1

- incentive if they provide Ecosyst Servic
- organic farming

Agri-Environment Climate

Diversification of ESS

Base the monitoring on biodiversity indicators

Other

AKIS

Market

Labels, DPO,

AKIS

Consumer's perception

Labelling?

NewTech

Global Maps

13

16

Risks: less money in Re
pilar 2 ...

Difficulty: Value/money

Other

Gaps

Key objective:

Implement payments for Ecosystem Services

Specific situation/conditions:

multiple services, condition INCENTIVE, recognize win-win aspect of environmental measures for farmers (including in Natura 2000 areas)

Management Practices:

- Link them to ecosystem services
- Organic farming
- Conservation of traditional food production

Building Blocks

Policy

Conditionality (GAEC/SMR)

- All GAECs: the main idea being "Public money for public goods", all GAECs are concerned

Eco-Schemes

Pillar I

- Incentives to farmers if they provide ecosystem services
- Organic farming
- Introduce cooperation and/or social innovation (through the Smart Villages action plan for instance) although traditionally more Pillar II

Agri-Environment Climate

- Diversification of Ecosystem Services
- Base the CAP monitoring on biodiversity indicators. Example of losses due to predation compensation based on reproduction rates of wolverines in Sweden, rather than on a rating system

Other

AKIS

Market

- Labels
- PDO, PDI
- Consumers' perception of labelling (consumer awareness of the role of the farmer in proving ESS)

AKIS

New Tech

- European-scale maps of farming intensity and provision of ESS (cf. H2020 PEGASUS & PROVIDE projects)

AKIS

Other

Promote cooperative ways of working (i.e. through more multi-actor groups, or 'collective' action) to increase engagement and commitment of farmers and foresters.

AKIS

Risk

- Less money in Pillar II
- Difficulty: to put a monetary value on an ecosystem service

Other

More flexible and joined up use of the policy mix is needed with LIFE for instance and programs dealing with consumer awareness/vocational training for farmers

Gaps

Some initiatives exist (i.e. wood in Lombardy or premiums for hay milk in Austria to a certain extent) but public support is lacking most of the time → need for public support to social innovation and (to "dare" try something else than the CAP) and to prioritize resilient & sustainable agricultural systems

Key objective

USING INNOVATIVE APPROACHES* FOR ENV. PROBLEMS
*NOT JUST TECHNICAL

NOT ONLY ABOUT EFFICIENCY BUT ALSO PUBLIC GOODS DELIVERY

Holder(s):

Specific situation/conditions:

Management Practices:

COOPERATIVE ACTIONS

WORKING AT LANDSCAPE SCALE

Building Blocks

Policy

Conditionality (GAEC/S

NEW WAYS OF SPREADING INFORMATION TO FARMERS

FARMER-TO-FARMER
- RESEARCHERS
- ADVISORS

IMPROVE THE CIRCULATION OF BEST PRACTICES FROM OTHER NSs

USE data for development of farm Sustainability Plan

DON'T IGNORE TRADITIONAL FARMING KNOWLEDGE

Eco-Schemes

WHAT INNOVATIVE APPROACHES CAN BE FUNDED WITH ECO-SCHEME → IS IT PRECISION FARMING; AGRO-ECOLOGY, INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT...

Agri-Environment Clir

EMPOWER FARMER GROUPS TO DESIGN THEIR OWN AE SCHEMES

Other

+INVESTMENT measures

COOPERATION Measure

ENCOURAGE FARMERS TO SHARE DATA(?) w/ PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

AKIS

SHARE DATA BTW FARMERS

Market

AKIS

DEFFERINCIATE GENUINE FROM "FAKE-NATURAL" PRODUCTS

NewTech

ITS USEFULLNESS NEEDS TO BE EVALUATED

AKIS

CAUTION USEFUL? FOR WHOM?

