



MODULE 1
SUSTAINABLE AGRO-LIVESTOCK FARM AND ANIMAL WELFARE:
METHOD, TECHNIQUE, AND EXPERIENCES

UNIT 1
Agricultural multifunctionality and sustainable farm

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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What is a “Rural area”?

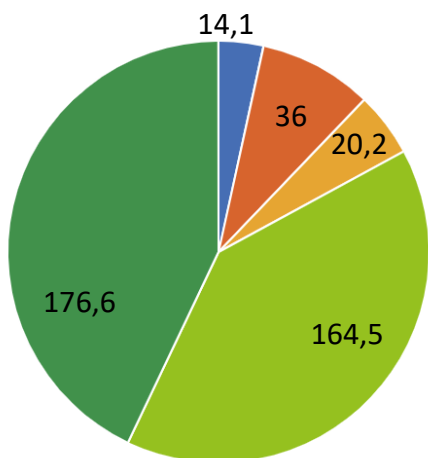
- A rural area is a geographic area that is located outside cities and towns
- Typical rural areas have a low population density and small settlements, and people live near nature
- In rural areas, agriculture is the primary source of income



EU Rural areas in numbers (1)

EU land area, 2018 (in million hectares and percentage)

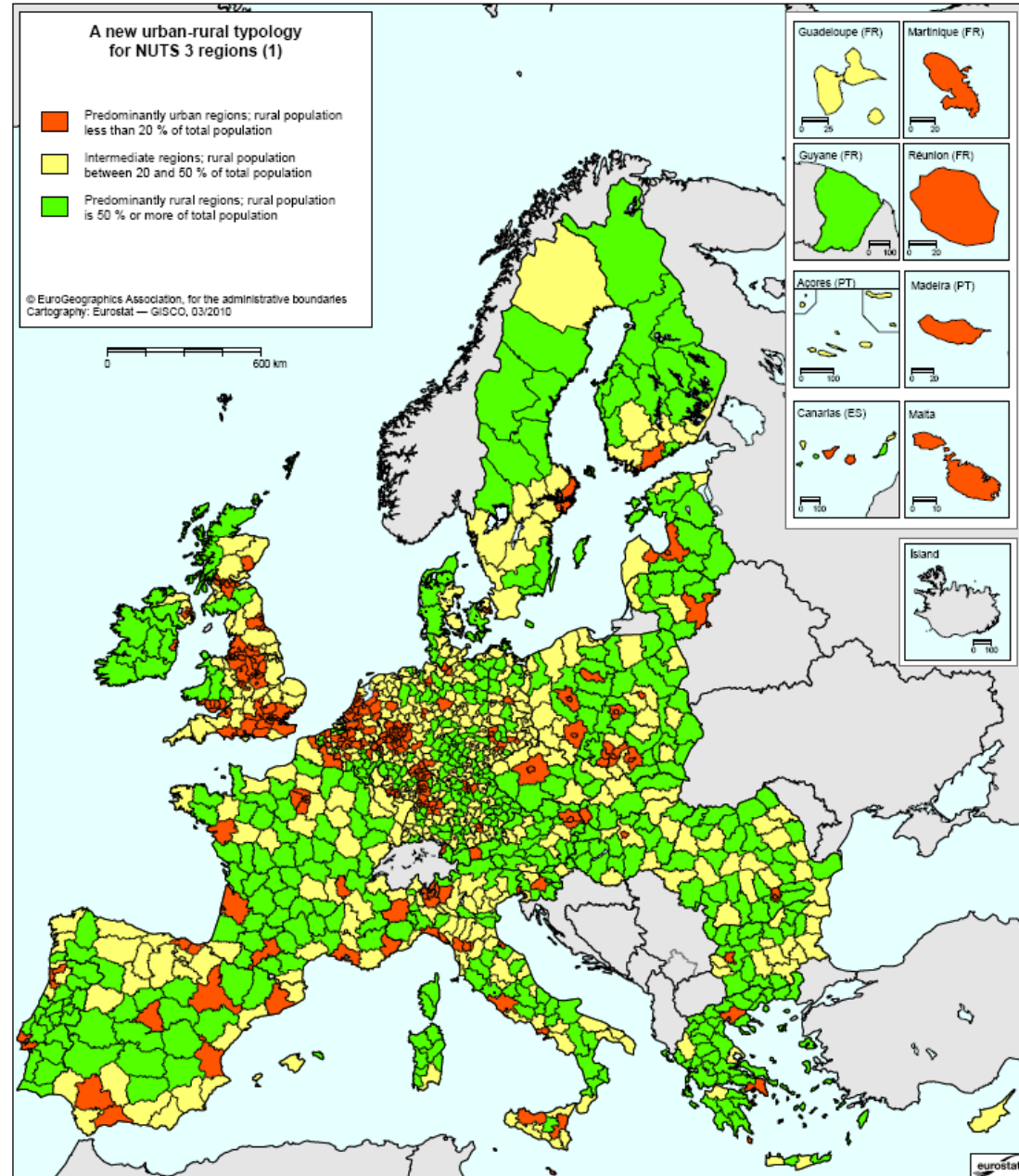
Source: LUISA Base Map 2018 (EC-JRC)



