

 Ministry of Agriculture,
Nature and Food Quality

Making a new policy: Introduction to the Dutch collective approach to AECM

Aard MULDER

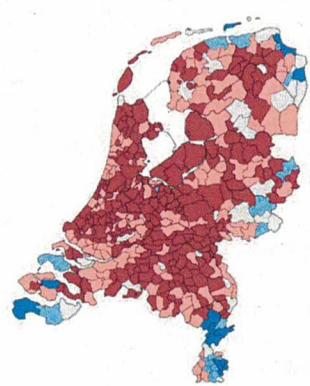
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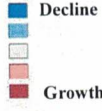


The presentation: two parts

1. General introduction:
 - Agriculture and environmental challenges;
 - Introduction to the collective approach.
2. Looking towards the future: the area-related CAP from 2021 onward.
3. Resumé.


Change in number of households in 2040



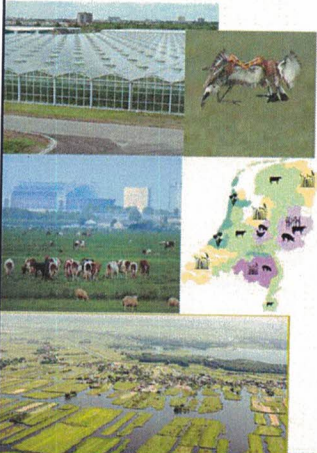


2

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Part 1: General introduction to the collective approach



- Long term Goal (2020 ->): sustainable rural areas with a vital agricultural sector;
 - supported by a new farmland-linked CAP delivery model;
- Short term goal (2014-2020): Nature efficiency;
 - supported by collective approach for AECM;
- Key-rôle for farmers to improve biodiversity and water quality;
- It comes together in rural areas, with groups of farmers (collectives) in a central position.

3


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Dutch agriculture

Statistics:

56% of the land
17% of the export value
10% of the jobs



Strong points:

- High productivity
- Educational level
- Infrastructure
- Location

Challenges:

- World trade – competitive position
- Innovation and Sustainability
- CAP reform
- Ageing farmers

4

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Environment

Biodiversity

Decline in number of different species
Birds and Habitat Directives

Manure issues

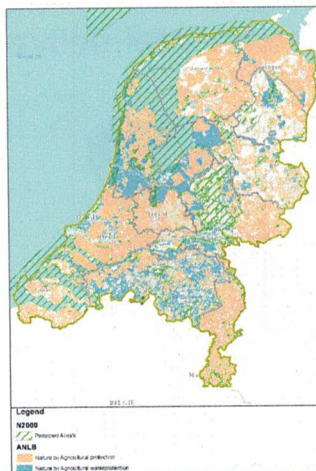
Nitrate Directive and 5th APN
(Nitrates Action Programme)

Water quality

EU Water Framework Directive (WFD)


Landscape

Preserving cultural landscapes




Working together





The short term: A new approach to agri-environmental delivery




Legenda

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Noord-Holland | 21. Noord-Brabant | 41. Overijssel |
| 2. Friesland | 22. Zeeland | 42. Limburg |
| 3. Groningen | 23. Utrecht | 43. Gelderland |
| 4. Drenthe | 24. Noord-Holland | 44. Friesland |
| 5. Overijssel | 25. Zeeland | 45. Groningen |
| 6. Limburg | 26. Utrecht | 46. Noord-Brabant |
| 7. Gelderland | 27. Noord-Holland | 47. Zeeland |
| 8. Friesland | 28. Zeeland | 48. Groningen |
| 9. Groningen | 29. Utrecht | 49. Noord-Brabant |
| 10. Noord-Brabant | 30. Noord-Holland | 50. Limburg |
| 11. Zeeland | 31. Zeeland | 51. Gelderland |
| 12. Utrecht | 32. Utrecht | 52. Friesland |
| 13. Noord-Holland | 33. Noord-Brabant | 53. Groningen |
| 14. Zeeland | 34. Zeeland | 54. Noord-Brabant |
| 15. Groningen | 35. Utrecht | 55. Zeeland |
| 16. Noord-Brabant | 36. Noord-Holland | 56. Groningen |
| 17. Limburg | 37. Zeeland | 57. Noord-Brabant |
| 18. Gelderland | 38. Utrecht | 58. Limburg |
| 19. Friesland | 39. Noord-Brabant | 59. Gelderland |
| 20. Overijssel | 40. Zeeland | 60. Overijssel |

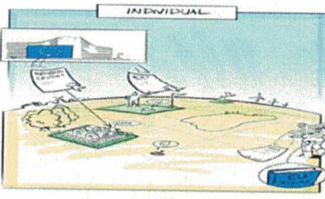
- Focus on creating good habitat conditions for rare species and water quality protection (regionally) instead of commitments on farm level;
- 40 certified collectives as final beneficiaries to:
 - enhance effectiveness;
 - improve efficiency;
 - improve knowledge-skills;
 - make better use of local skills and energy;
- Improve policy monitoring: goals versus commitments;
- Flexibility to respond to changes in nature and climate.

