

Vissenbjerg, 22 November 2020

3. Waterdrive focus group meeting

Minutes of workshop held on 3 November 2020 on the EFFECT and Waterdrive projects.

The aim of the workshop was to consider the main conclusions of Velas's catchment officer Anne Sloth's work with 13 landowners in the Waterdrive project area as well as the municipalities of Odense and Assens (2 ID 15 catchments on Funen). This work was combined with the objectives of the EFPEKT project which deals with new individual and collective forms of agricultural contracts in the light of the new CAP reform and the future Ecosystem services throughout the EU.

For the purposes of the workshop, a number of questions was prepared by Velas, IFRO and SEGES for the landowners

Unfortunately, the workshop was affected by corona restrictions. The number of people allowed to meet in Denmark at the time of the meeting was restricted to 10.



Landowners, board members, IFRO, catchment and agricultural officers and SEGES. Photo Frank Bondgaard

Following a short introduction, the landowners answered many questions on catch crops and mini-wetlands. Keywords from this session are as follows:

Catch crops

a. How easy is it for you to sow catch crops and comply with the relevant legislation?

- Ok to sow, legislation difficult to navigate
- Date tyranny
- Only a few years to comply with the dates => quota deduction
- Intermediate crops performed reasonably well this year. They need rain, but not too much otherwise they cannot be mulched down.
- Early sowing possible this year, but grass weeds propagated
- Not reasonable to use glyphosate to allow for the sowing of catch crops but an option
- Good effect if catch crops lie until the spring => nutrient input can be saved
- It should be possible to sow wheat after catch crops have been mulched down 20/10 (wheat must be sown after Ecological Focus Area crops, but not after the obligatory catch crops).

b. What barriers do you see in meeting the catch crop requirement on your land?

- Change of crop rotation to more spring-sown cereals is economically disadvantageous. Wheat: 9 tonnes, spring barley 5 tonnes (in the case of drought) => shortage of pig feed.
- Catch crops should be left longer than 20. October
- Why are perennial crops not included?
- Spring wheat is a riskier crop than winter wheat.
- Has the climate been considered in all this legislation?
- Seed grass cannot be an Ecological Focus Area crop because there has to be two types. In the worst-case scenario, this means that seed grass is harrowed/ploughed up and two types are sown as Ecological Focus Area crops.
- Catch crops can impair nitrogen management

c. How do you get information or advice on catch crop requirements?

- Advice from crop consultant
- Many farmers have completely given up on understanding the many different types of catch crops with their various requirements and dates.
- No fallow is allowed after Ecological Focus Area crops – why not?
- Reasonably fixed plan necessary for 2022 when planning for 2021.

d. Do you work with other farmers when it comes to meeting the catch crop requirement?

- All catch crops must be on your own farm
- Catch crops for others could be a business area for people who have many spring-sown crops, but not possible with current regulations
- Challenging with a tenancy, terms must be specified because you may be bound by previous tenant's crop rotation when the tenancy changes.
- Ecological Focus Area crops may only be moved within a specific ID-15 catchment if you are forced to make changes to original plans. Limited vis à vis seed cultivation.

Can you explain the challenges or benefits of such collaboration?

- Would be an advantage to plant catch crops where there is least retention (targeted regulation) where the effect is therefore greatest, but this requires amended legislation.
- It is understandable that catch crops are also known as "harassment crops"

Could you, for example, envisage some form of collaboration to solve the challenges?

- Catch crop requirement should be able to be "sold" to another farmer => pricing. Possible penalties for breaches should follow. Clear contracts necessary.
- Electronic transfer of requirements could be enough (and thus possible sanctions) between CVR numbers (company registration number).

e. To what extent and in what ways do you feel involved in decisions about the scheme with this environmental measure?

- Nobody feels involved in any way
- As an association, there are slightly divided opinions, but mainly that the associations have no influence either. There are so many meaningless rules and requirements.

f. Can you explain what the consequences are for you in not participating in the voluntary targeted catch crop scheme?

- Substantial reduction in N quota if you fail to comply. Extent depends on DE/ha (live-stock units per hectare).
- Quota deductions in various ways: Quota deduction in 2021 or possibly transfer quota deduction to 2020 to see whether others overachieve in ID15-catchment.

g. Have you ever been subject to a physical inspection with regard to your implementation of targeted catch crops? If yes, what were the results?

