CARPATHIAN CONVENTION Working Group on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development

4th Meeting: September, the 27 th 2018 Vatra Dornei, Romania.

High Nature Value Farming in the Carpathians

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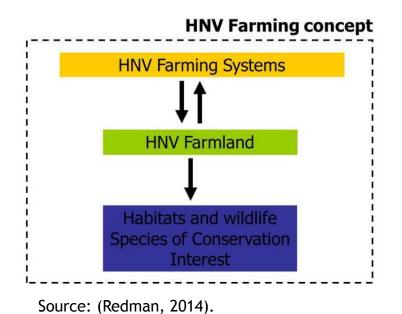








HNV Concept and Area















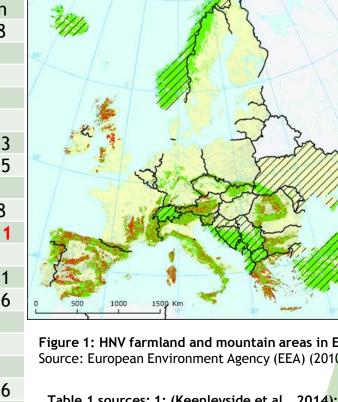






HNV Concept and Area Table 1: HNV Areas according to various statistical data

	UAA max HNVf	UAA min HNVf	UAA total	HNV % total		
	(1000 Ha) ¹	(1000 Ha) ¹	(1000 Ha) ²	Max	Min	
Austria	1,138	288	3,266	34.8	8.8	
Belgium	435,153	151	1,385.5	31.4		
Bulgaria	1,630		2,729	59,7		
Czech Republic	550		3,557.7	15.5		
Estonia	531.5		828.9	64.1		
Finland	1,268.9	259.7	2,299	55.2	11.3	
France	7,000	4,000	27,590.9	25.4	14.5	
Germany	2,201		17,035.2	12.9		
Denmark	191.2	130	2,707.6	7.1	4.8	
Hungary	1,935.4	900 4,266.5		45.4	21.1	
Ireland	1,154.4		4,219.3	27.4		
Italy	6,227.9	3,064.3	12,707.8	49.0	24.1	
Latvia	913.5	640.2	1,701.6	53.7	37.6	
Lithuania	569.5		2,792.	20.4		
Netherlands	288.2		1,958.06	14.7		
Poland	4,488.8		14,754.8	30.4		
Portugal	3,810.8	3,260.1	3,679.6	103.6	88.6	
Romania	5,221.2	3,320	13,906.7	37,5	23,9	
Serbia ³	1,187		5,112	19		
Slovakia	772.4	364.4	1,879.4	41.1	19.4	
Slovenia	473.1	441.7	485.4	97.5	91.0	
Spain	25,000	14,500	24,855	100.6	58.3	
Sweden	1,166	844,4	3,219	36.2	26.2	
UK	7,910	6,590	16,045	49,3	41,1	
Agentia Zonei Montane						



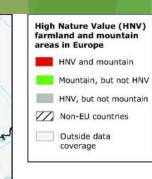


Figure 1: HNV farmland and mountain areas in Europe Source: European Environment Agency (EEA) (2010).

Table 1 sources: 1: (Keenleyside et al., 2014); 2: 2013; Eurostat (2016); 3:(Arcotrass, 2006); (EFNCP, 2006);













Sustainability and Trends: Abandonment

Table 2: Research reporting land abandonment in the Carpathians

Locations (study site)	Country	Farmland abandonment (%)	Reference
Carpathians	Slovakia, Poland and Ukrania	20.7-13.3	Kuemmerle et al. (2008)
Arges County	Romania	21	Muller and Kuemmerle (2009)
Mazovia, Podkarpackie and Podlaskie	Poland	17.6	Keenleyside and Tucker (2010)
Several sites	Estonia	10-30	Peterson and Aunap (1998)
Latgale and other regions	Latvia	10.3-50	Nikodemus et al. (2005)
Vidzeme	Latvia	25-35	Ruskule et al. (2013)
Beskid Maly (Carpathians)	Poland	33	Kozak et al. (2004)
Carpathians and surroundings		30-56	Hostert (2010)

