



Agri-environment on Common Grazings - a weakness in the RDP process?

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A satellite map of a coastal region in Scotland, showing a large body of water (Loch Thurnais) and surrounding land. The land is a mix of brown and green, indicating different types of terrain and vegetation. Several locations are labeled: 'First Coast' at the top, 'Laide' and 'Aultbea' on the left, 'Loch a' Bhaid-Iuachraich' in the center, and 'Tournais' on the right. The text 'A good test for any rural policy:' is overlaid in large yellow font, and 'Does it work on common grazings?' is overlaid in smaller yellow font below it. At the bottom, there is a data block with coordinates and elevation.

A good test for any rural policy:

Does it work on common grazings?

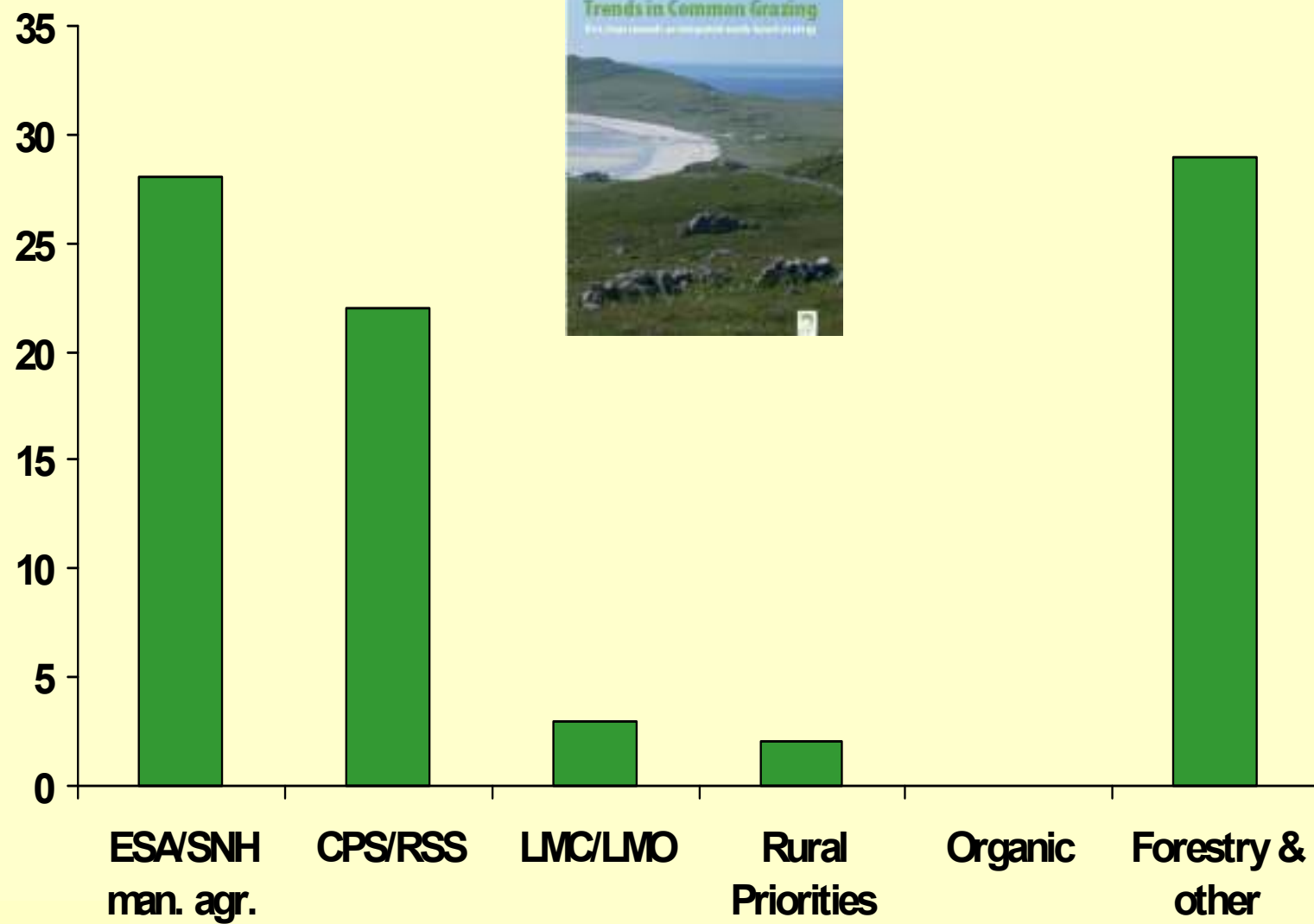
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image © 2012 TerraMetrics
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57°48'20.68" N 5°35'10.77" W elev 40 m

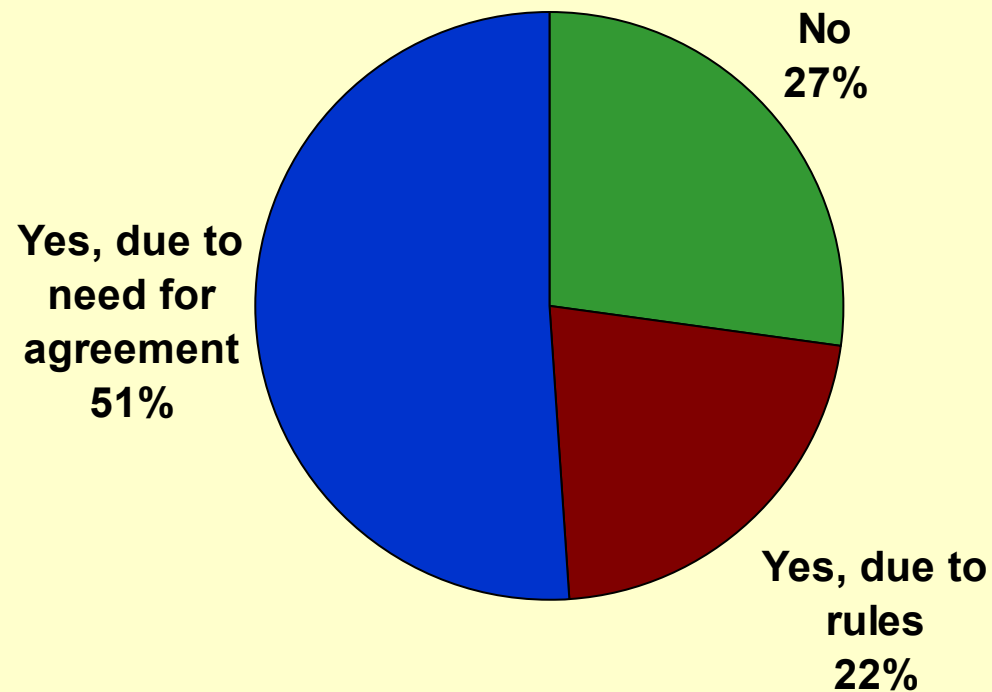
We hold these truths to be self-evident?

- Common grazings are High Nature Value farmland which deliver a whole range of public goods; maintaining HNV farming systems is a Community objective for RD Axis 2
- Over time, agricultural activity on common grazings has largely been unprofitable without public support and by definition there is no direct market support for public goods
- RDP mechanisms should be easily accessible (and in fact accessed) by all significant classes of 'deserving' producers (where 'deserving' is understood in terms of policy goals).





Do common grazings have more problems getting into schemes than hill farms?