- Example of one farmer being inspected and reinspected to ensure that he did NOT have catch crops (he had overachieved the previous year).
- Compulsory catch crops: A fine of DKK 1,000 per hectare catch crop area lacking on the farm.

h. Other comments + status

- No comments

Mini-wetlands

a. *What is required for you to create mini-wetland areas on your land?*

- Land reparcelling as a tool here too -
- Would like to but see c.

b. *How easy is it for you to apply the environmental measure and comply with the relevant legislation?*

No comments here

c. *What barriers do you see to implementing the environmental measure on your land?*

- § 3 the places where a mini-wetland can obviously be located.
- The area is unsuitable on designation map
- The theoretically possible locations from SEGES may be on tenanted areas. There are too few areas that are really obvious locations
- Too deep drains
- Not enough crop rotation area in the drain catchment
- Potential wetland locations block mini-wetlands for many years

d. *How do you get information or advice about the environmental measure and requirements that you need to meet?*

- From catchment officers
- Much has been done by catchment consultants to promote the scheme

e. *Do you cooperate with other farmers? Can you try to explain the challenges or benefits of such collaboration?*

- Operation of pumps could be financed by pump/dyke associations as known from low/reclaimed areas.
- Mini-wetlands could be considered critical infrastructure
- With a wetland or mini-wetland area, you should be exempt from catch crops in the catchment. It's double
- One could try to arrange a joint meeting for resolving a joint requirement for nitrogen reduction in a ID15 catchment

f. *Could you, for example, draw up collective contracts together to solve the challenges, i.e. by establishing, maintaining, purchasing and reinvesting in pumps in the local area?*

- See E

g. *To what extent and in what ways do you feel involved in decisions about the scheme with this environmental measure?*

- Not involved. Location options very controlled
- Elected representatives have been involved in deciding what the funds from the Per Mille Levy Fund have been used for, including all the work with drainage measures.
- 3 levels of influencee:

1. Elected representative influence
2. Personal influence
3. Designation map (AU)

h. What do you think the consequence of not voluntarily establishing wetlands will be?
No comments

i. Other comments + status
No comments

Reflections from IFRO, Velas & SEGES on catch crops and mini-wetlands

Certain catch crops have a complex set of regulations. The main practitioner (the farmer) is unable to find out for him/herself without the assistance of a consultant and even the crop consultant may be in doubt. These conditions make the regulations extremely alienating and involve shifting responsibilities. When the individual farmer is unable to determine what he/she is supposed to do, there is a risk that they will lose respect for the task and may become rather indifferent "It can't be helped if what I do is illegal" (a frequently heard statement in agricultural advisory circles).

With regard to the establishment of mini-wetland areas, there are many barriers to be overcome. Consultants often find that when one barrier has been defeated, another one emerges. Do we really get the most environment for our money when there are such rigid regulations for everything? In any case, this means that there is a risk that the individual will feel alienated and less personally involved.

Many good and different aspects emerged at the meeting. Landowners are actually ready to enter into transparent environmental contracts with clear financial agreements and with a very clear division of responsibilities if things go wrong. Responsibility could be assigned through CVR numbers.

It is also clear that advice is required to set up transparent individual and collective contracts that everyone can identify with.

Establishing pumps with drainage equipment is a challenge because the landowner at the end of the drainage system bears full responsibility. Moreover, the drainage water in the project area does not necessarily end up with the producer-farmer who has a catch crop requirement of 30-50 per cent. Currently, there are unfortunately no rewards to solving the challenges locally in a catchment. Establishing pumps are only an added future cost for the individual landowner to bear.

Comments from landowners to Mette Termansen's presentation on collective schemes

The subsidy should be able to cover the farmer's costs. Support should be according to the project's actual costs (i.e. according to the number of hectares).

Who defines environmental success? Can one be sure that the target is constant over time and what is the time perspective? Unfortunately, the targets are often changed in these types of projects.

Can one trust that the instrument plan holds good in terms of delivering the expected discharge and what if it does not work? That is, farmers do what they have to, but the targets are not achieved. There may be another factor that affects discharge or the calculations behind the instruments are incorrect. Can one admit that the plan is wrong and could this end up with farmers bearing the cost despite having done what they could to follow the plan?

What do you do if one farmer fails to meet the requirements? Will the entire collective be penalised?

What do you do about other sources of pollution?

The individual farmer should be rewarded for his/her specific contribution. It is therefore difficult to see how a collective scheme could be administered.

Settlement should be based on the policy model and the calculations that lie behind it - not on lake measurement.

Sceptical about whether the farmer is responsible if the calculation behind the policy model is incorrect. Settlement should be according to what one actually contributes. Concerned that there may be a 'free rider' among the group of farmers. 'There's always one'.



Lodsejere, bestyrelsesmedlemmer, IFRO, oplands- og planteavlskonsulent og SEGES. Foto Frank Bondgaard



Vissenbjerg d. 8. oktober 2020.

