

# Agro-ecology and the CAP

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Centre&i=staff.php&check=Susanne Padel](http://www.organicresearchcentre.com/?go=Organic%20Research%20Centre&i=staff.php&check=Susanne%20Padel)



## Outline

- **Short introduction to the CAP and its aims**
  - ◆ **Brief look at agriculture in Europe**
- **The current CAP reform proposals**
- **Some issues about supporting agro-ecology under the new CAP**

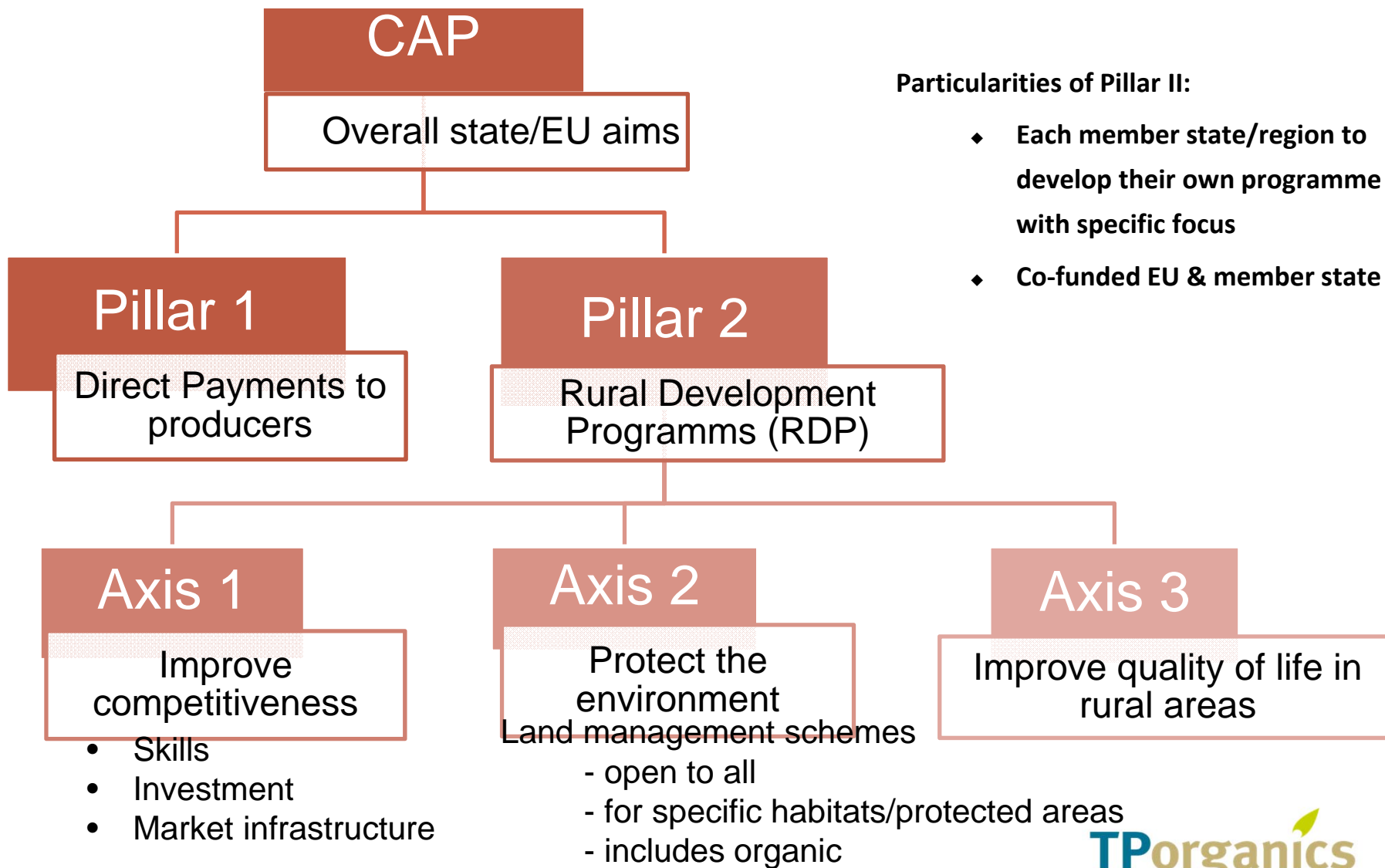
## Objectives of CAP in the EU Treaty

(Rome 1957, Art. 39)

