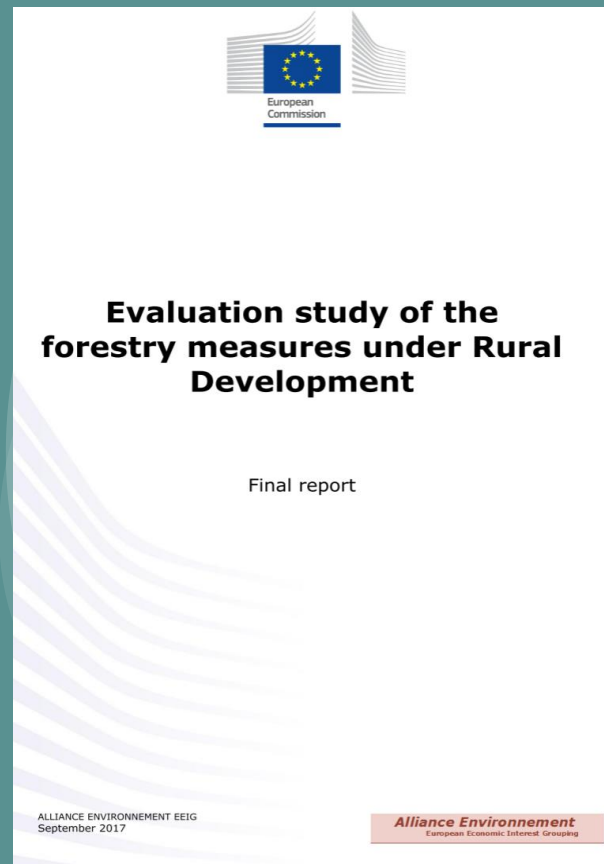# Agroforestry in the CAP.

Gerry Lawson
- **Centre Ecology & Hydrology, Edinburgh**
- **Forest Translation, Toledo**

Farm Woodland Forum, Loddington, 11/7/2018

With thanks to the AGFORWARD Project …..

European Commission

Evaluation study of the forestry measures under Rural Development
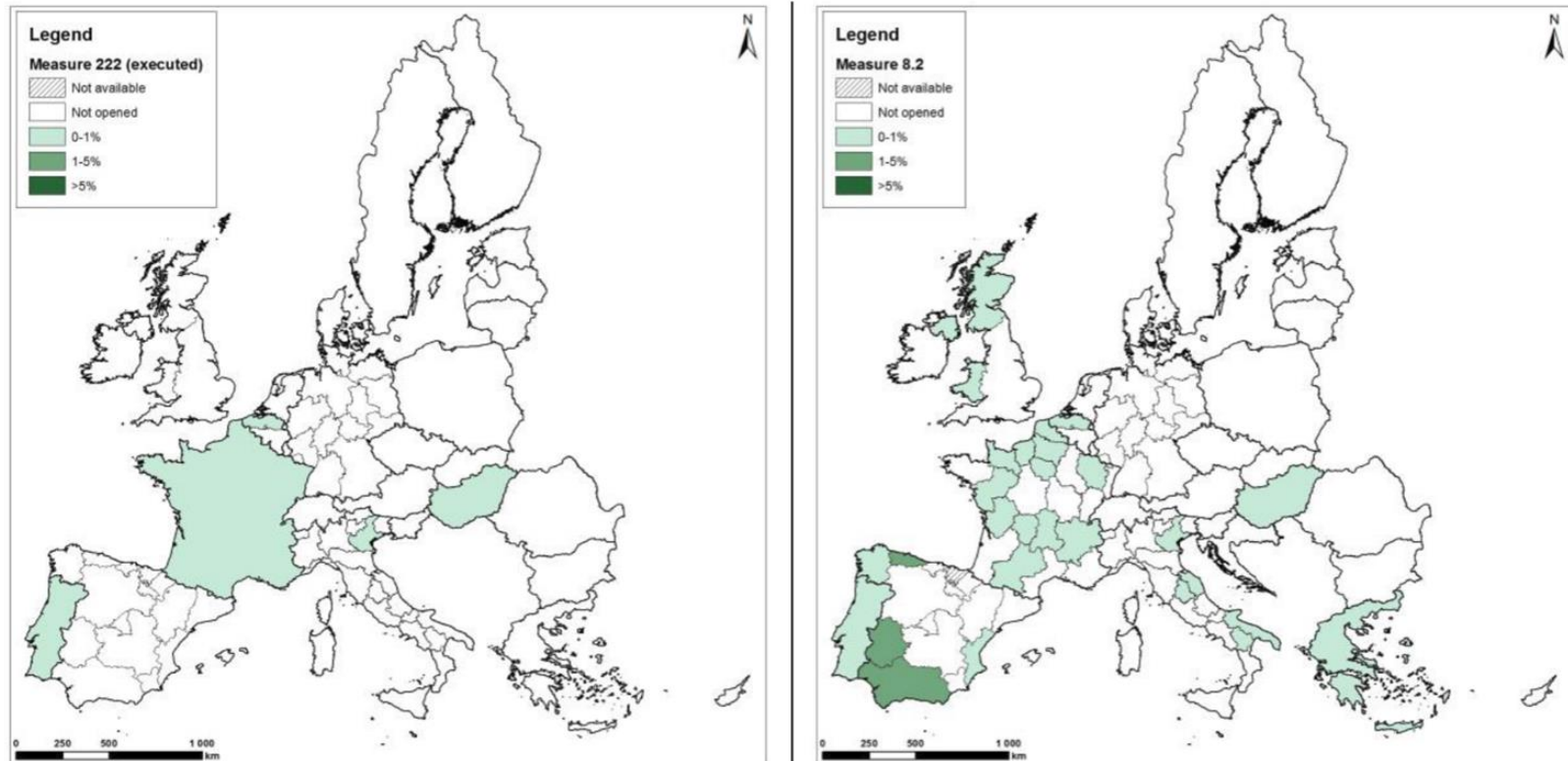
Final report