Table 3: Factors of land abandonment

Agro-ecological or biophysical	Socio-economic	Agricultural holdings features
Poor soils	Lack of competitiveness of the product	Low proportion of an active population in the place where the farmland is located
Climate limitations	High cost of land	Low proportion of farmers
Steep slopes	Small size of farmlands	Population emigration
Small plots	Difficulty to rent fields	Lack of succession in the farmland
Difficulty mechanizing fields	Competitiveness of the land departing from other economic alternatives	Family dispute of the inheritance
Bad accessibility to fields	Urbanization	Difficulties in farmland capitalization
Fields far from the village or the farm Soil degradation: erosion, salinization	Extensive/intensive management	Competence for the work force

Source: (Lasanta et al., 2017);







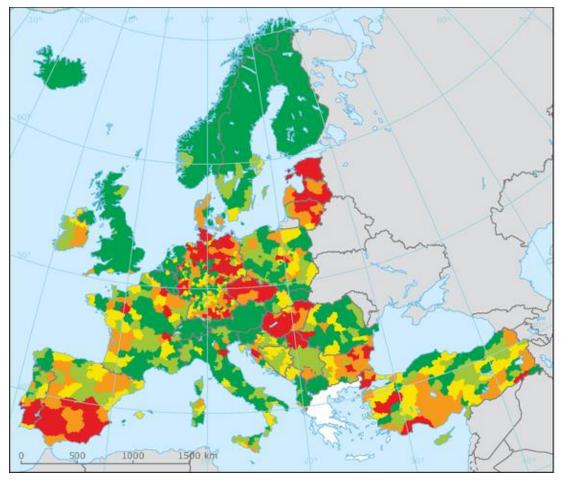








Sustainability and Trends: Intensification



Loss of HNV farmland due to agricultural intensification per NUTS3

Percentage

≤ 0

0-0.015

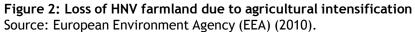
0.015-0.05

0.05-0.2

> 0.2

No data

Outside coverage



















Sustainability and Trends: EIPAgri Focus Group



European Commission > EIP-AGRI > Focus Groups > High Nature Value (HNV) - Farming profitability

Agroforestry: woody vegetation

Animal husbandry

Benchmarking farm performance

Carbon storage in arable farming

Circular horticulture

Dairy production systems

Diseases and pests in viticulture

Ecological Focus Areas

Fertiliser efficiency

Forest biomass

High Nature Value (HNV) - Farming profitability

How to make HNV farming more profitable without losing the HNV characteristics?

The final report of this Focus Group has been published.

Get all the information at a glance in the High Nature Value Farming factsheet.

Tasks:

- Clarifying the main socio-economic threats to the continued existence of HNV farming and the main opportunities. Use examples to illustrate these threats and opportunities.
- Identifying research/examples of methods/projects that result in economically viable or improved HNV farming systems (for example: use of specific machinery, alternative crops and livestock species, developing special products, small scale food







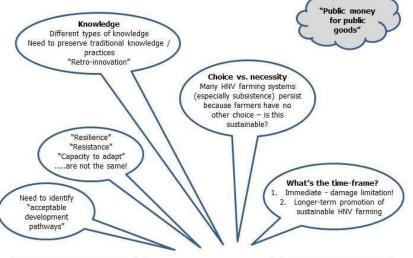








Sustainability and Trends: EIPAgri Focus Group



Socio-economic typology of **HNV** farmers Enterprises?

Family farms (what are they exactly?) Subsistence / semisubsistence? Part-time / full-time? Hobby? Motivation of younger generation to continue farming?

Farmers are at the centre of sustainability!

Sustainability is knowledge intensive - including a farmer's awareness of the environmental values of his / her farm

Sustainable agricultural systems Sustainability is a process

Diverse production **Ouality** products Low dependency Secure access to resources (land and capital) Capacity / ability of farmers Entrepreneurship (+/-)

Motivation - human action - behaviour at farm level has +ve/-ve impacts upon sustainability

Do we feel we are "productive" farmers? Are we content with our quality of life? Is farming feeding my family? Does farming make "economic sense" for us? Is this way of life attractive for me? For my wife / future wife? For my children? Do we have security and stability? Do we belong to a community?

Communities of HNV farmers

HNV farming families Sustainable communities Appropriate local infrastructure Community involvement and consensus

HNV farming community should be proud of their HNV way of farming

Importance of recognition of HNV farmers by wider society and by government

Economic concept of profitability

Profit for individuals? Or profit for society? Hidden costs of non-HNV agriculture Selling "products" vs. selling "environmental services"

Figure 3: Relevant elements of 'sustainable HNV farming'?