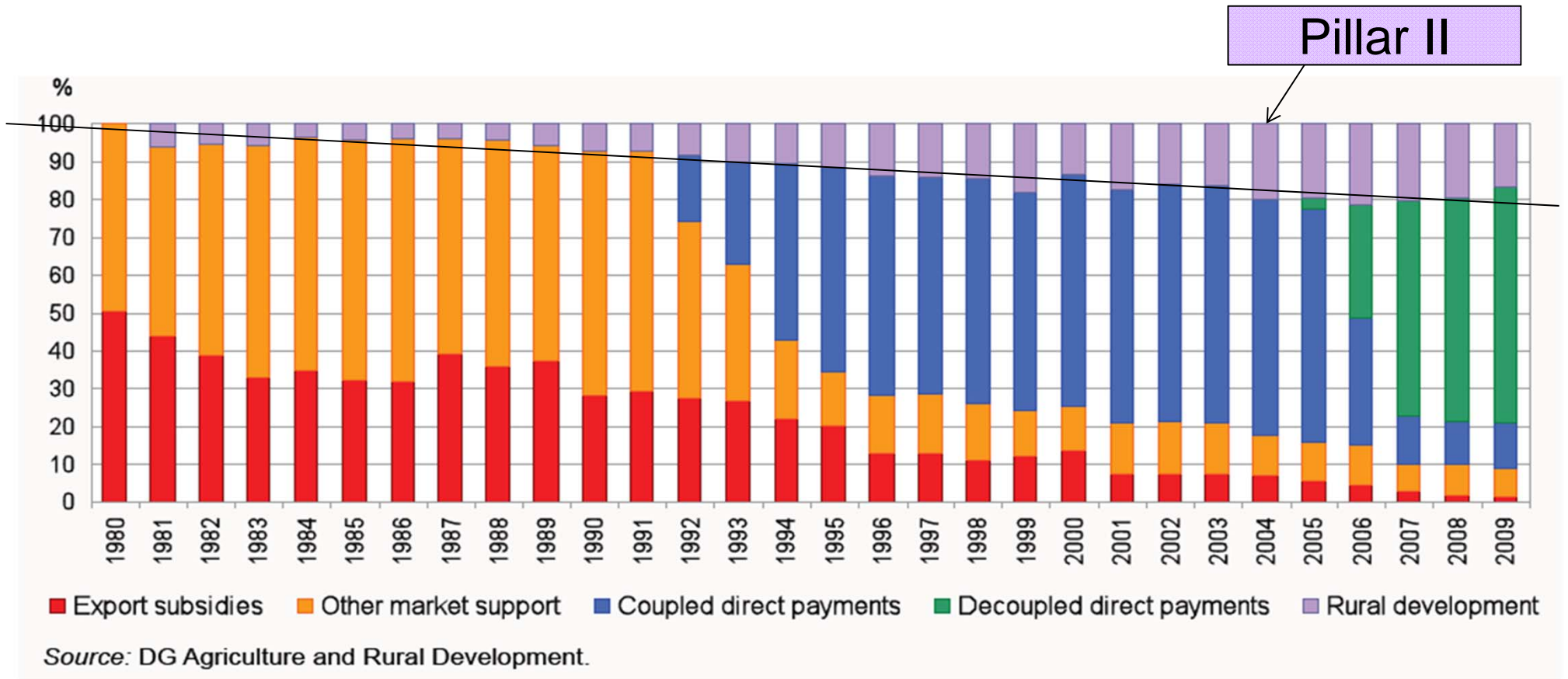
- a) to **increase agricultural productivity** by promoting technical progress and by ensuring the rational development of agricultural production and the optimum utilisation of the factors of production, in particular labour;
- b) thus to ensure **a fair standard of living** for the agricultural community, in particular by increasing the individual earnings of persons engaged in agriculture;
- c) to stabilise markets;
- d) to assure the availability of supplies;
- e) to ensure that supplies reach **consumers at reasonable prices.**

