



SUSTAINABLE  
RESILIENT  
EU FARMING  
SYSTEMS

# Policy brief: How the CAP can enable European agriculture's resilience capacities

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The “**Policy brief with a critical analysis of how current policies constrain/enable resilient EU agriculture**”, on which this presentation is based, can be found here:

<https://www.surefarmproject.eu/deliverables/policybusiness-briefs-and-short-communications/>



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# Good public policies are essential for resilience

1. Public policies can moderate or reinforce pressure to change

- e.g. lax or tight regulations
- closing down or opening up policy networks,
- influencing public and professional debates.

2. Public policies can enhance or constrain the capability of farming systems to deal with challenges

- Robustness
- Adaptability
- Transformability



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# Robustness-enhancing policies

- **short-term focus** on recovery and continuation of the status quo,
- priority on **protecting the status quo**,
- provision of **buffer resources**,
- support for or provision of other modes of **risk management** that help the system to bounce back quickly after a shock.



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# Adaptability-enhancing policies

- have a **middle- to long-term focus** of 1 to 5 years
- provide **flexibility** that allows tailor-made responses,
- enable **variety** between and within systems,
- enable **social learning**.



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# Transformability-enhancing policies

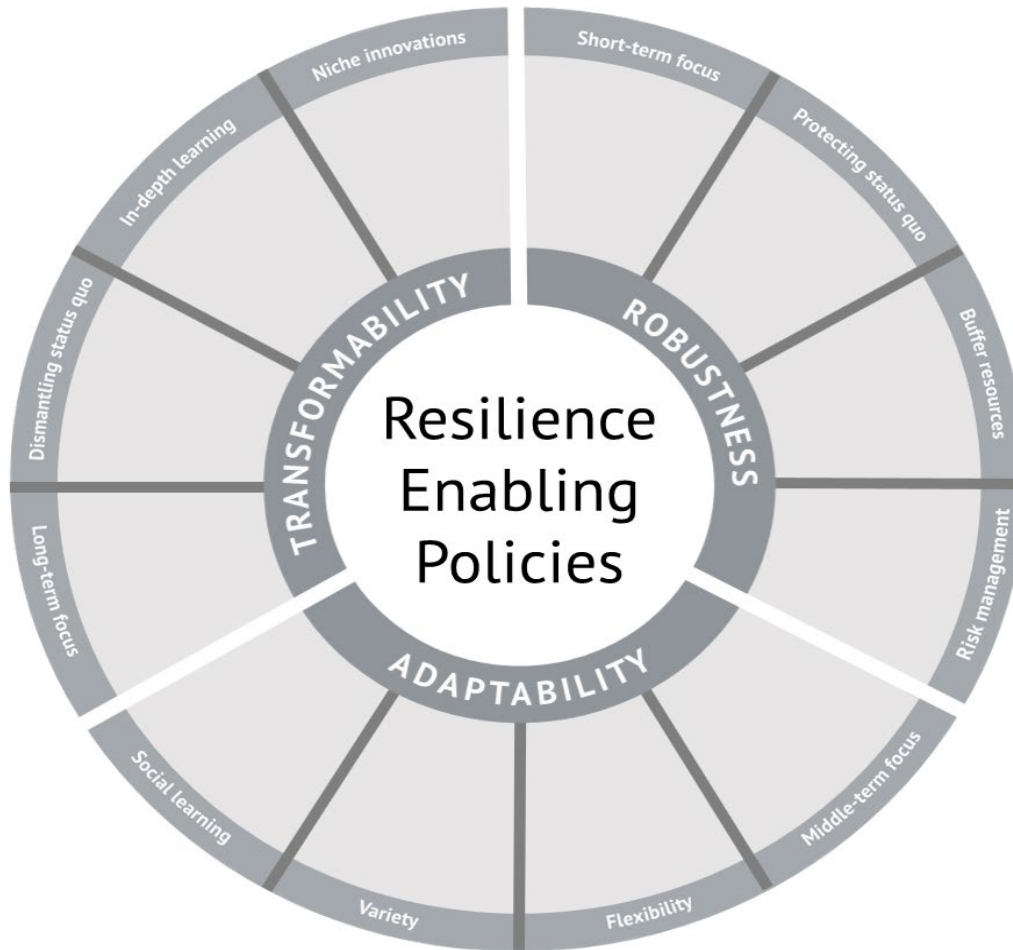
- characterized by a **long-term focus**,
- **dismantle incentives that support the status quo**,
- support in-**depth learning**
- support **niche innovations**, experimentation, self-organisation and early wins.