Pathway 1: **Networking and cooperation**

Pathway 2: Farm diversification

Pathway 3: Increasing the selling price of HNV products and improving access to markets

Pathway 4: Adopting new technologies

Pathway 5: Increasing the physical output of the farm (within specific constraints)

Figure 4: Successful development pathways for HNV farming Source: EIP-AGRI Focus Group Sustainable High Nature Value farming (2016)

- 1. The need to develop better understanding of HNV farming systems;
- 2. The need to understand the role of innovation in HNV farming systems;
- The need to develop better technical and management solutions for HNV farming;

Figure 5: Enabling conditions / research needs Source: EIP-AGRI Focus Group Sustainable High Nature Value farming (2016)









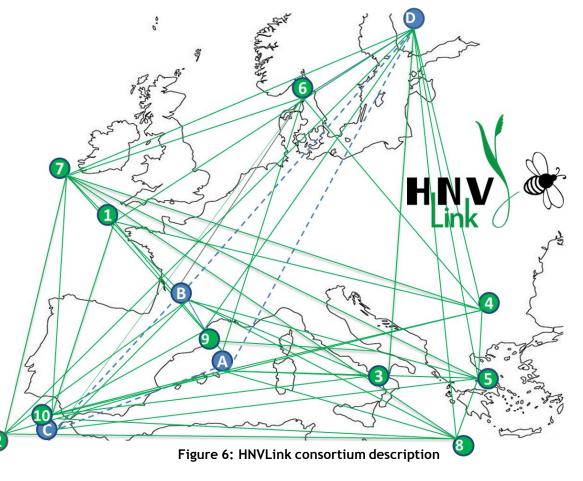
HNVLink Results: Trends. Innovations and Needs

Learning Areas

- 1) Dartmoor (GB)
- 2) Sitio de Monfurado (P)
- 3) Dalmatian Islands (HR)
- 4) Dealurile Clujului Est (RO)
- 5) Western Stara Planina (BG)
- 6) Västra Götaland (S)
- 7) The Burren (IR)
- 8) Thessalia (GR)
- 9) Causses et Cévennes (FR)
- 10) La Vera, Extremadura (ES)

Project management:

- A) Ciheam-IamM (FR)
- B) AScA (FR)
- C) EFNCP (ES)
- **D**) **UH** (**FI**)



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HNVLink Results: Trends. Innovations and Needs

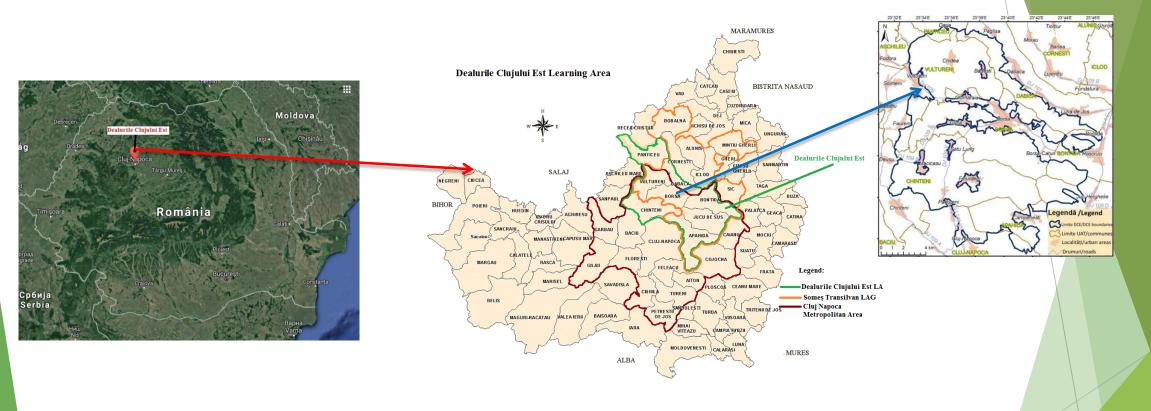


Figure 6: Dealurile Clujului Est Learning Area

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HNVLink Results. Trends. Innovations and Needs