Box 5 Extent of existing traditional agroforestry systems in EU-27

A recent report,[196] using the LUCAS database, estimates the total area of agroforestry in the EU27 to be 15.4 million ha, equivalent to 3.6% of the territorial area or 8.8% of the UAA. Livestock agroforestry is the dominant type of agroforestry in Europe accounting for 15.1 million ha. The area of sylvo-arable systems is estimated to be 358 000 ha. These totals include the grazing and intercropping of permanent crops (e.g. fruit trees and olives) (1.05 Mha) comprising 0.85 Mha of grazed systems and 0.22 Mha of intercropped systems. A hot spot analysis revealed that a high abundance of areas under agroforestry can be found in south, central and north-east Portugal, south-west, central and parts of north Spain, south of France, Sardinia, south Italy, central and north-east Greece, central and west Bulgaria, and an area in northern Romania.

Agroforestry in Pillar 2: 2007-13 and 2014-20

Figure 19: Maps of the implementation of the M8.2 and of its equivalent over the previous period (M222)

Source: SFC databases (2007-2013: final expenditure; 2014-2020: extraction January 2017)

Agroforestry in the CAP is a forestry measure …

Regulation 1305/2013 Article 20

….In the interests of simplification and of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a **single measure should cover all types of support for forestry investments and management.**

That measure should cover the extension and **improvement of forest resources** through the **afforestation** of land and the **creation of agroforestry systems** combining extensive agriculture with forestry systems.

Regulation 1305/2013

Article 23

Establishment of agroforestry systems

1.   Support under point (b) of Article 21(1) shall be granted to private land-holders, municipalities and their associations and shall cover the costs of establishment and an annual premium per hectare to cover the costs of maintenance for a maximum period of five years.

2.   For the purposes of this Article, agroforestry systems means land use systems in which trees are grown in combination with agriculture on the same land. The minimum and maximum number of trees per hectare shall be determined by the Member States taking account of local pedo-climatic and environmental conditions, forestry species and the need to ensure sustainable agricultural use of the land.

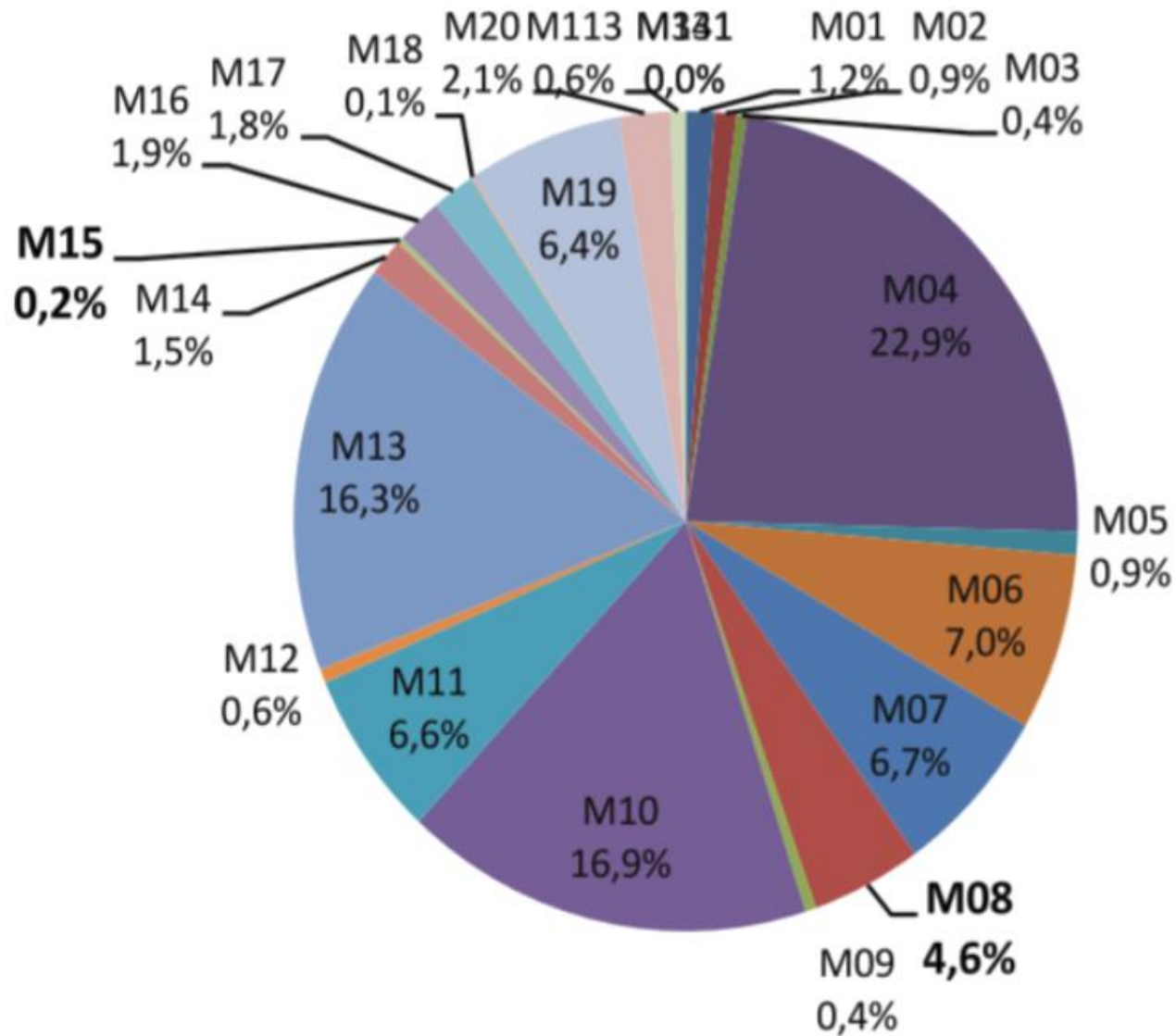# Regulation 1305/2013. The "Rural Development Regulation"

