

Why nature Conservation needs a reformed CAP 2013 +- role of environmental networks

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Outline

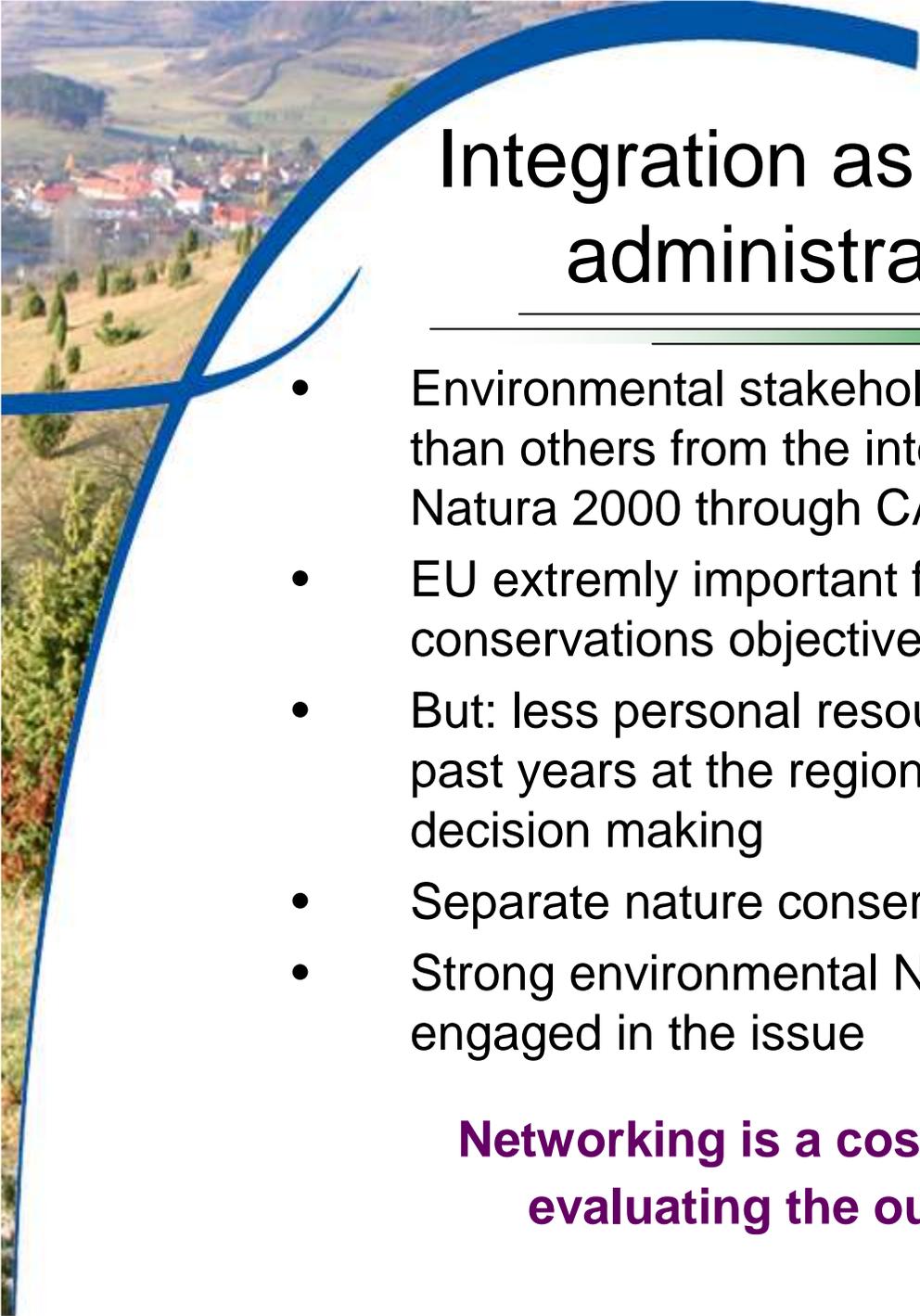
- 1. Importance of environmental networks with regard to CAP**
- 2. The Network with the new memberstates – look back to conferences 2001-2007**
- 3. Perspectives of Networking**
 - Information on existing national NGO-network on CAP,
 - Information on existing European networks of statutory networks on policies for sustainable land use



Nature Conservation Networks & the integration task

"environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of the Community policies [...] in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development" (art. 6 of the treaty of Amsterdam)

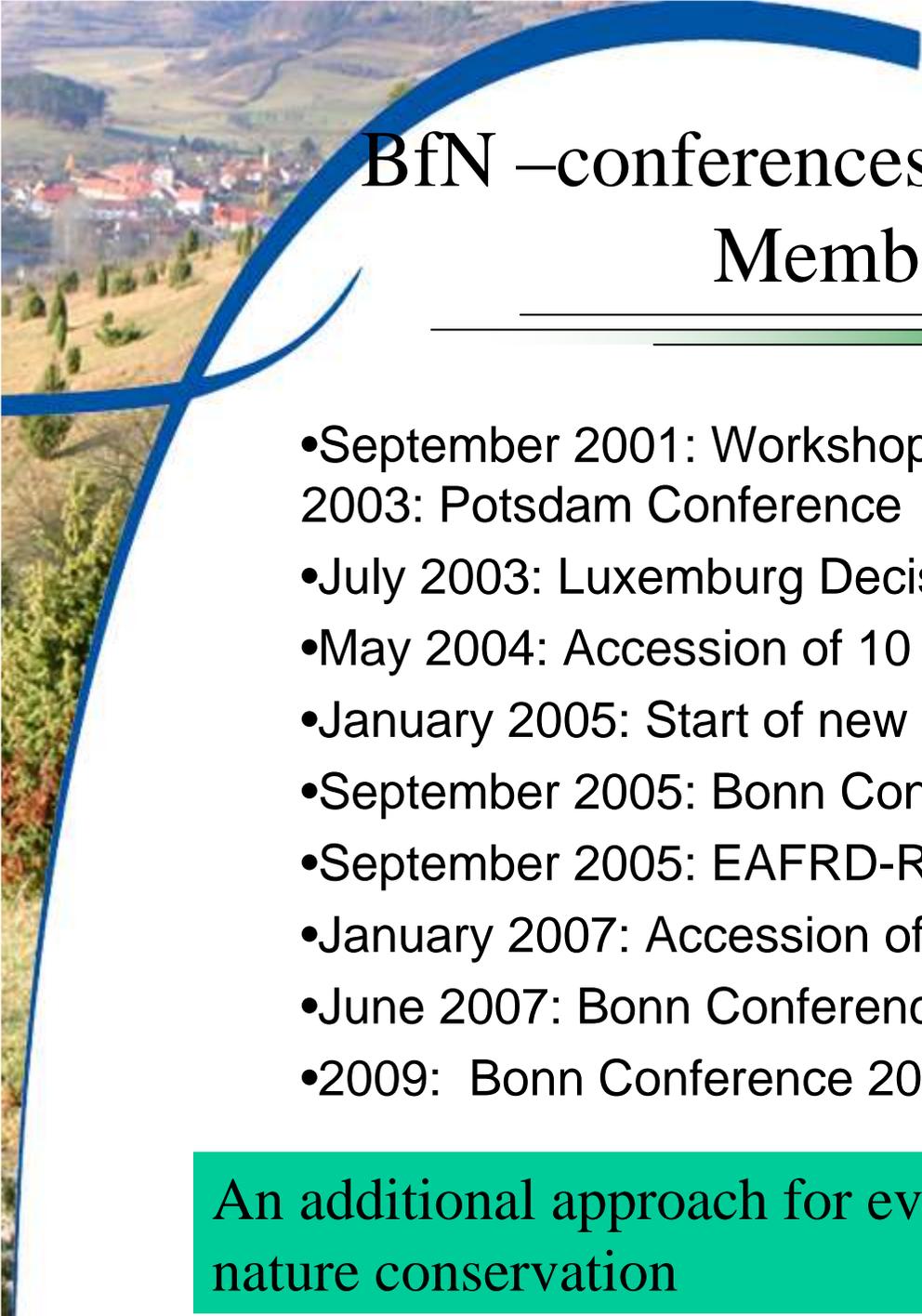




Integration as challenge for the administration & NGO's

- Environmental stakeholders are much more dependent than others from the integration approach (e.g. Financing Natura 2000 through CAP & SF)
- EU extremely important for safeguarding nature conservations objectives
- But: less personal resources in nature conservation in the past years at the regional level which is important for decision making
- Separate nature conservation institutions are needed –
- Strong environmental NGO voices, but only a few a really engaged in the issue