**LMO
agri-env**

% of potential applicants with LMO agri-environment options
By parish, March 2012; estimated from WCS 2008, common grazings data

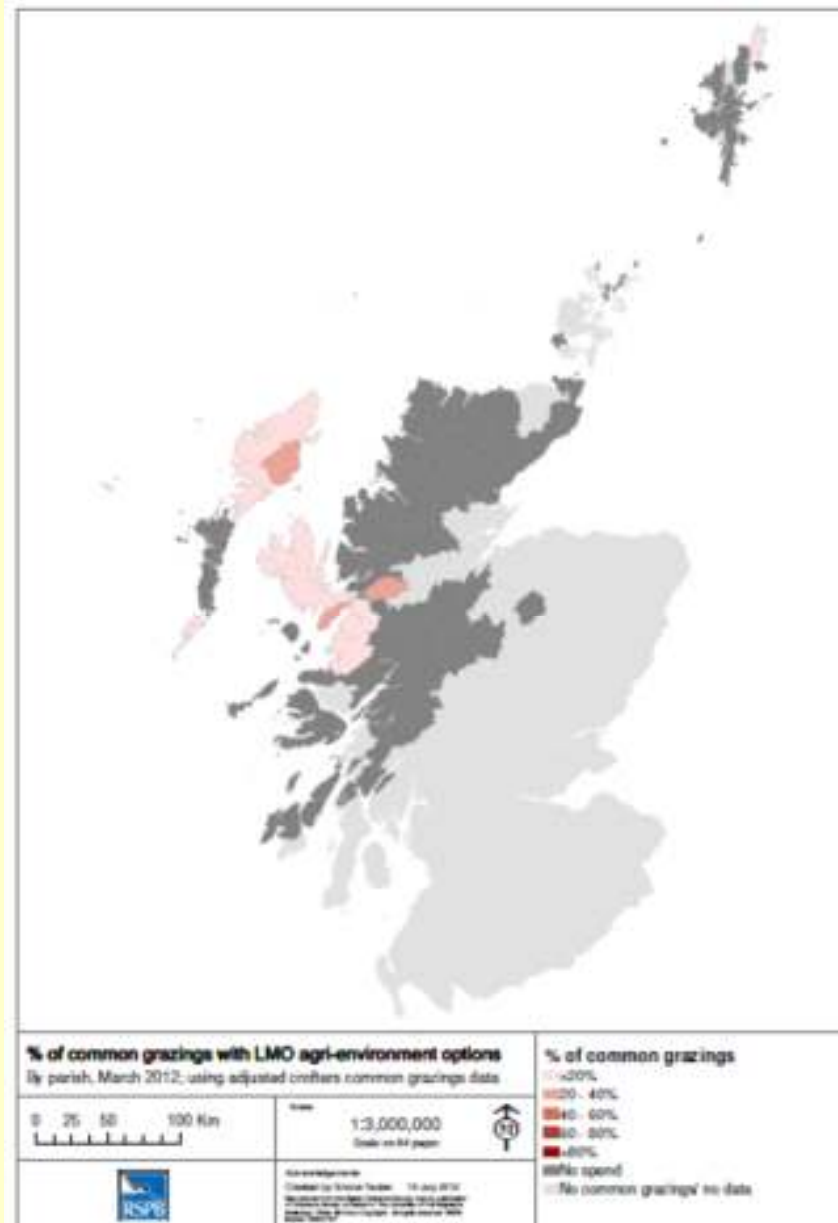
0 25 50 100 km

Scale: 1:3,000,000
Scale on A4 paper

% potential applicants

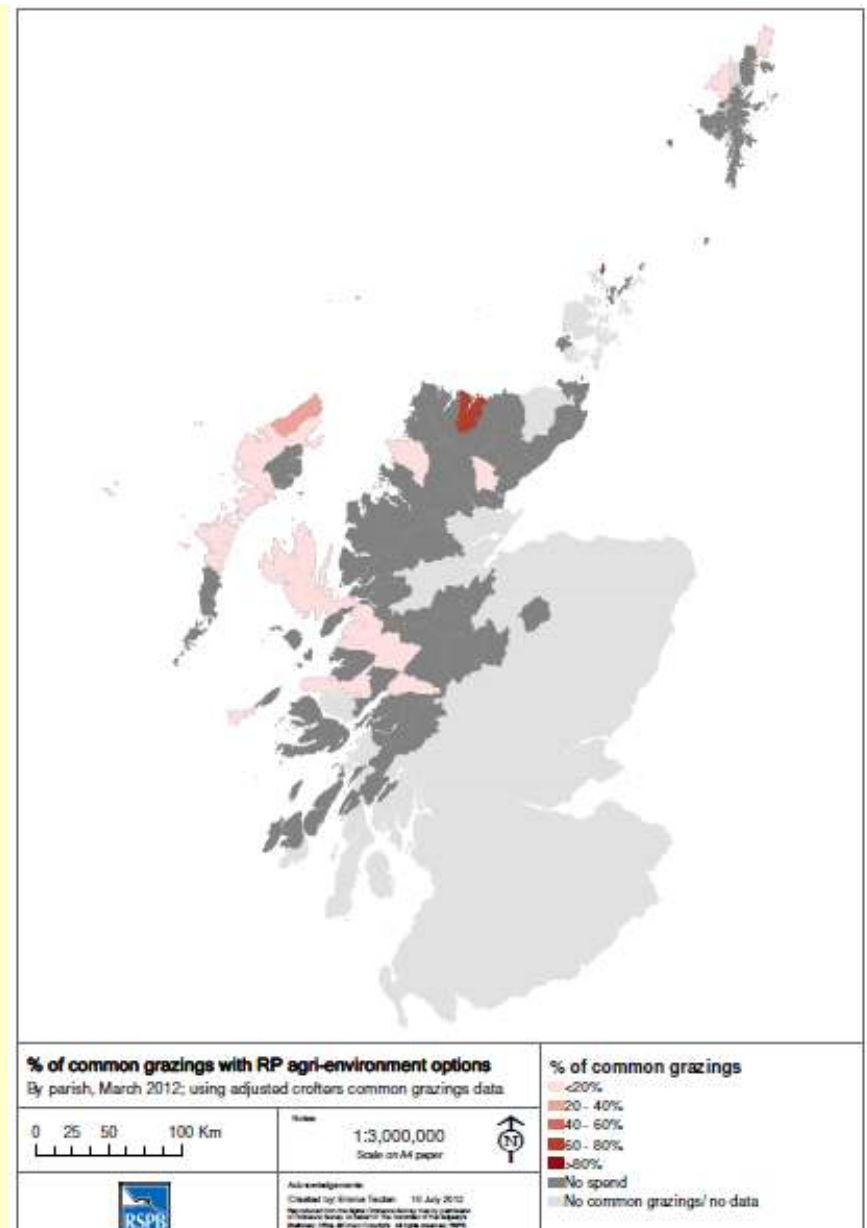
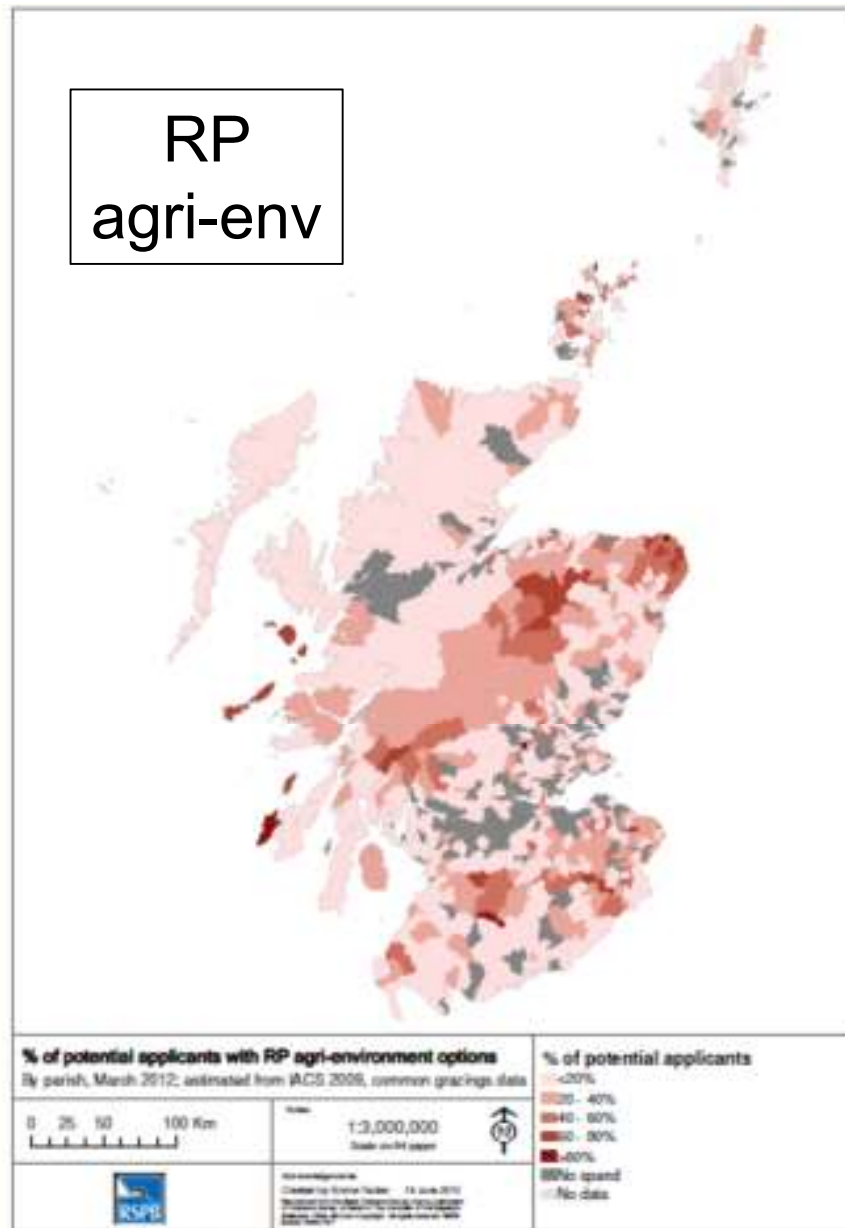
- 0-20%
- 20-40%
- 40-60%
- 60-80%
- >80%
- No spend
- No data