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# Resilience Assessment Tool



Source: Katrien Termeer, Jeroen Candel, Peter H. Feindt, Yannick Buitenhuis: Assessing how Policies enable or constrain the Resilience of Farming Systems in the European Union: the Resilience Assessment Tool (ResAT), SURE-Farm deliverable D 4.1., April 2018, available at [www.surefarmproject.eu](http://www.surefarmproject.eu)



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# CAP policy instrument and their resilience orientation

Many measures constrain  
Transformability: Implied  
in goals but not specific.  
Support for organic and  
new rural value chains  
EIP-Agri

Direct payments  
Greening payments  
Market safety net  
Crisis reserve  
Insurance schemes  
Coordination  
of production  
GI



AECM  
Investment support  
Leader and Leader Plus  
Flexibility: modulation, etc.  
Regional measures

Source: own compilation,  
based on the SURE-Farm country case studies  
(see list at the end of the presentation)



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# CAP 2014-2020: too focussed on robustness with uneven success, and constraining transformability

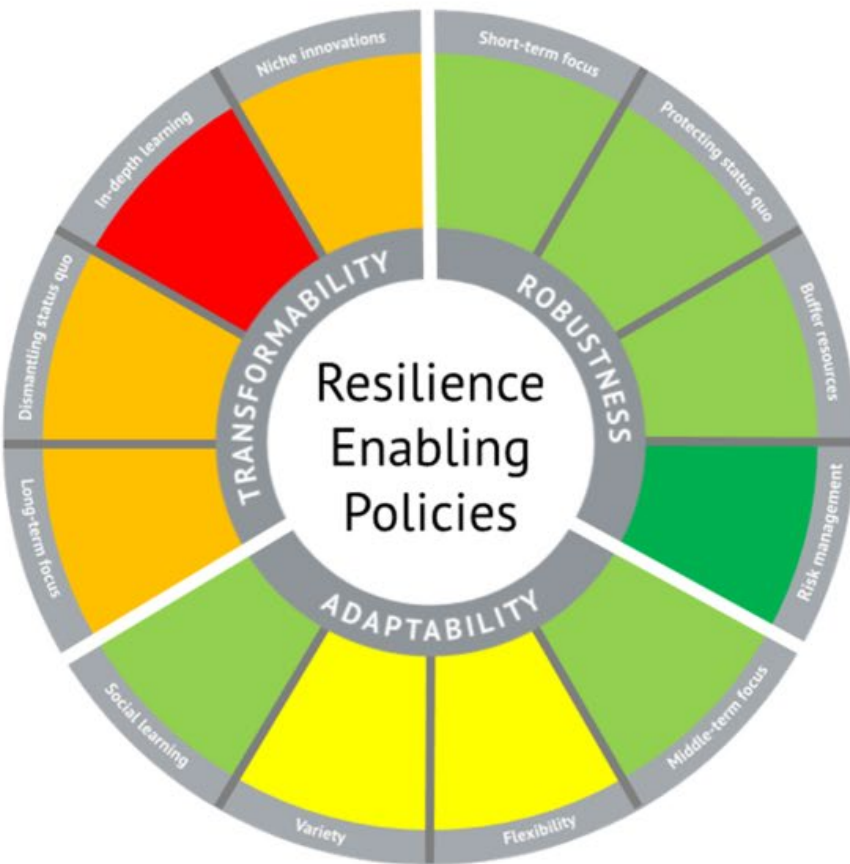
- Most financial resources go into payments that provide buffer resources
  - little access for small-scale farms and less land-intensive systems
- Government-supported risk management schemes struggle with effectiveness and acceptance by the target groups.
- Undesirable effects of robustness-enabling policies:
  - disincentives to adapt or transform,
  - in the long run, even the unlearning of adaptability of transformability,
  - wrong illusion of stability.
- Much fewer resources are devoted to programs that enhance adaptability.
- Support for transformability is generally underdeveloped.