Invitation til møde om vandmiljøindsatsen

Vi vil hermed gerne invitere dig til 4. fokusgruppemøde i projektet Waterdrive. Mødet er afløser for det møde, vi var nødt til at aflyse i juli.

Mødet finder sted tirsdag d. 3. november kl. 12.00 – 15.00
i sal 1, Velas, Damsbovej 11, 5492 Vissenbjerg.

Vi holder mødet, fordi vi gerne vil have jeres hjælp til at diskutere nogle spørgsmål i forbindelse med et forskningsprojekt kaldet EFFECT ved Institut for Fødevare- og Ressourceøkonomi (IFRO). Resultaterne fra projektet skal forhåbentlig indgå i det videre arbejde med landbrugsreformen, hvorfor vi håber, I vil være med til at diskutere nogle af de nuværende og fremtidige udfordringer, som samfundet og landbruget står overfor.

Inviterede til mødet er bestyrelsesmedlemmer fra Centrovic og lodsejere fra de to oplande i oplandet til Odense Fjord i projektet Waterdrive.

Mødet begynder med en Coronasikret sandwich, og der er kaffe og kage under mødet.

Dagsorden:

1. Velkomst v. Henrik Terp, bestyrelsesmedlem i Centrovic
2. Baggrund for mødet v. Frank Bondgaard, SEGES
3. Hvad er din erfaring med og holdning til følgende?
 - a. Efterafgrøder
 - b. Minivådområder og andre drænvirkemidler
 - c. Vådområder og lavbundsprojekter
4. Opsamling på diskussionen
5. Evt.

EFFECT projektet har genereret spørgsmålene, som I vil møde på dagen, i samarbejde med projekt Waterdrive.

Vi håber, du vil afsætte tid til at deltage i mødet, så vi kan inspirere IFRO på bedste vis.
A.h.t. traktementet er tilmelding nødvendig inden 30. oktober kl. 12.

Venlig hilsen



Torben Povlsen
Formand, Centrovic



Anne Sloth
Miljø- og Oplandskonsulent



Invitation til møde om vandmiljøindsatsen 3. november 2020

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Lodsejere, Velas, IFRO og SEGES



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 817903.

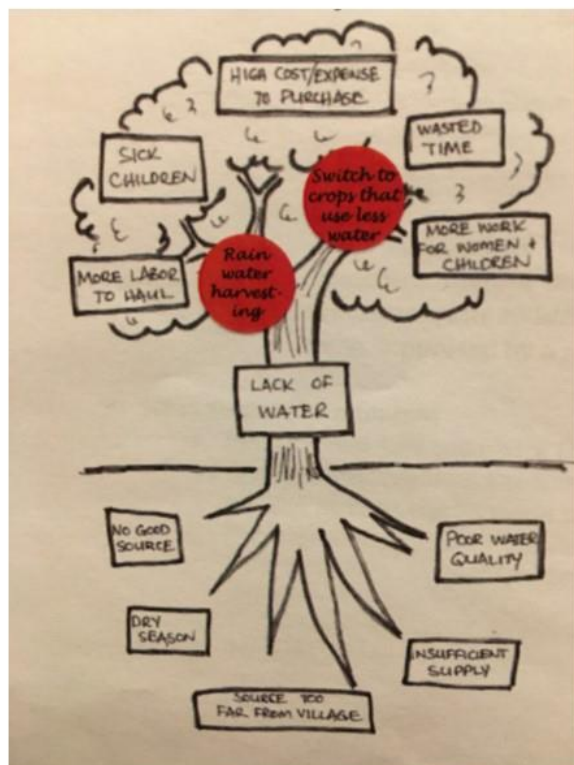
Dagsorden

- Hurtig præsentationsrunde
- Velkomst v. Henrik Terp, bestyrelsesmedlem i Centrovic
- Baggrund for mødet v. Frank Bondgaard, SEGES
- Hvad er din erfaring med og holdning til følgende?
 - Efterafgrøder
 - Minivådområder og andre drænvirkemidler
 - Vådområder og lavbundsprojekter
- Opsamling på diskussionen
- Orientering om kollektive kontra individuelle miljøkontrakter v. Mette Termansen, IFRO
- Evt.

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Interreg
Baltic Sea Region



Guideline i EFTEKT

Rod = årsag til udfordringen/problemet

Gren = Mangel på institutionel støtte/lav deltagelse i ordninger/økonomi ect.