Support for Forestry Investments and Management (Articles 21-26)

- M8.1 - Afforestation and creation of woodland
- M8.2 - **Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry systems**
- M8.3 and M8.4 - Prevention and restoration of damage to forests from fire and natural disaster and catastrophic events
- M8.5 - Investments improving the resilience and environmental value of forest ecosystems
- M8.6 - Investments in forestry technologies and in processing, in mobilising and in the marketing of forest products

Forest-environmental and climate services and forest conservation (Article 34)
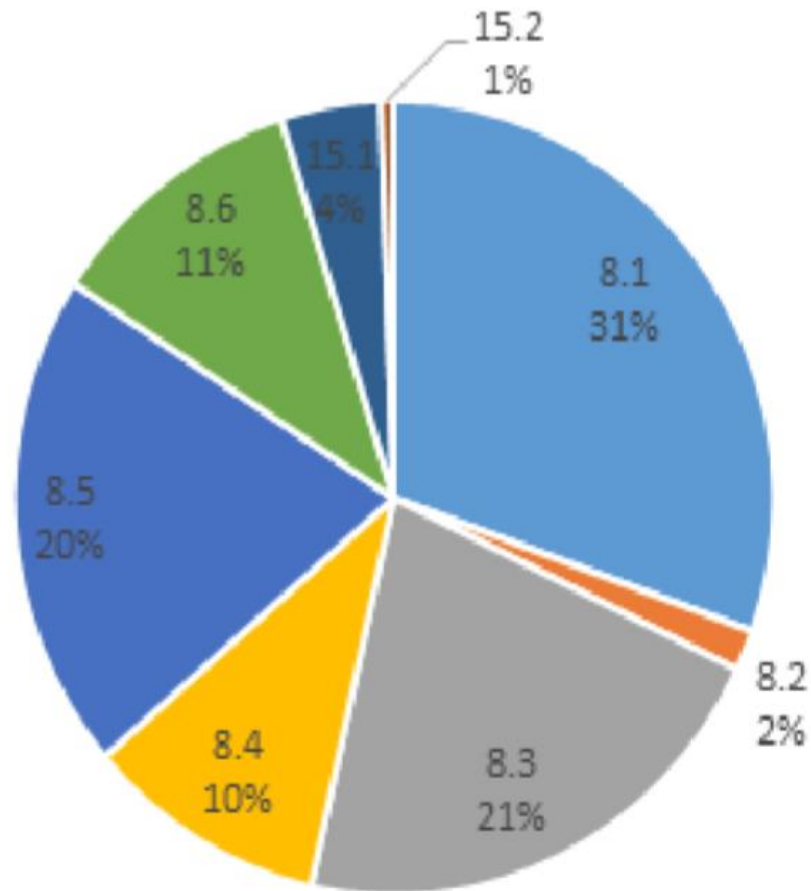
- 15.1 Payments for forest-environment and climate service commitments
- 15.2 Payments for conservation of genetic resources

