



CAP and farmland birds

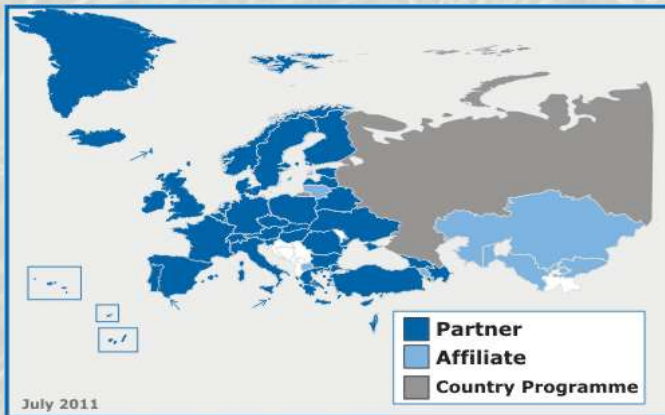
Conference “CAP 2020. Towards sustainable agriculture”

Ines Jordana, SEO/BirdLife - Tallinn, 1st September 2017

BirdLife International & BirdLife Europe

BirdLife International

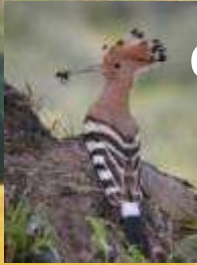
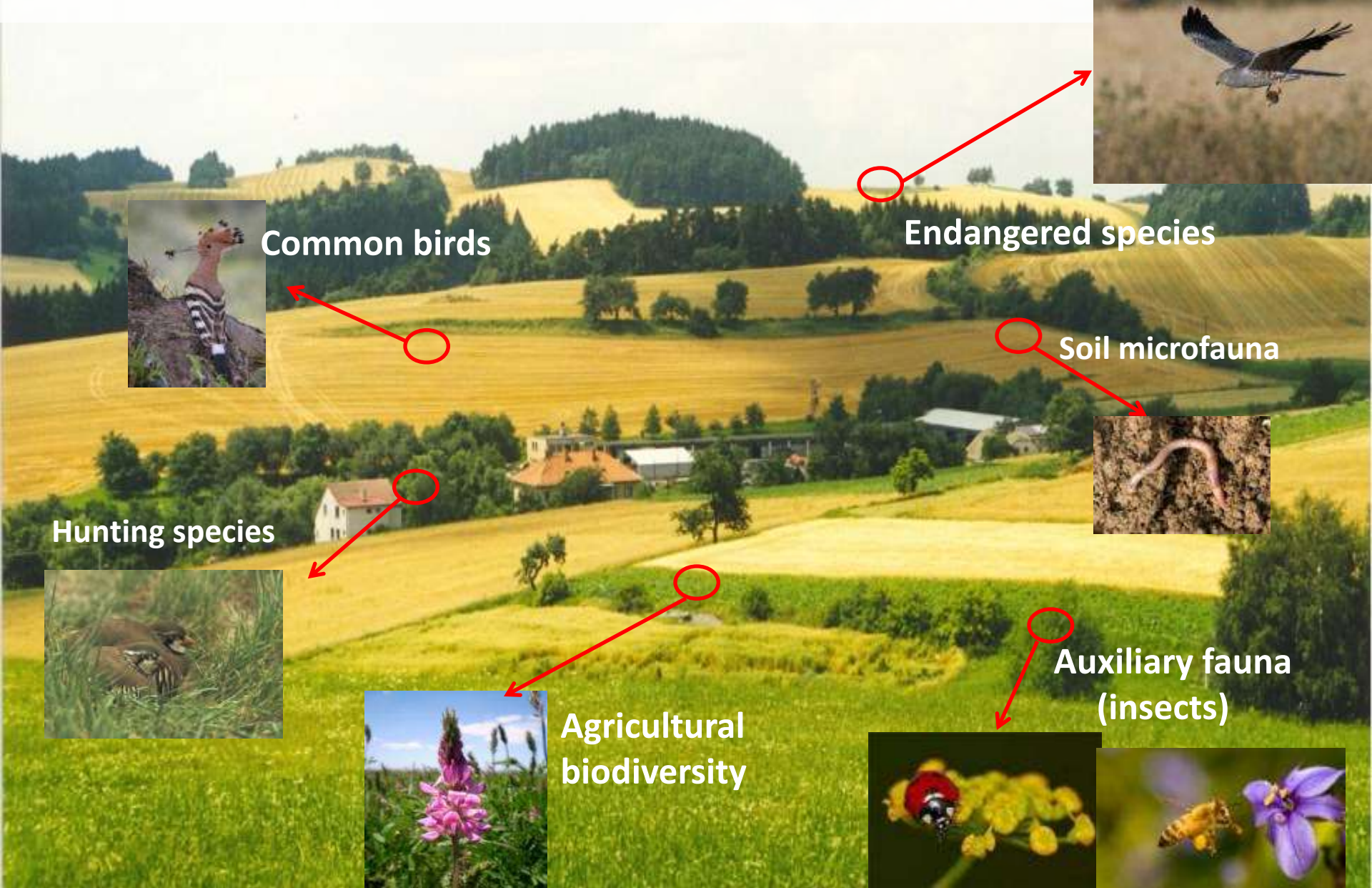
The world's largest nature conservation Partnership (119) is driven by belief that local people, working for nature in their own places but connected nationally and internationally through our global Partnership, are the key to sustaining all life on this planet. We are recognised as the world leader in bird conservation.