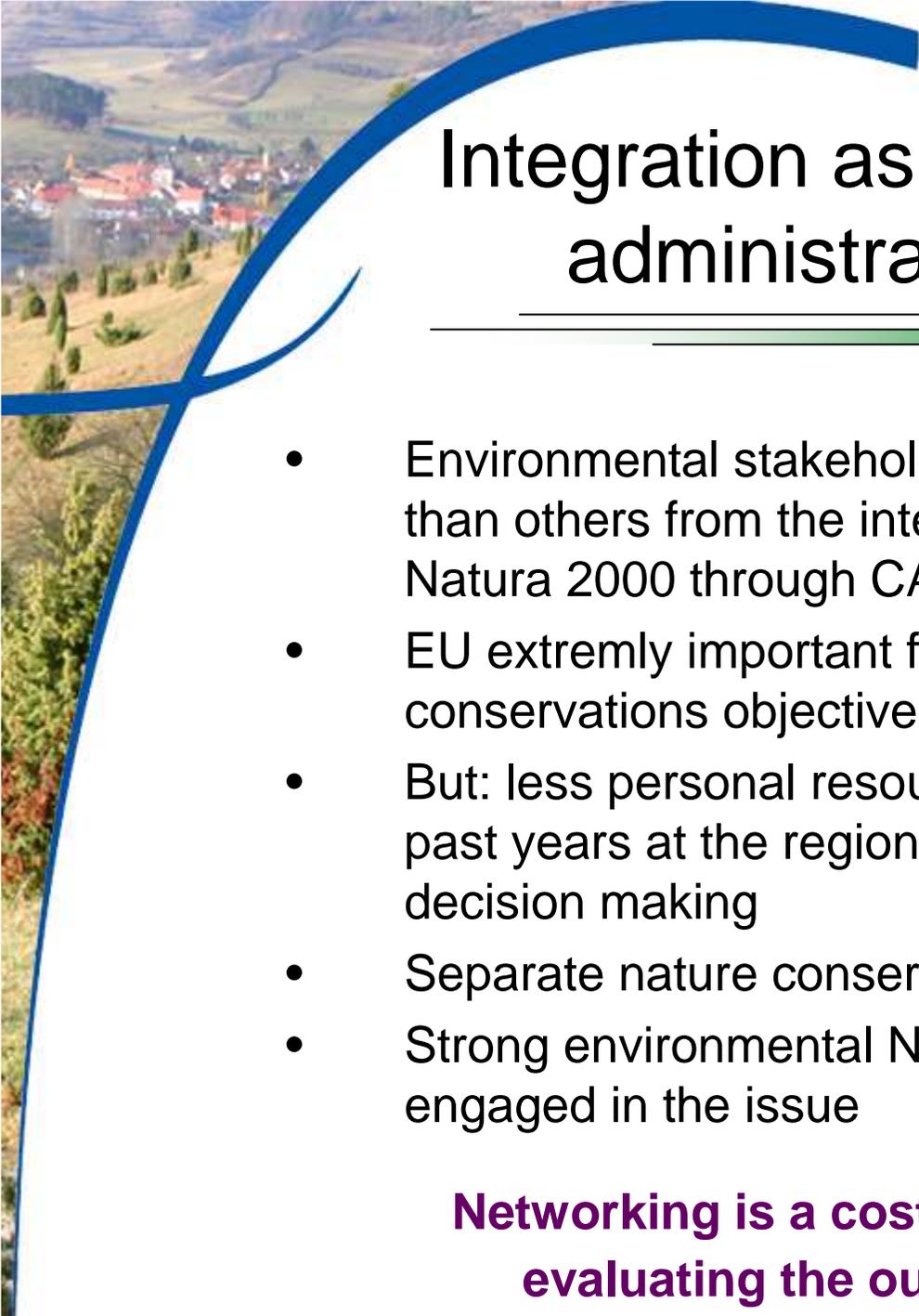
Networking is a cost-effective way for influencing and evaluating the outcome of the EU-policy for Nature Conservation



BfN –conferences on CAP and New Memberstates

- September 2001: Workshop Bonn on CAP, February 2003: Potsdam Conference
- July 2003: Luxemburg Decisions on CAP Reform
- May 2004: Accession of 10 New Member States
- January 2005: Start of new CAP
- September 2005: Bonn Conference 2005
- September 2005: EAFRD-Regulation
- January 2007: Accession of 2 New Member States
- June 2007: Bonn Conference 2007;
- 2009: Bonn Conference 2009 (planned)

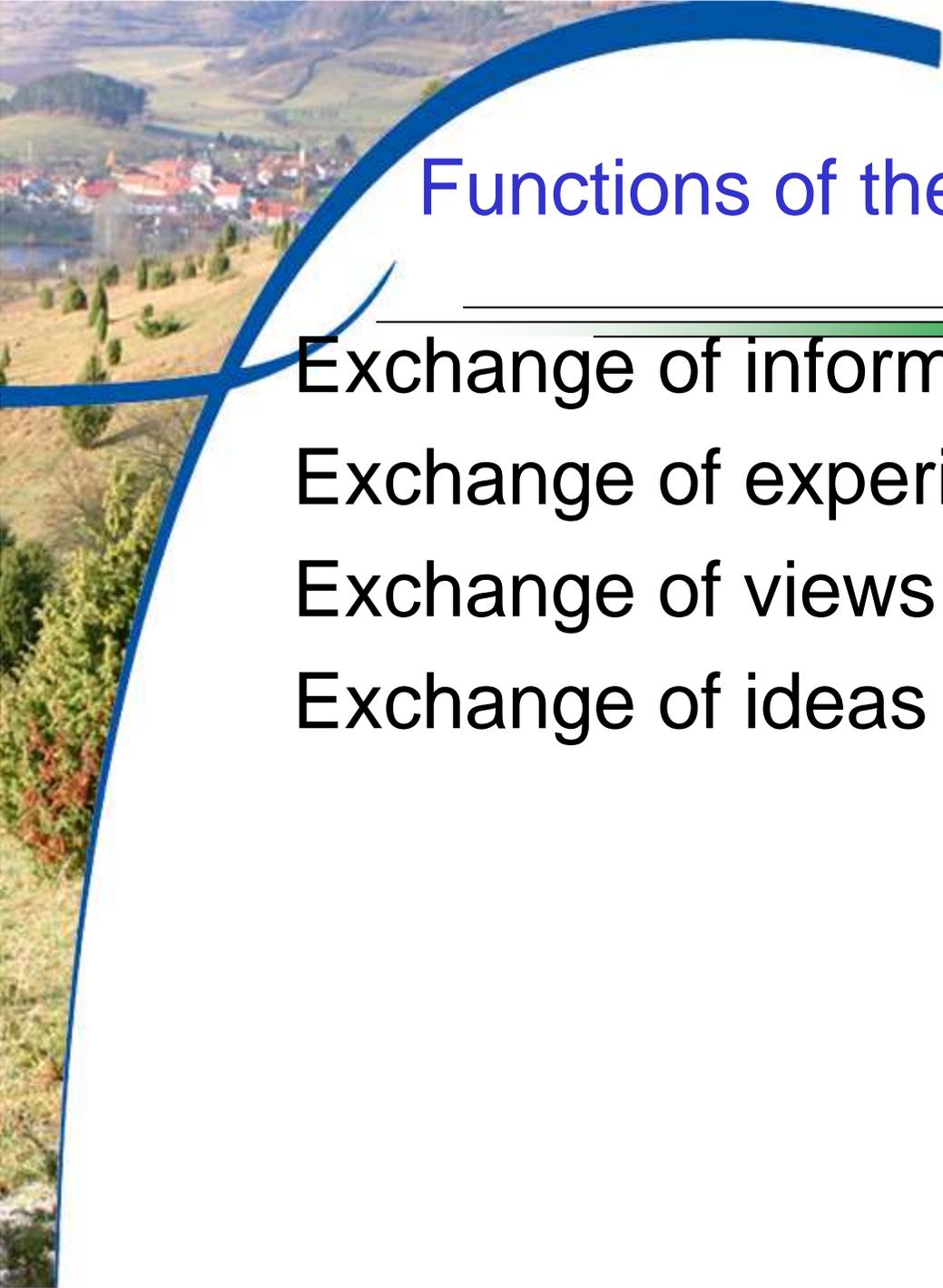
An additional approach for evaluating the impacts of CAP for nature conservation



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Networking is a cost-effective way for influencing and evaluating the outcome of the EU-policy for Nature Conservation