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Created by Simon Tisdall 18 June 2012
Revised on the basis of the 2012/13 Common Grazings Data
Published by the RSPB
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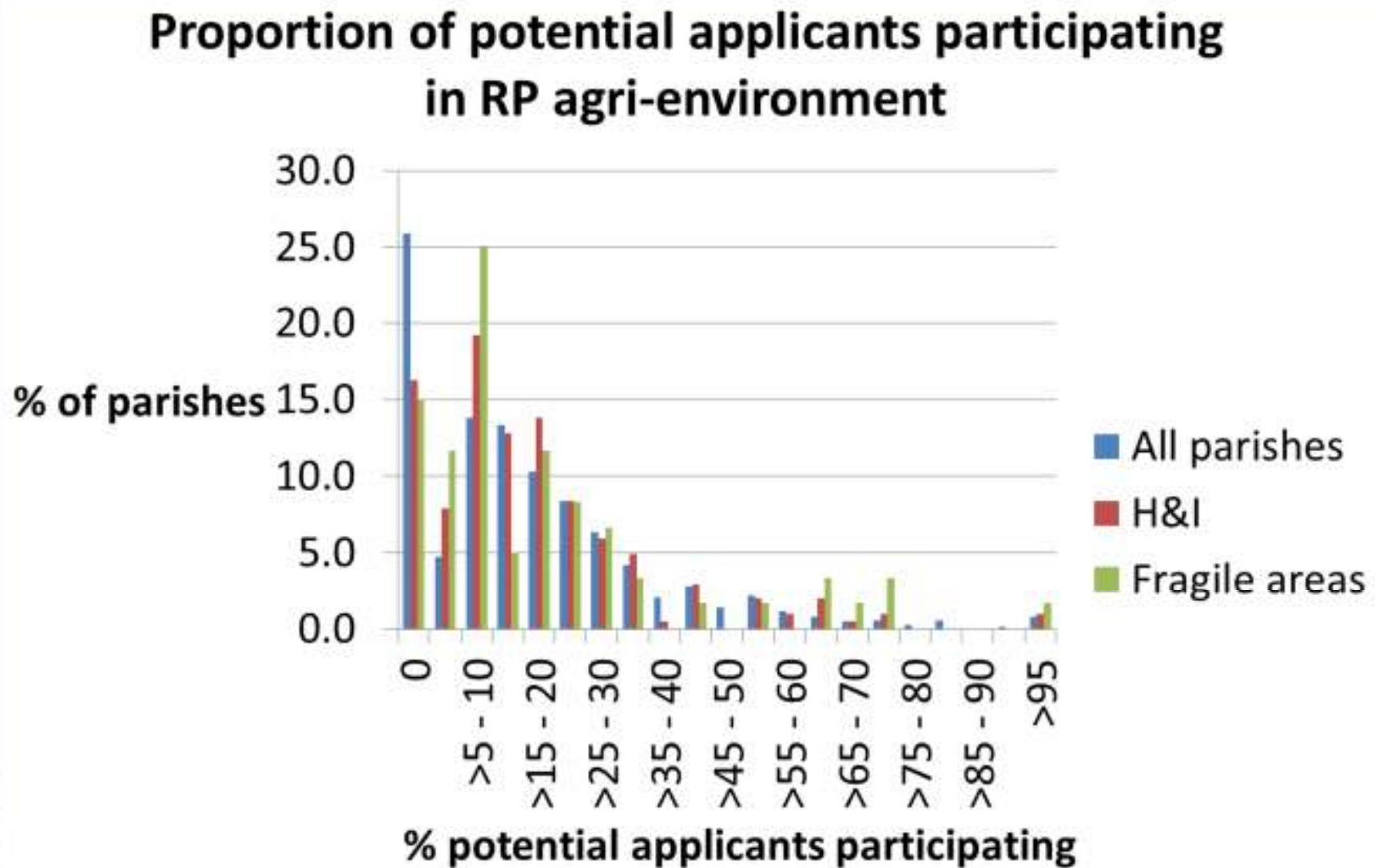
% by parish participating in scheme of..	Mean	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile
..all potential applicants	25%	12%	23%	34%
..potential common grazings applicants	2%	0%	0%	0%

RP
agri-env

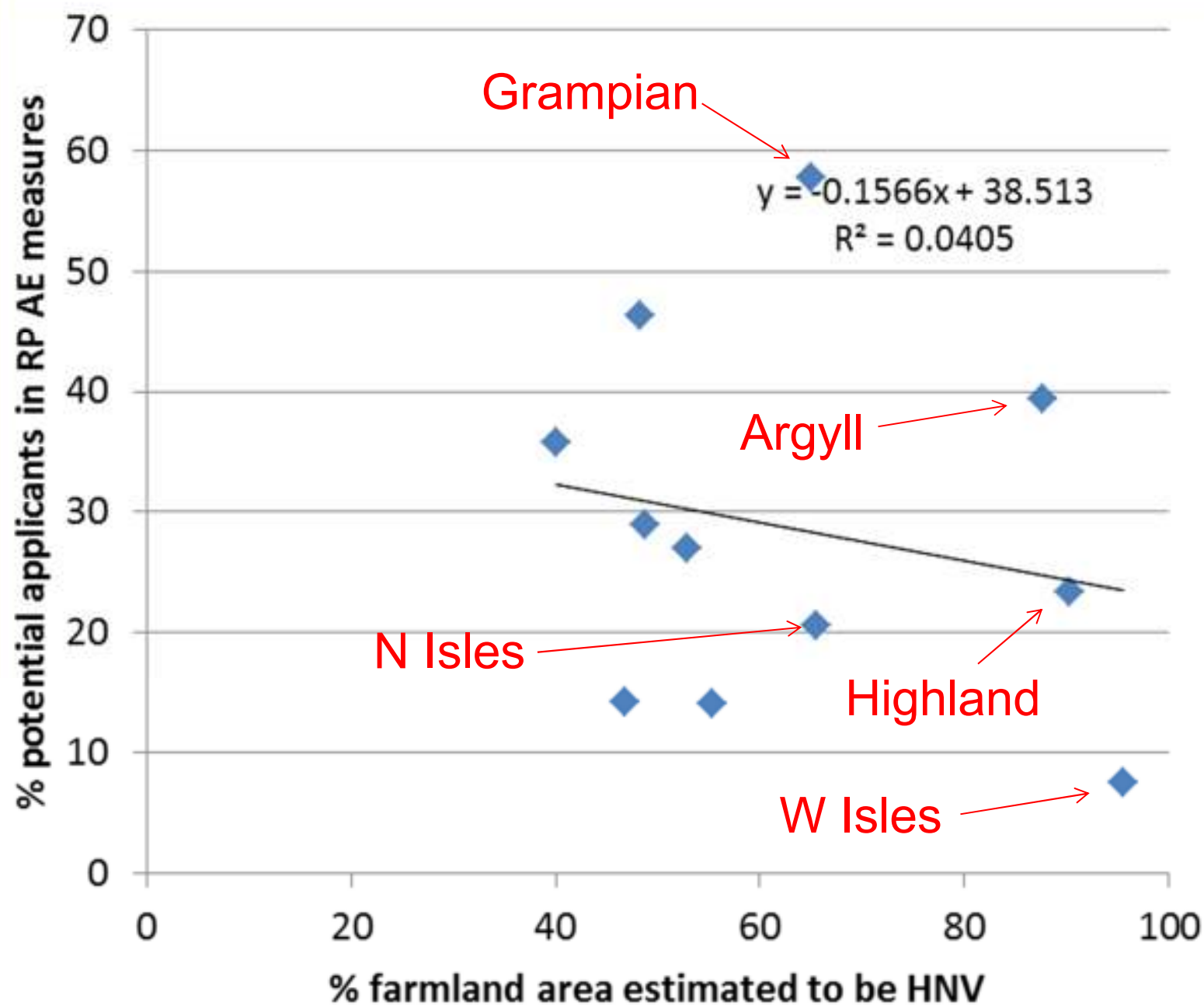


% by parish participating in scheme of..	Mean	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile
..all potential applicants	16%	0%	12%	23%
..potential common grazings applicants	4%	0%	0%	0%