- City
- Town and Suburb, remote
- Rural area, remote
- Town and Suburb, close to a city
- Rural area, close to a city

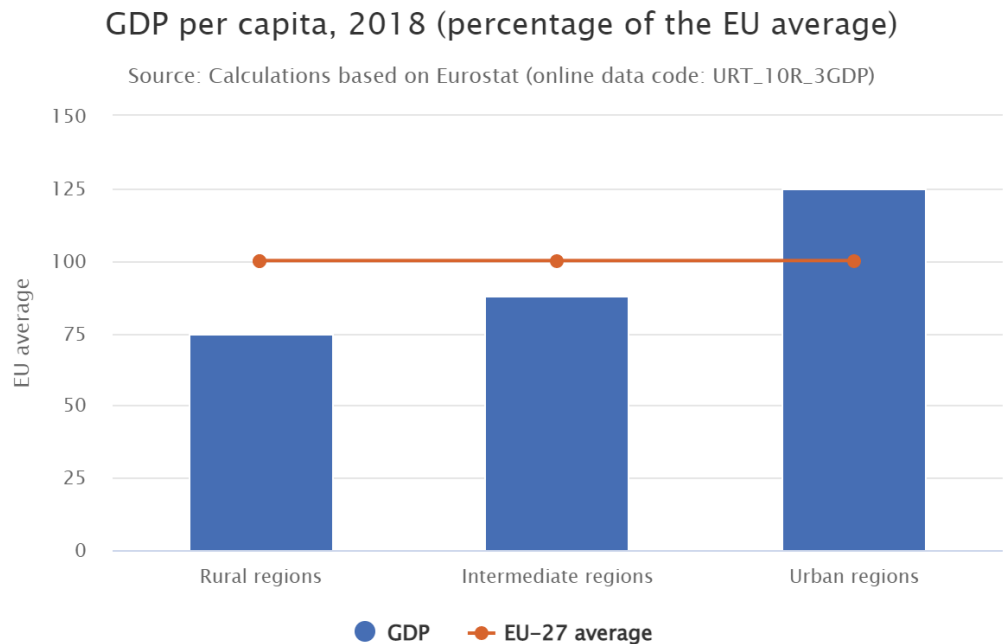
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<https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/>