Frugt = Nye potentielle løsninger



A guide to conducting multi-actor engagement in the innovation cases

A guide to workshop design and facilitation in the EFFECT project innovation cases

Author: Amy Proctor (Newcastle University, UK)

15/01/20

Formål

1. Fordele og ulemper i nuværende ordninger

Efterafgrøder

Minivådområder

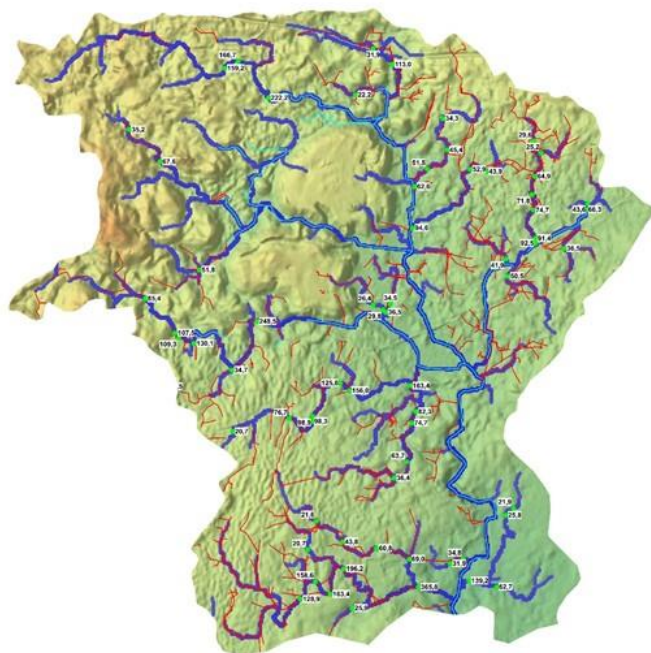
(Evt. vådområder- og lavbundsprojekter (+ kommende Klima-lavbundsprojekter))

2. Undersøge ny måder der kunne forbedre de nuværende ordninger via individuelle eller kollektive kontrakter



15/01/20

Samarbejde mellem Lodsejere, Velas, Assens og Odense kommune og SEGES



Fokus gruppe



Drænvirkemidler



Investeringsplaner

Kollektive opstartsmøder





15/01/20

For lidt jord i omdrift til at indgå i ordningen

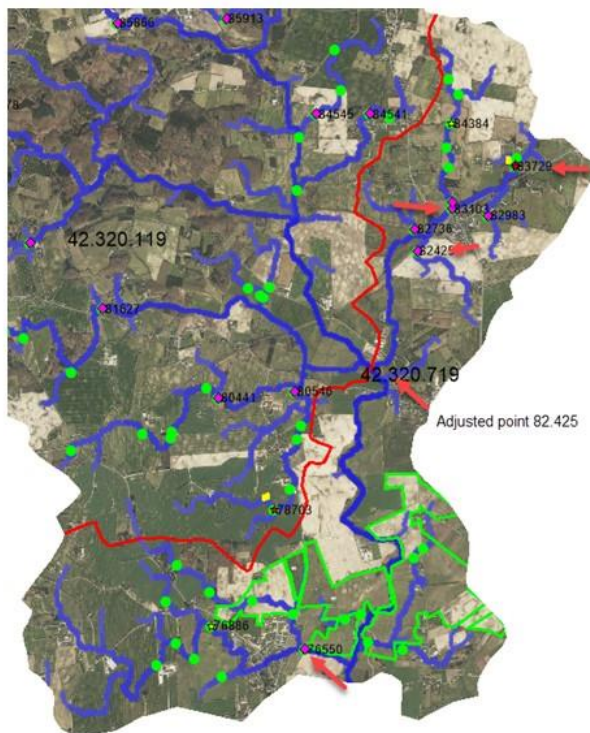
Meget dybe dræn. For dyrt i forhold til nuværende tilskud

Tiltagene kan kun laves med pumper. **Driftsomkostninger til pumper**

Kunstige grøfter

Det er ikke muligt at få lov til etablering

Manglende likviditet hos lodsejer



Efterafgrøder

- Hvor let er det for dig at så efterafgrøder og overholde lovgivningen for dette?
- Hvilke barrierer ser du for at opfylde efterafgrødekravet på din ejendom?
- Hvordan får du information eller råd om de krav om efterafgrøder, du skal opfylde?
- Samarbejder du med andre landmænd omkring opfyldelsen af efterafgrødekravet?

Kan du forsøge at forklare udfordringerne eller fordelene i en sådant samarbejde?