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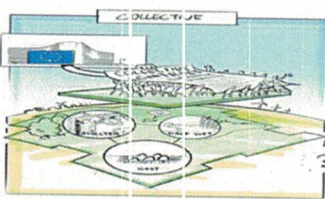


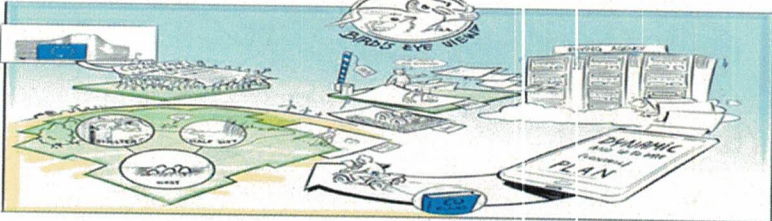
A collective approach on a landscape level

INDIVIDUAL




COLLECTIVE





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Objectives and result

input

Farmer applying for AECM measure | farm

↓

output

Area under AECM management; providing suitable conditions | farm / region

↓

result

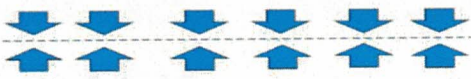
Area with better survival rates of meadow birds | region

↓

impact


Stable/positive farmland bird index | region / country

- European impact: Birds- and Habitat Directive conservation objectives;
- National result: species that are largely dependent of farmland:
 - Defining habitat characteristics;
 - National map of species and promising areas;



- Regional output: Regional nature conservation plans (habitat / focus area)
- Local input: yearly management plans for habitats, made by the collectives.

9
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Front door – back door

AUTHORITIES

government contract (areas, qualities)

←

accountability
cost-effectiveness

COOPERATIVES

government checks
- administrative
- financial

LAND MANAGERS

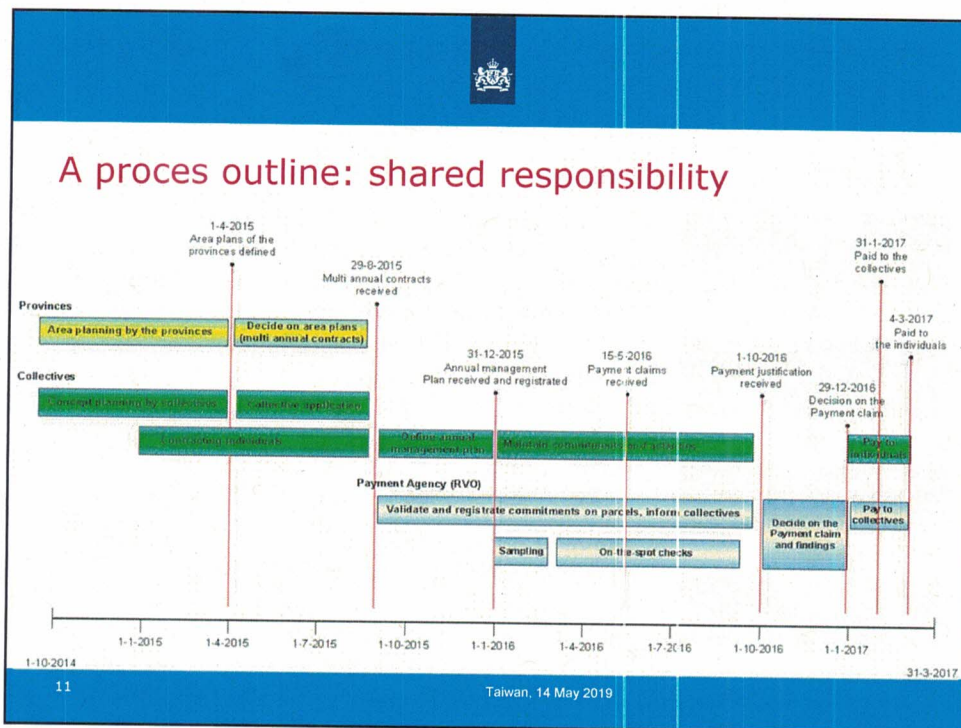
no. 1
no. 2
no. 3
no. 4
no. 5
etc.

on-the-spot checks by cooperative and authorities

regional fine-tuning

individual contracts, controls, payments

10
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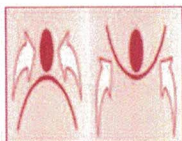
What are the policy needs for a good management of habitat/waterways?

