Online Workshop
New common agricultural policy (CAP): An opportunity for water policies?

Introduction of the workshop

The European context

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Project manager – Europe INBO Secretariat

9 November 2020
Why a dedicated workshop in EUROPE-INBO?

• Promote works and exchanges on current subject of interests at European level
• Preparatory works with OFB and Network representatives
• Balance presentations between European framework and feedbacks from national or local experiences

• Agriculture and water, a forever story.
• The new CAP, read the newspapers!
• A green(er) orientation at EU level (Green Deal, Farm to Fork, New CAP...)
• Obvious and major links with WFD and RBMPs
  • Pressures
  • Measures
# Workshop Agenda

## AGENDA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timings</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td><strong>Introduction – Setting the scene</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>European context and current initiatives (30’)</td>
<td>Ms. Leanne ROCHE DG ENV</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Green Deal</td>
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<td>• F2F</td>
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<td>• Greening CAP</td>
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<td>Experience feedback in France (10’)</td>
<td>Mr. Cyrille BARNERIAS French Office for Biodiversity</td>
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<td>Questions (20’)</td>
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<td>11:30</td>
<td><strong>Working session # 1 - Feedback on the current synergy between CAP and water policies</strong></td>
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<td>12:30</td>
<td>Introduction (5’)</td>
<td>All</td>
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<td>Case studies (2 x 10’)</td>
<td>Ms. Celine KARASINSKI EIP AGRI</td>
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<td>Mr. Nicolas SURDYK Project Fairway</td>
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<td>Exchanges</td>
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<td>Conclusion of the working session (5’)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>Lunch time</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:15</td>
<td>Working session # 2 – Recommendations and perspectives</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:15</td>
<td>Introduction (5’)</td>
<td>All</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:00</td>
<td>Case study (10’)</td>
<td>Mr. Manuel SAPIANO</td>
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<td>Workshop time (30’) - split groups</td>
<td>EWA Malta</td>
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<td>14:00</td>
<td>Conclusion of the working session (5’)</td>
<td>All</td>
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<td>14:00</td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
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The Context

- Agriculture and Water (WFD approach)
- European initiatives under development
  - Green Deal
  - Farm to Fork
- CAP and new CAP
Agriculture and Water (WFD)

- **The Water Framework Directive (WFD)**
  - Surface water and groundwater bodies must achieve good chemical, ecological and quantitative status by 2027
  - Member States are required to identify the waterbodies’ status and define River Basin Management Plans to address water issues and improve the status of waterbodies

- **Water issues and Agriculture**
  - In a context of climate change and a fast-growing population, sustainable water management represents a major issue, to protect water resources and secure their supply in terms of quantity and quality
  - Agricultural diffuse pollution significantly affects the chemical status and ecological status of waterbodies in the EU - main pollutants from agriculture include nutrients, pesticides, sediment (from soil erosion) and faecal microbes
  - Agriculture is a significant source of water abstraction for irrigation and affects the hydromorphology of surface waterbodies (modification of the stream flow, physical modification of meanders)
The EEA State of Water Report, issued in July 2018 provides detailed information on the status of Europe’s water bodies, as reported by the Member States under the WFD. It shows that 74% of the EU groundwater bodies have by now achieved good chemical status and 89% of them have achieved good quantitative status. The situation is less encouraging for surface waters: only 38% of them are in good chemical status and just 40% in good ecological status or potential.
Compared to the 2009-2015 cycle, only a limited number of water bodies have improved in status.

This may be due to late identification of pressures, the longer time required to design effective policy measures, the slow introduction of measures, the response time of nature before measures take effect, but also heightened quality standards and improved monitoring and reporting that reveals water bodies previously qualified to be in ‘unknown’ status to actually be ‘unsatisfactory’.

Overall, substantial efforts have been made to implement the WFD. Better implementation of other closely linked pieces of EU law also had a positive effect.
However, **impacts from agriculture are amongst the most significant pressures** identified by Member States in most RBDs as posing potential risk of deterioration or non-achievement of the environmental objectives, both in the form of over-abstraction or diffuse pollution.

