



CARPATHIAN CONVENTION COP5

10-12 October 2017, Lillafüred, Hungary

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SARD Protocol

Sustainable Agriculture and
Rural Development Protocol

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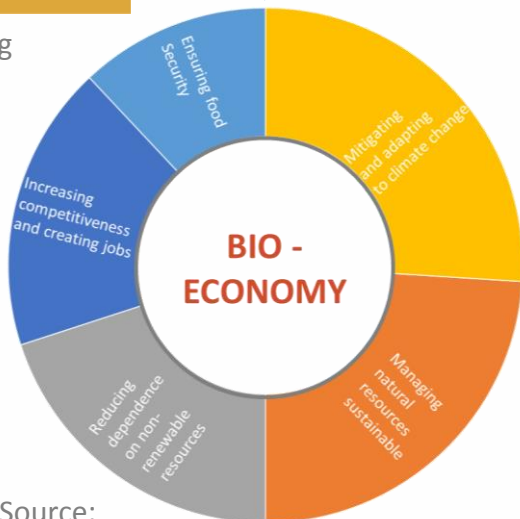


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



Source: www.un.org



Source: EC-Directorate General R&I, 2012

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Source: www.world.intesasanpaolo.com

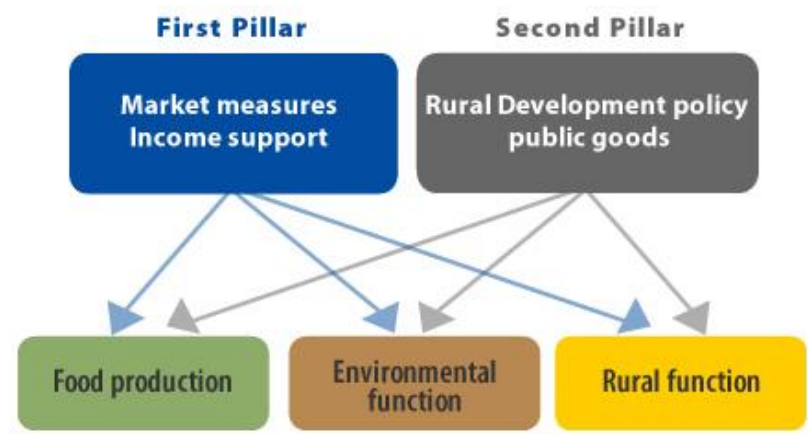


Horizon 2020 Priorities

Societal challenges

Priority 3 – Societal Challenges
SC2 – Food security, sustainable agriculture and forestry, Marine, Maritime and Inland water research, and Bio-Economy

https://www.slideshare.net/EU_GNSS/horizon-2020-space-work-programme-2017



Source: enrd.ec.europa.eu

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SARD-M Report for the Carpathian Convention Member States

Assessment of Policies, Institutions and Processes

Regional Synthesis for Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Republic of Serbia, Slovak Republic and Ukraine



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SARD M Report

Analyses of the **Policy programmes and policy frameworks** (RD, Agriculture, Bio-diversity, Nature Conservation & Environment, Forestry)

Strengths, Weaknesses, & Recommendations

Carpathian
Text & Protocols,
Reports,
Projects & the
Carpathian Atlas

Text of the Carpathian Convention (CC)

CC Protocols: Biodiversity, Forestry, & Tourism;

Mountain Partnership (2012): Sustainable Mountain Development in CEE & SEE.

VASICA-Visions & Strategies in the Carpathian Area, 2009

Atlas of the Carpathian Macroregion, 2009

Carpathians Environment Outlook, 2007

Implementing an international mountain convention, an approach for the delimitation of the CC area, 2006

Background
Analysis &
Documentation
Report

In accordance to a **COP4 decision**, it remarks **the needs** for the **SARD Protocol**

Overview on **Mountain Agriculture** in the **National Carpathian Mountain Areas** regarding strengths, gaps & needs relevant to establish the **SARD Protocol**.

