



Online Workshop

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

Introduction of the workshop

The European context



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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		
Timings	Contents	Speaker
	Introduction – Setting the scene	
10:30 11:30	European context and current initiatives (30') <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Deal • F2F • Greening CAP 	Ms. Leanne ROCHE DG ENV
	Experience feedback in France (10')	Mr. Cyrille BARNERIAS French Office for Biodiversity
	Questions (20')	
11:30 12:30	Working session # 1 - Feedback on the current synergy between CAP and water policies	
	Introduction (5')	All
	Case studies (2 x 10')	Ms. Celine KARASINSKI EIP AGRI Mr. Nicolas SURDYK Project Fairway
	Exchanges	All
	Conclusion of the working session (5')	All



Workshop Agenda



AGENDA		
Timings	Contents	Speaker
12:30 13:15	Lunch time	
13:15 14:00	Working session # 2 – Recommendations and perspectives	
	Introduction (5')	All
	Case study (10')	Mr. Manuel SAPIANO EWA Malta
	Workshop time (30') - split groups	All
	Conclusion of the working session (5')	All
14:00 14:30	Conclusion	





- 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)



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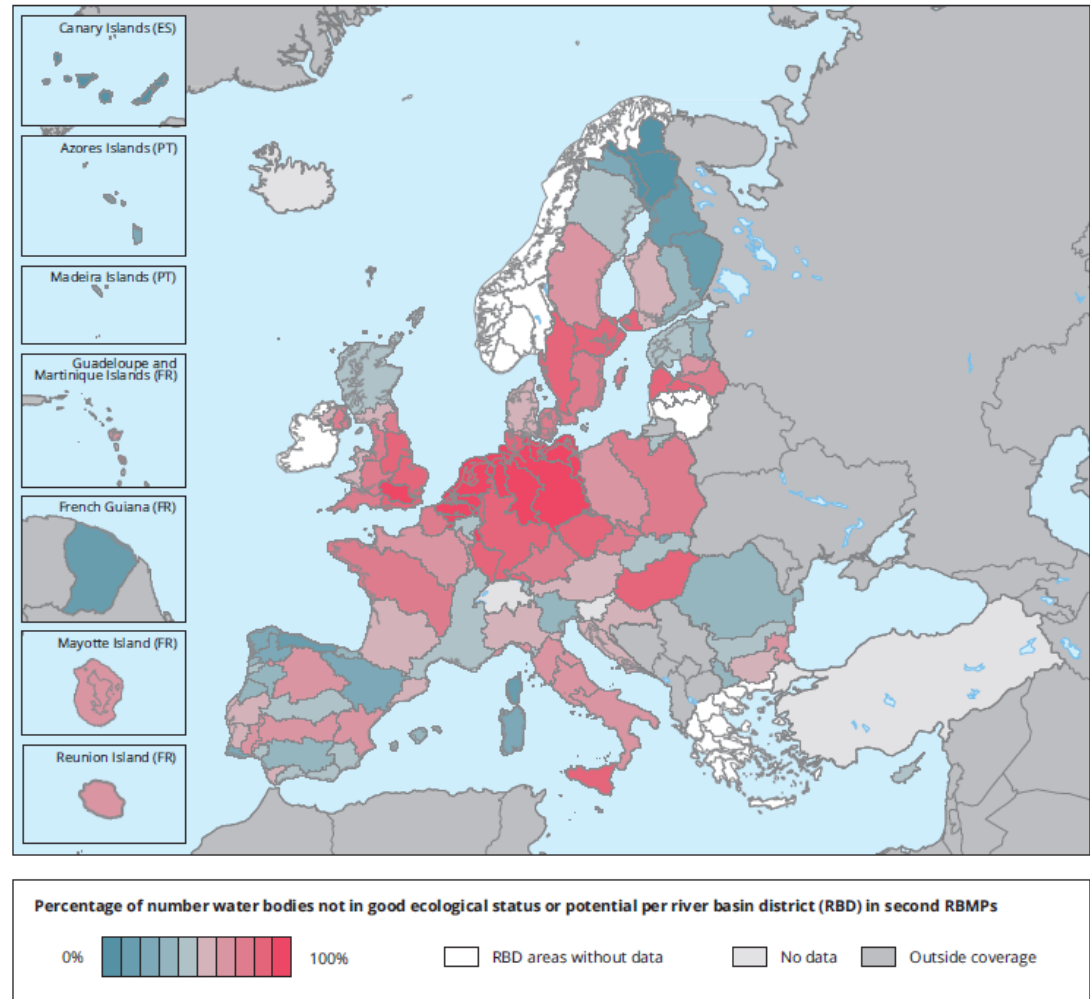
"Water Projects, Lesotho" by World Bank Photo Collection is licensed under [CC BY-NC-ND 2.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/2.0/)