Functions of the conferences

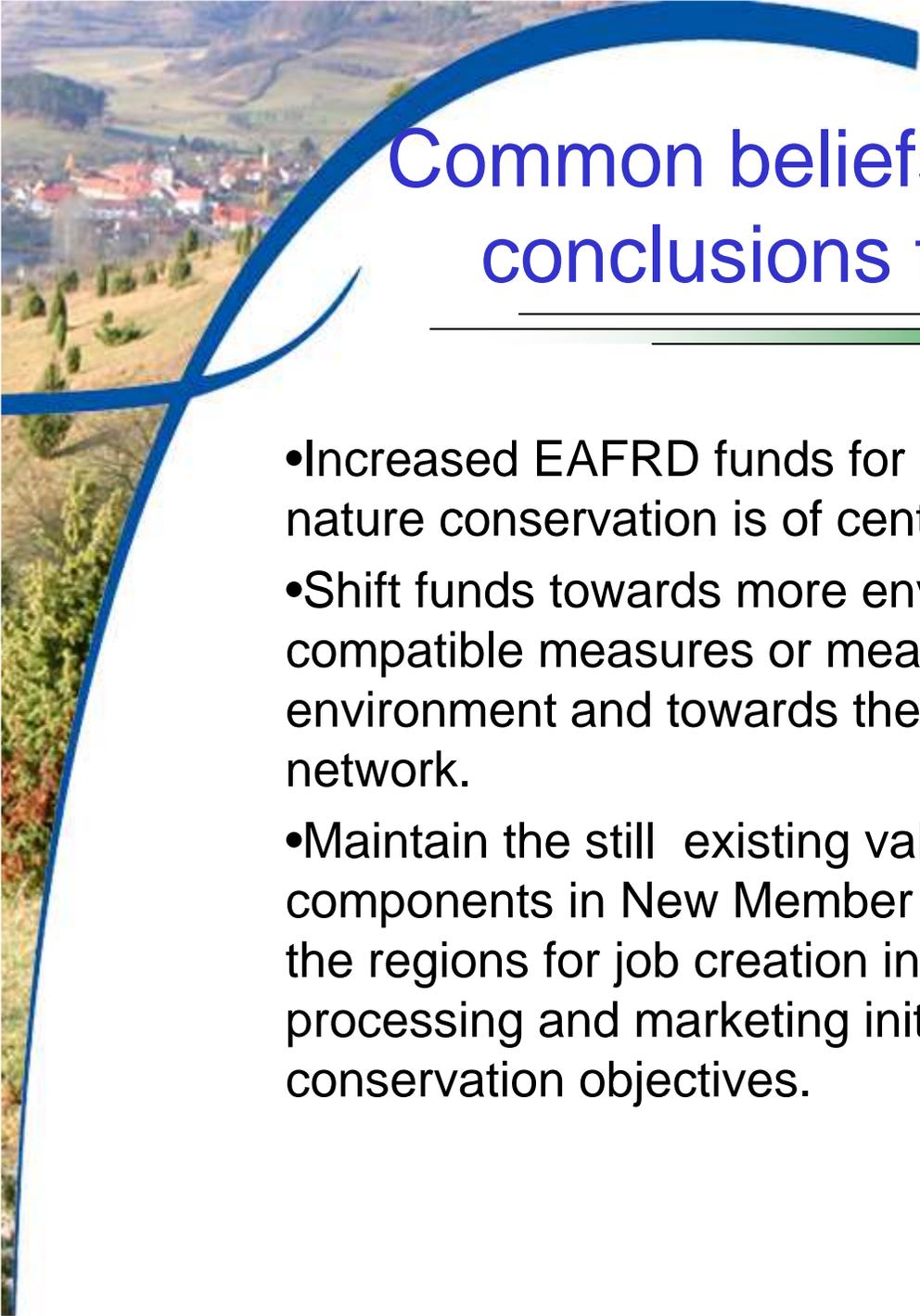
Exchange of information

Exchange of experiences

Exchange of views

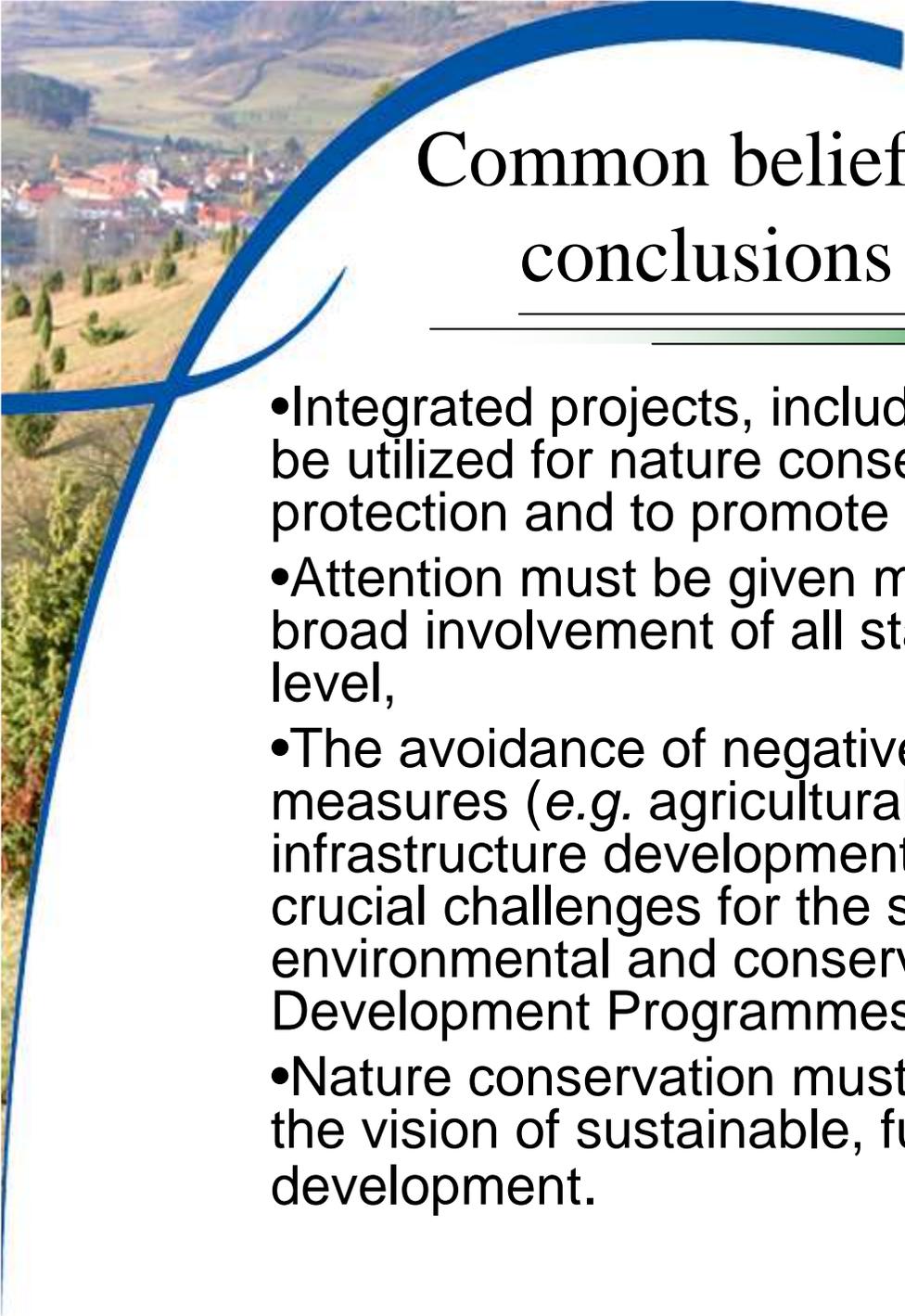
Exchange of ideas

Workshops: 60 participants from 10 European MS, 1-2 NGO's representatives + 1 –2 of the administration side (agriculture&environment); Mutual exchange: Scientists, NGO's, EU-Commission, Court of