BirdLife Europe

Supports the partnership of Europe and Central Asia, present in 47 countries, of which the 28 EU Member States.

Agriculture and Biodiversity



Common birds



Endangered species



Soil microfauna

Hunting species



Agricultural biodiversity

Auxiliary fauna (insects)



Traditional Farming landscapes

- Farmed land
- High proportion of semi- natural vegetation
- Includes a mosaic of types of low intensity agriculture
- Features such a field margins, hedgerows, walls, woodland margins, wetlands – spaces for nature

High Nature Value Farming

Farmland structure



High Nature Value Farming

Grazing

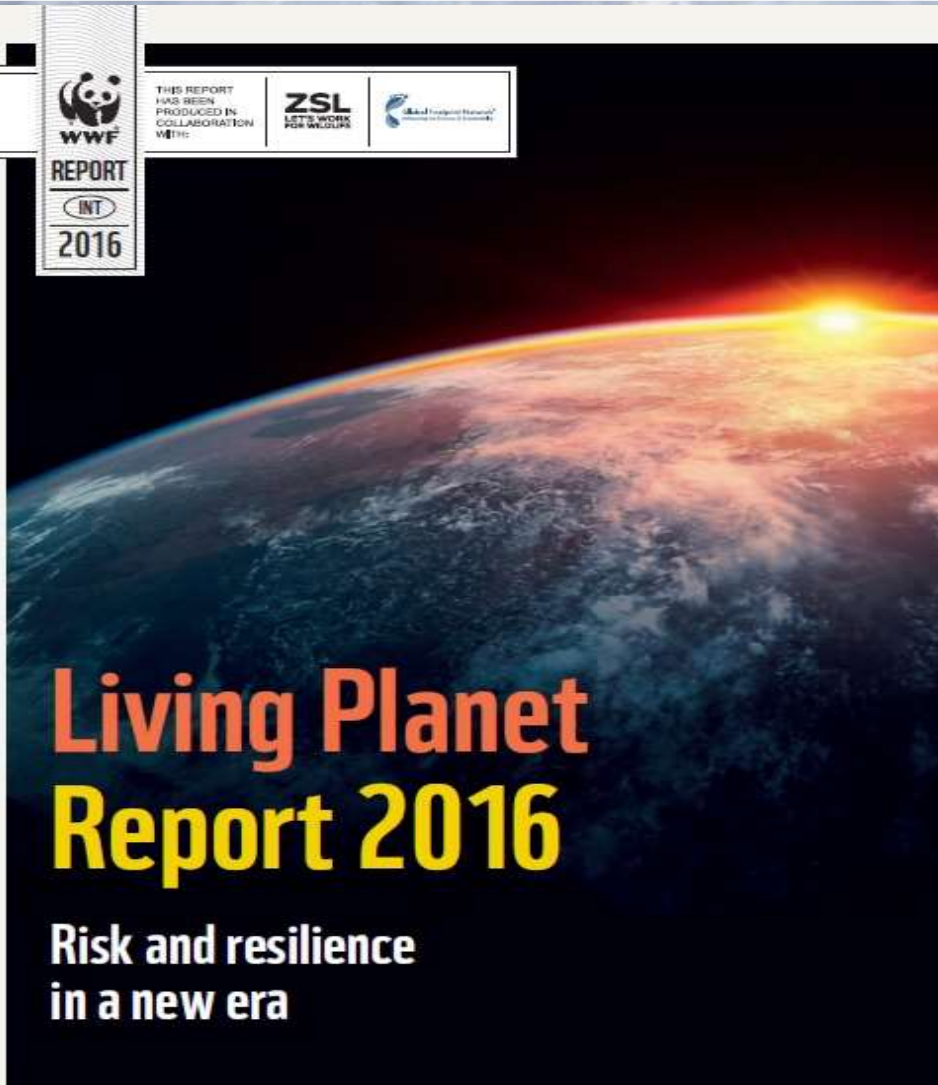


High Nature Value Farming

Species dependent on semi-natural habitats

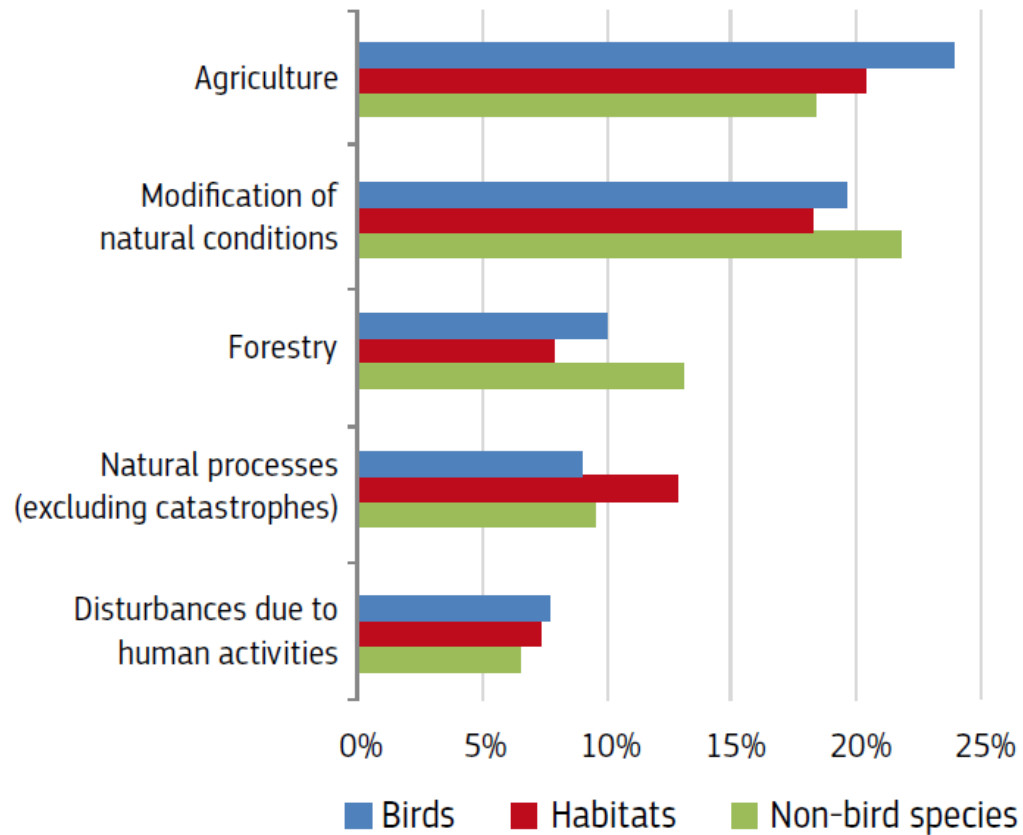


Biodiversity Declines



Reasons for biodiversity loss

EU State of Nature Report 2015 based on Member State info

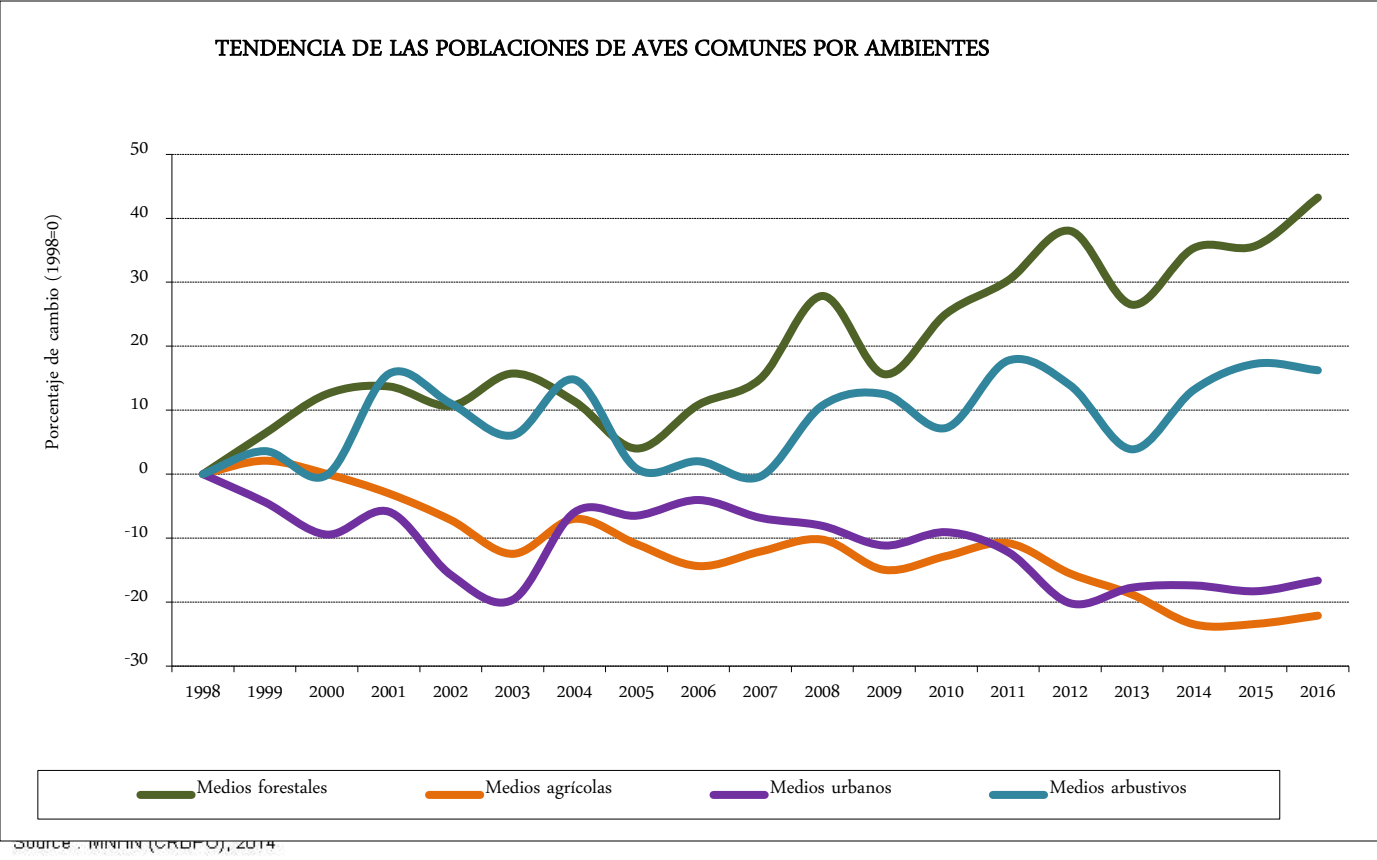


Breeding Bird Survey (BBS)