**Basic measures are usually in place.** In half the cases no ex-ante assessment is made of the extent to which the measures taken will be sufficient to close the gap to good status.

**Much will also depend on the effect of voluntary measures,** often in the context of the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP).
WFD and agriculture

CIS EG on Water Framework Directive and Agriculture
Progress report

Meeting of the SCG for the WFD CIS
7 November 2012

Elina NIKKOLA
DG Environment – Unit D1 – Protection of Water Resources

+ Numerous research projects (FP6, FP7, H2020...)

RIVER BASIN NETWORK on Water Framework Directive and Agriculture

JRC SCIENTIFIC AND POLICY REPORTS

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES AND KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE IN SUPPORT OF THE WFD IMPLEMENTATION (2010-2012)

Editor: Francoessa Somme
2013
European initiatives under development

- Green Deal
- Farm to Fork
- Biodiversity strategy
The green deal and agriculture

• Delivering on the focus areas of Farm to Fork and Towards a Green CAP will have the greatest impact on farming and food.

• The European Green Deal is proposing the following measures that will impact directly on agriculture:
  • Seek to ensure high environmental and climate ambition in the reform of the common agricultural policy.
  • Work with Member States and stakeholders to ensure that national strategic plans for agriculture reflect fully the ambitions of the Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy.

• Present the ‘Farm to Fork’ Strategy in 2020, with a view to rolling-out a set of initiatives from the end of 2020, including:
  • targets on reduction of chemical pesticides, fertilisers and increased organic area.
  • Adoption of a toolbox for alternatives to chemical pesticides.
  • Actions to develop innovative ways, including new genomic techniques, to adapt to climate change and improve sustainability of food systems.
Farm to Fork: 2030 targets

The use of pesticides in agriculture contributes to pollution of soil, water and air. The Commission will take action to **reduce the use of chemical and more hazardous pesticides by 50%**

The excess of nutrients in the environment is a major source of air, soil and water pollution, negatively impacting biodiversity and climate. The Commission will act to
• reduce nutrient losses by at least 50%, while ensuring no deterioration on soil fertility
• reduce fertilizer use by at least 20%

Antimicrobial resistance linked to the use of antimicrobials in animal and human health leads to an estimated 33,000 human deaths in the EU each year. The Commission will **reduce the sale of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 50%**.

Organic farming is an environmentally-friendly practice that needs to be further developed. The Commission will help the EU’s organic farming sector to grow, with the goal of **25% of total farmland being used for organic farming by 2030**.
EU Biodiversity strategy for 2030

- Establishing protected areas for at least
  - 30% of land in Europe
  - 30% of sea in Europe

- Restoring degraded ecosystems at land and sea across the whole of Europe by
  - Increasing organic farming and biodiversity-rich landscape features on agricultural land.
  - Halting and reversing the decline of pollinators.
  - Reducing the use and harmfulness of pesticides by 50% by 2030.
  - Restoring at least 25,000 km of EU rivers to a free-flowing state.
  - Planting 3 billion trees by 2030.
The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) plays a key role in supporting Europe’s agricultural sector. It is also a more and more important instrument in strengthening the efforts of European farmers to contribute to the environment protection objectives of the EU.

After 2020, a new CAP will arise. Amongst the objectives of this future CAP, some directly concern the environment including “fostering sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air”, and “contributing to the protection of biodiversity, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes”.