50 years on also **food security** at the global level, **climate change** and **sustainable management** of natural resources

# Reminder: Current EU support framework (CAP) with 2 main pillars



# Changes to the CAP funding streams



## Agriculture in Europe: Fair standard of living for all farmers?

- Loss of farms and farmers
- 12 mil farms, but 3% of farms (>100ha) own 50% of all farm land (Franco and Borrás, 2013)
- Large proportion have relatively low income per worker, but a small proportion of holdings record a very high income level per worker (FADN, 2013)
- Access to land?
- Is farming an attractive profession?

## Sustainable management of natural resources?

- ◆ Concerns about loss of biodiversity
- ◆ Damage to diverse landscapes
- ◆ Damage to soils
- ◆ Risk of loosing farming in high nature value and marginal areas
- ◆ Anti-biotic residues are developing
- ◆ Vulnerability to climate change?

# What agriculture do we want?

Agro-industrial



Agro-ecological





## What is Agro-ecology?

- The application of ecological concepts and principles to the design and management of sustainable agro-ecosystems (Altieri 1995)
- The holistic study of agro-ecosystems, including all environmental and human elements
- Managing the farming system as a whole
- Three main meanings as a **scientific discipline**, an **agricultural practice** and a **social movement**.

# Why should the CAP support agro-ecology and organic farming?

The agro-ecological and organic sector in European will **design and manage agro-ecosystems with positive externalities**

- **Public goods**
  - ◆ Environmental protection (e.g. biodiversity, genetic diversity minimise pollution)
  - ◆ Resource conservation (energy, soils, water)
  - ◆ Greenhouse gas mitigation
  - ◆ Animal welfare
  - ◆ Social goals (rural development)
- **Competiveness**
  - ◆ *Products with distinct qualities*
  - ◆ Consumer interest is growing and markets are developing
- **Innovation niches**

## CAP Reform Legal Proposals: brief overview

- Public good focus to debate
- Direct payments remain – flat rate and some limits
- Greening element for 30%
  - ◆ 4 key elements: Crop diversity (>3); Ecological focus (>7% area); Permanent grass; Organic farming
- Rural development – from 3 axes to 6 objectives
  - ◆ Fostering knowledge transfer and innovation programmes
  - ◆ Agri-environment includes climate, organic separate
  - ◆ New risk/income insurance schemes and food chain
  - ◆ Some development in forestry/agro-forestry

## Issues to consider: Pillar I

- **Real greening:** 30% for farms that take recognizable steps towards a more agro-ecological agriculture (including organic farmers)
- Flexibility to shift more funding to second pillar

## Issues to consider: Pillar II Agri-environment payments

- Debate about income forgone or output based payments
  - ◆ Needs clearly defined outputs **and** appropriate monitoring indicators
  - ◆ Better understand causal relationships between land use practices and specific environmental services
  - ◆ Consider transaction costs and administration needs
- Combination of systems-based approaches (such as organic farming) with more targeted measures can be cost-effective
- Reliable schemes
- Combining with bottom-up community schemes (catchment areas, specific geographical features)

## Pillar II: Other objectives

- Flexible schemes for market development
  - ◆ Also suited for smaller and “riskier” initiatives
- Strengthen the agro-ecological knowledge systems
  - ◆ Improve capacity and capability (promote and exchange good practice)
  - ◆ Links to innovation and research
  - ◆ Multi-actor with respect for different types of knowledge (tacit, lay and local) and different needs

## References

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Further information about CAP reform also at  
[http://www.organicresearchcentre.com/?go=Policy and debates&page=CAP reform](http://www.organicresearchcentre.com/?go=Policy+and+debates&page=CAP+reform)