Ot

SOCIAL / INSTITUTIONAL INNOVATION

ATELIER PAYSANNE (FRANCE)

USE HORISON FUNDING TO E... ANGE + ADAPT EXITING INNOV. PRACTICES

FOR EXAMPLES: INN-Link H2020 project

Ris

DON'T RELY ON INNOVATIONS FARMERS CAN'T US

WHO OWNS THE FARMING DATA - DANGER IN HNDS OF FEW COMPANIES

Gaps

LACK OF MARKET SUPPORT FOR (NON TECHNOLOGICAL) SOCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL INNOVATION

Other

Key objective: Innovation is not only technological, it can be a participatory process to develop innovation.

- Using innovative approaches (not just technical) for environment problems.
- Not only about efficiency but also public goods delivery.

Specific situation/conditions:

Management Practices:

- Cooperative actions
- Working at landscape scale

Building Blocks

Policy

Conditionality (GAEC/SMR)

- New ways of spreading information to farmers
- Farmer-to-farmer
- Researchers
- Advisors
- Improve the circulation of best practices from other MS

Eco-Schemes

- What innovative approaches can be funded with eco-scheme. Is it precision farming, agro-ecology, integrated pest management, …
- Use data to develop on farm sustainability plan
- Don't ignore traditional ecological knowledge

Agri-Environment Climate

- Empower farmer groups to design their own Agri-Environment schemes

Other

- + investments measures
- Cooperation measure
- Share data between farmers (P2P)
- Encourage farmers to share data (?) with public authorities

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Market

- Differentiate genuine from fake "natural" products

AKIS

New Tech

- Its usefulness needs to be evaluated
- Caution useful? For whom?

AKIS

Other

- Social / Institutional innovation
- Atelier paysanne (France)
- Use Horizon funding to exchange and adapt existing innovative practices. For example: HNV link H2020 project.

AKIS

Risk

- Don't rely on innovations farmers can't use
- Who owns the farming data – danger in hands of few companies.

Gaps

- Lack of market support for (non-technological) social institutional innovation.

Other

better implementation | beneficiaries | coherance with others

AKIS STRATEGY

Skills → farmers → rural develop

Key objective: THE ROLE OF AKIS IN THE FUTURE CAP

FOCUS ON GREEN ARHIT.

Specific situation / conditions:

Management Practices:

Building Blocks

Policy	Market	New Tech	Other
Conditionality (GAEC/SMR)	* [redacted] HUMAN RES. * [redacted] COMMUNICATION CAMP. ↑ PROMOTING THE IMPLEM. OF THE PRACS (AKIS)	* SIMPLE WEB TOOLS TO SHARE KNOWLEDGE IN ALL MS LANG. (AKIS)	* INTERACTIVE TOOLS FOR YOUNG FARMERS (AKIS) * EDUCATION FOR FUTURE FARMERS
Eco-Schemes			
Agri-Environment Climate			
Other * RURAL NETWORKS (EU+NAT)	* ADVISORY SERVICES * KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE (TRAINING, SKILLS FARMERS EXCHANGE) (AKIS) * COOPERATION (RD) * LEADER * PRODUCERS ORG. * COLLECTIVE MEAS. * [redacted]		

Risks: COST FOR ADVICE; SKILLS/KNOWLEDGE OF ADVISERS; ADVICE NOT ADDRESSING REAL NEEDS ← Gaps → BROADBAND NOT ENOUGH ADVISERS

Other: COHERENCE WITH OTHER POLICIES (HORIZON EUROPE, REGIONAL POLICY, SKILLS POLICY)

Key objective:
The role of AKIS in the future CAP focus on Green Architecture

Specific situation/conditions:

Management Practices:

Building Blocks

Policy

Conditionality (GAEC/SMR)

Eco-Schemes

Agri-Environment Climate

Other
- Advisory services
- Knowledge exchange (training, skills, farmers exchange)
- Rural networks (EU + NAT)
- Cooperation (RD)
- LEADER
- Producers organizations
- Collective measures

AKIS

Market

- Human resources
- Communication campaign
- Promoting the implementation of the areas