Figure 7: Transect in Dealurile Clujului Est LA

Picture 1.a Traditional land use in Pâglișa Village, Dăbâca Commune



@ spring 2017

Picture 1.c Traditional land use in Vultureni Commune



@ spring 2017 Picture 1.e Landscape in Chinteni Commune

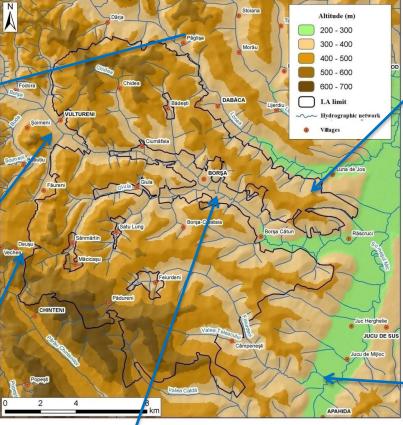




UN®

environment

Map 1. LA – Altitude map in Dealurile Clujului Est Natura 2000 site



Source: https://fluturomania.files.wordpress.com/2014/04/slr-work-and-mututal-support-to-improve-butterfly-conservation-in-romania-andrei-crisan.pdf



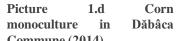
Picture 1.g Traditional landscape in Borșa Commune



Picture 1.b Traditional land use in Luna de Jos, Dăbâca Commune (2014)



Source: @ Rosian George; Report prepared by Lepidoptera Association as a subcontractor in HNVLink project





Picture 1.f Crop monoculture in Apahida Commune



Source: @ Rosian George; Report prepared by Lepidoptera Association as a subcontractor in HNVLink project



HNVLink Results. Trends. Innovations and Needs

More info:
COLLECTION OF BASELINE
ASSESSMENTS AND HNV LINK
ATLAS
(http://www.hnvlink.eu/outputs/)
THE HNV-LINK ATLAS:
PERSPECTIVES ON 10 LEARNING
AREAS

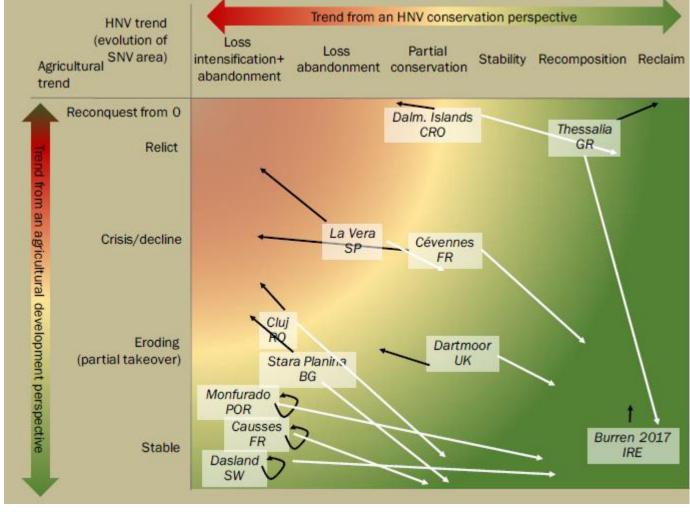


Figure 8: Trends identified in the 10 Learning Areas of the HNVLink project after the baseline assessment

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HNVLink Results Trends. Innovations and Needs

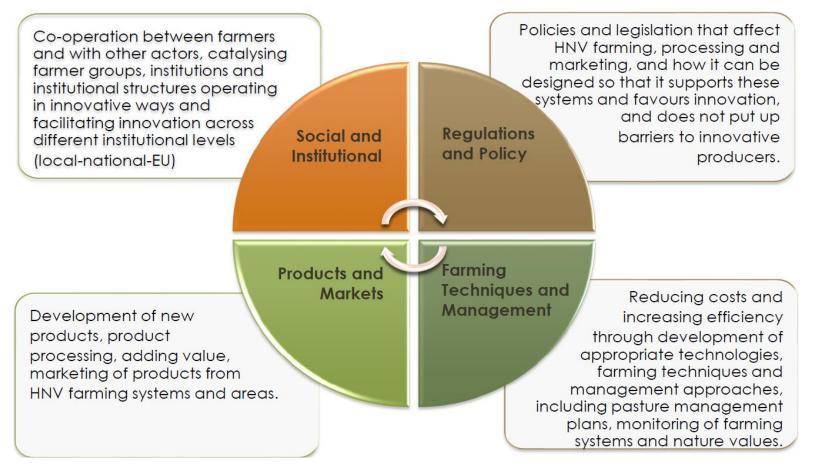


Figure 9: HNV innovations dimensions in the HNVLink project

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HNVLink Results. HNV Innovations/ Needs

What happen?

