



1st meeting of the Thematic Group
on Enhancing Biodiversity on
Farmland for Improved Resilience

23 September 2024

Group 1

Experiences of TG members across MS

1 What is working well?

DE - Review - Evaluation of CAP measures and comparison with with barriers for the best? Publicity measures (cost share and interest grants)
- toolbox
- Mapping
- Storing LHM + NRE

RO - ADEPT - Pilot Area for Results based scheme. High biodiversity still exists. Meadows are a mosaic of privately owned land. Important is - Farmers ownership of actions as they have the traditional knowledge
Links with science
(in RO there are over 15 types of leaving from HNV schemes)

AT - few collective approaches. That said, there is a broad approach and a high level of take-up.
(e.g. 27% farmers participate in agro-env schemes) and this has shown good results in different aspects of Biodiversity.

AT - Good experience with training and advice feeding through into positive farmers actions committed to maintaining biodiversity

AT - New agro-env scheme is results based. Farmers choose their own actions to move towards Bio-diversity or nature conservation targets

IT - PO valley - not working at a landscape level (as no existing / effective structures). Therefore worked at a very local level with some good results.

AT - There is one collective approach: for the Nature Conservation measure. This works when there is an underpinning organisation

2 What were the challenges?

RO - ADEPT - Pilot Area for Results Based Schemes - lack of institutional continuity is a challenge

Different MS have a different history of collaboration. Many MS do not have the base that NL does

DE - Bavaria CAP Biodiversity Measures - difficult to scale

IE - there has been massive changes with the CAP and BD and agro-env schemes. Therefore challenges with IT, skilled staff (over and above resources overall)

AT - collective approaches are very resource intensive for the administration(s)

Money used by administrations for "coordination" actions is seen as not providing support to farmers. Some (more specialist) schemes in IE may have up to 20% of admin/ coord costs

IT - PO Valley - challenges with the sustainability of positive results due to poor management as local authorities don't maintain there efforts

3 What ideas do you have for these challenges to be overcome?

Coordination of existing organisations incl. NGOs is important - new structures often not required

RO - existing 'mosaic management' - could be a model for elsewhere in EU which has lost this method of land management

SCALE is required to reduce admin, support and coordination costs

IE - collective approaches focus on narrow prioritised areas. Broader - non-collective - approaches in other (less critical) areas.

(To some extent there may(?) be some legitimate trade-off between specialist collective schemes and broader schemes IFI take-up is high in the latter.