AKIS

New Tech

- Simple Web tools to share knowledge in all MS languages

AKIS

Other

- Interactive tools for young farmers
- Education for future farmers

AKIS

Risk
- Cost for advice
- Skills/knowledge of advisers
- Advices not addressing real needs

Gaps
- Broadband
- Not enough advisers

Other

Coherence with other policies (Horizon Europe, regional policy, skills policy)

Key objecti

LAND ELIGIDILITY, FEAR OF SANCTIONS, (COMPLEX RULES) COOPERATION BETWEEN FARMERS

11

Specific situation/conditions:

Managemen

SWOT-Analysis ⇒ Needs

Building Blocks

Policy	Market	NewTech	Other
Conditionality (GAEC/SMR)/Basic Payment - Minimum Common Rules for Land Eligibility - ~~Nutrient Plans~~ ~~Best Place for~~ AKIS/AETM/Eco-Schemes! – Also for Small Farmers?	AKIS	Use of new technology for application/control (Satellite-Plants"! - weighted by environmental risks AKIS	AKIS
Eco-Schemes - include (smaller) Landscape Elements - Cooperatives for Biodiversity on local level			
Agri-Environment Climate - Cooperatives for Biodiversity			
Other Use EIP for experimental AEMs and tools, e.g. results AKIS			

Risks

Other
- Based

Gaps
- Member States Authorities often say, new result based AEM too risky
- Internet Connectivity

Key objective:
Land eligibility, fear or sanctions, complex rules, cooperation between farmers

Specific situation/conditions:

Management Practices:

Building Blocks

Policy

SWOT Analysis → Needs

Conditionality (GAEC/SMR)
- Basic Payments
- Minimum Common Rules for land Eligibility
- Best place for Nutrient Plans?
- AKIS/AEM/Eco-Scheme?
- Also for Small Farmers?

Eco-Schemes
- Include (smaller) Landscape Elements
- Cooperatives for Biodiversity on local level

Agri-Environment Climate
- Cooperatives for Biodiversity

Other
- Use EIP for experimental AEMs and tools, e.g. results based

AKIS

Market

AKIS

New Tech

- Use of new technology for application/control ("Satellite-Alerts")
- Weighted by environmental risks

AKIS

Other

AKIS

Risk

Gaps
- Member States Authorities often say, new result based AEM too risky
- Internet connectivity

Other

EXPERIMENTING WITH CAP GREEN ARCHITECTURE

Participants' suggestions:

"Support Biodiversity Monitoring, in addition to the Bird indicator to include butterfly monitoring, (including as a proxy for pollinators) in the CAP indicator set to improve policy evaluation and ensure the “results based“ CAP becomes a reality."

"Ensure MS CAP Strategic Plans include existing biodiversity monitoring results (birds, grassland butterflies, HNV condition, Habs Dir Art 17 results, Birds Dir Art 12 results) at national level in their SWOT and needs analyses and design remedial and supporting schemes accordingly."

Helping Member States with the CAP Plans

- "Facilitate dialogues between nature experts and MS Administrations."

Taking the work forward

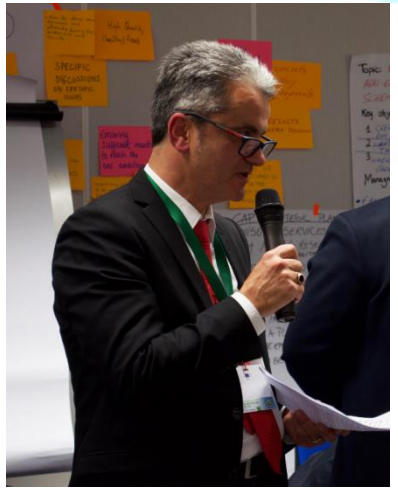
Ideas from the board:

- Present to:
  - meeting of MS/CDG
  - Civil Dialogue Groups
  - MS staff responsible for CAP Plans
  - Commission staff responsible for assessing CAP Plans
  - Commissioner Hogan
  - EP (before they vote on amendments)