Delivered **key aspects** and **inputs** for the discussion of the related **Working Group** on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (**SARD**)

Background Analysis - SWOT

*Stara Planina, Serbia
April, 2015*

COP4, Mikulov, CR:

Article 7 CC-Text

CAP coherent

Territorial &
thematic flexible

Knowledge transfer

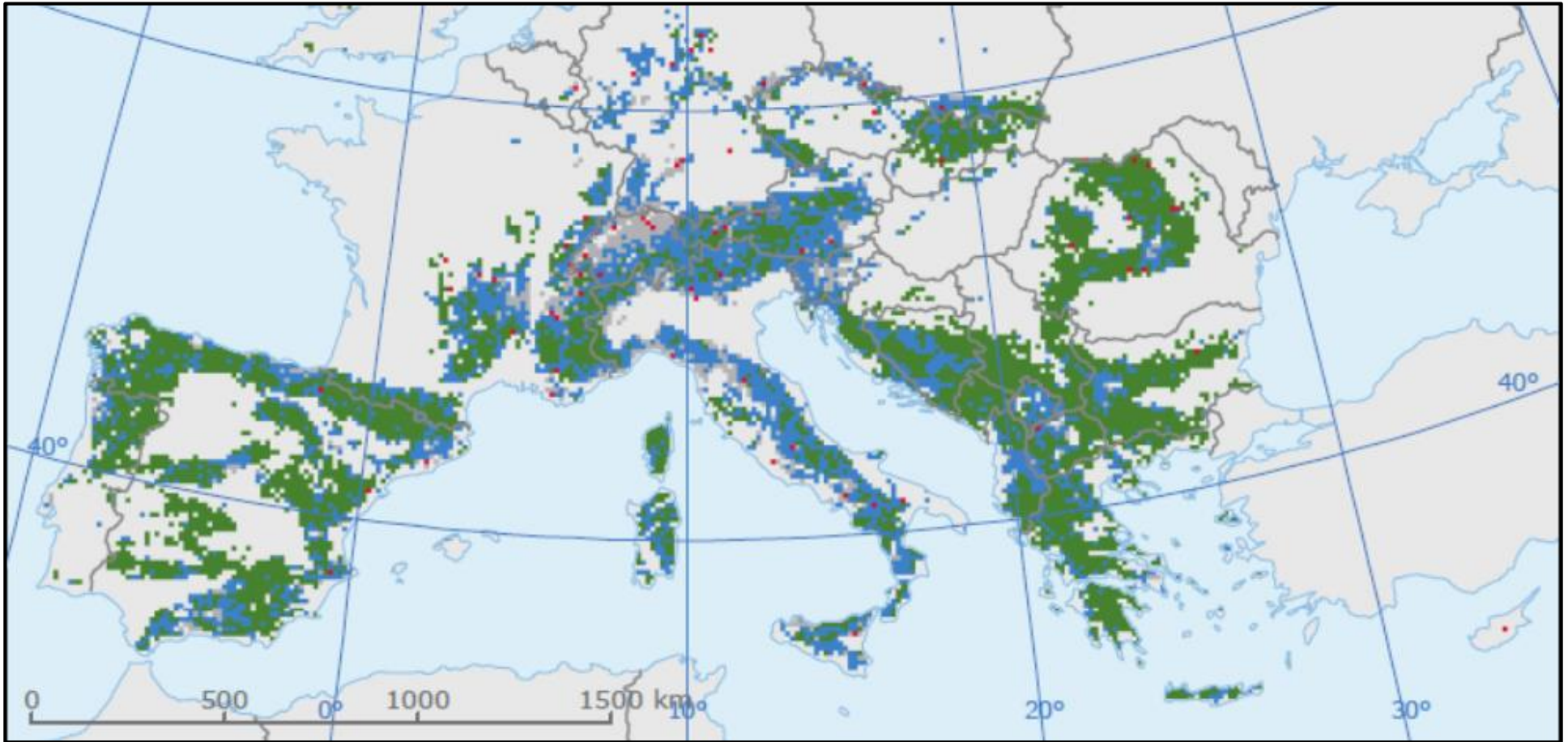
Good Practices

- **Global trends** in Agriculture and the food sector;
- **Climate Change**;
- Major impacts of the agricultural sector on **challenges in rural development**
- **Sustainable farm management** and **organic production**;
- Horizontal & vertical **cooperation** and benefits from **rural urban interrelations**
- **Commercialisation** and marketing of typical rural products
- **Specialization** versus **diversification**
- **Resilience** of small structured mountain farms
- Enabling Environment - **Exogenous factors**:
Governance, Institutions, Socio-Economy, Subsidies, Climate, Demography, Culture;
- Enabling Environment - **Endogenous factors**:
Spatial allocation, farm structure, full-time or part time farm, production-type, age of the farm holder, existence of a successor, skills and capacities, family members, etc.;

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European Rural Classes



Distribution of FARO-EU (Foresight Analysis of Rural areas Of Europe) rural classes across Europe and mountains