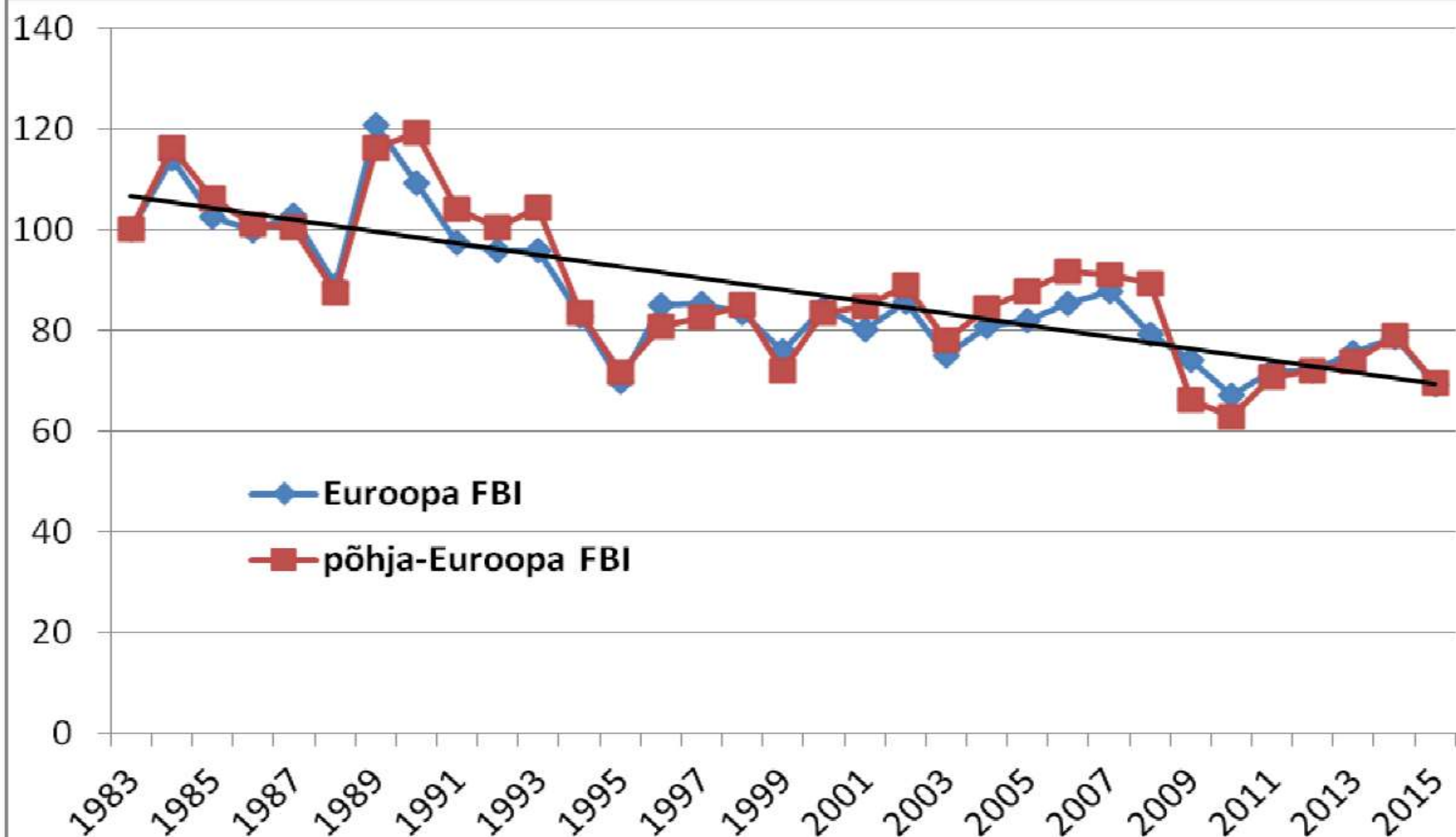
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Biodiversity loss