Kunne I f.eks. indgå i et samarbejde for at løse udfordringerne?

e. I hvilket omfang og på hvilke måder føler du dig involveret i beslutningerne om ordningen med dette miljøtiltag

f. Kan du forklare, hvilke konsekvenser det har for dig ikke at deltage i den frivillige målrettede efterafgrøde ordning?

g. Er du nogensinde blevet fysisk inspiceret i forbindelse med din implementering af målrettet efterafgrøder? Hvis ja, kan du forklare resultatet af inspektionen?

h. Andre kommentarer + status

15/01/20

Minivådområder

- Hvad skal der til for at du vil lave minivådområder på din ejendom?
- Hvor let er det for dig at anvende miljøtiltaget og overholde lovgivningen for dette?
- Hvilke barrierer ser du for at implementere miljøtiltaget på din ejendom?
- Hvordan får du information eller råd om miljøtiltaget og de krav, du skal opfylde?
- Samarbejder du med andre landmænd? Kan du forsøge at forklare udfordringerne eller fordelene i dette samarbejde?
- Kunne I f.eks. udarbejde kollektive kontrakter i samarbejde for at løse udfordringerne? F.eks. ved etablering, vedligeholdelse, køb og reinvesteringer af pumper i lokalområdet
- I hvilket omfang og på hvilke måder føler du dig involveret i beslutningerne om ordningen med dette miljøtiltag
- Hvad mener du konsekvensen af ikke frivilligt at etablere vådområder vil være?
- Andre kommentarer + status

15/01/20

Vådområde- og lavbundsprojekter

- a. Hvad skal der til for at du vil deltage i vådområde- og lavbundsprojekter?
- b. Hvor let er det for dig at anvende miljøtiltaget og overholde lovgivningen for dette?
- c. Hvilke barrierer ser du for at implementere miljøtiltaget på din ejendom?
- d. Hvordan får du information eller råd om miljøtiltaget og de krav, du skal opfylde?

Har du selv aktivt søgt om information eller rådgivning?

- e. Samarbejder/diskuterer du miljøtiltaget med andre landmænd/lodsejere?

Kan du forsøge at forklare udfordringerne eller fordelene i dette samarbejde?

- f. I hvilket omfang og på hvilke måder føler du dig involveret i beslutningerne om ordningen med dette miljøtiltag, f.eks. samarbejde med kommune, Naturstyrelsen eller landbrugsrådgivningen.

- g. Hvad mener du konsekvensen af ikke frivilligt at etablere vådområde- og lavbundsprojekter vil være?

- h. Andre kommentarer + status

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15/01/20



5. november 2021

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EFFECT

Nye typer af Miljø/Klima programmer i landbruget



Mette Termansen, IFRO, UPCH



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 817903.

EU og Nationale miljø/klima programmer

- Miljøprogrammerne har været en del af EU's landbrugspolitik side 90'erne.
- EU har efterspurgt en opsamling på hvor effektive programmerne har været i at opnå miljø effekt på en omkostningseffektiv måde.
- Specielt har man ønsket en evaluering af kollektive ordninger og resultat-baseret ordninger.
- Man har også efterspurgt input til hvordan programmerne kan skrues bedre sammen fremover – specielt kollektive ordninger og resultat-baseret ordninger.
- EFFECT er sammensat af forskningsinstitutioner og praksis-partnere på tværs af EU
- I Danmark arbejder vi med vandmiljø og specielt kollektive/individuelle ordninger.

Forbedring af kollektive ordninger

- Bedre udnytte at effekten og omkostningseffektiviteten af tiltag ikke er ligeligt fordel i landskabet – dvs hvis man koordinerer indsatsen kan man lettere opnå miljømål
- Give fleksibilitet til landmanden
- Sikre at miljømål opnås
- EFFECT – spørgsmål

Hvordan kunne en kollektiv ordning skrues sammen ?

Hvordan giver man de rette incitamenter til at samarbejde ?

Er kollektive ordninger mere omkostningseffektive ?

Et forsimplet eksempel

- Forstil jer at i dyrker jorden i et fælles opland til fx en sø.
- Der er et miljømål for søen
- Landmændene kan implementere virkemidler for at opnå disse
- Man kan udregne effekten i søen ud fra viden om hvilke landmænd, der implementerer hvilke virkemidler, og hvor de implementeres i oplandet
- I har fuld information om hvad andre landmænd gør for at opnå miljømålet
- Styrelsen fordeler et tilskud (ligeligt) til oplandet og reducerer tilskuddet (ligeligt) hvis effekten ikke opnås. Styrelsen er kun interesseret i oplandet's miljø-succes eller mangel på samme.

Diskussionsspørgsmål:

1. Hvad er fordelene og ulemperne ved denne opsætning ?
2. Hvilke tilpasninger kunne man forestille sig for at forbedre opsætningen ?

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