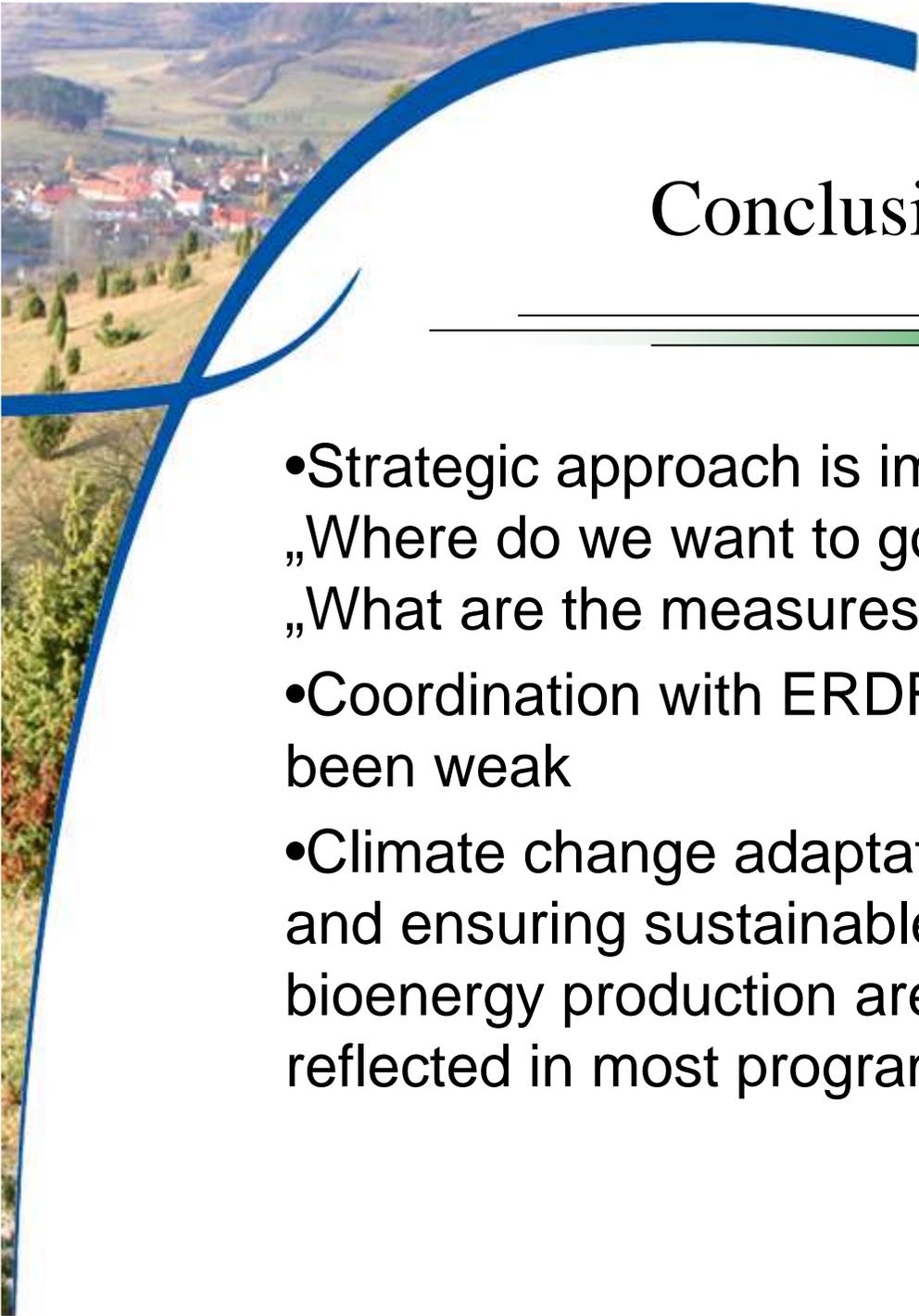
Common beliefs, shared views I – conclusions from Bonn 2005

- Increased EAFRD funds for environmental protection and nature conservation is of central importance.
- Shift funds towards more environmentally and ecologically compatible measures or measures enhancing nature and the environment and towards the establishment of the Natura 2000 network.
- Maintain the still existing valuable natural and landscape components in New Member States and utilize this potential in the regions for job creation in the areas of regional production, processing and marketing initiatives in accordance with conservation objectives.



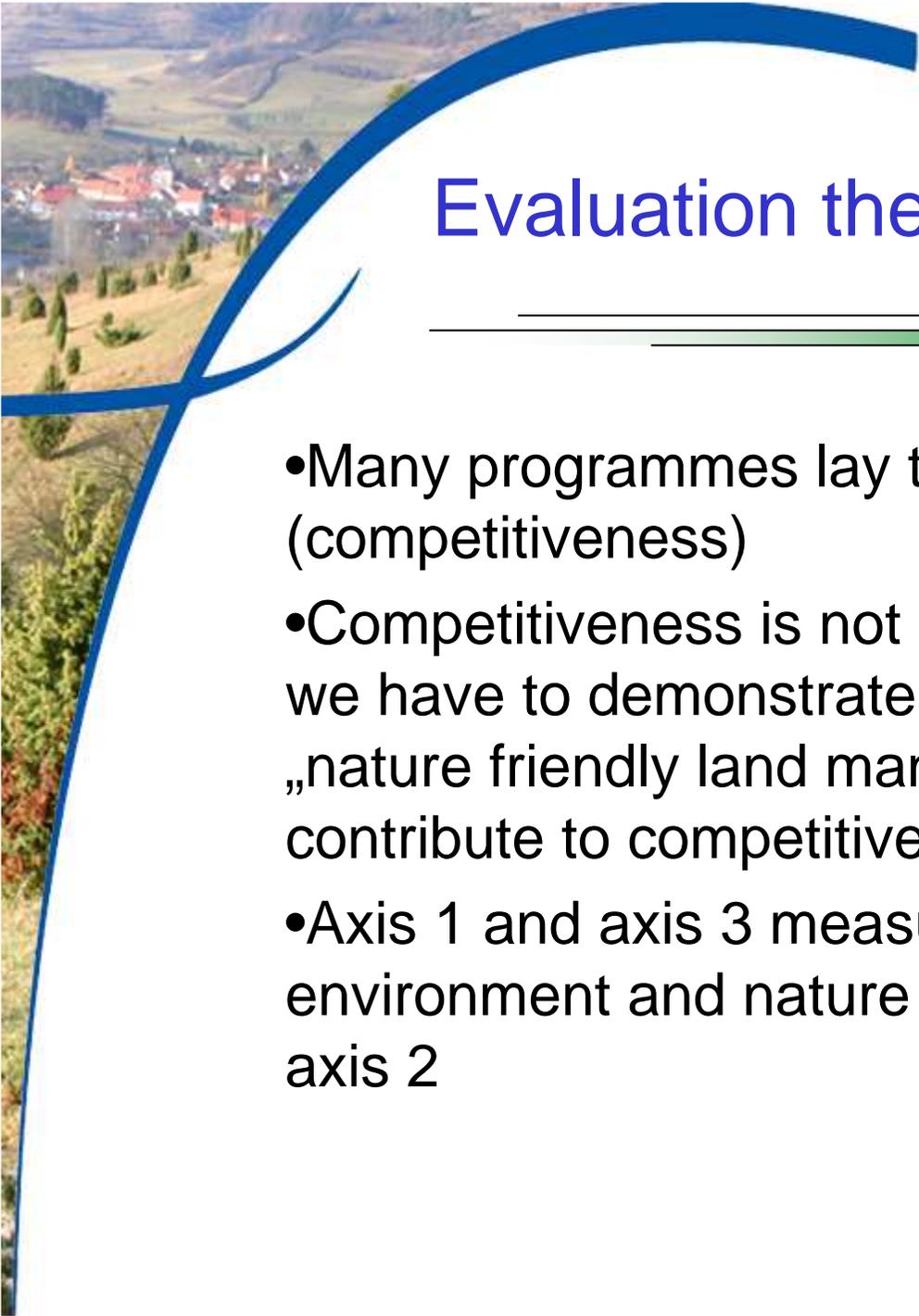
Common beliefs, shared Views II – conclusions from Bonn 2005

- Integrated projects, including LEADER projects should be utilized for nature conservation and environmental protection and to promote greater acceptance thereof.
- Attention must be given more strongly than before to the broad involvement of all stakeholders, especially at local level,
- The avoidance of negative impacts of non-environmental measures (e.g. agricultural investments or supports for infrastructure development in rural areas) is one of the crucial challenges for the successful integration of environmental and conservation concerns into Rural Development Programmes.
- Nature conservation must be an integral component of the vision of sustainable, future-oriented rural development.