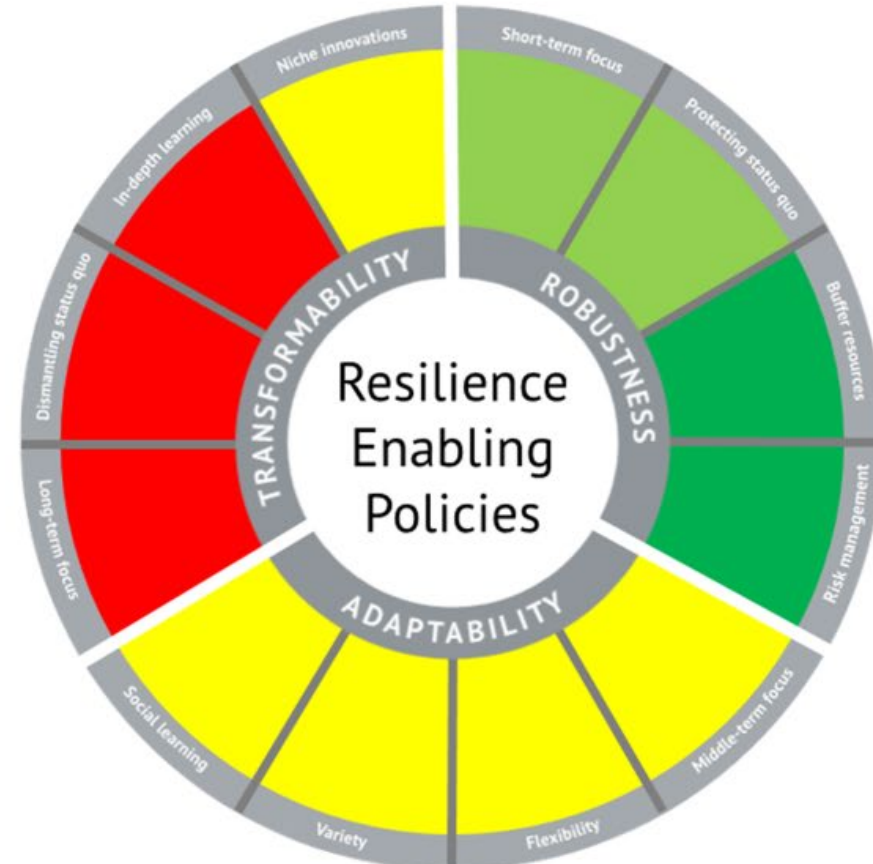
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## GOALS



