

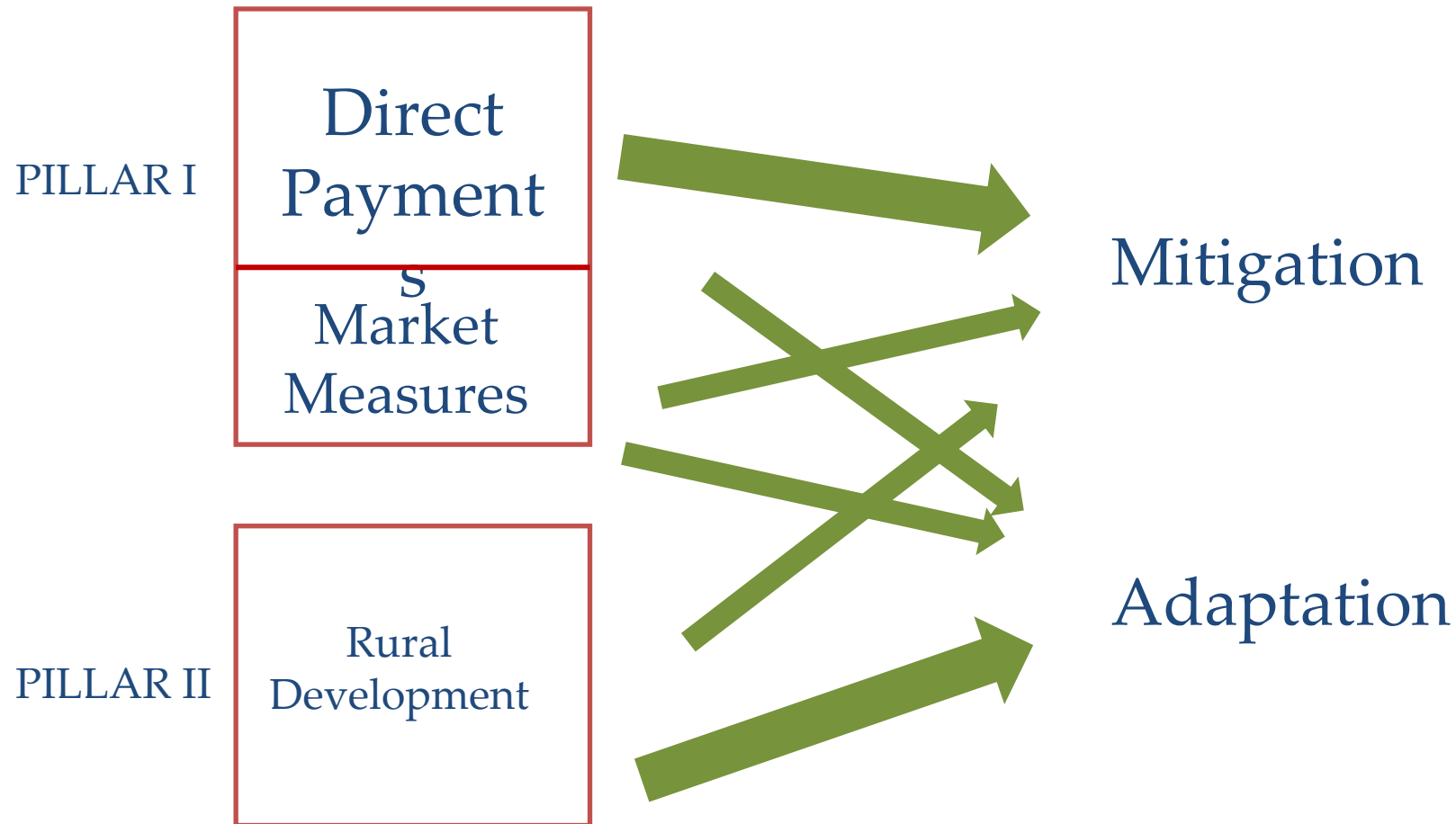
Climate action and CAP Klimagune Workshop 2014

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Communication EC: The CAP towards 2020

- ✓ Objective 1: Viable food production
- ✓ Objective 2: Sustainable management of natural resources and **climate action**
- ✓ Objective 3: Balanced territorial development

CAP Structure



Pillar I: Direct Payments

- ✓ Cross- Compliance
- ✓ Maintaining the agricultural area in a state suitable for grazing or cultivation
- ✓ Green payment
 - Crop Diversification
 - Permanent grassland
 - Ecological Focus Area

 - Equivalent Practices

Direct Payments: Cross- Compliance

- ✓ Statutory Management Requirements
- ✓ Good agricultural and environmental condition (GAEC):



RULES ON CROSS-COMPLIANCE

Environment, climate change, good agricultural condition of land

Water
Soil and carbon stock
Biodiversity
Landscape, minimum level of maintenance

Public health, animal health and plant health

Animal welfare

Cross- Compliance, soil protection

2009

Issue	Compulsory standards	Optional standards
Soil erosion: Protect soil through appropriate measures	— Minimum soil cover	— Retain terraces
	— Minimum land management reflecting site-specific conditions	
Soil organic matter: Maintain soil organic matter levels through appropriate practices	— Arable stubble management	— Standards for crop rotations
Soil structure: Maintain soil structure through appropriate measures		— Appropriate machinery use