WFD Implementation



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.



WFD Implementation



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

Figure 6.1 Comparison of status (quantitative, chemical and ecological) in the first and second RBMPs



WFD Implementation



- **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).



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WFD and agriculture



JRC SCIENTIFIC AND POLICY REPORTS

RIVER BASIN NETWORK on Water Framework Directive and Agriculture

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



Editor: Francesca Somma
2013

Report EUR25175EN

Jrc
European
Commission



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...)



European initiatives under development

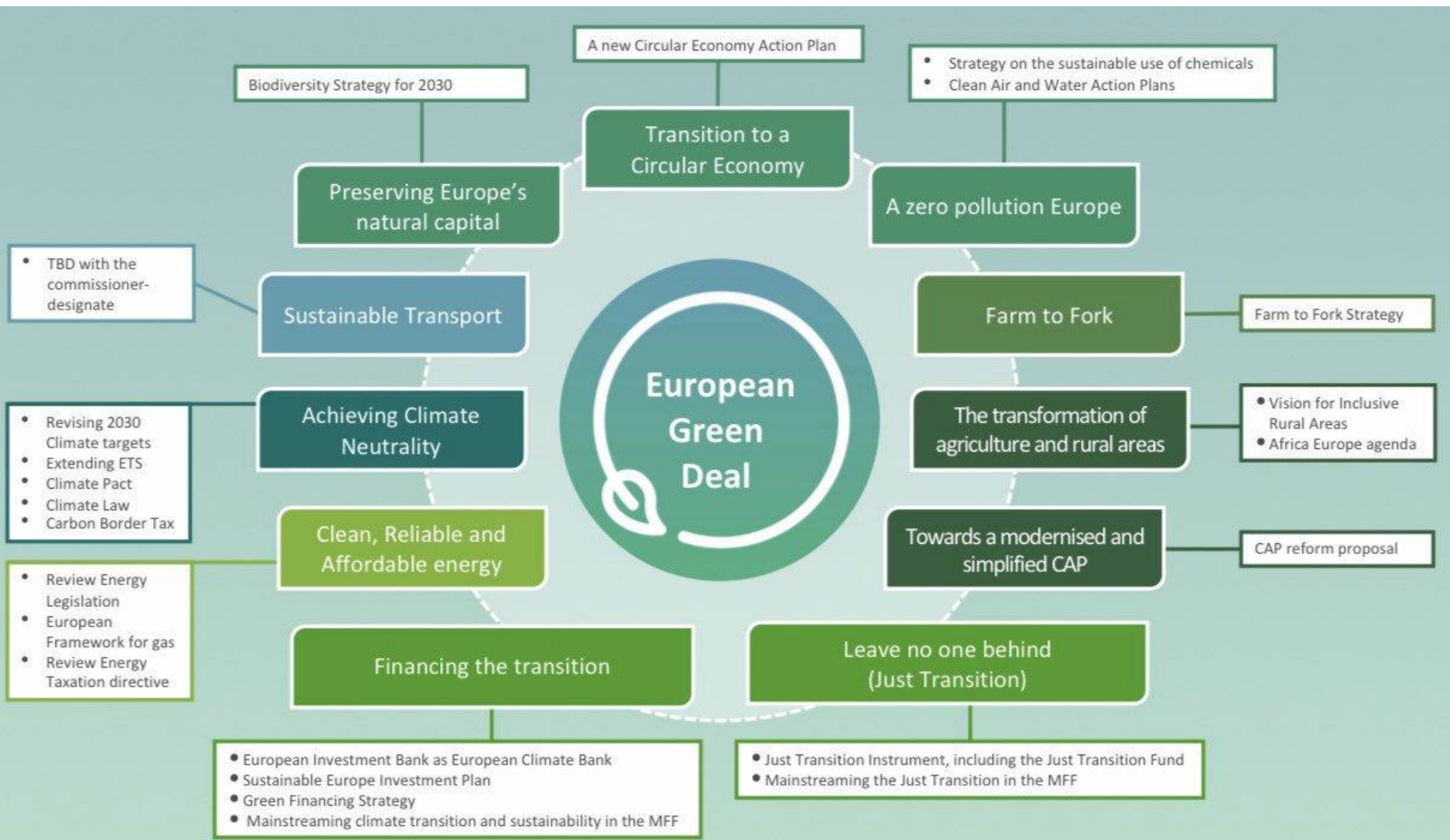
Green Deal

Farm to Fork

Biodiversity strategy



European Green deal



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



with legally binding nature-restoration targets in 2021 providing stricter protection of EU forests.

- 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 CAP



- 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>
- https://dcuwater.ie/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/library-ext-eval-water-final-report_2020.pdf

- Implementation choices and drivers
- Effectiveness of CAP instruments and measures on water
- Technical and social innovations
- Efficiency of the CAP instruments and measures
- Coherence of the CAP measures
- Relevance and EU added value

-Alliance Environnement-
European Economic Interest Grouping

Cross-compliance

Voluntary measures

Conditionality

Coherence of the CAP measures

Sectors and sizes

Partial coherence of the CAP instruments and measures dedicated to environment/climate with the general objective of the EU environmental/climate legislation and strategy (Water Framework Directive, Nitrates Directive, SUPD, etc.)



- Points of incoherence were identified:**
- CAP implementation choices leading to potential negative effects on water (e.g. equivalence to crop diversification for maize growers in FR);
 - Few RDP measures specifically address water issues;
 - Sectors with highest impact on water quality and quantity (e.g. fruits, flowers, wine) are not constrained by the CAP framework;
 - Support to increase irrigated area when waterbodies are in 'less than good' quantitative status.

- Points of coherence and synergies were identified:**
- Contribution of Cross-compliance, Pillar II investment measures (M4), land management measures (M10), organic farming (M11) and Pillar I Greening measures to the EU environmental/climate legislation and strategy;
 - Contribution of certain RDP measures to help farmers complying with mandatory requirements (e.g. M4.1 to finance manure storage facilities);
 - CAP has been identified as the most important EU fund to implement the objectives of the WFD.

Pesticides amounts

- Inconsistencies from other EU policies preventing the achievement of water-related objectives**
- Trade agreements outside CAP (e.g. GATT Dillon Round on 0-import tariff for oilseeds, non-grain feed, etc.) promote intensive farm systems with indirect negative impact on water
 - Pricing policies are coherent but not incentivising enough to make farmers change their practices

Water quantitative issues and climate change

-Alliance Environnement-
European Economic Interest Grouping

Better targeting of the measures



COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Analysis of links between CAP Reform and Green Deal, May 2020

+

Annex I of the proposed CAP Strategic Plan Regulation



Table 1: Indicators in Annex I of the proposed CAP Strategic Plan Regulation associated to Green Deal targets