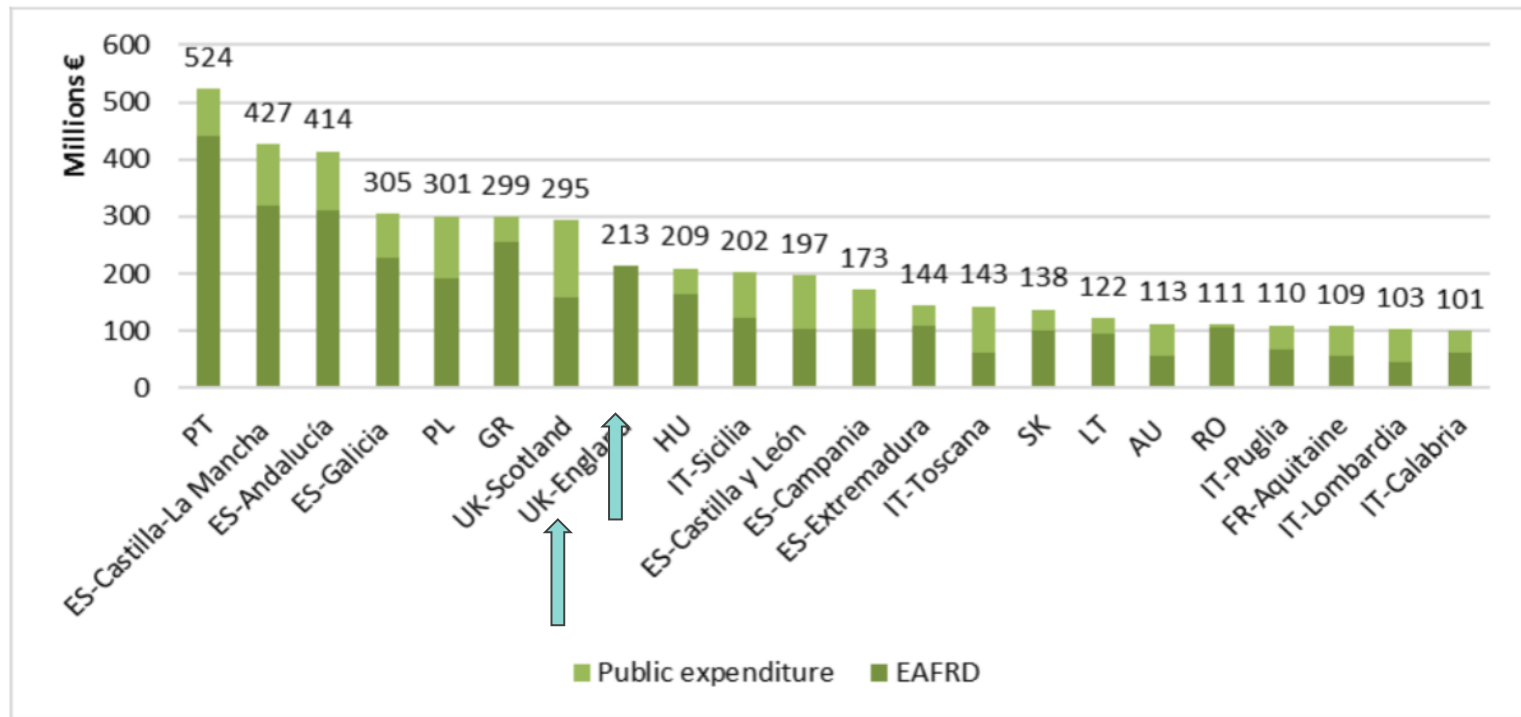# Share of Forestry in the Pillar II budget ...