## INSTRUMENTS



## Arable crop system in the Netherlands (Veenkolonie)

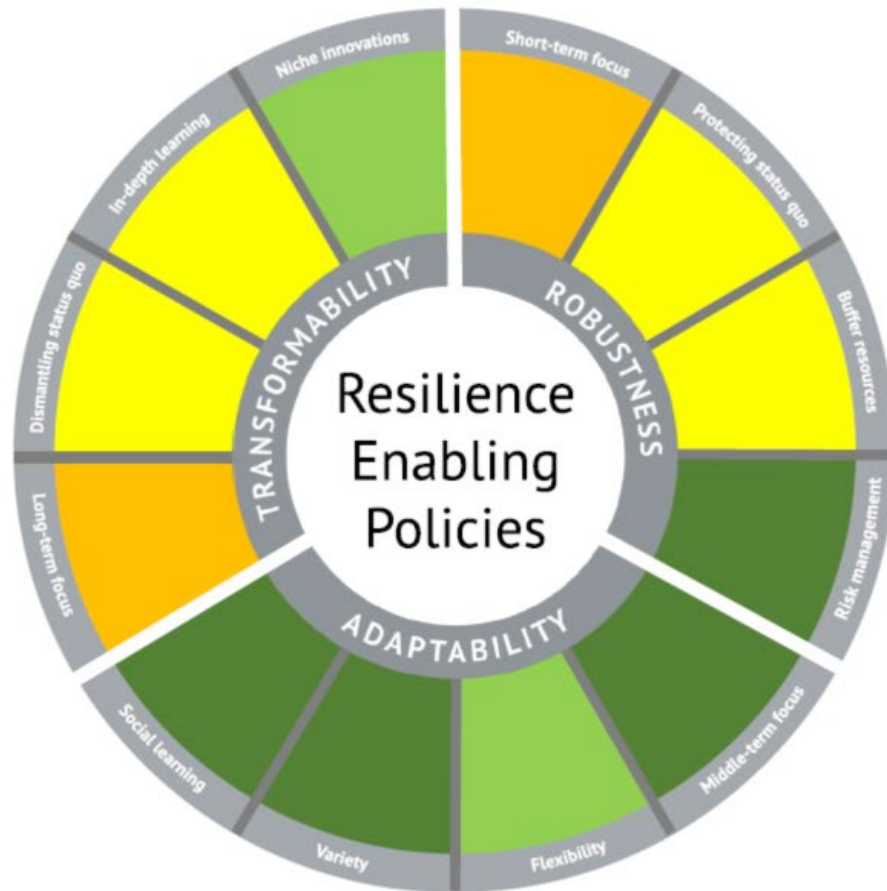
Source: Buitenhuis,  
Dutch case study



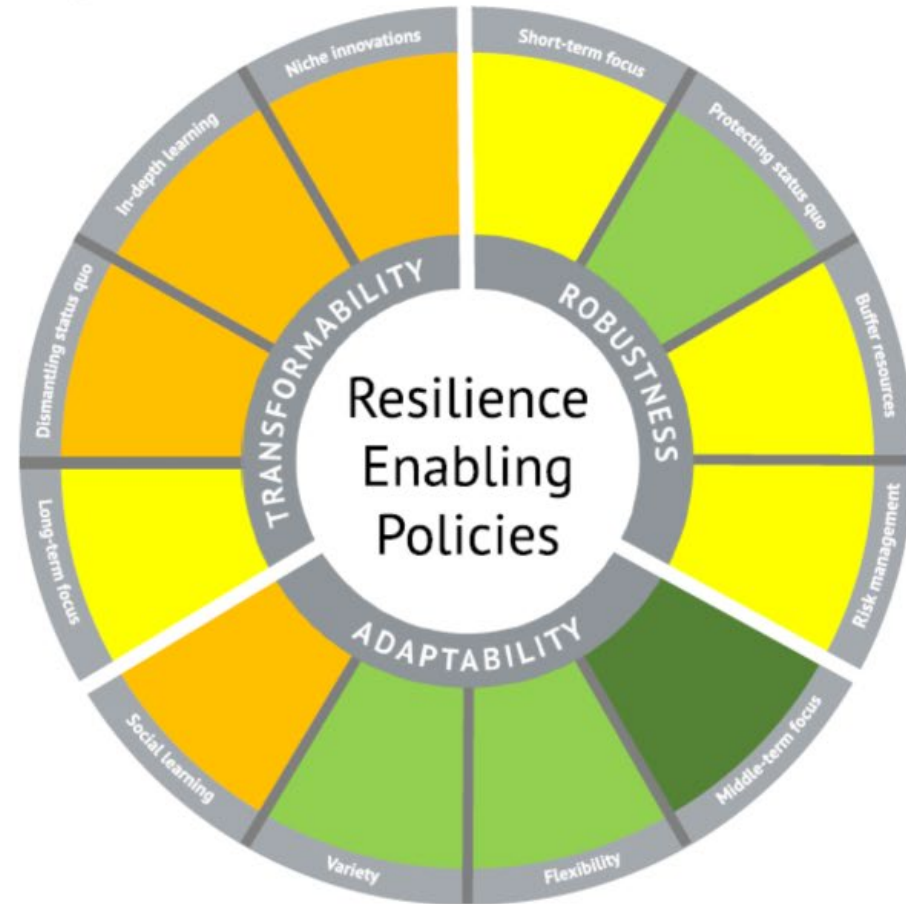
This project has received funds from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement No 727520