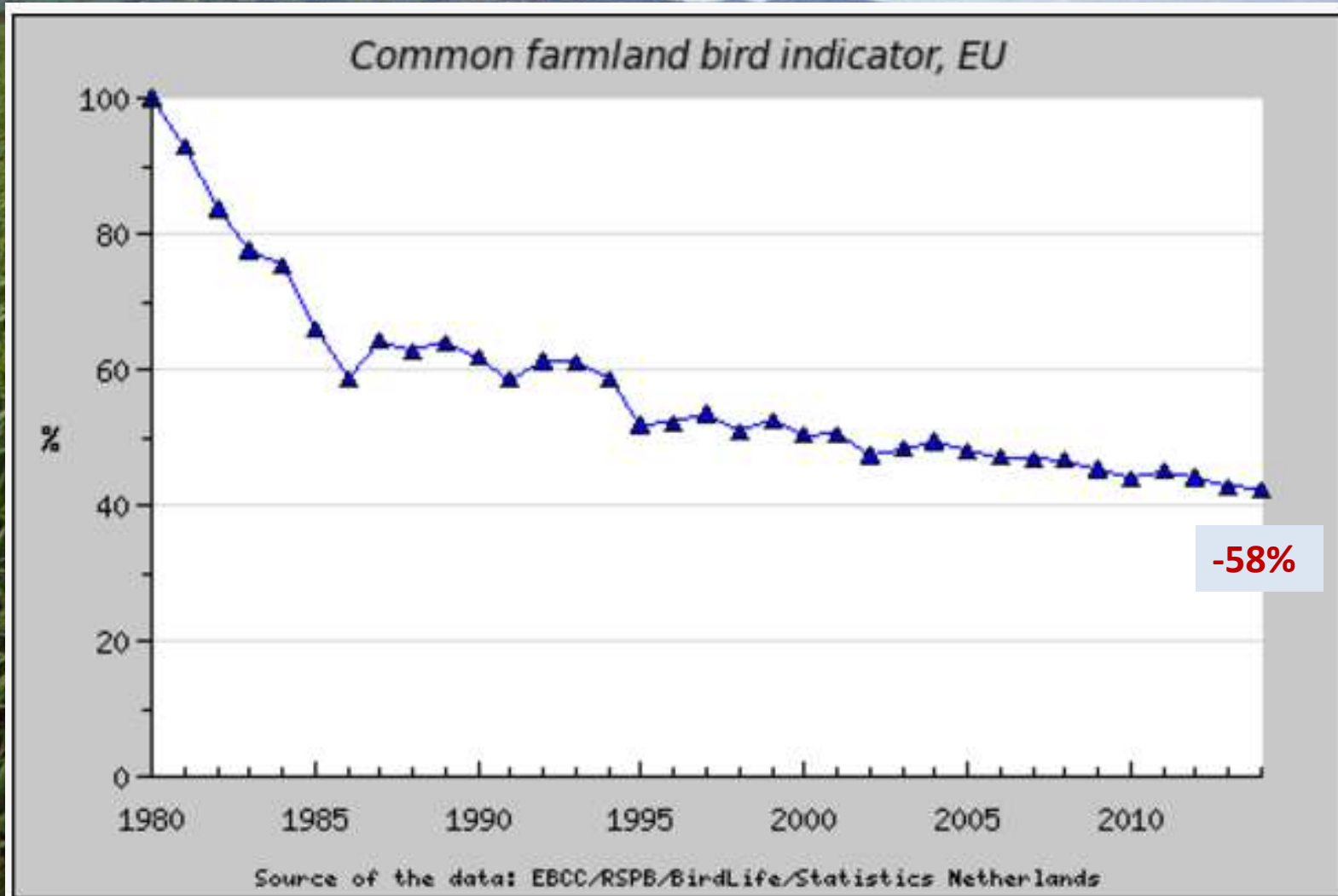
Common Bird Indicator



Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS)