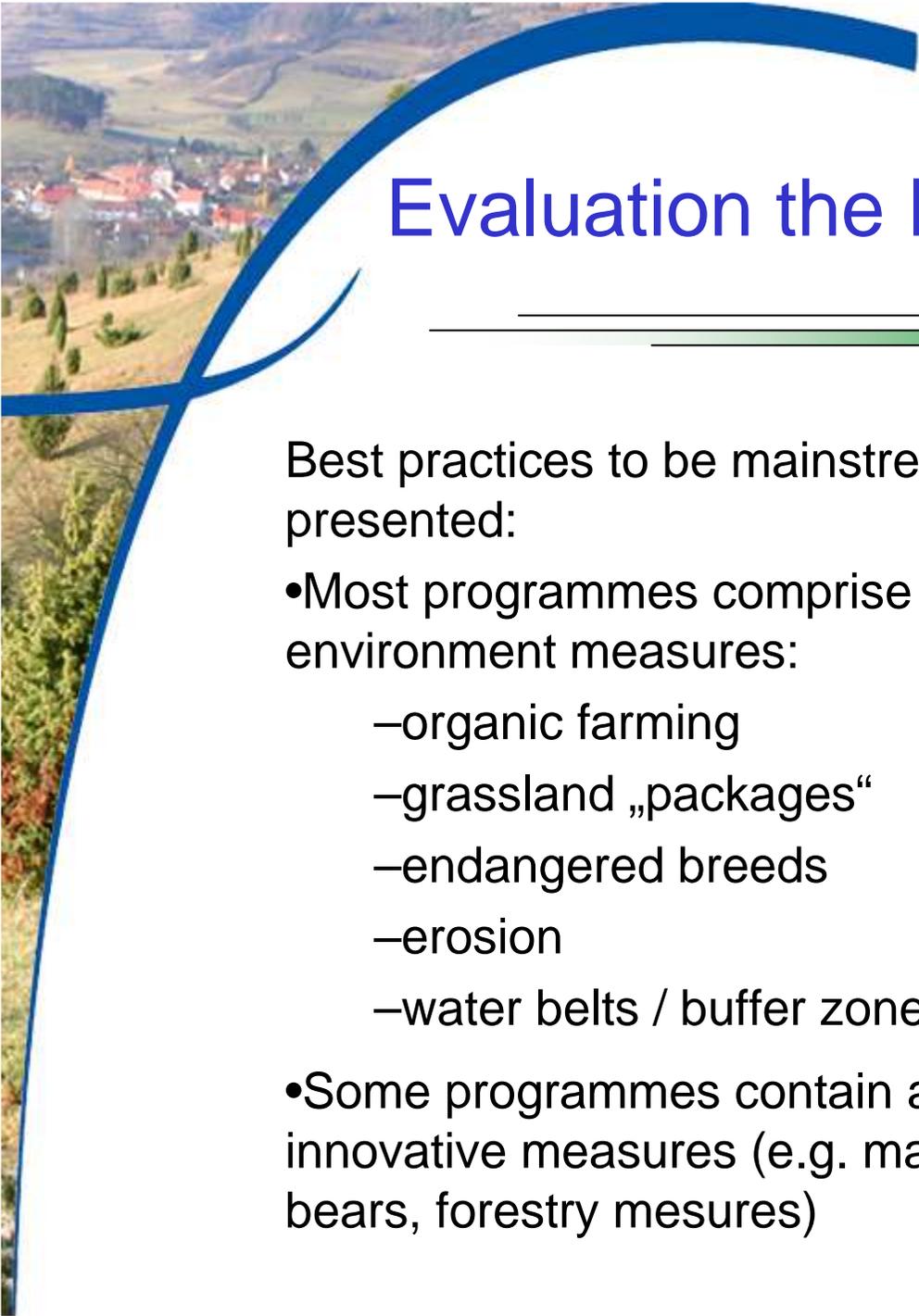
Conclusions of 2007

- Strategic approach is important
„Where do we want to go?“
„What are the measures?“
- Coordination with ERDF and ESF has mostly been weak
- Climate change adaptation and mitigation and ensuring sustainable and nature friendly bioenergy production are new challenges not reflected in most programmes



Evaluation the EAFRD – Axis 1

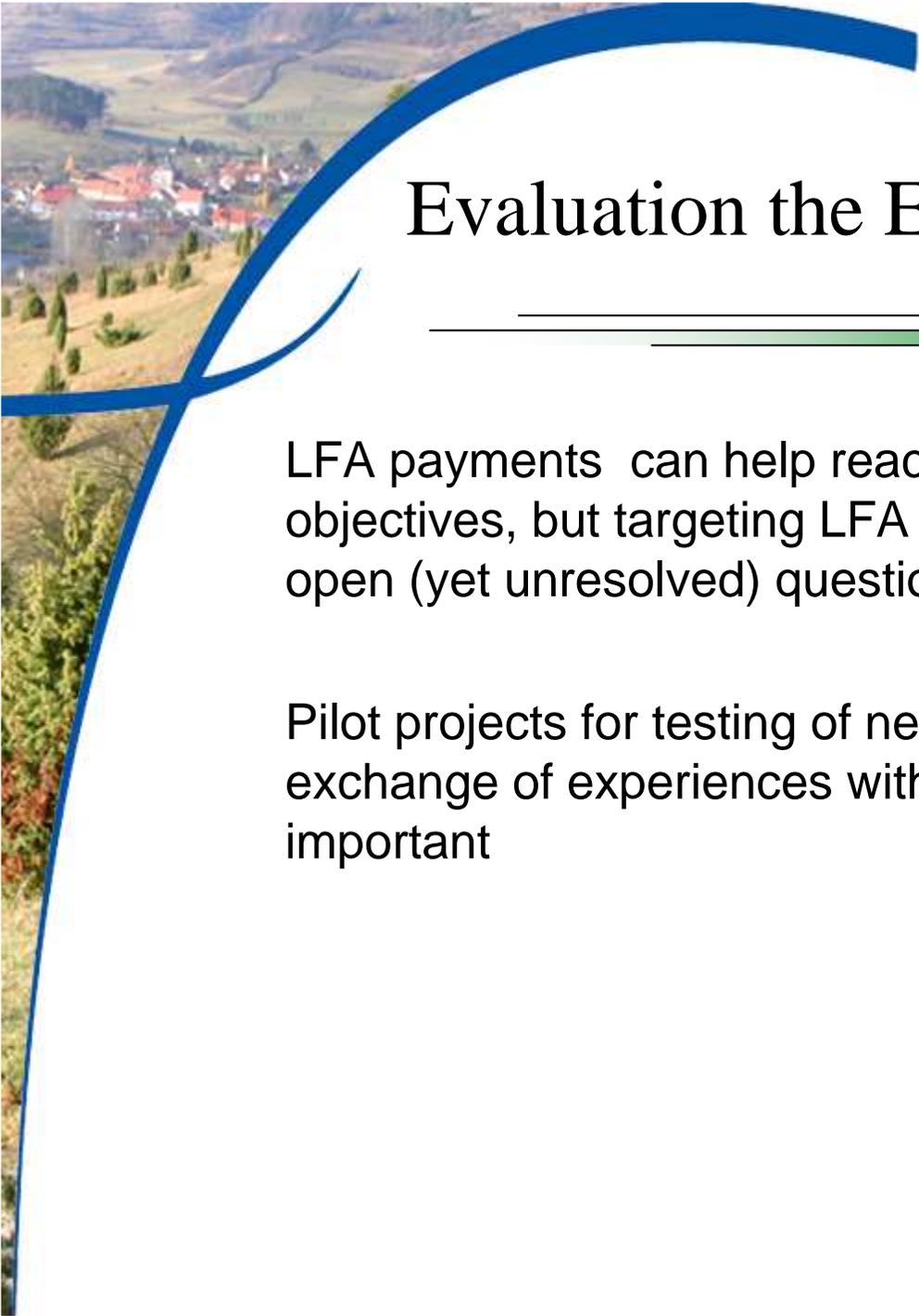
- Many programmes lay the focus on axis 1 (competitiveness)
- Competitiveness is not cost effectiveness, we have to demonstrate, that „nature friendly land management can contribute to competitiveness“
- Axis 1 and axis 3 measures should integrate environment and nature concerns, not only axis 2



Evaluation the EAFRD – Axis 2 - I

Best practices to be mainstreamed: Good examples have been presented:

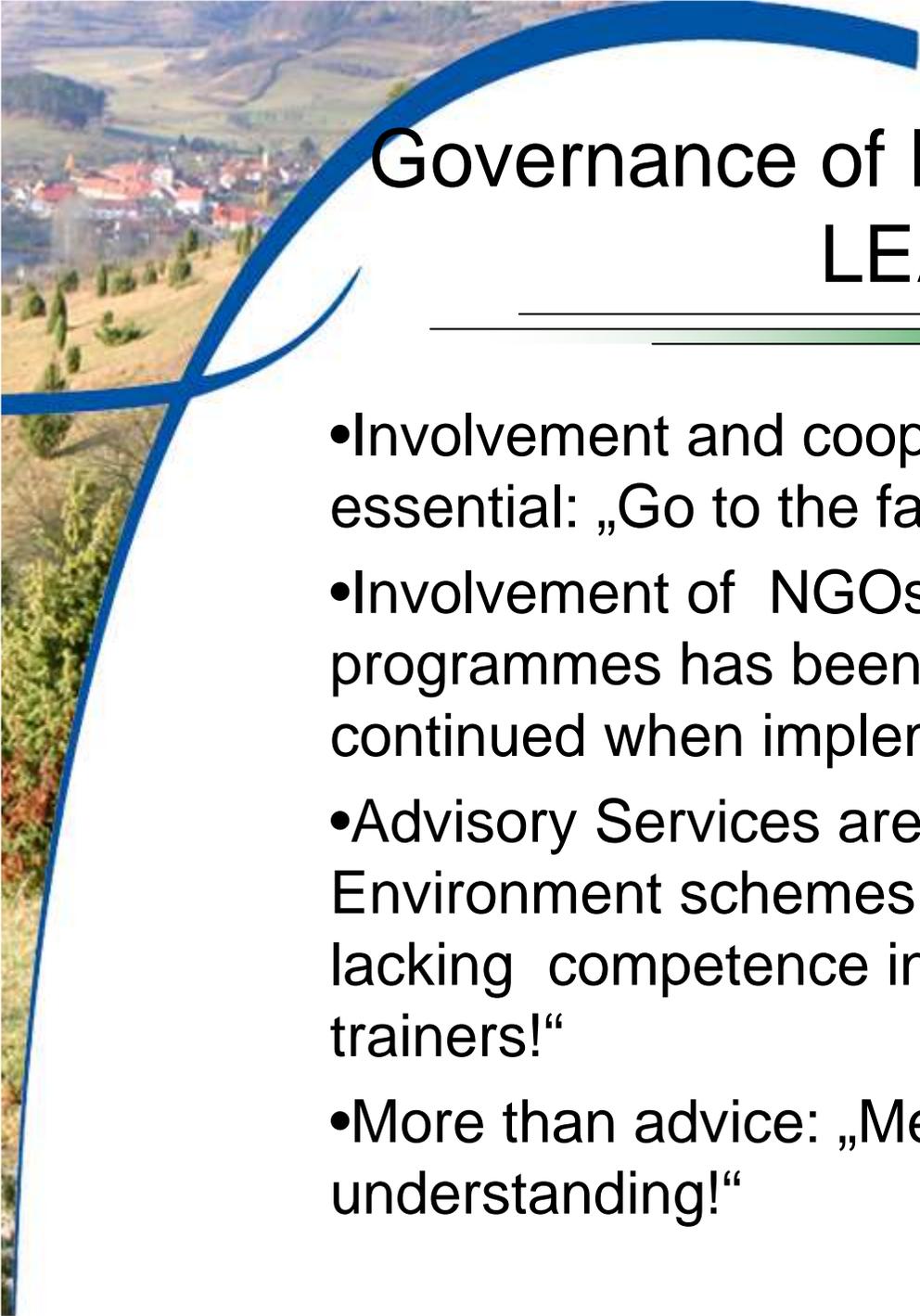
- Most programmes comprise in axis 2 the following agro environment measures:
 - organic farming
 - grassland „packages“
 - endangered breeds
 - erosion
 - water belts / buffer zones
- Some programmes contain a number of more specific and also innovative measures (e.g. management programmes for brown bears, forestry measures)