Green Deal targets related to the agricultural sector ¹⁸	Impact indicators (as laid down in Annex I) or Context indicators (as envisaged in secondary legislation)	Output and result indicators (as laid down in Annex I)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing by 50% the use and the risk of chemical pesticides by 2030 Reducing by 50% the use of high-risk pesticides 	I.27 Sustainable use of pesticides: reduce risks and impacts of pesticides	R.37 Sustainable pesticide use: share of agricultural land concerned by supported specific actions which lead to a sustainable use of pesticides
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing by 50% the sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 2030 	I.26 Limiting antibiotic use in agriculture: sales/use in food producing animals	R.36 Limiting antibiotic use: share of livestock units concerned by supported actions to limit use of antibiotics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing nutrient losses by at least 50% in 2030 	I.15 Improving water quality: Gross nutrient balance on agricultural land	R.21 Sustainable nutrient management: share of agricultural land under commitments related to improved nutrient management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve 25% agricultural area under organic farming by 2030 	C.32 Agricultural area under organic farming	O.15 Number of ha with support for organic farming
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completing fast broadband internet access in rural areas reach 		R.34 Connecting rural Europe: share of rural population benefitting from improved access to services and infrastructure through CAP support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing land for biodiversity, including agricultural area under high-diversity landscape features 	I.20 Enhanced provision of ecosystem services: share of UAA covered with landscape features	R.29 Preserving landscape features: share of agriculture land under commitments for managing landscape features, including hedgerows