## GOALS



## INSTRUMENTS



## Hazelnut production in Lazio, Italy

Source: Sorrentino, Severini & Sidorini,  
Italian case study



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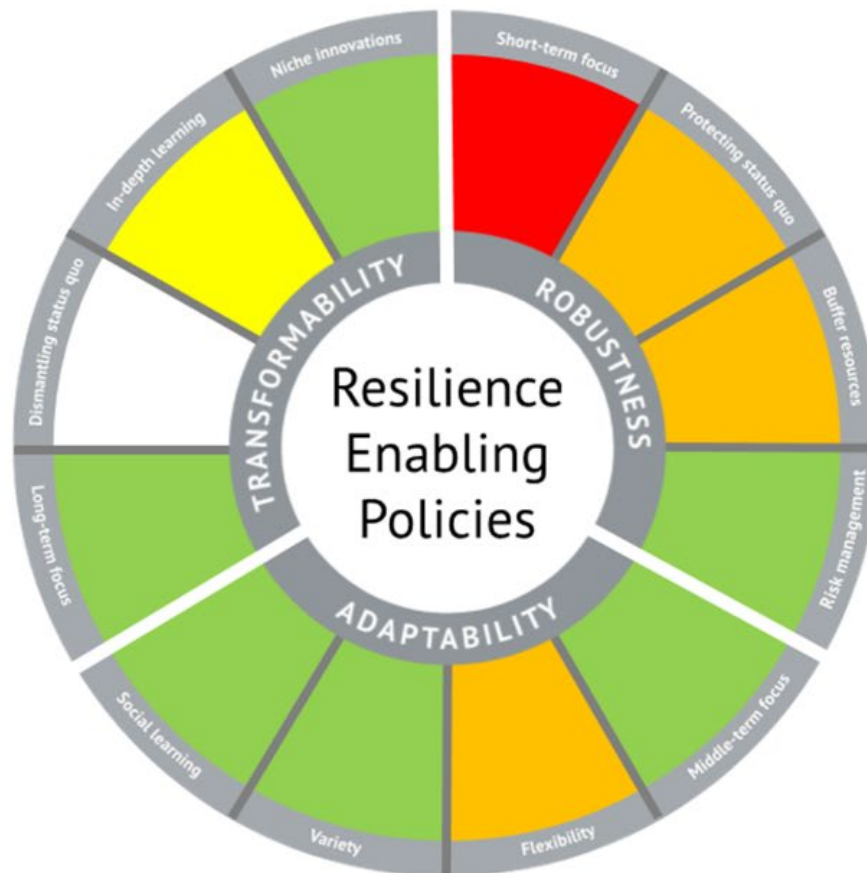




## GOALS



## INSTRUMENTS



## Egg and broiler production in Sweden

Source: Manevska-Tasevska,  
Swedish case study



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# How the CAP post 2020 could enable resilience better

## Starting points

- **Meet the need for more tailored policy mixes** that address the specific resilience needs of Europe's farming systems
- Develop a **long-term vision for the CAP**



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# Policies to enable robustness

- enhance the ability and willingness to anticipate stresses and shocks, to cope with them and to respond
- foresight exercises linked into strategy development and outreach and engagement schemes



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# Policies to enhance adaptability

- Coherent and sufficient **remuneration of public goods**;
- Increase flexibility and variability through **reducing red tape** along tree dimensions:
  - requirements for access to supportive policy schemes, in particular RDP
  - more flexible or better aligned regulations and inspections;
  - integrated approach to the multitude of monitoring and control systems.
- Close the gap between **reflection/innovation and practice** – more support for
  - project-type funding rather than predefined measures;
  - AKIS and advisory services to integrate advice for production and provision of public goods;
  - collaboration for opening up and reconnecting agriculture with society;
  - fostering farmers' adaptive capacity, e.g. by paying them for time spent in research projects



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# Policies to enhance transformability

- Formulate a coordinated **long-term vision**
- Support **deep learning**
- Adopt **reflexive modes of governing** that influence people's assumptions about the future, their self-perceptions and identities – dialogue, co-design, communication of role models and positive examples
- Develop **EIP-Agri and LEADER** into **cross-sectoral support for rural cooperation**
- **Programs for rural cooperation should:**
  - adopt integrated approaches across sectors,
  - change the rules of state aid to allow more flexibility and innovation;
  - provide funding for the creation, facilitation and integration of multi-actor networks;
  - develop training schemes for facilitators of integrative rural development;
  - encourage links to other policy areas to enhance connections.