Evaluation the EAFRD – Axis 2 - II

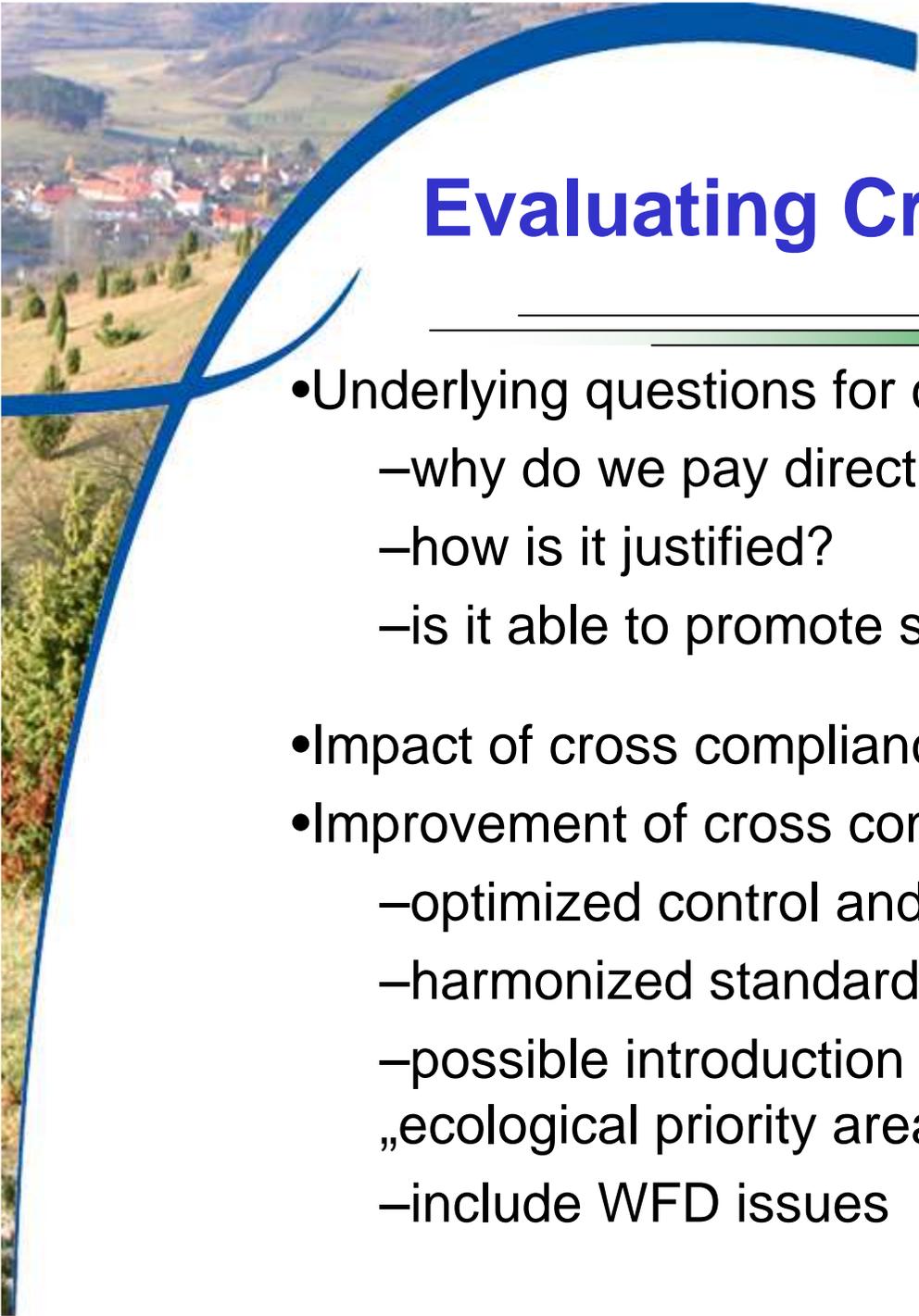
LFA payments can help reaching nature conservation objectives, but targeting LFA payments to HNMF poses open (yet unresolved) questions

Pilot projects for testing of new measures and exchange of experiences with new measures are important



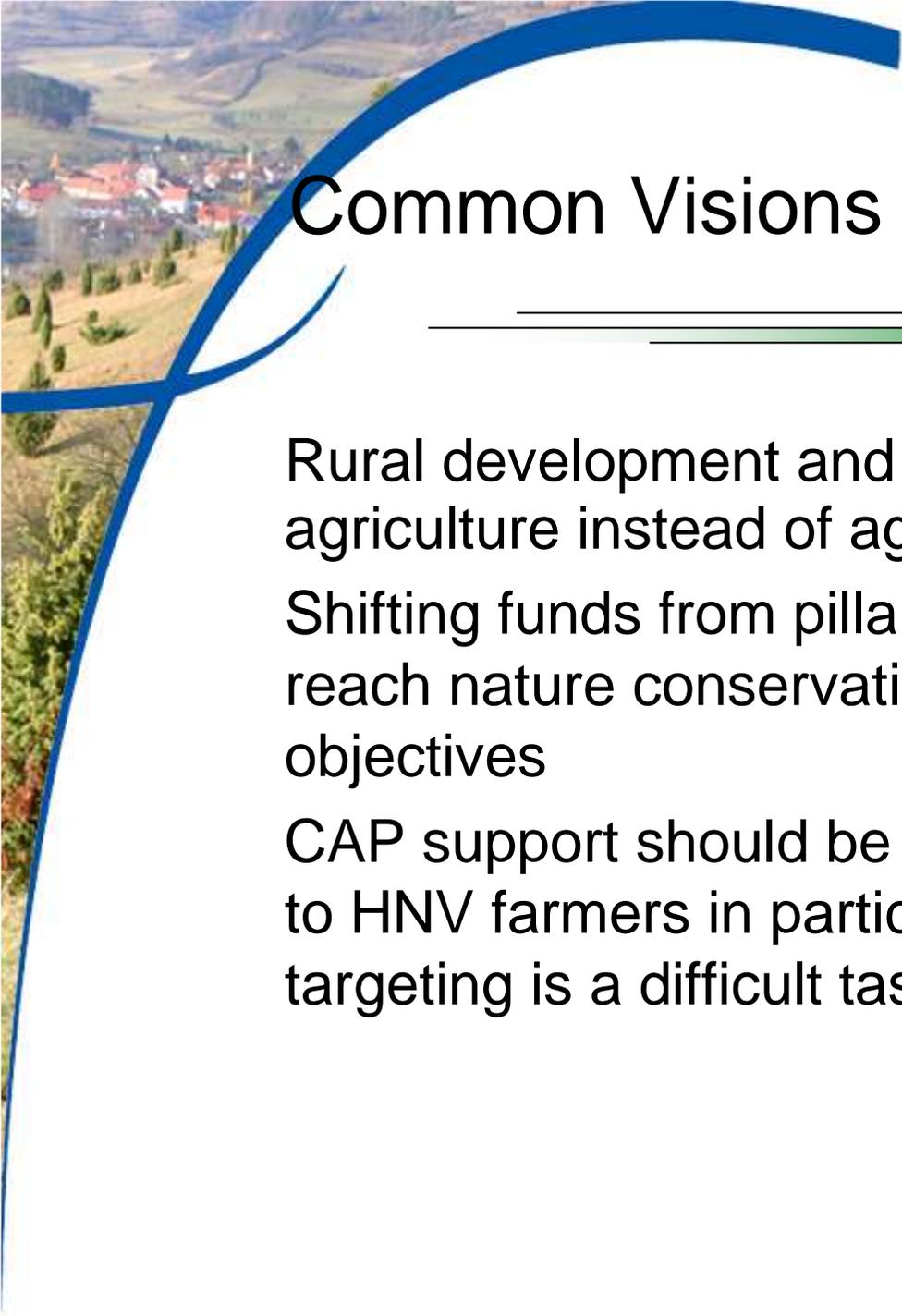
Governance of EAFRD, Axis 3 and LEADER

- Involvement and cooperation with farmers has been essential: „Go to the farm and talk with farmers“
- Involvement of NGOs in the preparation of the programmes has been helpful and should be continued when implementing the programmes
- Advisory Services are essential for successful Agri-Environment schemes, but advisors often are lacking competence in this field => „train the trainers!“
- More than advice: „Meeting, sharing, understanding!“