1.Initiative of local NGOs; 2.Institutional associations: eg. LAG Somes Transilvan; 3. Farmer's association (Somes-Aries Cooperative and Someseana Sheep Breeders Association).

Needs:

1. Convice farmers and other actors to work with the HNVf concept; 2. Inform actors about the HNV opportunities to initialise the innovation process in a colaborative approach.

Social and Institutional Score: 1

What happen?

1. RD agro-environment measure: "Grasslands important for butterflies (Maculinea sp.)" targeted for some specific areas in the region; 2.Integrated management plan for the Easter Hills of Cluj (Natura 2000 site).

Needs:

1.Adapt sanitary – veterinary rules;/CAP rules to HNV needs; 2. Land cadaster;

What happen?

1. On-line baskets with organic vegetables Needs: Score 1

1. Small processing capacities under cooperative system; 2. Local HNV brand product;

3. Develop alternative income sources (ecotourism, cyclotourism etc). 4. Alternative distribution channels;

What happen?

Farmina 1.Research the effects of different Techniques and mowing techniques on the Management biodiversity of permanent meadows (manual versus light machineries); Score 1

Needs:

1. Improve the management of the permanent meadows (low yields; extensive labour for manual mowing; high time consumption; high agroenvironmental demands). 2. Introduce HNV innovations that fulfil the sanitaryveterinary norms needed for processing and direct selling

Figure 10: HNV innovations/needs identified in Dealurile Clujului Est learning area

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Regulations

and Policy

Score 3

















HNVLink Results. HNV Innovations/ Needs

More info:

The HNV-Link Compendium
Comparative collection of
High Nature Value
innovations, experiences,
needs and lessons from 10
European "Learning Areas"
(http://www.hnvlink.eu/dow
nload/D2.6 HNVLinkCOMPEN
DIUM.pdf)

Member State of LA	Social/ Institutional	Regulatory framework	Products/ Markets	Technical/ Management
BG	2	3	2	2
HR	2	1	3	2
FR	3	3	4	4
IE	4	3	1	2
GR	3	1	3	3
PT	2	1	2	1
RO	1	3	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1
SE	2	3	2	3
UK	4	2	1	3

Figure 10: HNV innovations scores in different LAs

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2.European Forum on Nature Conservation and Pastoralism (2006). High Nature Value Farming in South-Eastern Europe. Summary of Networking Meeting and Next Steps.

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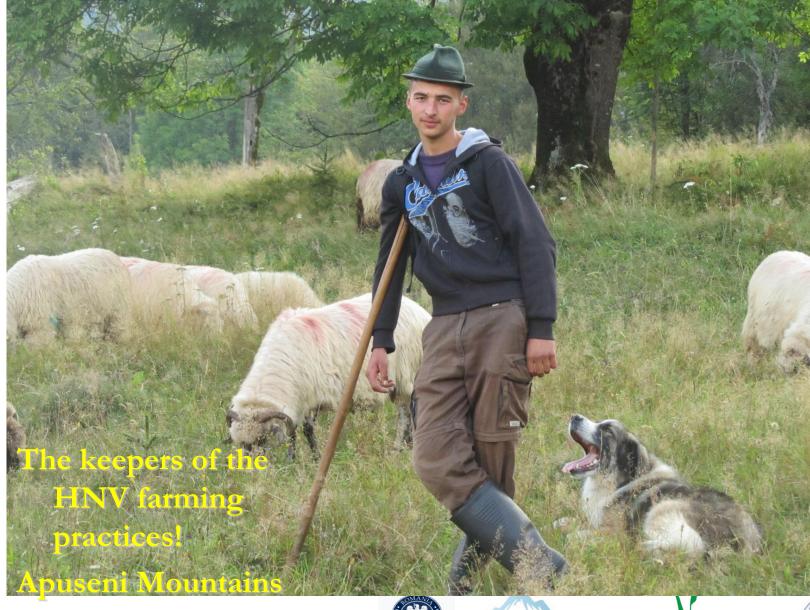








































For more info....

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