Share of Agroforestry in the Forestry budget ...
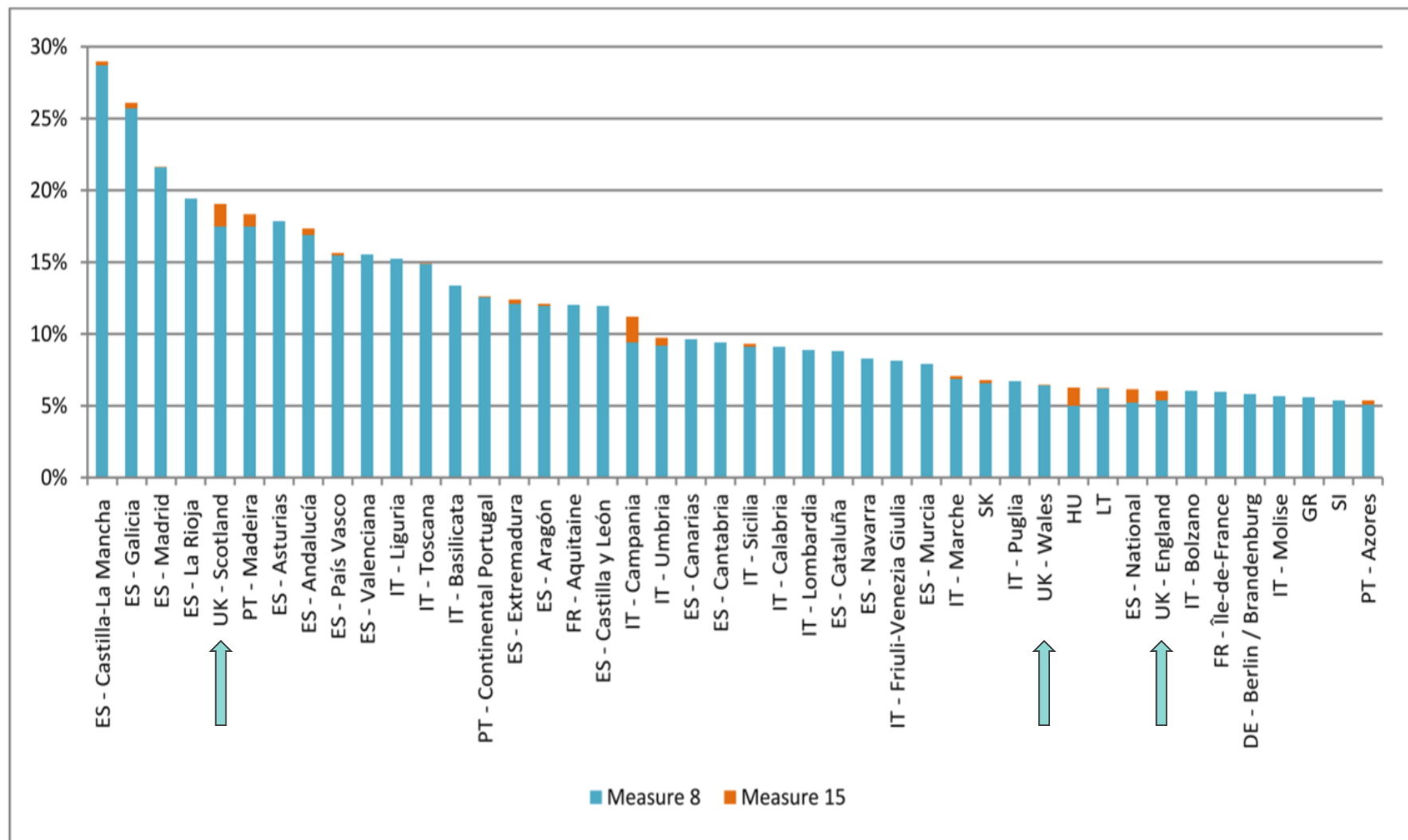
Forestry budget - Pillar 2

Figure 12: RDPs dedicating more than 100 M€ of their total planned public expenditure to M8

Source: SFC, RPDs financial plans, latest adopted versions in January 2017

% Pillar 2 expenditure on Forestry

Figure 15: RDPs dedicating more than 5 % of their total planned public expenditure to the FM

Source: SFC, RPDs financial plans, latest adopted versions in January 2017

Submeasure 8.2

Figure 18: Public expenditure planned on M 8.2 and comparison with the executed expenditure on 222, in Million Euro
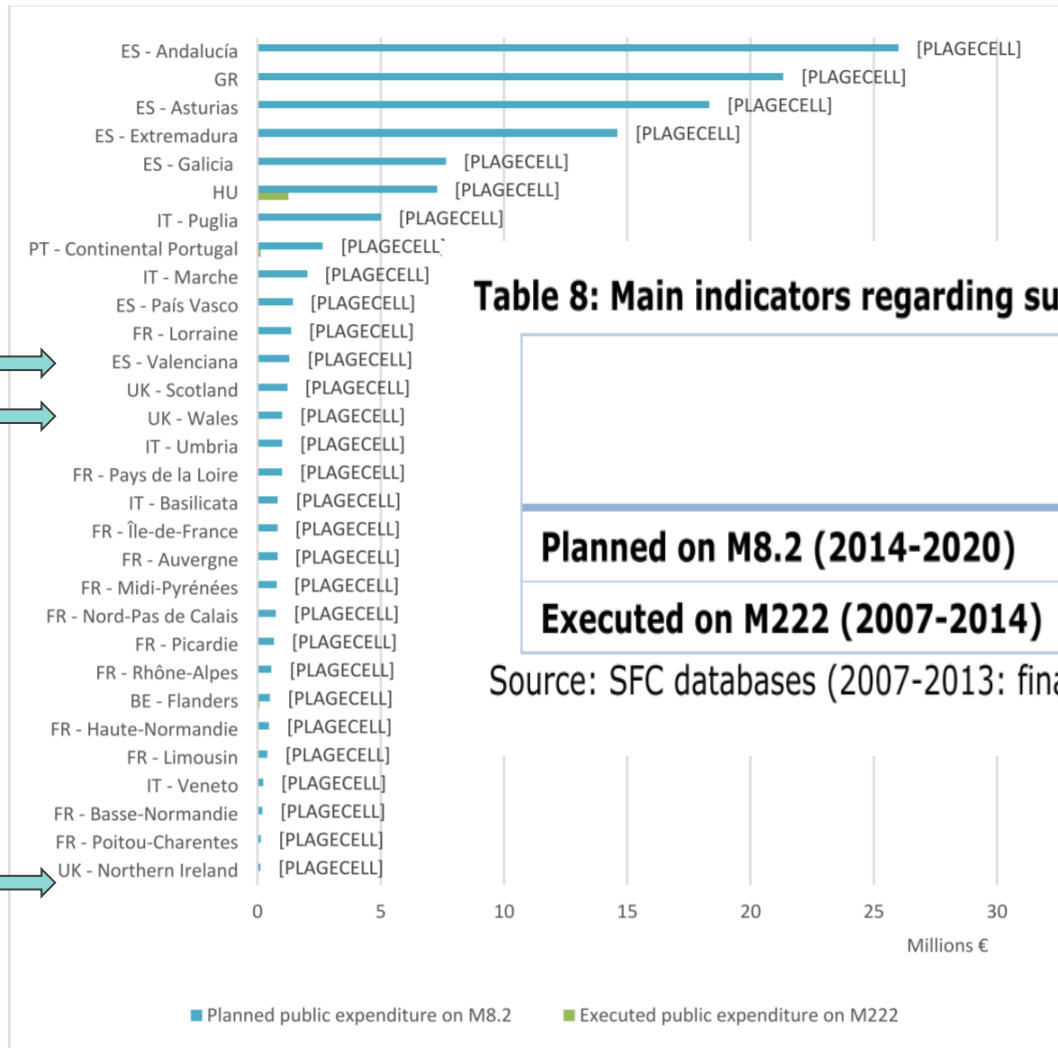