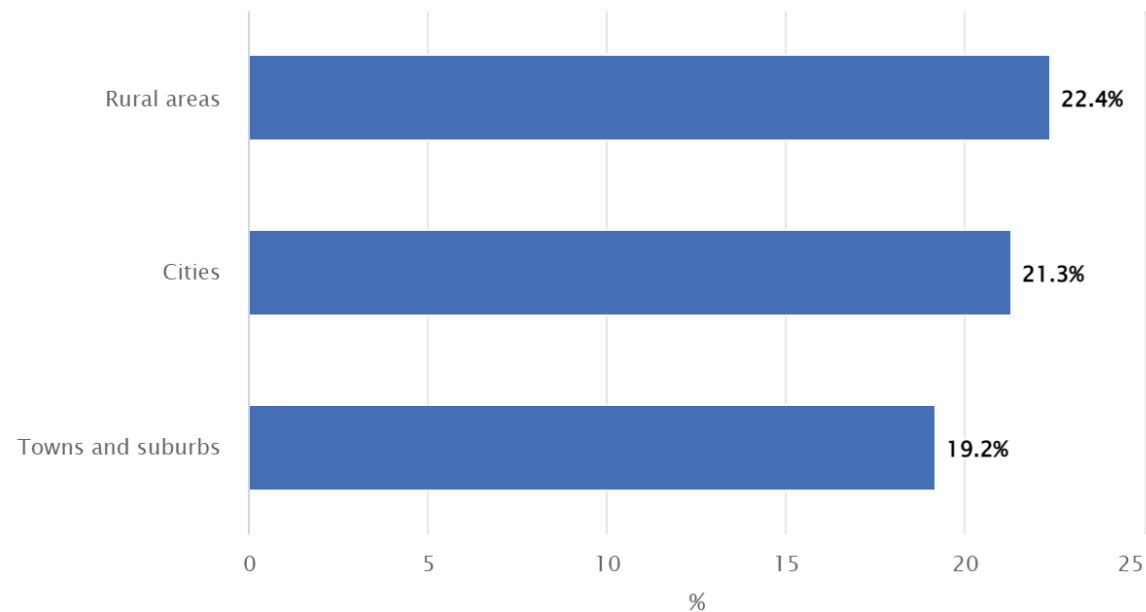
(1) This typology is based on a definition of urban and rural 1 km² grid cells. Urban grid cells fulfil two conditions: 1) a population density of at least 300 inhabitants per km² and 2) a minimum population of 5 000 inhabitants in contiguous cells above the density threshold. The other cells are considered rural. Thresholds for the typology: 50% and 20% of the regional population in rural grid cells.

For Madeira, Açores and the French outermost regions, the population grid is not available. As a result, this typology uses the OECD classification for these regions.



Population at risk of poverty and social exclusion, 2019

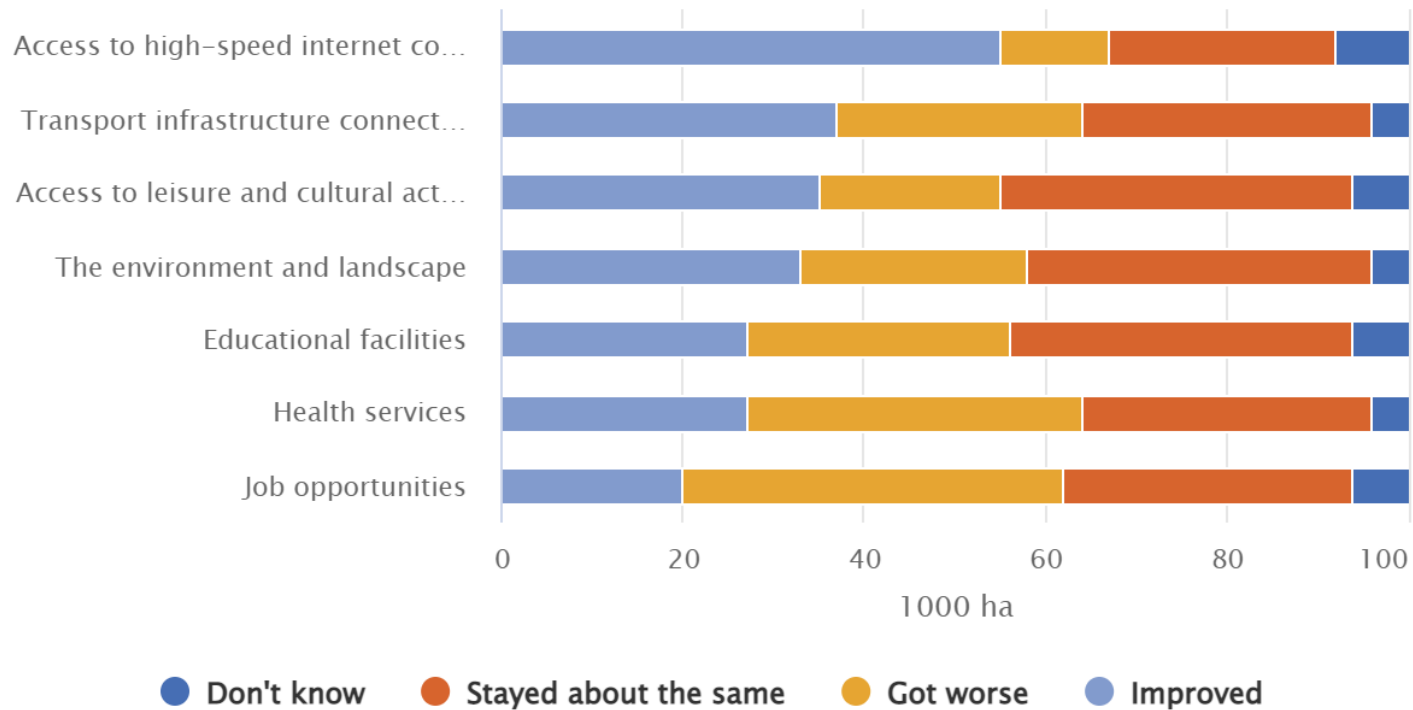
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ILC_PEPS13)