- ✓ GAEC for soils:
- Preventing soil erosion
 - Maintaining soil organic matter
 - Maintaining a good soil structure

2014

Issue	Requirements and standards	
Soil and carbon stock	GAEC 5	Minimum soil cover
	GAEC 6	Minimum land management reflecting site specific conditions to limit erosion
	GAEC 7	Maintenance of soil organic matter level through appropriate practices including ban on burning arable stubble, except for plant health reasons

Continue unchanged in 2014 compared to 2009

Cross- Compliance, permanent pasture

- GAEC 7 (1999): Protection of permanent pasture



2014: Disappeared and moved into the permanent grassland requirement for the green payment

Direct payments: Requirement

- Maintaining the agricultural area in a state suitable for grazing or cultivation:
 - Compulsory: minimum activity
 - on agricultural areas: at least one annual activity
 - on pastures: at least 0,2 lu/ha or maintaining activity

Green payment

- \cong 30% of farmer's direct payment paid conditional on following:
 - crop diversification;
 - having ecological focus area on the agricultural area
 - maintaining existing permanent grassland; and

Or

- Equivalent practices

Green payment: Crop diversification

Arable land	Number of crops	Requirements
< 10 has	Exempted	
≥ 10 - ≤ 30 has	Two different crops	The main crop ≤ 75 % arable land
>30 has	Three different crops	The main crop ≤ 75 % arable land The two main crops together ≤ 95 % arable land.

- Not permanent crops
- Not crops under water

Green payment: Ecological focus area

- If arable land > 15 has: 5% arable land must be EFA :
 - land lying fallow
 - hectares of agro-forestry that receive, or have received support
 - afforested areas
 - areas with nitrogen-fixing crops

Green payment: maintenance of existing permanent grassland

- Protection of wetland and carbon rich soils including a ban of first ploughing in:
 - permanent grasslands which are environmentally sensitive in areas covered by the Habitats or Birds Directives, including in peat and wetlands situated in these areas
 - Member States may decide to designate further sensitive areas situated outside areas covered by these Directives, including permanent grasslands on carbon-rich soils.
 - Farmers shall not convert or plough permanent grassland situated in these areas designated by Member States.
- The ratio of permanent grassland to the total agricultural area must not decrease by more than 5% compared to a reference ratio to be established by Member States in 2015.
 - MS can require authorization for conversion of permanent pasture to arable land
 - If decrease > 5%, authorization is mandatory
 - If decrease > 5%, farmers applying for payments in 2015 will be required to reconvert land to permanent pasture

Green payment: Equivalent practices

- Included in an AEM under Pillar 2
- national/regional environmental certification scheme
- Certification scheme must cover all 3 greening practices
- have equivalent or higher level of benefit
- Not double founding

Up to member state to decide whether to offer this option:
In Spain don't apply

Pillar II: Rural Development

Objectives

1. Competitiveness
2. Sustainable management of natural resources and climate action
3. Balanced territorial development



Cross-cutting Objectives

- Environment
- Adaptation and mitigation of climate change
- Innovation



1. *Fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry, and rural areas*

2. *Enhancing farm viability and competitiveness of all types of agriculture in all regions and promoting innovative farm technologies and sustainable management of forests*

3. *Promoting food chain organisation, including processing and marketing of agricultural products, animal welfare and risk management in agriculture*

4. *Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry*

5. *Promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors*

6. *Promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas*

Pillar II: Budget

- Total allocation of RD programmes
- Progressive reduction and capping of the payment
- Flexibility between pillars
- Focus' possibilities:
 - 30% budget Feader to climate and environmental action
 - Thematic sub-programmes: 10% additional support

Some relevant measures in RD programmes

- Investments in physical assets
- Agri-environment-climate
- Co-operation
- Farm Advisory services
- EIP for agricultural productivity and sustainability

Key element: Farm Advisory System

- It is expanded to cover:
 - Cross-compliance
 - Greening
 - Water Framework Directive
 - Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive
 - Climate change mitigation and adaptation
 - Biodiversity and water protection
 - RD measures

Barriers to political action

➤ Institutional:

- Political will; resistance to change
- Deficit in information and know-how (institutions, advisors, producers..)
- Fails in coordination (stakeholders, institutions...)
- Distribution of competences

➤ Technical

- Technical knowledge at local level

➤ Social:

- Low perceptions of their need

(<http://www.purdue.edu/newsroom/releases/2014/O4/study-farmers-and-scientists-divided-over-climate-change.html>)

➤ Economic:

- Unawareness of costs and benefits of adaptation
- Lack of assessment of risk and vulnerability of agricultural systems
- Lack of assessments of measures efficiency
- Lack of resources

Final remarks

- The climatic objectives are more visible in the new CAP
- There are appropriate instruments to face mitigation and adaptation needs
 - Mainly in Pillar II
 - Budget restrictions can affect uptake of Pillar II programs
 - Final impact will depend on implementation by MS: divergence in policy, economic performance and environmental outcomes

Final remarks

- Rural Development programmes offer possibilities to climate action but:
 - Improving of adaptation capacity: education and capacity building
 - Strengthening of farm advisory services
 - Looking at farm-scale and regional-specific issues
- Relevance of innovation and transfer of results: EIP

Muchas gracias

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