Evaluation of the impact of the CAP on water

- Report released on February 2020
- https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/6b313503-545d-11ea-aece-01aa75ed71a1

Cross-compliance

Voluntary measures

Conditionality

Sectors and sizes

Pesticides amounts

Water quantitative issues and climate change

Better targeting of the measures
## Analysis of links between CAP Reform and Green Deal, May 2020

### Annex I of the proposed CAP Strategic Plan Regulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Green Deal targets related to the agricultural sector</th>
<th>Impact indicators (as laid down in Annex I) or Context indicators (as envisaged in secondary legislation)</th>
<th>Output and result indicators (as laid down in Annex I)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reducing by 50% the use and the risk of chemical pesticides by 2030</td>
<td>I.27 Sustainable use of pesticides: reduce risks and impacts of pesticides</td>
<td>R.37 Sustainable pesticide use: share of agricultural land concerned by supported specific actions which lead to a sustainable use of pesticides</td>
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<td>Reducing by 50% the use of high-risk pesticides</td>
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<td>Reducing by 50% the sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 2030</td>
<td>I.26 Limiting antibiotic use in agriculture: sales/use in food producing animals</td>
<td>R.36 Limiting antibiotic use: share of livestock units concerned by supported actions to limit use of antibiotics</td>
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<td>Reducing nutrient losses by at least 50% in 2030</td>
<td>I.15 Improving water quality: Gross nutrient balance on agricultural land</td>
<td>R.31 Sustainable nutrient management: share of agricultural land under commitments related to improved nutrient management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Achieve 25% agricultural area under organic farming by 2030</td>
<td>C.32 Agricultural area under organic farming</td>
<td>O.15 Number of ha with support for organic farming</td>
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<tr>
<td>Completing fast broadband internet access in rural areas reach</td>
<td></td>
<td>R.34 Connecting rural Europe: share of rural population benefiting from improved access to services and infrastructure through CAP support</td>
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<td>Increasing land for biodiversity, including agricultural area under high-diversity landscape features</td>
<td>I.20 Enhanced provision of ecosystem services: share of UAA covered with landscape features</td>
<td>R.29 Preserving landscape features: share of agriculture land under commitments for managing landscape features, including hedgerows</td>
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CAP post 2020

- In 2018 legislative proposals on new CAP were presented
- 9 specific objectives (three directly linked with climate and environment)
  - Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as sustainable energy
  - Foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air
  - Contribute to the protection of biodiversity, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes
- Improved system of conditions to be met by farmers
- Set of voluntary tools to be offered to farmers
THE 9 COMMON OBJECTIVES

- Increase competitiveness
- Rebalance power in food chain
- Ensure viable income
- Climate change action
- Environmental care
- Preserve landscapes & biodiversity
- Support generational renewal
- Respond to citizens' concerns in terms of food & health quality
- Vibrant rural areas
CAP post 2020: New CAP Delivery Model

• EU level:
  • CAP objectives and common indicators,
  • types of interventions and EU basic rule
  • Provides CAP financing
  • Assesses and approves Strategic CAP plans
  • Monitors and audits performance and compliance

• Member States
  • SWOT and needs analysis
  • Translate EU objectives in national targets
  • Chose appropriate interventions
  • Develop Strategic CAP plans
  • Report on performance and compliance
The future CAP includes **conditionality**, which links area and animal-based CAP payments to a range of obligations.

In addition it also introduces the **new ‘eco-schemes’** that aim to reward farmers for going further in the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices. These practices could include the implementation of environmentally friendly production systems such as agroecology, agroforestry and organic farming. The **rural development framework also includes environmental and climate management commitments**, which aim to compensate farmers and other beneficiaries for voluntarily committing themselves to implement sustainable practices.
CAP Strategic Plans

- MS required to develop a CAP strategic plan with both pillars which includes:
  - The current situation in terms of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT)
  - Related needs in respect of the objectives (Needs assessment)
  - Set quantified targets on the basis of the needs assessment
  - Design measures for achieving them and achieving the specific objectives
  - Consultation with national stakeholders

- CAP plans will be approved by the Commission
Still an on-going process...

- CAP Strategic Plans under development...
- 20-23 October, votes in the EU Parliament on the CAP Reform, mixed feelings.
  - Improvements compared to PAC 2014-2020
  - Modifications on conditionnality, definition of rules (eco-schemes)
  - 2nd pillar / 35% of budget on environmental measures

- The « Trilogues »: EU Council, EU Parliament, EU COM ...
Thank you for your attention and enjoy exchanging ...