■ Peri-urban ■ Rural ■ Deep rural ■ Urban

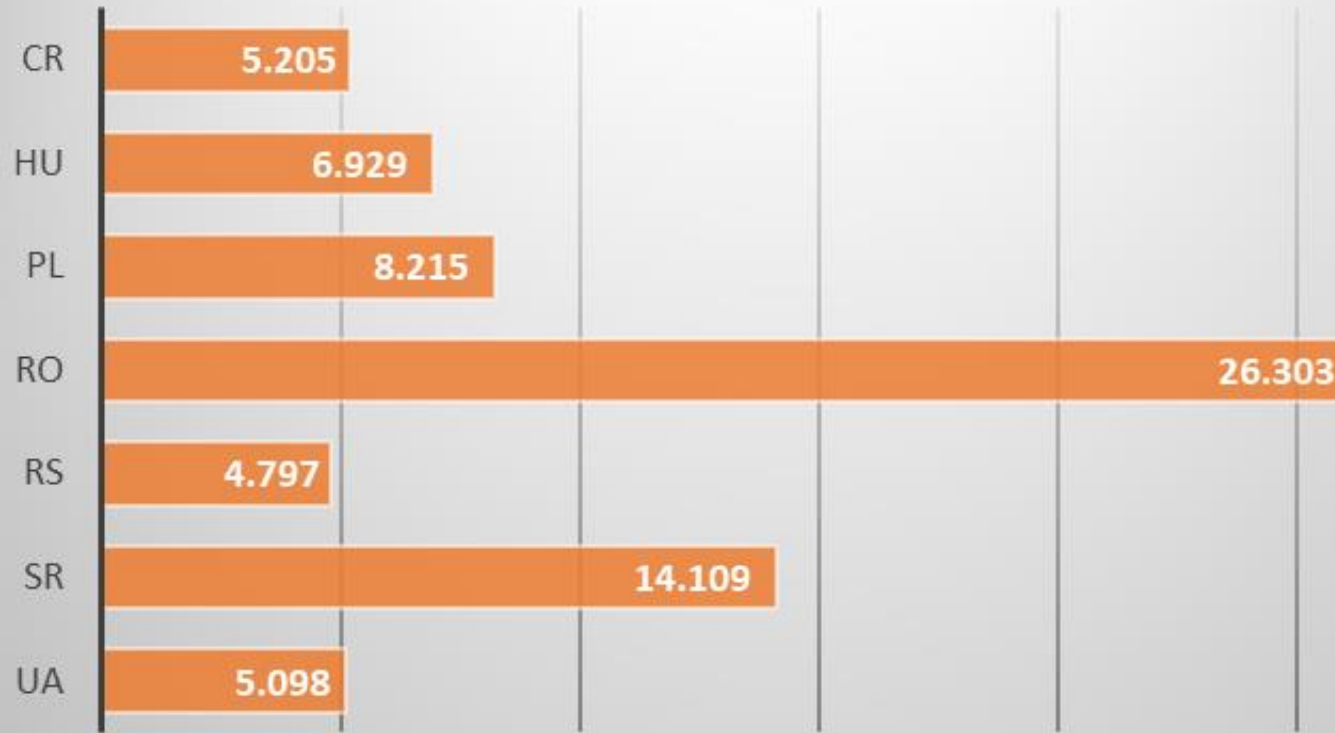
Source: EEA, 2010

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**70.7 tsd km²
Agricultural
Land (39,8%)**

Carpathian Agrarian Areas in km²

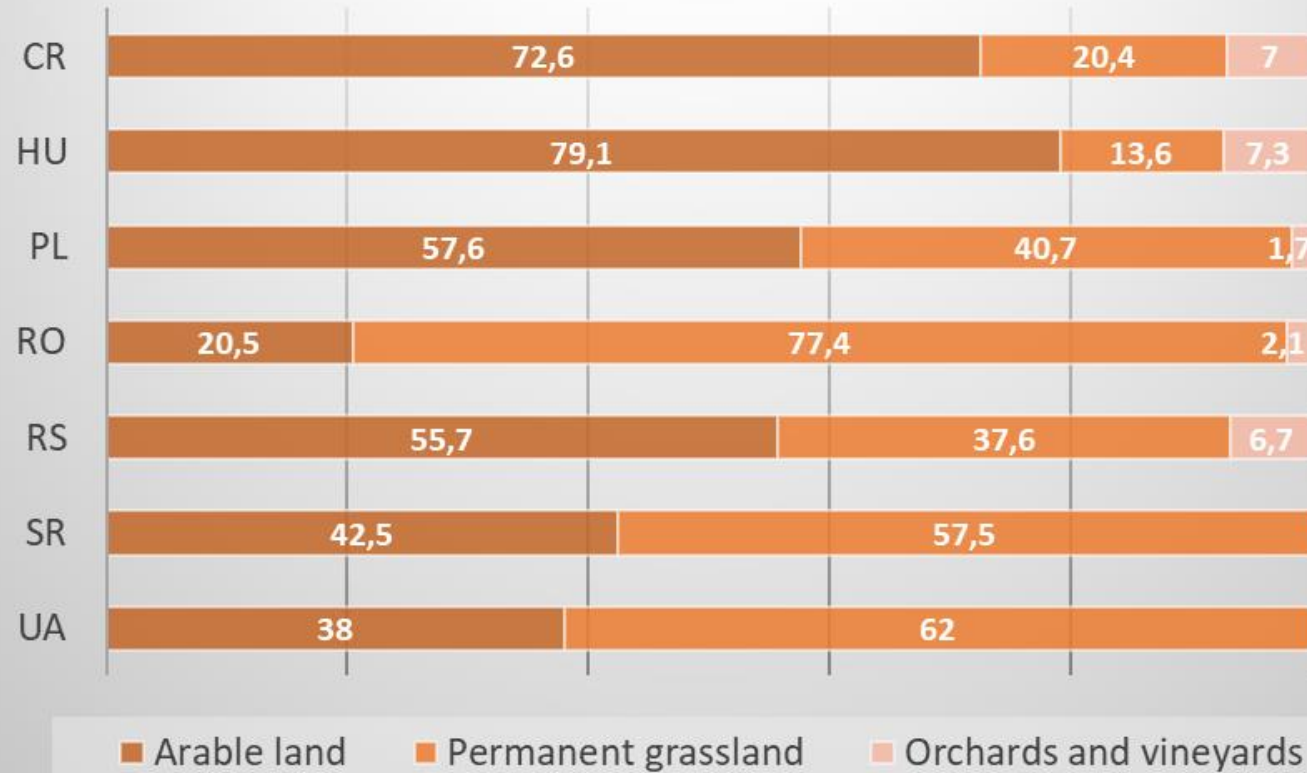


Ruffini F. V., C. Hoffmann, T. Streifeneder and K. Renner 2008: SARD-M Report for the Carpathian Convention Member States. Assessment of Policies, Institutions and Processes, Regional Synthesis for Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Republic of Serbia, Slovak Republic and Ukraine. European Academy of Bolzano/Bozen