Table 8: Main indicators regarding support to the establishment agroforestry systems

	Area established in agro-forestry systems	Public expenditure
Planned on M8.2 (2014-2020)	72 529 ha	123,3 M€
Executed on M222 (2007-2014)	2 904 ha	2,1 M€

Source: SFC databases (2007-2013: final expenditure; 2014-2020: extraction January 2017)
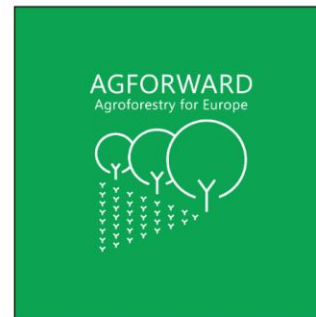
Missing: FR-Basse-Normandie, FR-Poitou-Charentes and UK-Northern Ireland (budget<0.2M€)
Source: SFC databases (2007-2013: final expenditure; 2014-2020: extraction January 2017)

Conclusions Of Mid Term Forestry Review

- Submeasue 8.2 is programmed in **one quarter of RDPs** for 2014-20 with 2% of planned budget - whereas a similar measure in the previous CAP was implemented in only 5 RDPs.

- Low uptake of M222 was related to the major **change needed in farming systems**, **lack of familiarity** with agroforestry in some MS and the **absence of an incentive** in the premium calculation

- It ddnt allow **restoration of traditional AF systems** (e.g. dehesas and parkland).

- Agroforestry could provide **new economic opportunities** in marginal farming areas, delivers significant **additional ecosystem services** and **biodiversity benefits**, and leads to better adaptation of farming systems to **climate change**.

- **Hence, in the evaluator's opinion, its importance may rise in the coming years, provided that a sufficient level of incentive is included in the premium and technical advice is readily available.**

Other Measures relevant to Forestry and Agroforestry

- Knowledge transfer and information actions (Art 14)

- Advisory services, farm management and farm relief services (Art 15)

- Investments in physical assets (Art 17)

- Farm and business development (Art 19) (includes non-agricultural activities and investments)

- Setting up of producer groups (Art 27)

- Natura 2000 and Water Framework Directive payments (Art 30)

- Cooperation measure (Art 35) (for innovation and cooperation projects)

AGFORWARD
Agroforestry for Europe

Extent and Success of Current Policy Measures to Promote Agroforestry across Europe

Project name	AGFORWARD (613520)
Work-package	8: Agroforestry Policy Development
Deliverable	Deliverable 8.23: Extent and success of current policy measures to promote agroforestry across Europe
Date of report	29 September 2016 (small corrections: 8 December 2016)
Authors	Rosa Mosquera-Losada, Jose Javier Santiago Freijanes, Andrea Pisanelli, Mercedes Rois, Jo Smith, Michael den Herder, Gerardo Moreno, Nina Malignier, Javier Ruiz Mirazo, Norbert Lamersdorf, Nuria Ferreiro Domínguez, Fabien Balaguer, Anastasia Pantera, , Antonio Rigueiro-Rodríguez, Pilar Gonzalez-Hernández, Juan Luis Fernández-Lorenzo, Rosa Romero-Franco, Anja Chalmin, Silvestre Garcia de Jalon, Kenisha Garnett, Anil Graves, Paul J Burgess
Contact	mrosa.mosquera.losada@usc.es
Approved	Paul Burgess (30 September 2016)

The New CAP 2021-2027?

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 29.11.2017
COM(2017) 713 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

The Future of Food and Farming

Proposals for
- *a regulation on the **CAP Strategic Plans** (a proposed new way of working covering direct payments to farmers, rural development support and sectoral support programmes)*
- *a regulation on the **Single Common Market Organisation** (CMO)*
- *a horizontal regulation on **Financing, Managing and Monitoring** the CAP.*

1. A "new way of working"

- Member states will have more flexibility to use funding allocations as they wish to "design programmes that respond to farmers' and wider rural communities' concerns".
- MS can transfer up to 15% of CAP allocations between direct payments and rural development and vice-versa.
- A level playing-field among member states will be ensured through **Strategic Plans** covering the whole period, setting out how each member state intends to meet nine EU-wide economic, environmental and social objectives, using both direct payments and rural development.
- The Commission will approve each plan to ensure consistency and the protection of the single market. The Commission will follow each country's performance and progress towards the agreed targets.