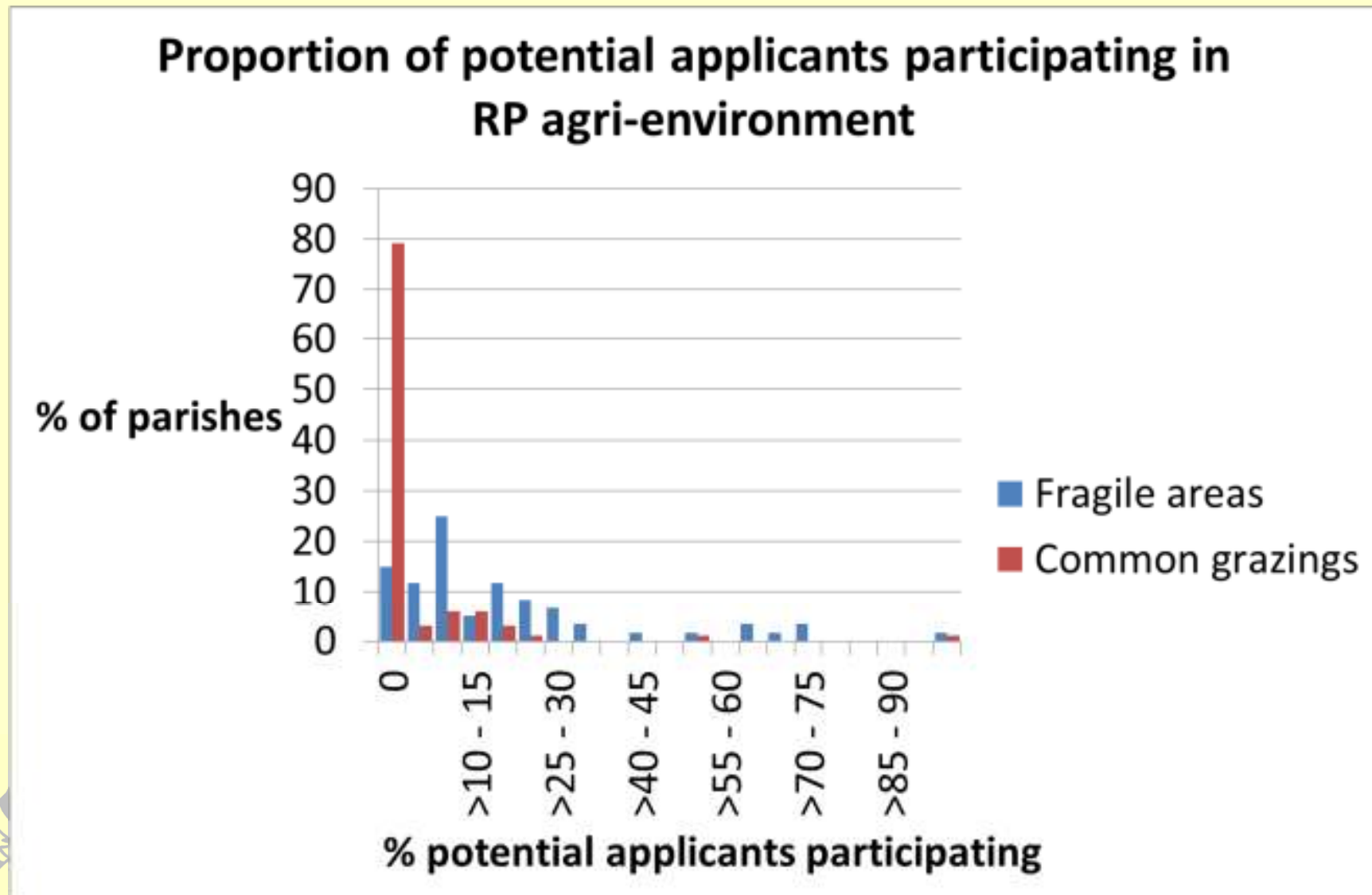
Is it a matter of all producers in those areas being disadvantaged?



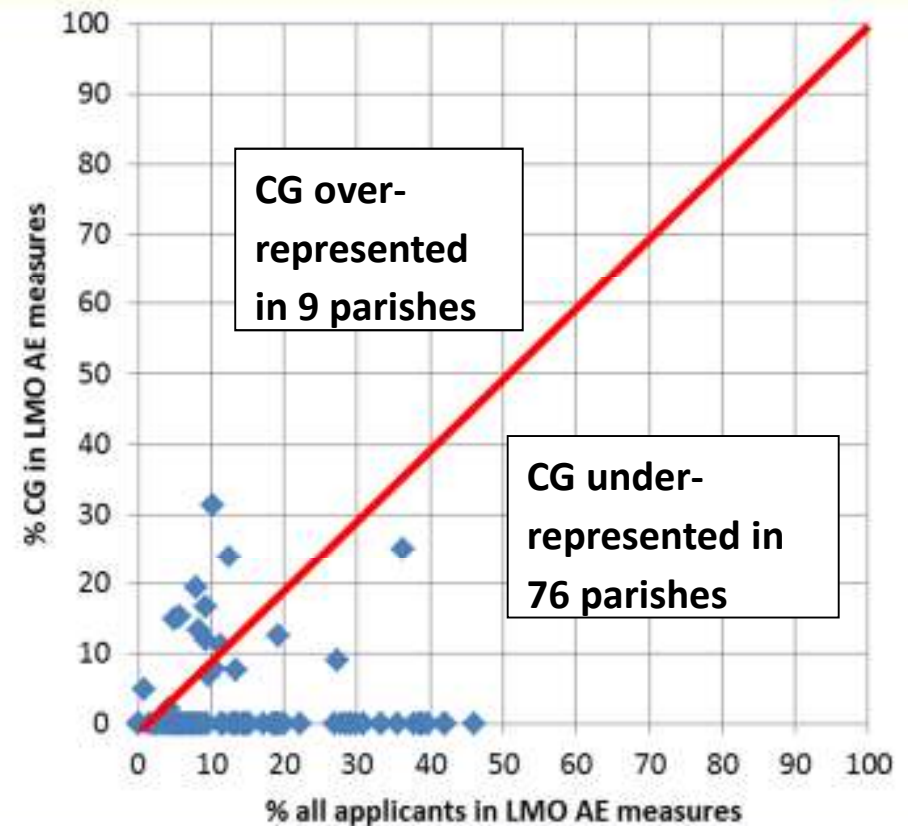
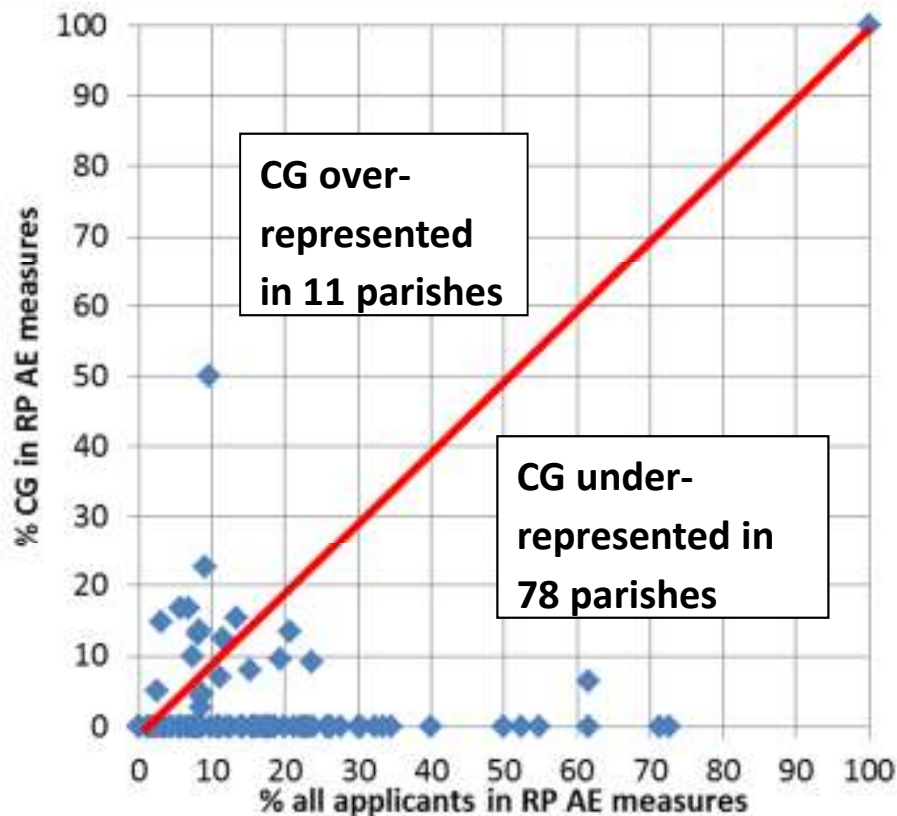
Not at first sight, but then.....