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Carpathian Agricultural Land Use Types in %



Ruffini F. V., C. Hoffmann, T. Streifeneder and K. Renner 2008: SARD-M Report for the Carpathian Convention Member States. Assessment of Policies, Institutions and Processes, Regional Synthesis for Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Republic of Serbia, Slovak Republic and Ukraine. European Academy of Bolzano/Bozen

SARD-Protocol & the Reference to the CC Text

To maintain the **management of land, traditionally cultivated** in a sustainable manner, taking into account the need of the **protection of mountain ecosystems and landscapes**, the importance of **biological diversity**, and the **specific conditions of mountains as less favoured areas**.

(Article 7, (1), Text of the Carpathian Convention)

Conservation, sustainable use and restoration of biological and **landscape diversity**; appropriate measures, to ensure a **high level of protection** and sustainable use of **natural and semi-natural habitats** and their continuity and connectivity; as well as the protection of the characteristic **flora and fauna species** - in particular the protection of endangered species, endemic species and large carnivores.

(Article 4, (1), Text of the Carpathian Convention)

preservation and promotion of the **cultural heritage** and of **traditional knowledge** of the local people, **crafting and marketing of local goods, arts and handicrafts**; preserving the **traditional architecture, land-use patterns, local breeds of domestic animals and cultivated plant varieties**, and sustainable use of **wild plants**;

(Article 11, Text of the Carpathian Convention)

Governance



Source: blog.v-comply.com/governance-styles/

SARD-Protocol:

- **(a) Site specific-rural development strategies**
- **(b) Common policies to promote endogenous agricultural and rural development potentials in less favoured areas**
- **(c) agricultural policies and instruments that integrate environmental concerns**
- **(p) cross-sectorial policy approach:** Integrating the SARD targets into other sectorial policies;

Sustainable Land Resources Management, Biodiversity & Climate Change



Source: www.dailyonder.com/across-the-mountain-from-appalachia-to-carpattia

SARD-Protocol:

- **(d)** Sustainable / extensive **Agro-environmental, Land resource management practices** or **Organic production** - to protect **biological diversity, natural and semi-natural habitats** – including **grasslands and protected areas** – and to prevent from **adverse impacts on air, water, soil, landscape and biological diversity**
- **(Art. 3, 3): Climate smart agriculture** addresses (1) sustainable increase of **productivity**, (2) **resilient agricultural and food security** systems through climate change **adaptation** and (3) **mitigation**;
- **(f)** **Gene banks for local varieties** as well as **propagating** the cultivation of these varieties;

Tradition



Source: www.pinterest.com/antonvlcek/slovakian-and-carpatian-mountain-shepherds-hut-slo/

SARD Protocol

- **(d)** Protection and management of **traditional cultural landscapes**
- **(e)** Conservation and sustainable use of: **genetic resources** for food and agriculture, **local breeds of domestic animals**, **cultivated plant varieties** and **crop wild relatives**;
- **(g)** Measures for preserving and promoting **traditional farming practices** and the related **traditional knowledge**;
- **(j)** Conservation of **traditional rural architecture**, **infrastructure** and **rural arts and crafts**;

Diversification



SARD Protocol

- (k) Diversification of livelihood in rural areas by combining **Rural & Agri-Tourism**
- (k) Crafting and marketing of local goods, arts and handicrafts
- (k) offering services like: **Green Care, Forest or communal Services** or working as **Nature Guide** or **Ranger**, etc.