2. Better targeting of support

- Direct payments will remain to ensure "stability and predictability" for farmers.
- Priority will be given to supporting the small and medium-sized farms that constitute the majority of the EU's farming sector, and to helping young farmers.
- The Commission remains committed to external convergence.
- Direct payments to farmers **above a threshold €60,000 will be reduced** and capped for payments above €100,000 per farm. Labour costs will be taken fully into account.
- Small and medium-sized farms will receive a higher level of support per hectare.
- Countries will have to set aside at least 2% of their direct payment allocation for helping young farmers' get set up.
- This will be complemented by financial support for rural development and different measures facilitating access to land and land transfers.

3. Environmental and climate action

- **Climate change, natural resources, biodiversity, habitats and landscapes** are all addressed.
- Farmers' income support is already linked to the application of environment and climate-friendly practices and the new CAP will include **mandatory** (Pillar I) and **incentive-base**d (Pillar II) measures.
- Direct payments will be conditional on **enhanced environmental and climate requirements.**
- Each member state will have to offer **eco-schemes** to support farmers in going beyond the mandatory requirements, funded with a share of their national direct payments' allocations.
- At least 30% of each rural development national allocation will be dedicated to **environmental and climate measures**.
- 40% of the CAP's overall budget is expected to contribute to **climate action**.
- MS can transfer an **additional 15% from Pillar I to Pillar II** for spending on climate and environment measures (without national co-financing).

4. Greater use of knowledge & innovation

- The CAP will include a budget of €10bn from the **EU's Horizon Europe** research programme set aside for research and innovation projects in **food, agriculture, rural development and bioeconomy**

- Member states will be encouraged to use **big data and new technologie**s for controls and monitoring (for example, verifying farm sizes for direct payment claims using satellite data).

- Countries must also step up the **digitisation of rural life**, for example through extending broadband access in rural regions.

What happens at EU Level?

- **Setting common objectives;**
- **Listing necessary interventions and a common 'toolkit' of measures that can be used by Member States to achieve the common objectives;**
- **Preserving the single market and a level playing field for all farmers across the Union;**
- **Ensuring safeguards to guarantee that the policy does what it sets out to do, and**
- **Providing a set of indicators to assess progress.**

Goals of the new CAP - AF contributes to ALL

- Support viable **farm income** and **resilience** across the EU territory to enhance food security;
- Enhance market orientation and increase competitiveness including **greater focus on research, technology and digitalisation**;
- Improve farmers' **position in the value chain**;
- 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**;
- Attract young farmers and facilitate business development in rural areas;

Goals of the new CAP

- Contribute to the protection of **biodiversity, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes**;
- Promote employment, growth, social inclusion and local **development in rural areas, including bio-economy and sustainable forestry**;
- Improve the response of EU agriculture to **societal demands on food and health**, including safe, nutritious and sustainable food, as well as **animal welfare**.

What happens at MS level?

- **Creation and submission of Strategic Plans, with targets and indicators (see guidelines)**
- **Monitoring of impact, result and output indicators (see guidelines)**
- **Annual reporting on targets and indicators to the Commission.**
- **Modifying and enforcement of policies to ensure achievement of targets and indicators.**
- **Greater say in design of compliance and control framework applicable to beneficiaries (including controls and penalties).**

Possible Priorities for Lobbying (1)

1. Include AF in "Extended Conditionality" (Pillar I)- ensure that high value trees in or around fields are classed as Landscape Features (the old GAEC 7 wording was 'isolated trees, trees in groups and trees in lines'). (Pillar 1).