Evaluating Cross Compliance

- Underlying questions for cross compliance:
 - why do we pay direct support?
 - how is it justified?
 - is it able to promote sustainable agriculture
- Impact of cross compliance remains limited
- Improvement of cross compliance necessary:
 - optimized control and enforcement system
 - harmonized standards in EU
 - possible introduction of new standards like „ecological priority areas“ (replacing set aside)
 - include WFD issues

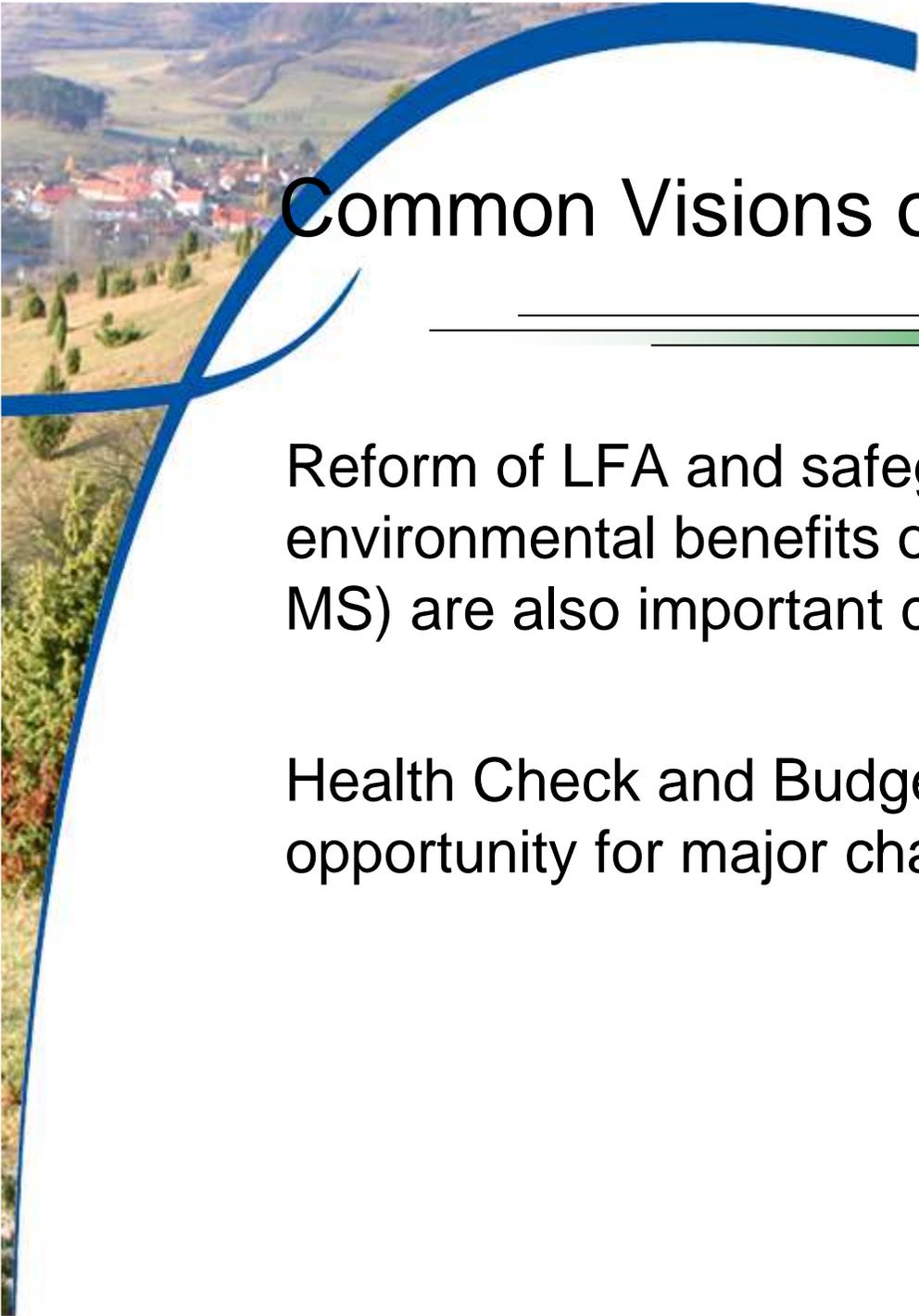


Common Visions on the future of CAP I

Rural development and nature friendly sustainable agriculture instead of agro factories

Shifting funds from pillar 1 to pillar 2 is necessary to reach nature conservation and rural development objectives

CAP support should be targeted to public goods and to HNV farmers in particular, but be aware that targeting is a difficult task



Common Visions on the future of CAP II

Reform of LFA and safeguarding environmental benefits of set aside (in the old MS) are also important challenges

Health Check and Budget Review are a opportunity for major changes in CAP



The common perspective

Rural development is more than supporting a sector...

Attractive landscapes

Jobs

Sustainable tourism

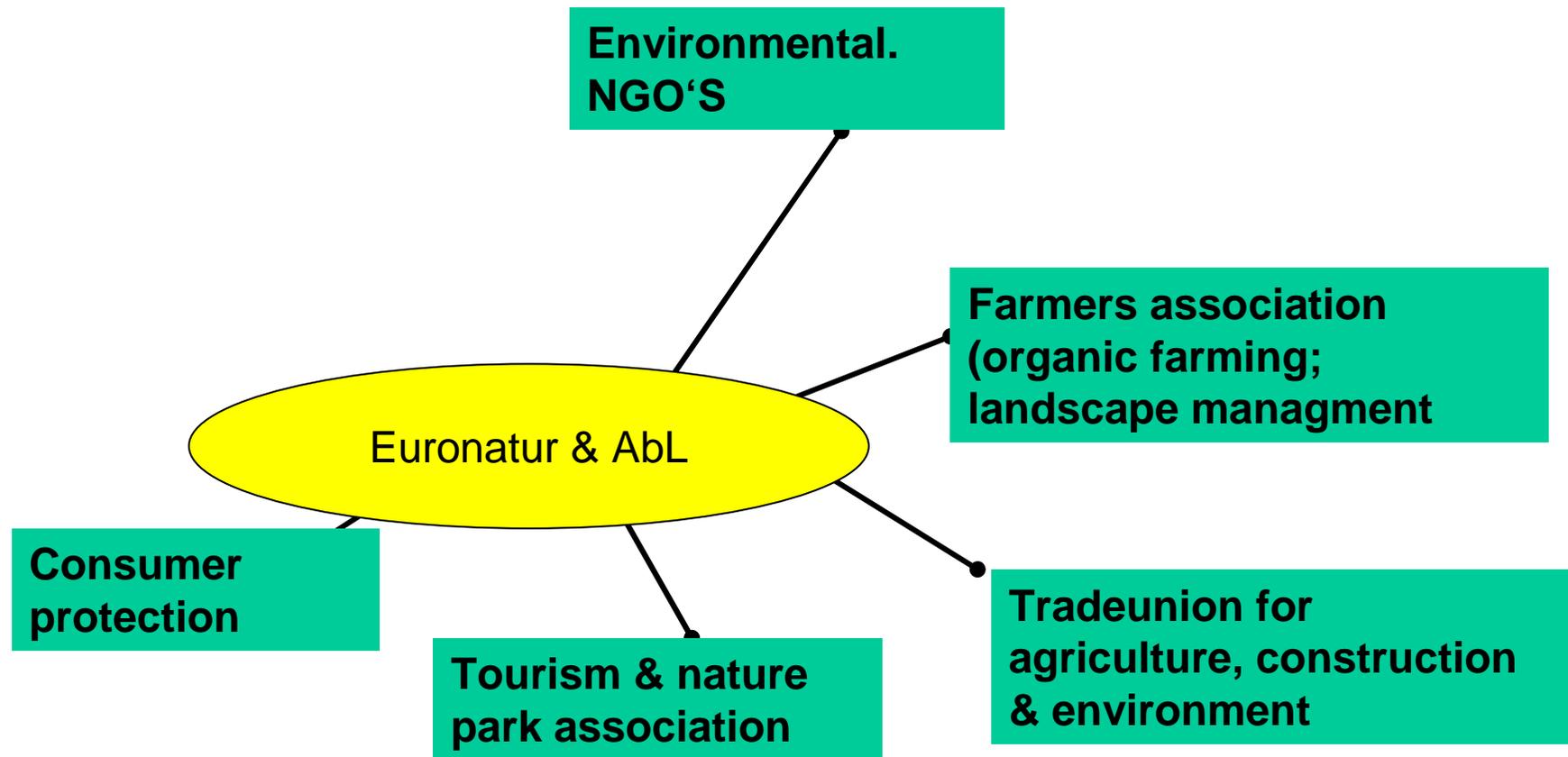
Sustainable use & consumption of local resources