- a regionally targeted approach;
- flexibility in nature management;
- support of cooperation between farmers, and other stakeholders;
- strengthening of monitoring and a knowledge network;
- assurance of a sound implementation under EU and national regulations;
- **a good coordinator!**

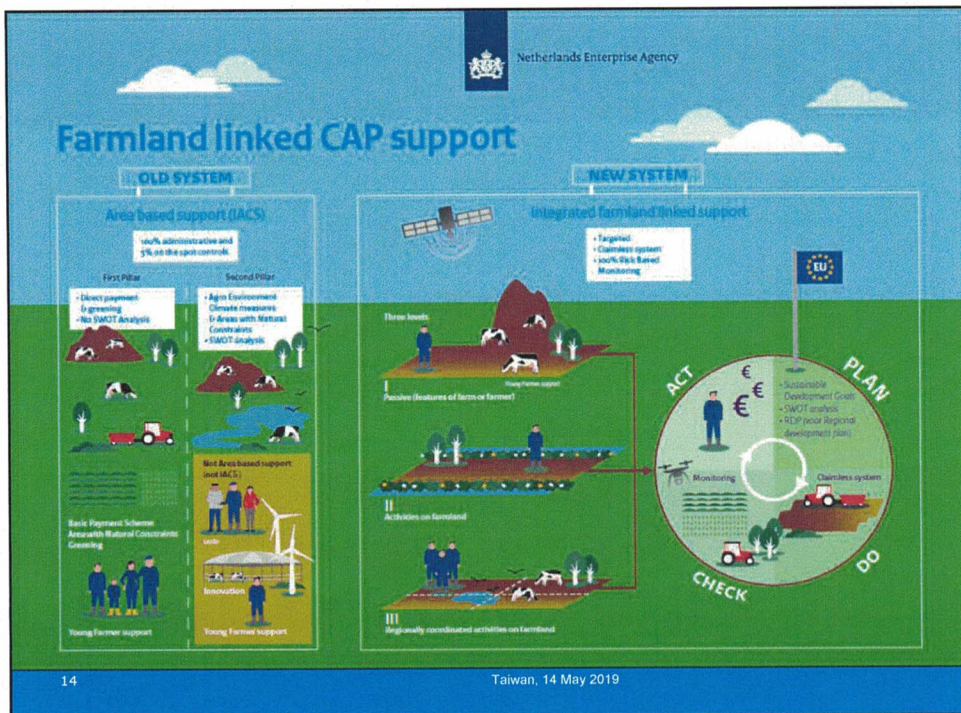




PART 2: Looking towards the future CAP



- An area based CAP delivering public goods and ecosystems services related to soil, water, biodiversity, air quality, climate action and the provision of landscape amenities;
- A result-based regional approach for public services, both within the first 1^e and 2^e Pillar of the CAP: from compliance to performance;
- Regional strategic sustainable development plans;
- Adjusting the compliance framework and new possibilities for control and application;
- 3 levels of public services:
 - Farm-based subsidy for general sustainability profile (point system);
 - Area-based subsidy on farm level;
 - Area-based subsidy on landscape level.





Strategic planning: working together

Policy objectives / measures

General objectives (EU27) **a**

National sustainable development plan with regionalised objectives **b**

Regional sustainable development plan with regionally coordinated measures **d**

Measures & payments to farmers **e**

Monitoring and indicators

Impact / effect indicators

Impact & result indicators

Result & output indicators **g**

Output indicators

PLAN **ACT** **CHECK**

National SWOT: EU objectives (impact) and national contribution

Regional SWOT: Effectiveness of the measures for obtaining regional objectives

a) EU objectives translated into national / regional objectives;

b) Regionalisation of an area-based approach for public goods;

c) (Regional) SWOT to define objectives for water, soil, biodiversity, landscape and climate;

d) Defining regional development plans;

e) Organising area-process with farmers and other stakeholders;

f) Defining measures;

g) Organising monitoring and evaluation.

15
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Thank You!



16
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