Marketing & Commercialisation



Source: romaniatourism.com/romanian-food-wine.html



Source: www.city-tours.ro

SARD Protocol

- **(h) Supporting local agricultural producers**
Development of **short food supply chains** and the **access to markets** to stimulate **local economy**;
Fulfilling **hygienic** and **formal** requirements
Product **Innovations**
- **(i) Fostering local farmer markets, artisan food producers, community supported agriculture**;
Promoting **Events at Typical Festivals**

Capacity Building



Source: www.purefoodrecipes.com & www.mecokenya.org

SARD-Protocol:

- **(l)** Formal and informal **education**, advanced **training** and **qualification** including **intergenerational learning**, access to local **public services** and **advisory service**;
- **(m)** **Carpathian-wide monitoring** of the agricultural and rural areas and their socio-economic development;
- **(n)** Developing and/or promoting coordinated **scientific research programs** and **projects**;
- **(o)** Developing a **transnational network** and **knowledge exchange platform**;

Participation, Cooperation & Innovation



Source: www.linkedin.com/pulse

SARD Protocol:

- **(Art. 6 & 7):** Interregional, transboundary & transnational **cooperation** in exchanging Carpathian-wide experiences at the **vertical and horizontal level** between relevant **institutions**, regional and local **authorities**, local **farmers** and other **stakeholders** as well as among competent institutions and organizations at **international level (Alpine Convention & EUSALP)**.
- **(q) Innovations** in rural **waste and energy management**, and promoting **smart energy** and **waste free solutions** and systems (**Circular- Economy**).
- **(Article 8, 2)** creating and enabling **socio-economic environment** for **rural innovation** and **value added networks**, in particular between agricultural and **other relevant rural economic sectors**;

SARD's Legal Status

Legal basis for adopting CC protocols:

Article 2; (3) of the CC - To achieve the CC targets & to ensure its implementation, the Parties may, as appropriate, develop and adopt Protocols – together with **article 18**, - legitimates CC protocols.

The **adoption of protocols** is one of the **most important** means for achieving the **overall objectives** of the Carpathian Convention

The procedure for **adoption of protocols** is regulated in **article 18** of the CC:
(1) proposition (2) Circulation (3) Adaptation, *Signature, Ratification* (4) *Entry into force*;

Both the **framework convention and protocol instruments are legally binding**, as they are **ratified** by national parliaments, and are then **required to adopt implementing in legislation**.

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BioEast

EIP-Agri:

Cooperation

Data Monitoring

Research

Skills & Capacities

Int. Synergies

Visibility

1. Sustainable **Intensification** - Soil and Water
2. Sustainable **Extensification** – Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services
3. Farming **organic** – Awareness – Logistics – small market extent
4. Reducing the dependence from **non-renewables** (Bio-Economy & CC Mitigation)
5. Potential for **Protein Crop Production** (UN-SDG-2)
6. Emerging **pathogens** – invasive species & transboundary commodity flows.
7. Fresh-water **Fish-Production** – diversification & rural economy
8. Modern **knowledge based** farming & **Cooperation** – Capacity Building
9. Change to the **first generation of successors** – labour reinforcement & investments
10. Improving **supply chain efficiency** & increasing its **value added**
11. Increasing **consumer awareness** – lack of confidence & price sensitivity
12. The **value added** from agricultural & forestry **biomass**
13. Experiences of less developed EU-regions in **social integration challenges** – **rural emigration & International migration** – **changed consumer habits.**

SARD Protocol 2050

Thoughts for future perspectives for mountain farming in the Carpathians

- No romantic views – Depopulation & Demographic change
- Promotion of **local entrepreneurs and cooperation** in rural areas
- **Scientific projects to transfer knowledge** to promote the **renaissance of rural economy** – including the **2nd & 3rd sector**.
- Application of **new technologies in agriculture**.
- Delivery & Accessibility of **Services of General Interest & Fostering applications enabling rural urban relationships**.
- **Public financial support (CAP2)** to give **incentives for entrepreneurship** for creating **value added**.

Make the **Carpathians glamorous!**

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