Common grazings participating less than Fragile Areas in general



Common grazings are less likely to participate than producers in general in the same parish



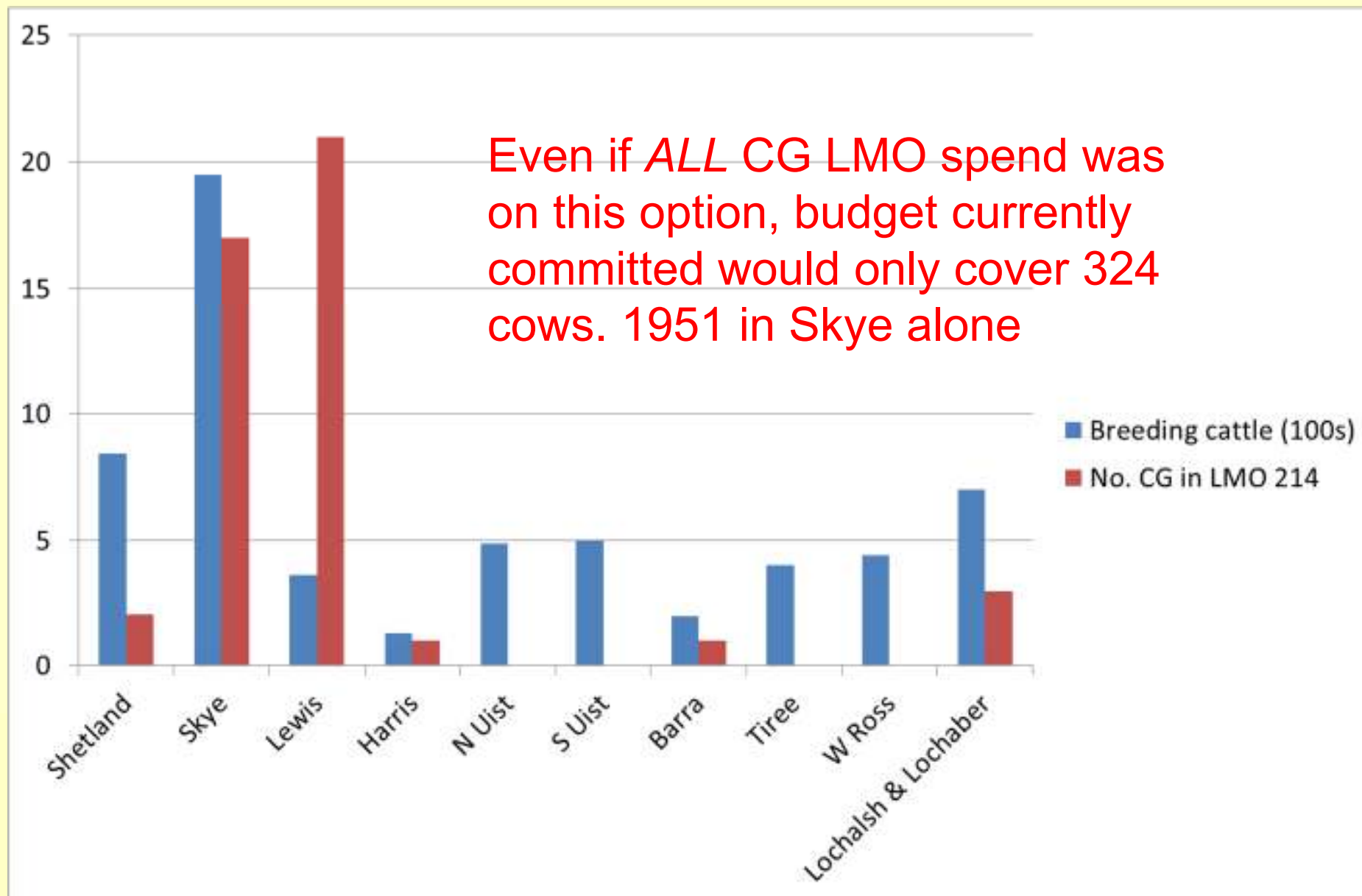
Parishes where CG over-represented generally have a low overall level of participation

Is it due to lack of rough grazing options?

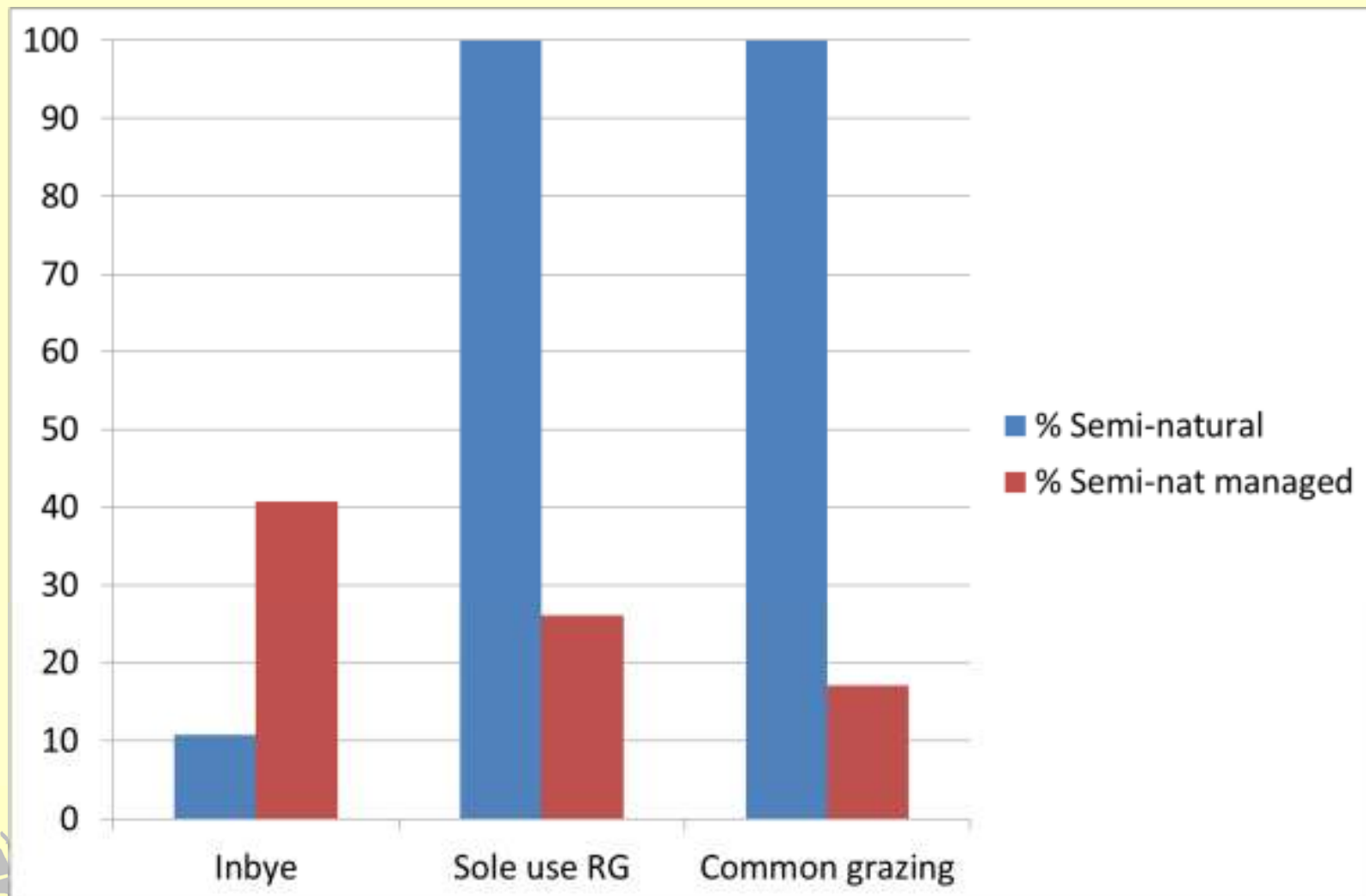
- Limited range of options in RP for rough grazings
- Almost all 'normal' RP options for RG predicated on *change* of management (unlike inbye options)
- Almost all RP options for RG also predicated on need to graze less - despite 'Retreat from the Hills', around 30% of funds are still spent on removal of ewes from the business
- LMO has the only real support for positive management which is not habitually couched in terms of overgrazing – Summer Cattle Grazing
- Poorly thought out, least accessible where it is most needed