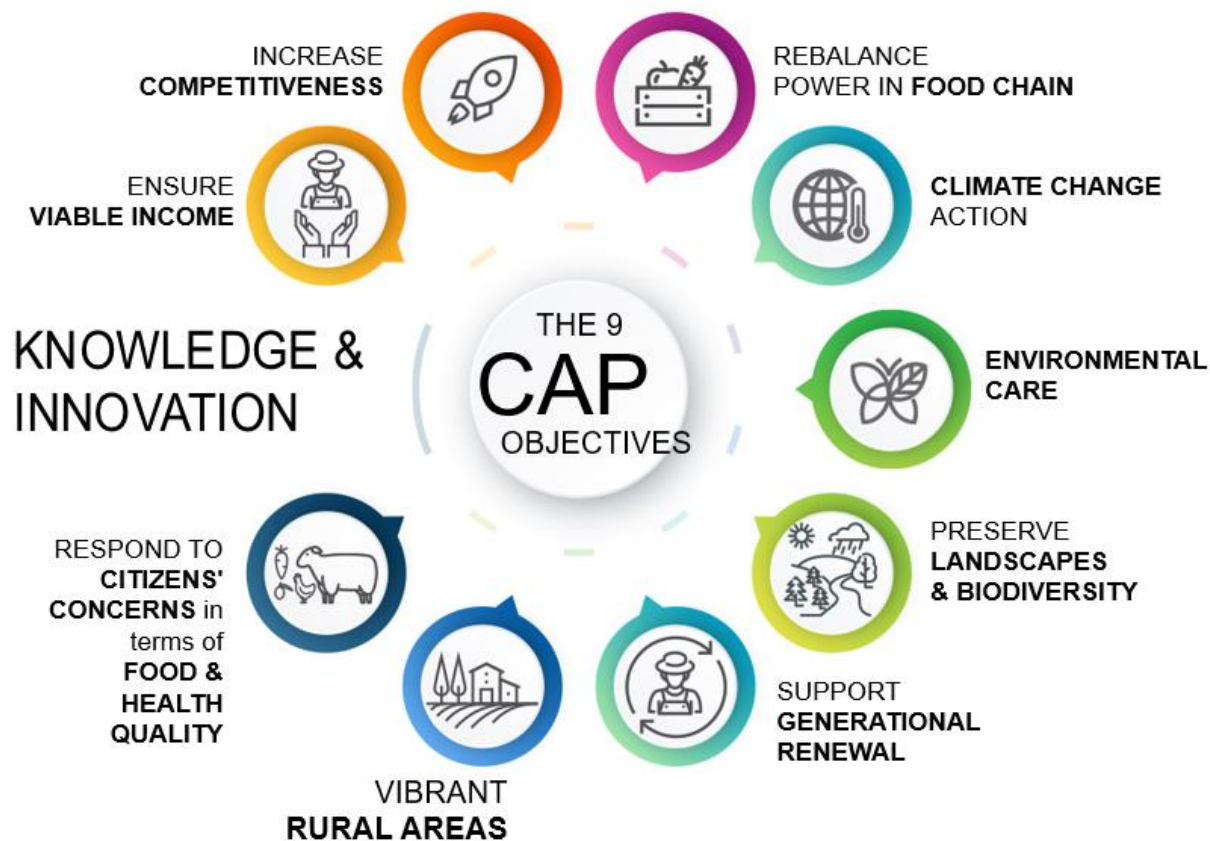
CAP post 2020

- 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



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



CAP post 2020



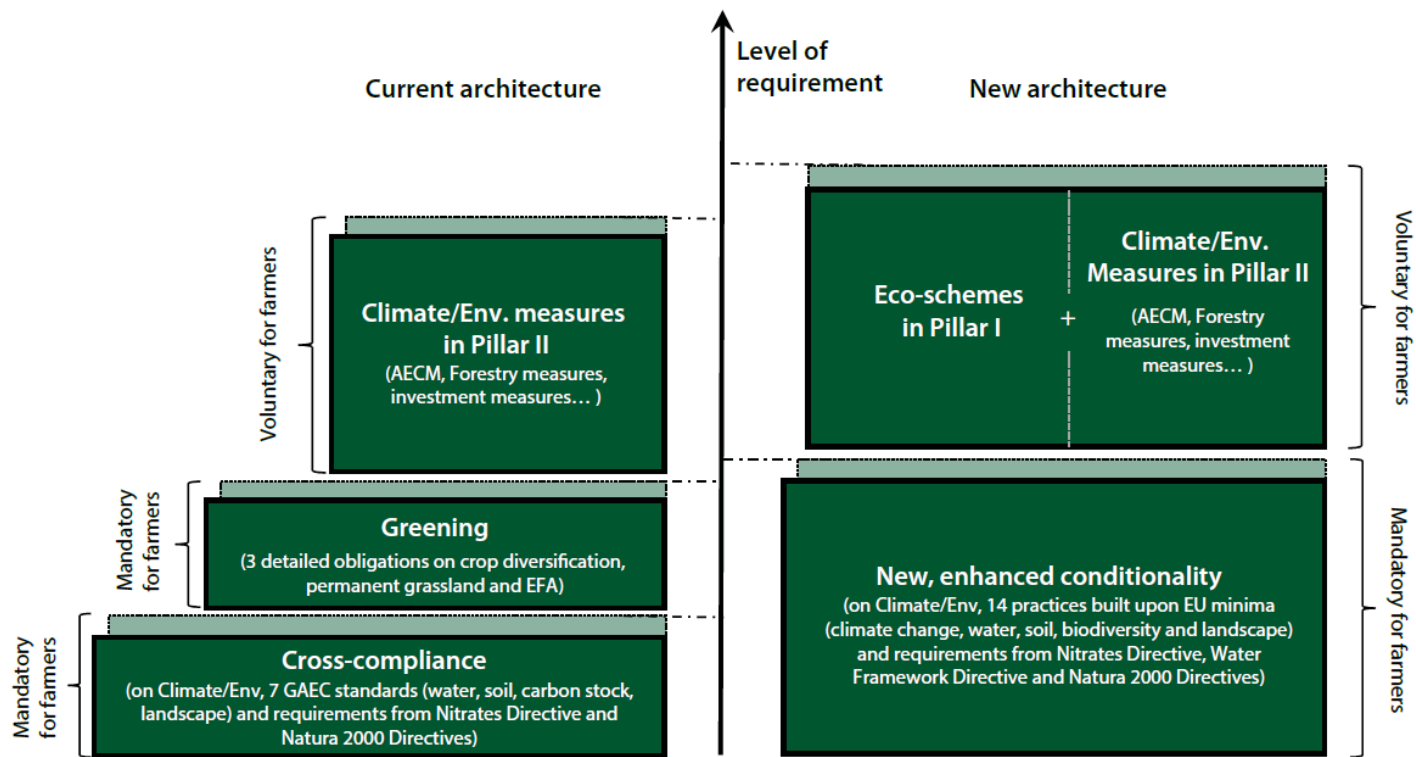
- The future CAP includes **conditionality**, which links area and animal-based CAP payments to a range of obligations.
- In addition it also introduces the **new ‘eco-schemes’** that aim to reward farmers for going further in the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices. These practices 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 post 2020



THE NEW GREEN ARCHITECTURE



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 conditionality, 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 ...