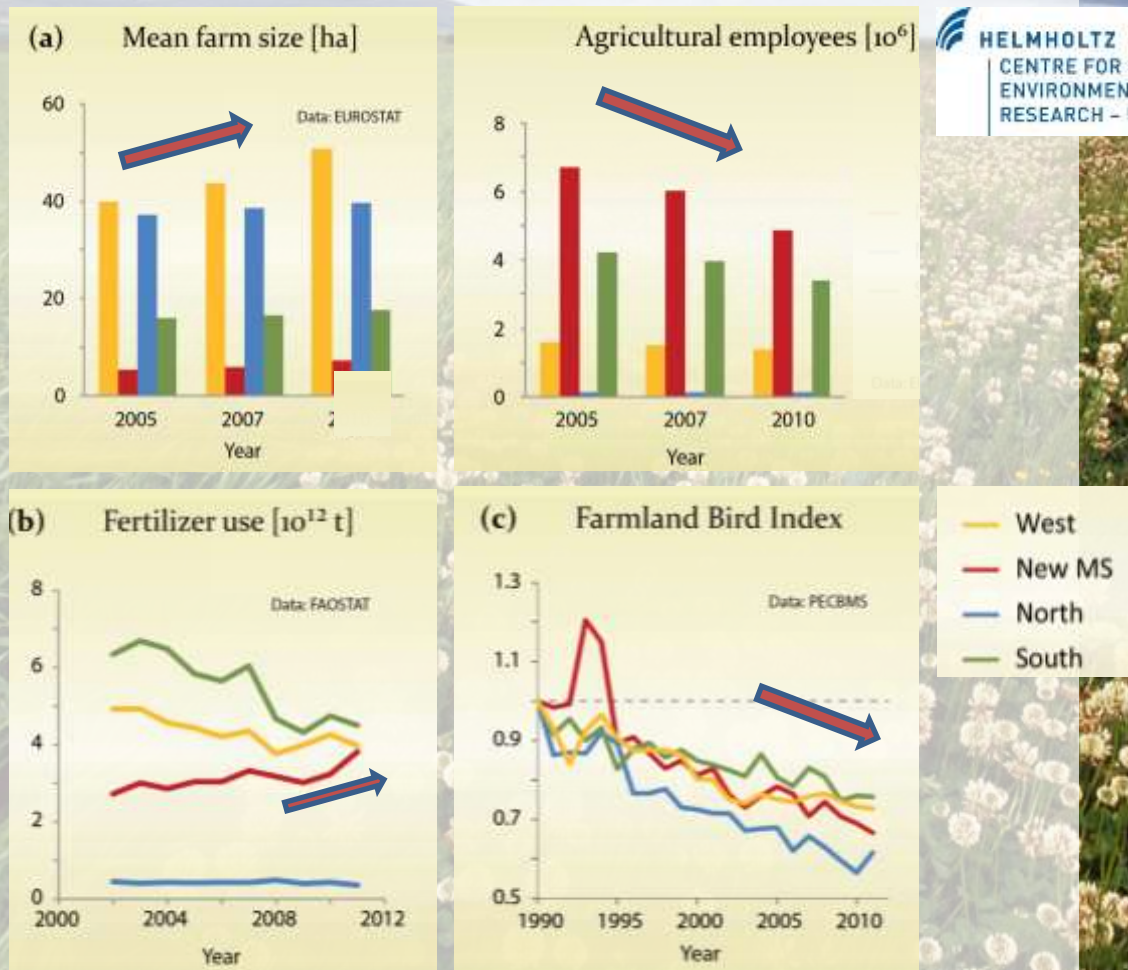
Common Farmland Bird Indicator, EU



Reasons for biodiversity loss

Intensification and abandonment

HELMHOLTZ
CENTRE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL
RESEARCH - UFZ



Pe'er et al. (2014): EU agricultural reform fails on biodiversity. *Science* 344: 1090-1092

We know the causes to this crisis:

Remove the diversification elements

Convert semi-natural habitats

More and more winter cereals

Increase of insecticides/herbicides

Ploughing permanent pastures

Mechanisation

Less nesting habitat

Nest destruction

Less feed available

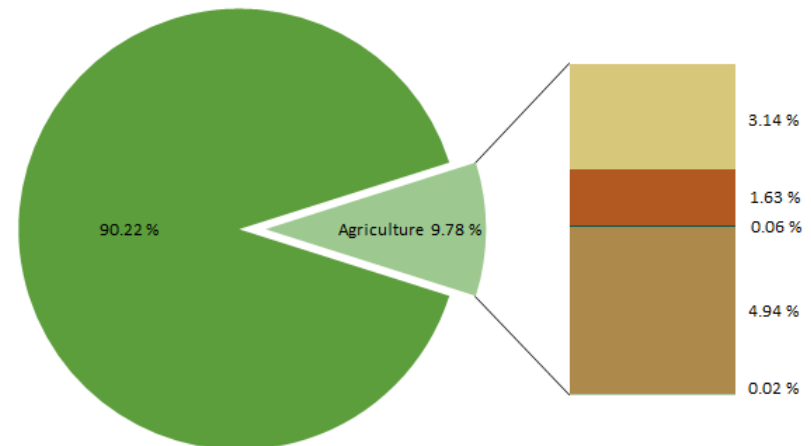
Increased vulnerability to predators

What's the problem with biodiversity loss?