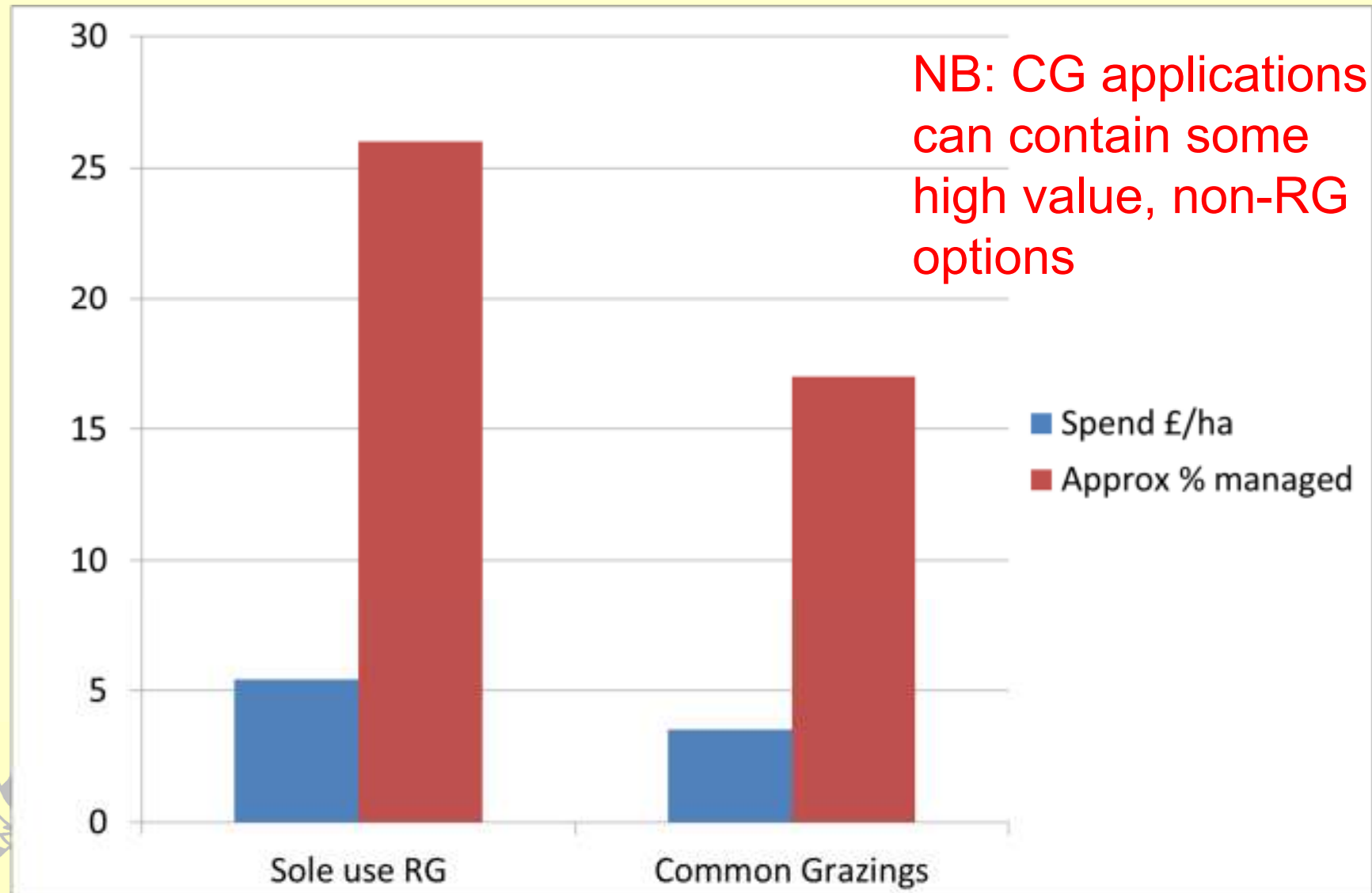
Breeding cow numbers and LMO AE uptake in some primarily crofting areas



But while rough grazing in general under-represented in schemes, CG still worse....



Not only less area managed but less spend per ha on management of existing habitats through RP