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# Key points for the future CAP (1)

- Reduce **direct payments** with a view to phasing out by 2028 ...
- ... and divert the budget into those CAP measures that specifically address resilience needs
- Use **eco-schemes** to foster public services (e.g. biodiversity, attractive landscapes) and adaptation to environmental and climate change
  - points-based system to enable regional differentiation, flexibility and diversity;
  - enable equivalence of established certification schemes;
  - define three or four tiers of payment levels aligned with public or private certification schemes of corresponding levels of ambition.
- Ensure that member states' **national strategic plans support adaptability** to meet the ambitions of the Green Deal, the Farm-to-Fork Strategy and the Biodiversity Strategy.



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## Key points for the future CAP (2)

- Ensure that MS provide ample **support for cooperation and cross-sectoral networking** in rural development programmes.
- Enable **producer organisations** to coordinate adaptation to shifting markets and changing environments.
- Strengthen AKIS through more **project-type funding**, more funding for **advisory services** to integrate advice for production and provision of public goods.
- Enable transformative innovation, reflexivity, deep learning through more support for **LEADER** and **EIP-Agri**, with **European networks** around key challenges.
- Replace young farmers' premium with **support for start-ups** in rural areas.
- Provide support for **fast internet** in rural areas as a precondition for connectivity.



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# List of case studies

Bardaji, I., Soriano, B., Bertolozzi, D. (2018): Assessing how policies enable or constrain the resilience of the extensive sheep grazing system in Northeast Spain (Spain). An application of the Resilience Assessment Tool (ResAT), available at <https://surefarmproject.eu/>.

Buitenhuis, Y. (2018): Assessing how policies enable or constrain the resilience of the intensive arable farming system in De Veenkoloniën-Oldambt (The Netherlands). An application of the Resilience Assessment Tool (ResAT), available at <https://surefarmproject.eu/>.

Ciechomska, A. and Zawalińska, K. (2018): Assessing how policies enable or constrain the resilience of the private fruit and vegetable farming system in the Mazovian region (Poland). An application of the Resilience Assessment Tool (ResAT), available at <https://surefarmproject.eu/>.

Daskiewicz, H., Balmann, A. (2018): Assessing how policies enable or constrain the resilience of the arable farming in Saxony-Anhalt, Germany. An application of the Resilience Assessment Tool (ResAT), available at <https://surefarmproject.eu/>.

Léger, F. (2018): Assessing how policies enable or constrain the resilience of the extensive beef cattle system in the Massif Central, France. An application of the Resilience Assessment Tool (ResAT), available at <https://surefarmproject.eu/>.

Lievens, E., Mathijs, E. (2018): Assessing how policies enable or constrain the resilience of the intensive dairy farming system in Flanders, Belgium. An application of the Resilience Assessment Tool (ResAT), available at <https://surefarmproject.eu/>.

Manevska-Tasevska, G. (2018): Assessing how policies enable or constrain the resilience of the egg and broiler system in Sweden. An application of the Resilience Assessment Tool (ResAT), available at <https://surefarmproject.eu/>.

Midmore, P. (2018): Assessing how policies enable or constrain the resilience of the arable crop farming system in East England, UK. An application of the Resilience Assessment Tool (ResAT), available at <https://surefarmproject.eu/>.

Sorrentino, A., Severini, S., Sidorini, L. (2018): Assessing how policies enable or constrain the resilience of a small-scale perennial crop system (hazelnuts) in Tuscany, Central Italy. An application of the Resilience Assessment Tool (ResAT), available at <https://surefarmproject.eu/>.

Valchovska, S., Peneva, M. (2018): Assessing how policies enable or constrain the resilience of the arable crop farming system in North-Eastern Bulgaria. An application of the Resilience Assessment Tool (ResAT), available at <https://surefarmproject.eu/>.

Voicilas, D.-M., Luca, L. (2018): Assessing how policies enable or constrain the resilience of a small and medium-sized mixed farming system in North-Eastern Romania. An application of the Resilience Assessment Tool (ResAT), available at <https://surefarmproject.eu/>.



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## SUSTAINABLE RESILIENT EU FARMING SYSTEM

Coordinated by:

Partners:



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