Functional biodiversity

Declining level of necessary agents for-

- Crop Pollination
- Pest management
- Air Quality
- Climate Change



■ Non-agricultural sectors
■ Enteric Fermentation
■ Manure Management
■ Rice Cultivation
■ Agricultural Soils
■ Field Burning of Agricultural Residues

NB: Total GHG emissions are without LULUCF CO₂ equivalents.

The Common Agricultural Policy

Challenges in last reform

BIODIVERSITY

- **60%** of protected species and **77%** of habitat types : **unfavourable** conservation status
- **57%** decrease in farmland birds since 1980

WATER

90% of river basin districts, **50%** of surface water bodies- **33%** of groundwater bodies affected by pollution from farming

AIR

Over **400,000 early deaths** in the EU every year due to air pollution- Farming representing **90%** of ammonia – Methane: **40%** of EU agricultural emissions

CLIMATE

More than 10% GHG emissions from farming

The Common Agricultural Policy

Last CAP reform: "official numbers"

- "CAP being 155% greener!"
- Around 12 bln a year for greening (30% of Pillar 1)
- +/- 50% of Rural Development budget for ecosystems services
- The CAP "*prioritises sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices to improve the ecological performance of EU agriculture*"

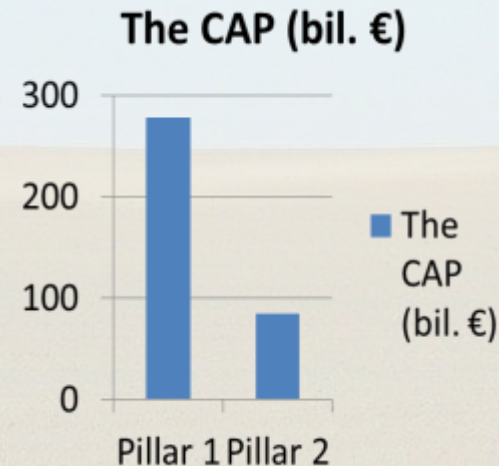
The Common Agricultural Policy

Public money delivering public goods?

Public money:

37.8% of EU budget (2014-2020)

- **Pillar 1:** Annual direct payments to farmers includes Greening
- **Pillar 2:** Multi-annual rural development schemes programmed by Member States based on 6 priorities (including ecosystems, social inclusion, farm viability and Climate)
- **Market measures**



AE spending is overshadowed by much bigger CAP subsidies that often promote intensification and harmful developments

The Common Agricultural Policy

Last CAP reform:

Is greening...green... light green... or grey...?

How much of greening?

50% of land exempted from Ecological focus areas (EFAs),
1/3 of arable land exempted from meaningful
(3) crop diversification

Greening in our fields?

More than 70% of EFAs are crops
maize monoculture "green"!?

Flexibility used by MS for business as usual and
for the least environmental ambitious measures

The Common Agricultural Policy

Challenges in last reform

THIS

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What we need from the future CAP:

A Food and Land-Use Policy

CAP reform has started! (2017)

- Adequate financial support for farmland, forest and other terrestrial **biodiversity in the EU, and sustainable production**
- **Transition** for sustainable farming
- **Healthy, transparent and informed food consumption**





Aitäh for listening

- RD fact sheets

<http://www.birdlife.org/europe-and-central-asia/policy/event-hidden-truth-resources>

- Uncap the truth document

<http://www.eeb.org/?LinkServID=241BA638-5056-B741-DB95189BB057A60F&showMeta=0&aa>

- Cap fitness check

<http://www.eeb.org/?LinkServID=B9B4CD8C-5056-B741DBFDF0C6DEFDAF6B&showMeta=0&aa>