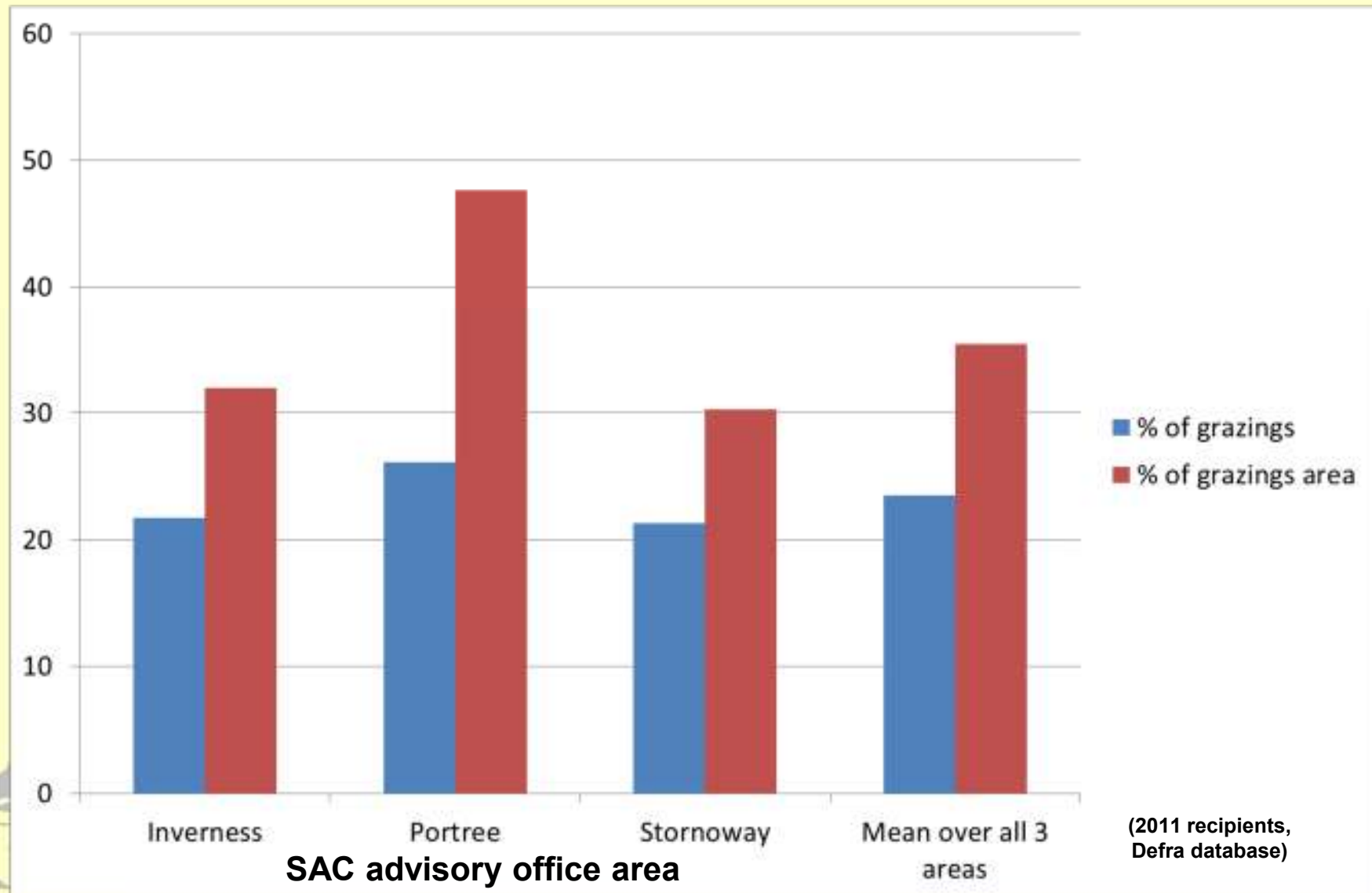


Other transaction costs and difficulties particular to common grazings

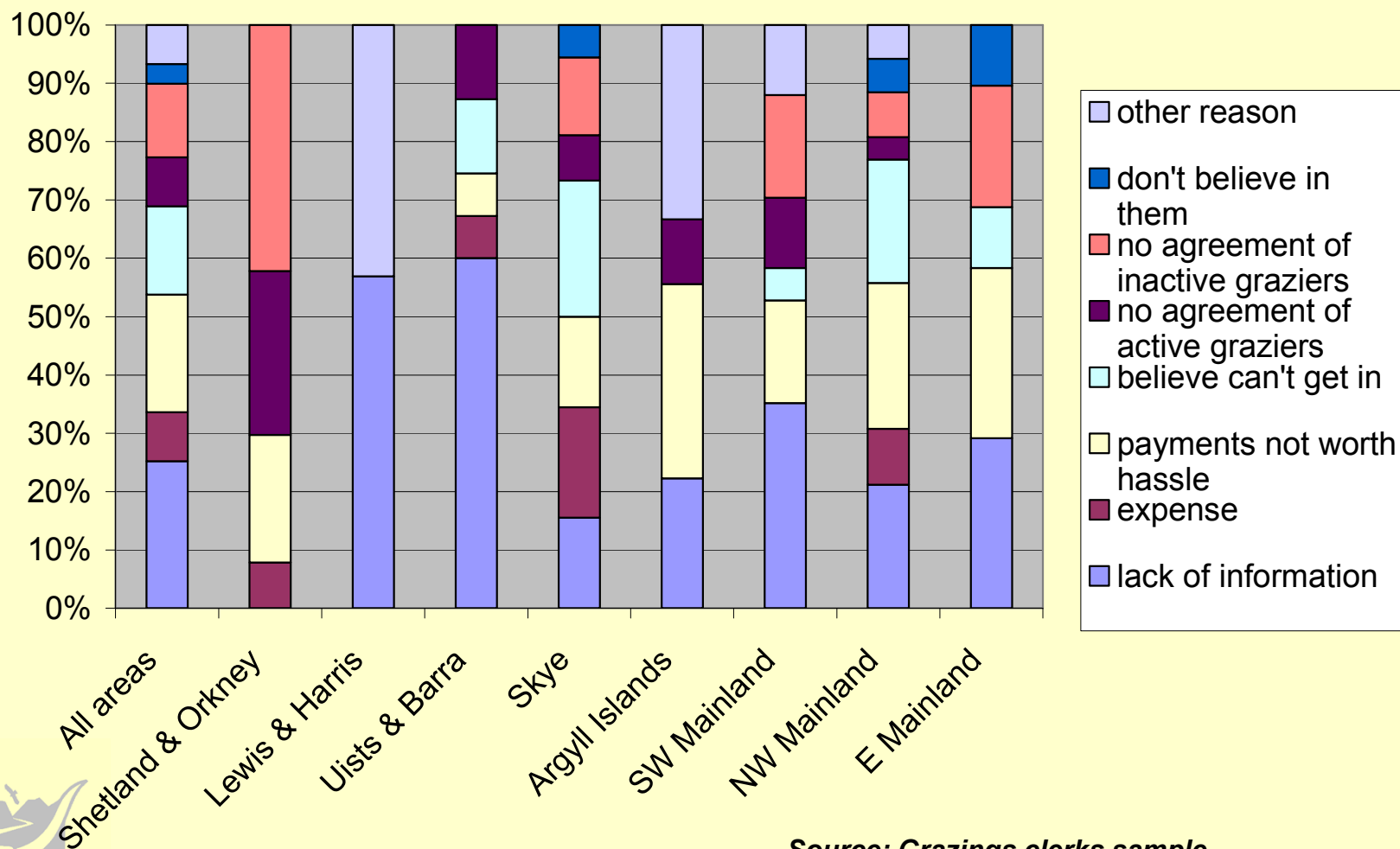
- Need for a committee
 - Around 30% of grazings not regulated
 - Requirement to report is deterrent to re-election of committee
- Negotiating between active shareholders (whether or not active or inactive on the actual grazings)
- Need to engage inactive shareholders: “The written consent of a majority of the crofters ordinarily resident within the township and sharing in the common grazing” (going way beyond the thresholds set in the Crofters Acts)
- If total RP payments >£30k, need to submit accounts for all shareholders



Some regional variation in overall engagement with CAP support



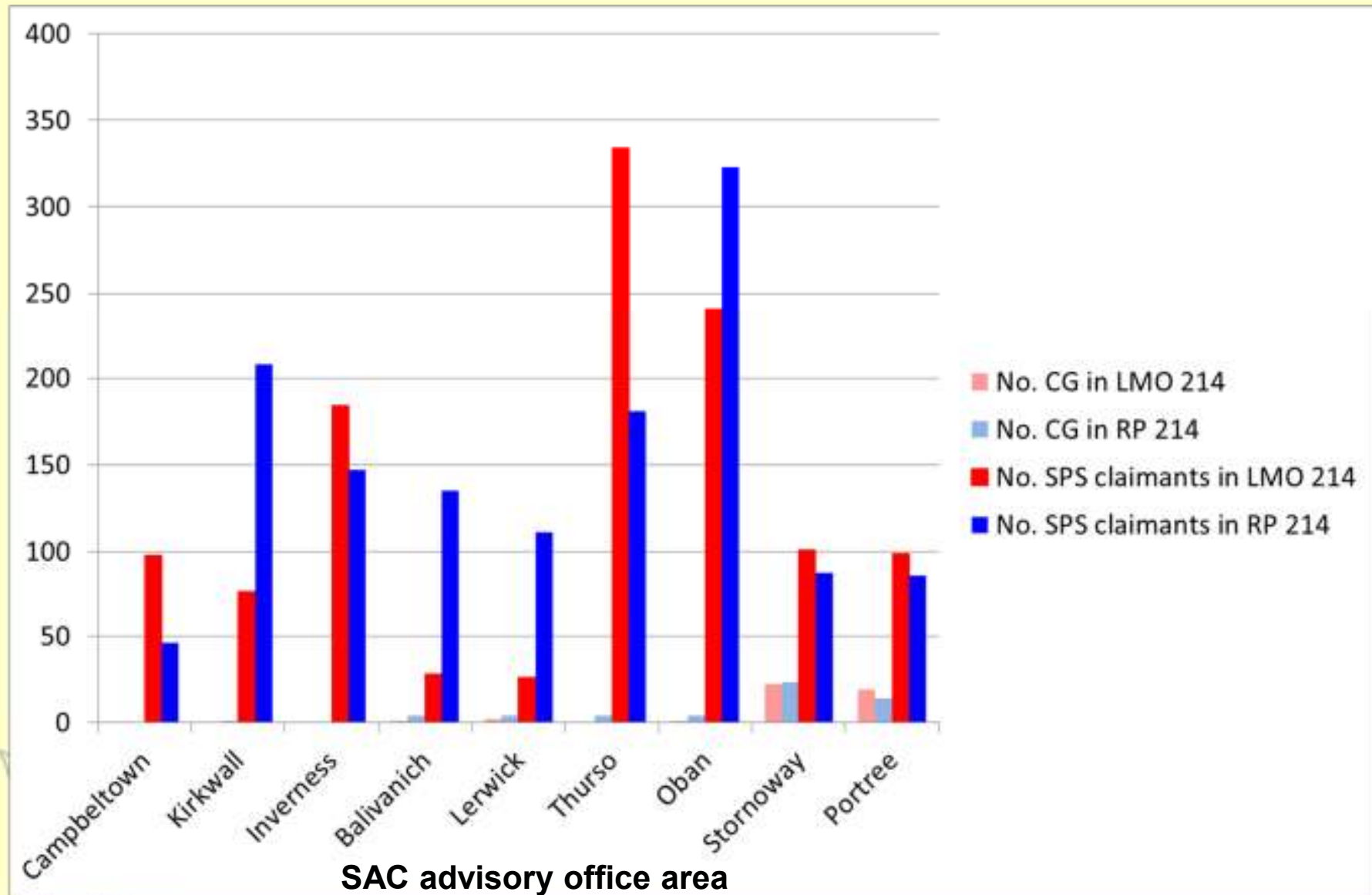
What other reasons could there be for non-participation in agri-env/forestry schemes?