2. National "Eco-schemes" for Agroforestry (Pillar 1). These are mandatory for MS but not for farmers. They must "*address the CAP environment and climate objectives in ways that complement the other relevant tools available and go beyond what is already requested under conditionality*" MS will design them as they see fit. Agroforestry Eco-schemes would effectively be national "Agroforestry Strategies".
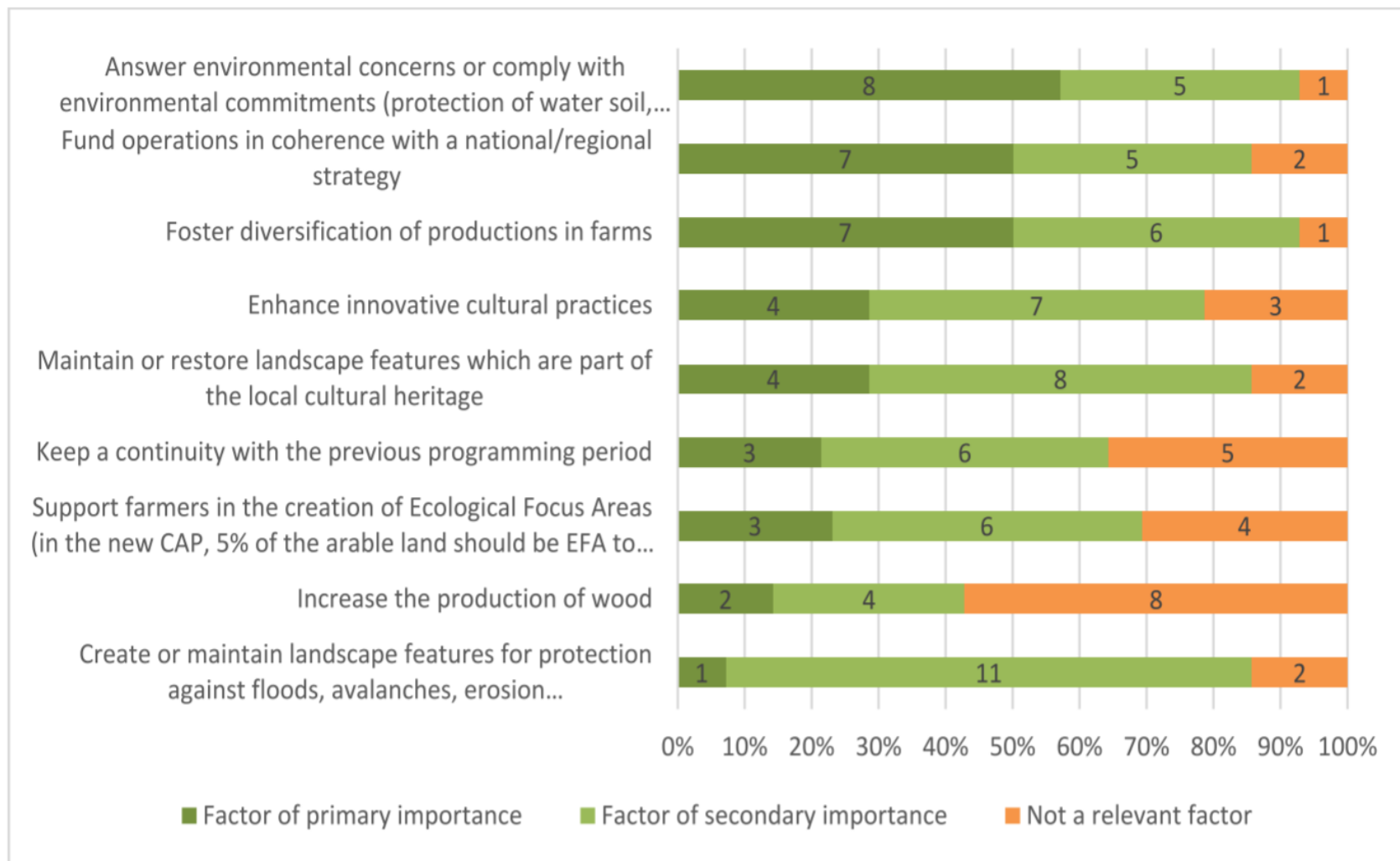
Priorities for Lobbying (2)

3. **Simplify the identification of agroforestry (Pillar I) -** Make sure that only mature trees are considered when applying minimum/maximum tree densities allowed by member states: a) allow farmers to declare parcels as agroforestry on IACS forms to gain full Basic Payment entitlement, b) use 4m crown diameter as threshold for 'mature tree' in any threshold based on tree numbers.

4. **Guarantee long-term Basic Payments (Pillar I) for any AF areas financed in Pillar II AF Schemes.** Provided farmers meet the tree density conditions in their management plans.

5. **Make LPIS Geospatial Information "open data" in all MS** - allowing farm environment and carbon models to guide placement of trees, as a prerequisite for **Pillar II** agri-environmental-climate "payment by results" schemes.

Spare slides

Why did the Managing Authorities use 8.2?

Figure 35. Q: The support to establishment of agroforestry systems (sub-measure 8.2) was programmed in your RDP, in order to... (14 answers)

Source: Alliance Environnement, Survey to the Managing Authorities, Sept. 2017

Scale of AF Targets

Table 19: Synthesis of the comparison of agroforestry areas established with support of RD measure 222 during the preceding programming period, MS target for the corresponding RD measure 8.2, and existing UAA

	a. Area of agroforestry established with M222 support (output 2007-2013) (ha)	b. Area of agroforestry to be established with M8.2 support (target 2014-2020) (ha)	c. Total agroforestry (2012)	Target 14-20 / Total agroforestry	Executed 07-13 / Total agroforestry
BE (total)	38	150	43700	0.34%	0.087%
ES (total)		58778	5584400	1.05%	0.000%
FR - National	1112	4170	1562200	0.27%	0.071%
GR		2000	1616400	0.12%	
HU	1482	1800	38100	4.72%	3.890%
IT (total)	24	2090	1403900	0.15%	0.002%
PT - Continental	243	2372	1168300	0.20%	0.021%
UK (total)		546	551700	0.10%	0.000%
RDP concerned	2900	71906	11968700	0.60%	0.024%
EU 28	2900	71906	15421000 (excluding Croatia)	0.47%	0.019%

Source: a. b. SFC database (extraction January 2017);
c. AGFORWARD, based on LUCAS data (2012 survey)