Nature friendly land use

Cooperation between farmers & society

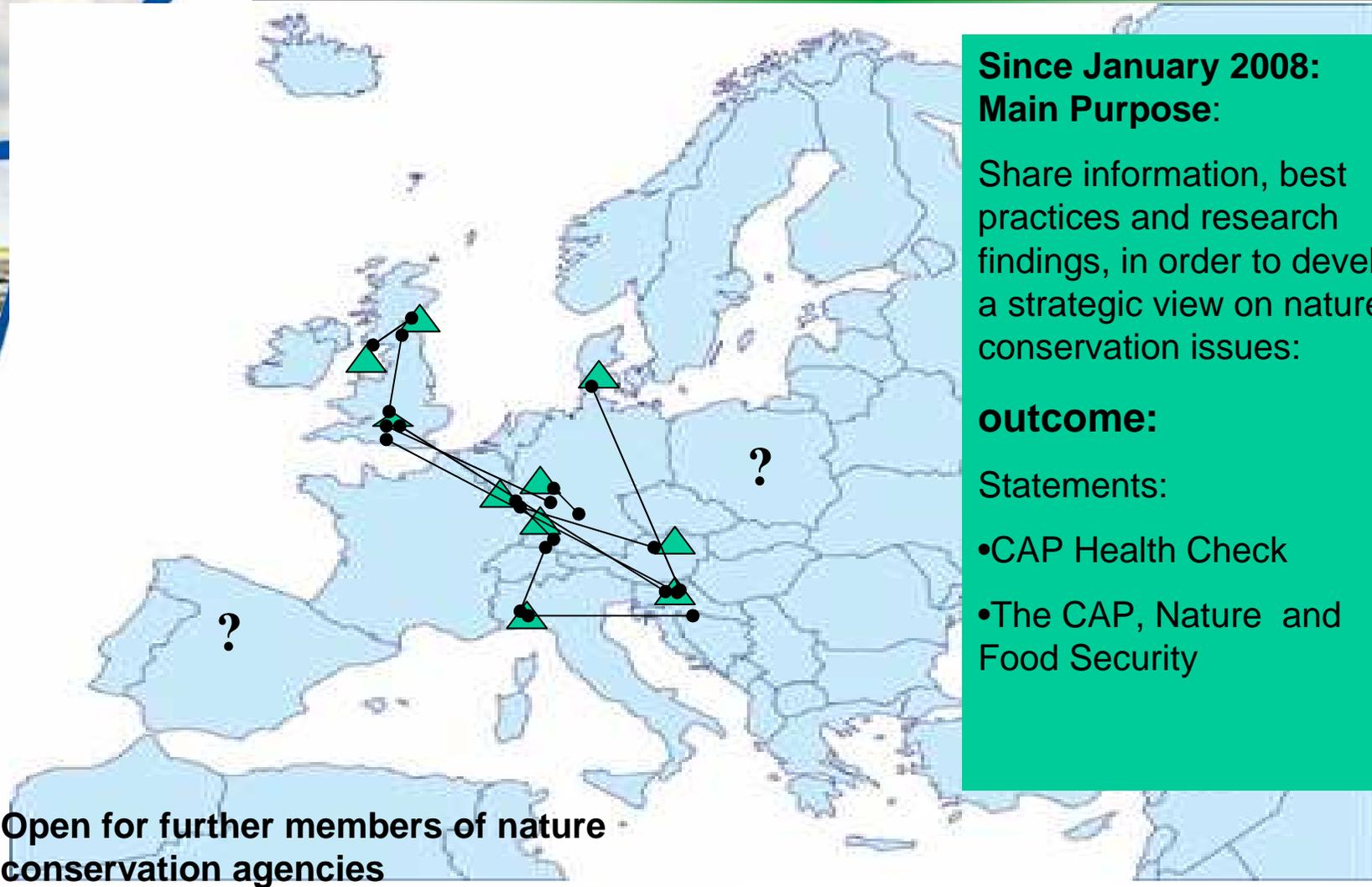
is hard work , involves conflicts and needs informed & trained environmental stakeholders (more technical help)

German Plattform for sustainable agriculture



**Advocating for sustainable agriculture and landuse:
Funded by FAN /BMU since 2003 (50-70.000 €/a)
workshops, studies, proposals, meetings**

ENCA-Network IG Sustainable Land Use & Agriculture



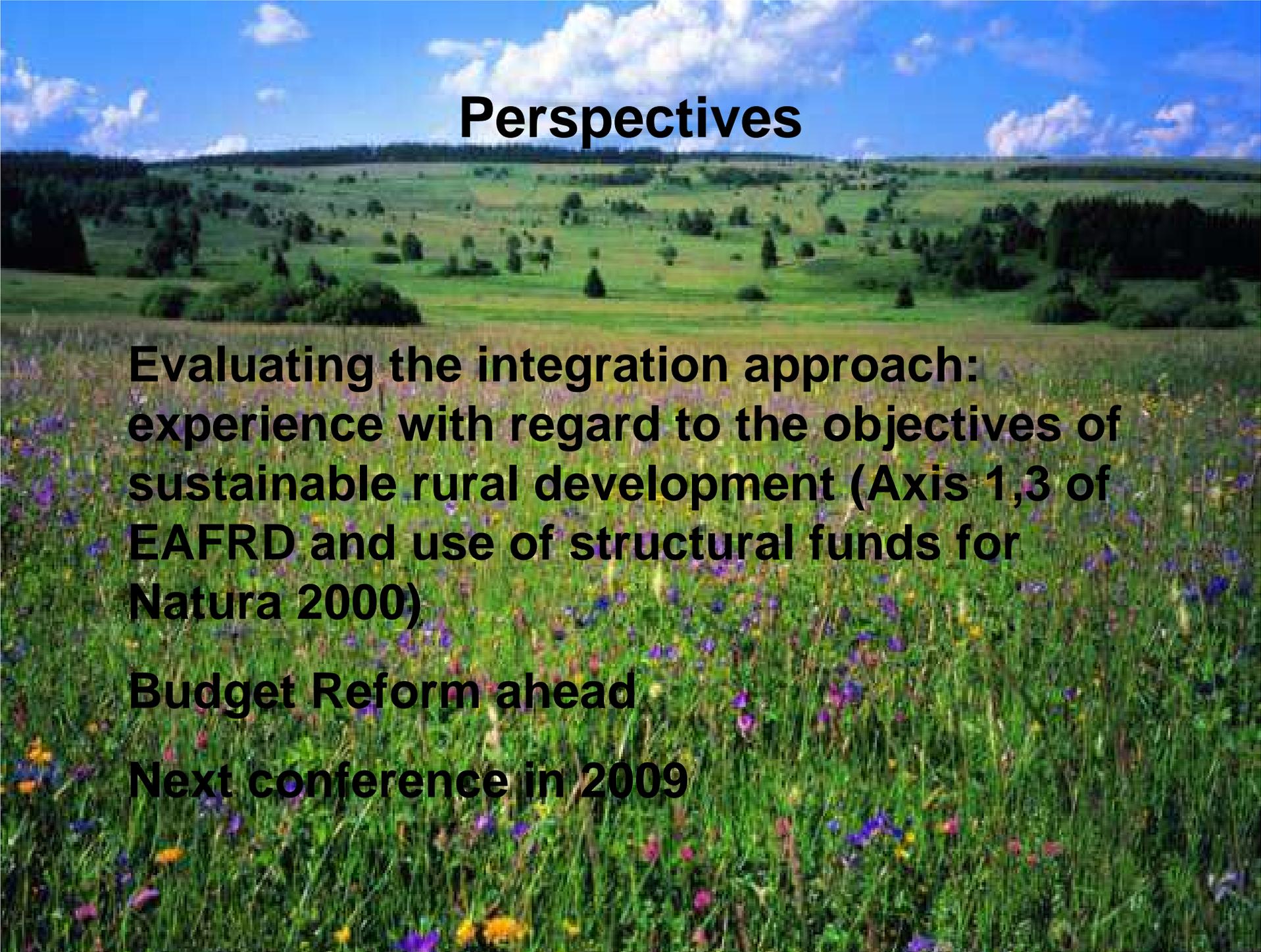
**Since January 2008:
Main Purpose:**

Share information, best practices and research findings, in order to develop a strategic view on nature conservation issues:

outcome:

Statements:

- CAP Health Check
- The CAP, Nature and Food Security



Perspectives

**Evaluating the integration approach:
experience with regard to the objectives of
sustainable rural development (Axis 1,3 of
EAFRD and use of structural funds for
Natura 2000)**

Budget Reform ahead

Next conference in 2009