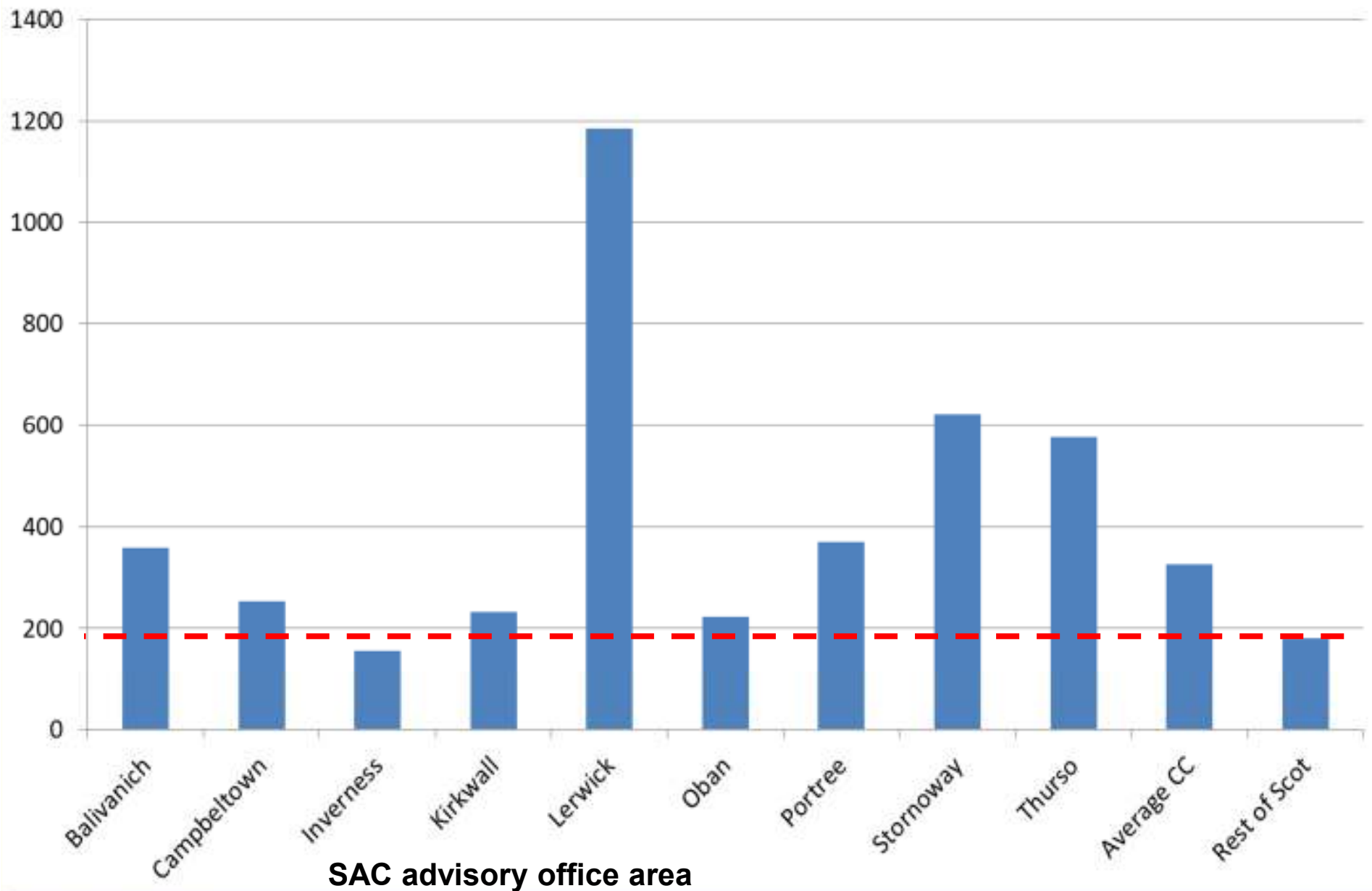
Source: Grazings clerks sample



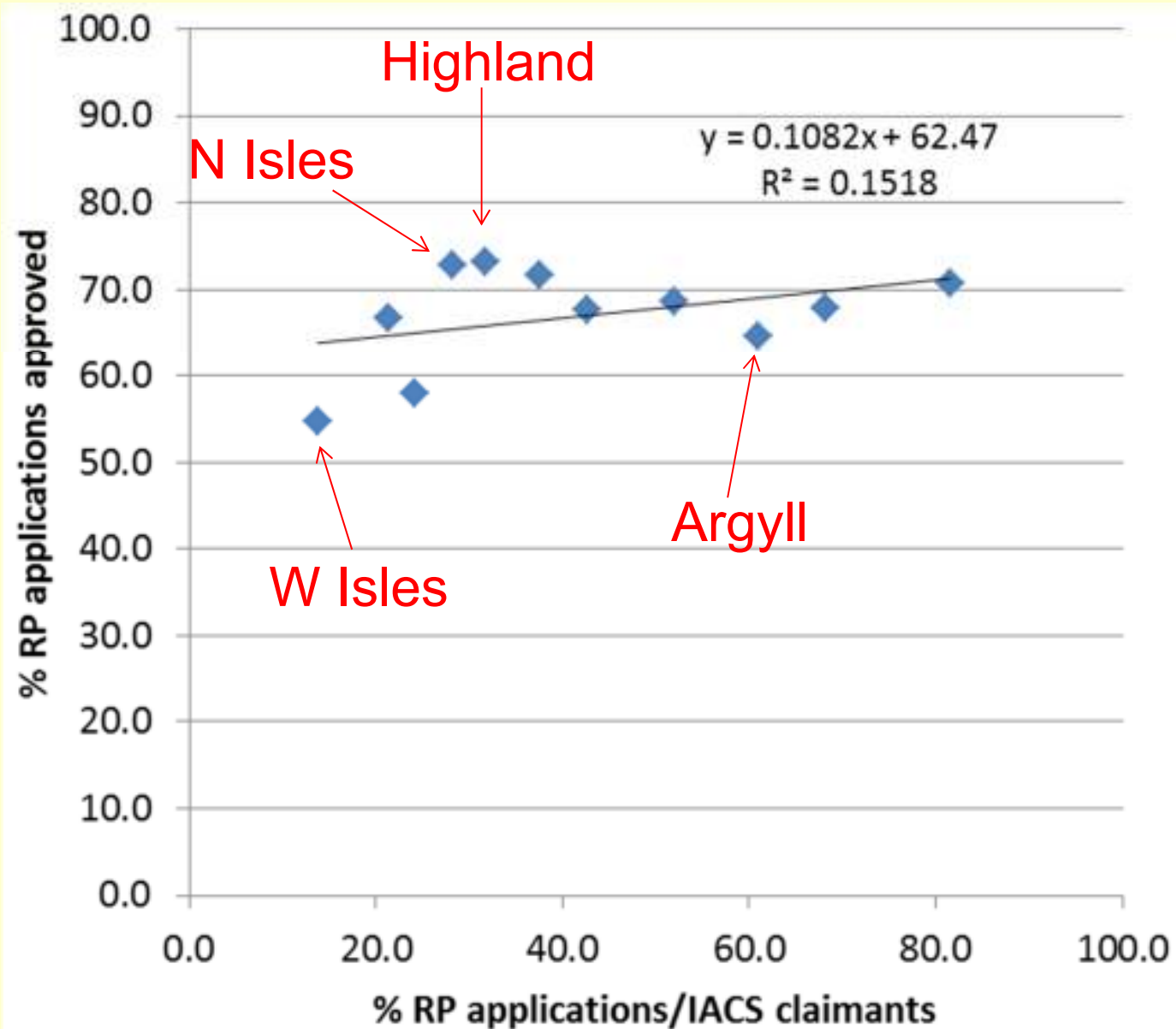
Is there a regional variation in advisory service engagement?



Potential clients per advisor FTE



‘Nothing succeeds like success’ or ‘Recipe for a vicious spiral’.....?



Lack of coherent policy?

- Prima facie case that common grazings are somehow disadvantaged in RD policy
- Suggests lack of coherent, 'joined-up', policy making
- RDP process is one case which is meant to be explicitly 'joined-up' through the programming approach (though direct payments will also be so from 2014)
- SRDP 2007-13 contains **no** references to common grazings in the main text
- SRDP 2014-20 needs to change this:
 - in the analysis
 - in the measures
 - in the monitoring and evaluation