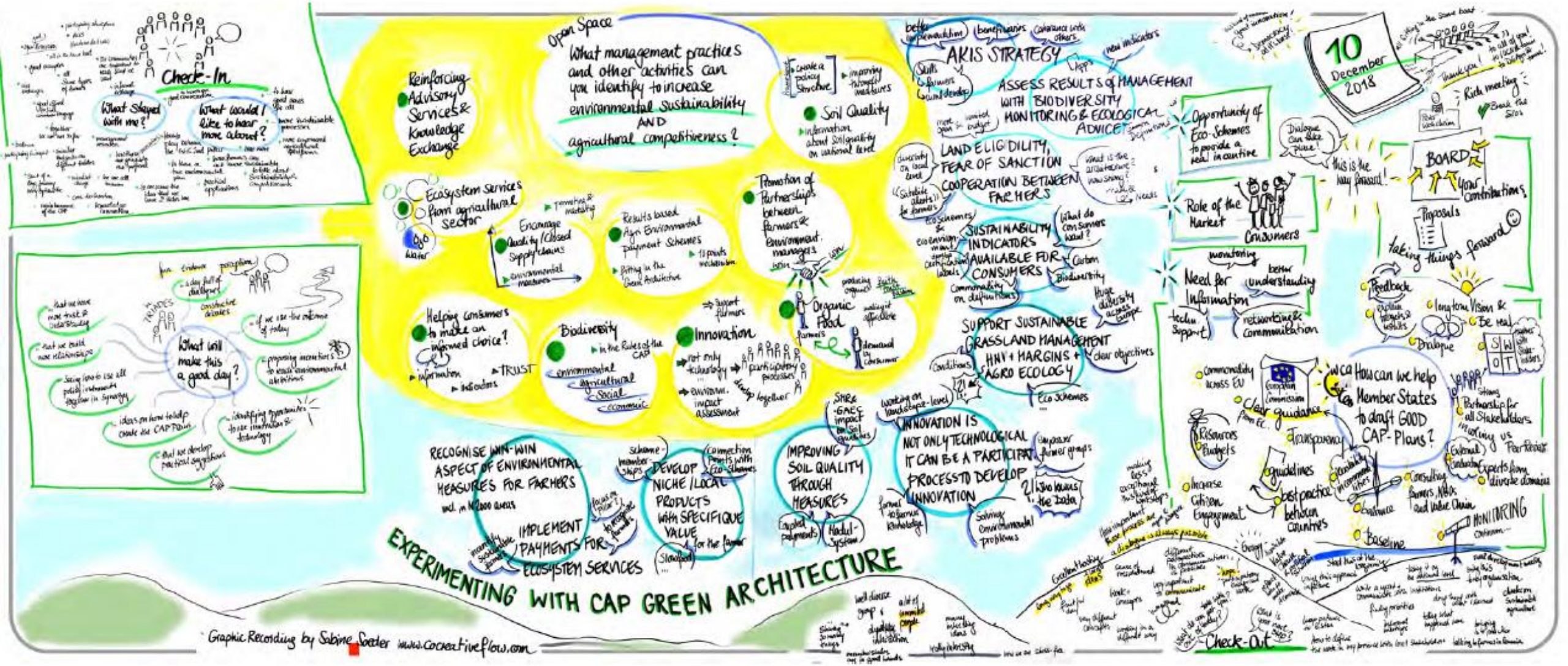
- Put outcomes into written format
- Give summary to agriculture ministers
- AGRI/ENV ministers could discuss at joint informal Council
- Add examples to DG AGRI explanatory document
- Have more meetings and more interaction with DGs AGRI, ENV, SANTE, GROW

Closing & Check-Out

Closing Words
Peter Wehrheim
10. 12. 2018



10. December 2018



Link to publicly available material

The publicly available material from the round tables is available at:

https://ec.europa.eu/info/events/round-tables-green-architecture-cap-2018-nov-12_en