Agrobiodiversity within the CAP: a chance for rural and social development

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7th European Seminar on Agrobiodiversity 2013

20th Anniversary Meeting of the SAVE Network, Biezenmortel, Netherlands, 19th September 2013

CAP History and Reform

- Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) came into being in 1962
- "the overall objectives were to ensure a fair standard of living for farmers and to provide a stable and safe food supply at affordable prices for consumers."
- Criticism of its promoting of industrial scale agriculture that ignored the environment and the needs of small-scale farming.







The CAP towards 2020

- In November 2010 the EU launched a debate on "The CAP towards 2020"
- After almost two years of negotiations a political agreement on the reform (CAP) was reached in June 2013.
- The formal adoption of the reform by the European Parliament and the Council will come later in 2013 with a view to having the CAP reform in place as from 1st January 2014.



Effects of Reform on Agrobiodiversity

 Most important question for SAVE Foundation is: what effect will this reform have on the conservation of agrobiodiversity?



 SAVE sees conservation work as also having an effect on the ecology and the rural development of Europe.

Agro-Eco-Systems

- SAVE supports "agro-eco-systems", in which agriculture works with the local environment rather than against it and can also support small-scale farming and production systems which can help improve livelihoods in rural areas.
- Many rural areas in Europe are suffering from:
 - economic degradation,
 - a migration of young people towards urban areas
 - a lack of infrastructure.
- It is important that not only the biosphere is enriched, but also the economy.



Diversity

- Over 77% of the European Union is classified as "rural" and about half of the population lives in rural areas.
- Enlargement has led to a greater diversity in European agriculture a wide range of traditions and practices, livestock breeds and cultivated plants as well as expectations and needs.
- Some areas are industrialising further towards agribusiness whilst others face marginalisation and land abandonment.
- Different areas need different strategies. But the basics remain,
 EU citizens want:
 - Conservation of the uniquely European landscapes
 - A wide choice of high-quality products, including those of local origin
 - Sustainable and inclusive growth in rural areas and equality of opportunity.



Help for Young People

- The reformed CAP aims to make farming more attractive, and to give young people help in entering the sector.
- The 2013 reform introduces a new type of aid for young farmers: a bonus payable to young farmers in their first five years of working in the sector.





Invest, Modernise and Support

- CAP supports programmes to invest, modernise and support activity – both agricultural and non-agricultural – in rural areas.
- The CAP budget for rural development from 2014-20 for all 28 member countries totals €95 billion.
- Funds for rural development can be used for both agricultural and non-agricultural activities:



- Knowledge transfer
- Enhancing ecosystems
- Promoting social inclusion
- Poverty reduction
- Economic development



SAVE's Aims Are Supported

- Individual countries <u>can</u> add support for small farmers and mountain areas.
- We need to lobby to make sure they ARE!
- Each rural development programme must also include action to protect and improve the EU's natural resources and landscapes in rural areas.
- All these factors combine to help to support the aims of SAVE Foundation and the SAVE Network!



Thank you for your attention!



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