

The Common Agricultural Policy post-2020: Views and recommendations from scientists to improve performance for biodiversity

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Background

Biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation threaten farmers and farming.

The CAP has so far not succeeded in halting this trend.

March 2020: Over 3,640 scientists call for 10 actions to ensure the CAP addresses sustainability challenges

PERSPECTIVE

PEOPLE NATURE BRITISH ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Action needed for the EU Common Agricultural Policy to address sustainability challenges

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Pe'er et al. (2020) People and Nature



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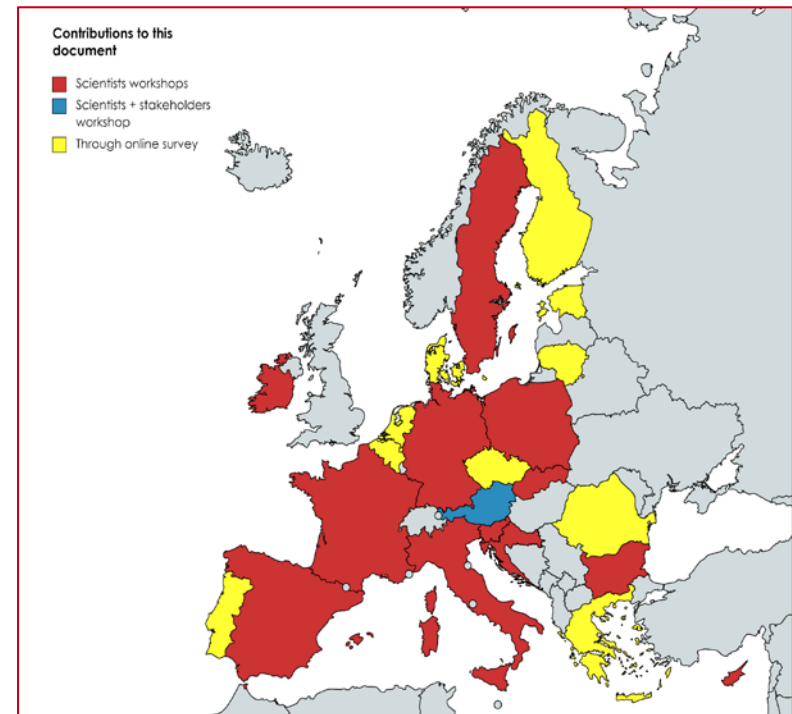
Background

Meetings with policy-makers led to an invitation to harvest science-based recommendations to ensure CAP achieves its biodiversity objective

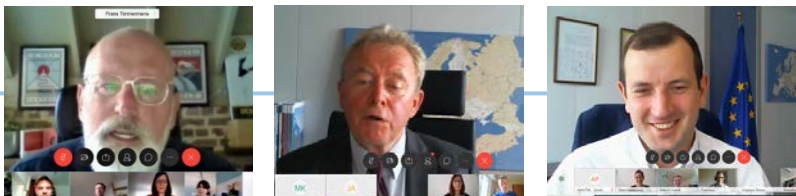
Methods:

- Workshops in 13 Member States
- Follow up online survey

Inputs received from
>300 scientists & other experts
22 Member States



Map produced using MapChart (<https://mapchart.net/europe.html>)



Outcomes I: key emerging principles

- **Landscape features & semi-natural areas** (esp. grasslands) key for success
- **Habitat diversity & multifunctionality**: win-win for biodiversity, climate, soil, water...
- **Spatial planning and regionalization** enhance payment efficiency
- **Collaborative & result-based approaches** enhance effectiveness & efficiency
- **Communication, education and farmer engagement to...**
 - Improve acceptance of compulsory measures
 - Increase uptake of voluntary measures
 - Facilitate learning and adaptive management
 - Generate a sense of ownership and stewardship



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Outcomes II: Optimizing Green Architecture's design

Enhanced conditionality: set high standards, across the entire farmed area

GAEC¹ 2 (protection of wetland & peatland):

→ Apply **on all land**

GAEC 9 (protection of landscape features & non-productive land):

→ Min 5% **on all land**, no production-oriented options.

GAEC 10 (ban on converting or ploughing permanent grassland in Natura 2000 sites):

→ extend to Ecologically Sensitive Permanent Grasslands **beyond protected areas.**

Agri-Environment-Climate Measures (AECM): Invest in the most established instrument

- Expand budgets
- Employ attractive payments to generate benefits to participants

Outcomes II: Optimizing Green Architecture's design

Eco-schemes can double the total budget for biodiversity if they...

- Are **evidence-based**, clearly linked to biodiversity objectives
- Go beyond conditionality, complement AECM
- Are financially **attractive** and **simple** for administrators and farmers
- Strive for **continuity** over time (multi-annual implementation)

Risks:

- Annual design
- Dilution by ineffective measures or other objectives
- Competition with AECM

How should the different instruments work together?

John Finn, Ireland

List-based Eco-schemes?

A menu of options has pros and cons

If adopted, scoping is critical

Include (examples)

- Protect & Restore non-productive land and landscape features (→ 10%)
- Extensive permanent grasslands
- Restoration of habitat quality
- Wetland protection and restoration
- Field margins, buffer strips, fallow land
- ...

Exclude (examples):

- ‚Boost‘ schemes
- Precision farming
- Catch crops & green cover
- Intensive grazing
- Forestry & unsustainable afforestation
- ...

Horizontal standards: soil, water use and chemical inputs

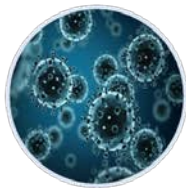
Outcomes III: Implementation

Targets:

- **Align with EU Green Deal** and other strategies & agreements (*Hervé Guyomard, France*)
- Regionalize to suit national and regional conditions
- Set interim targets

Criteria to evaluate ambition in Strategic Plans (*Yanka Kazakova, Bulgaria*):

- 1) Acknowledging the problems
- 2) A **clear intervention logic** and **breadth of actions**
- 3) Adherence to principles of **no dilution, no backsliding**
- 4) Ambitious **budgets**
- 5) Investments into **knowledge and administration**
- 6) Suitable indicators to ensure **accountability**
- 7) Sufficiently detailed Strategic Plans to suit **local needs** and show **adaptive capacities**



Monitoring and reporting

Commission's should support Member States in...

Performance evaluation (monitoring) → clarify incentives and sanctions

Preparation for the 2023-2027 implementation period

- Close mapping gaps
- Expand monitoring of biodiversity, water use and chemical inputs
- Expand knowledge support systems

Member States should...

- Invest more in (biodiversity) monitoring → Proportionally to investments (*Tanja Šumrada*)
- Report yearly
- Make data accessible



Selection of indicators

Well established, monitored, data and methods available

Biodiversity indicators (examples):

- Birds
- **Butterflies**
- **Pollinators**
- Plants
- Species of conservation interest (Article 17)
- Invasive species

Landscape-level indicators (examples):

- **HNV farmland - extent / spatial distribution**
- Extent of biodiversity-relevant habitats
- **Habitat quality measures**
- Landscape heterogeneity, crop diversity, field size(s)



Key is to link indicators to implementation data for performance evaluation

Thank you!