<https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/>

Eurobarometer survey: EU agriculture and the CAP, 2020

Compared with ten years ago, would you say things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same in rural areas in (EU COUNTRY) when it comes to...?



What is “Rural Development”?




It is a very complex concept because it is a multi-level, multi-actor, and multi-faceted process.

Rural development shall relate to:

- Global interrelations between agriculture and society (first level)
- A new development model for the agricultural sector (second level)
- Individual farm household (third level)
- The countryside and its economic actors (multi-actor process)
- A wide array of different and sometimes interconnected practices (multi-faceted process)

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and the rural development in Europe (1)

The CAP rests on two main pillars:



Pillar I provides market support (public intervention on markets and private storage aid) and income support to farmers in the form of direct payments. It is entirely funded by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF).

Pillar II is the rural development dimension of the CAP and is co-funded by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and by national/regional authorities. It aims at promoting balanced and sustainable rural development.



The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and the rural development in Europe (2)



Stage 1: 1962-1968	Transitional period
Stage 2: 1968-1984	Operation of the common organization of the markets (Coms) in agricultural products
Stage 3: 1984-1988	First reform of the common agricultural policy
Stage 4: 1988-1992	Second reform of the common agricultural policy
Stage 5: 1993-1999	MacSharry reform

❖ Sustainable rural development was put at the top of the agenda of the EU from the 1996 Cork declaration.

Stage 6: 2000-2004	Agenda 2000 (<i>started of the rural policy</i>)
Stage 7: 2005-2009	Fischler reform - Mid-term review
Stage 8: 2010-2013	Health check
Stage 9: 2014-2020	Europe 2020 (2022)
Stage 10: 2022-	The new common agricultural policy

The Cork Conference highlighted the need for rural development and outlined its main features:

Endogenous: rural development policies must promote initiatives and exploit the resources available at the local level.

Integrated: rural development policies must be multidisciplinary in design and multi-sectoral in the application.

Sustainable: policies must promote rural development that protects the quality of Europe's rural areas for the future generations

The ten points rural development program of 1996 Cork declaration:

Point 1 - Rural Preference

Point 2 - Integrated Approach

Point 3 - Diversification

Point 4 - Sustainability

Point 5 - Subsidiarity

Point 6 - Simplification

Point 7 - Programming

Point 8 - Finance

Point 9 - Management








Point 10 - Evaluation and Research

The ten policy rural development
orientations of 2016 Cork declaration

- Point 1 – Promoting rural prosperity
- Point 2 – Strengthening rural value chains
- Point 3 – Investing in rural viability and vitality
- Point 4 – Preserving the rural environment
- Point 5 – Managing natural resources
- Point 6 – Encouraging climate action
- Point 7 – Boosting knowledge and innovation
- Point 8 - Enhancing rural governance
- Point 9 – Advancing policy delivery and simplification
- Point 10 – Improving performance and accountability



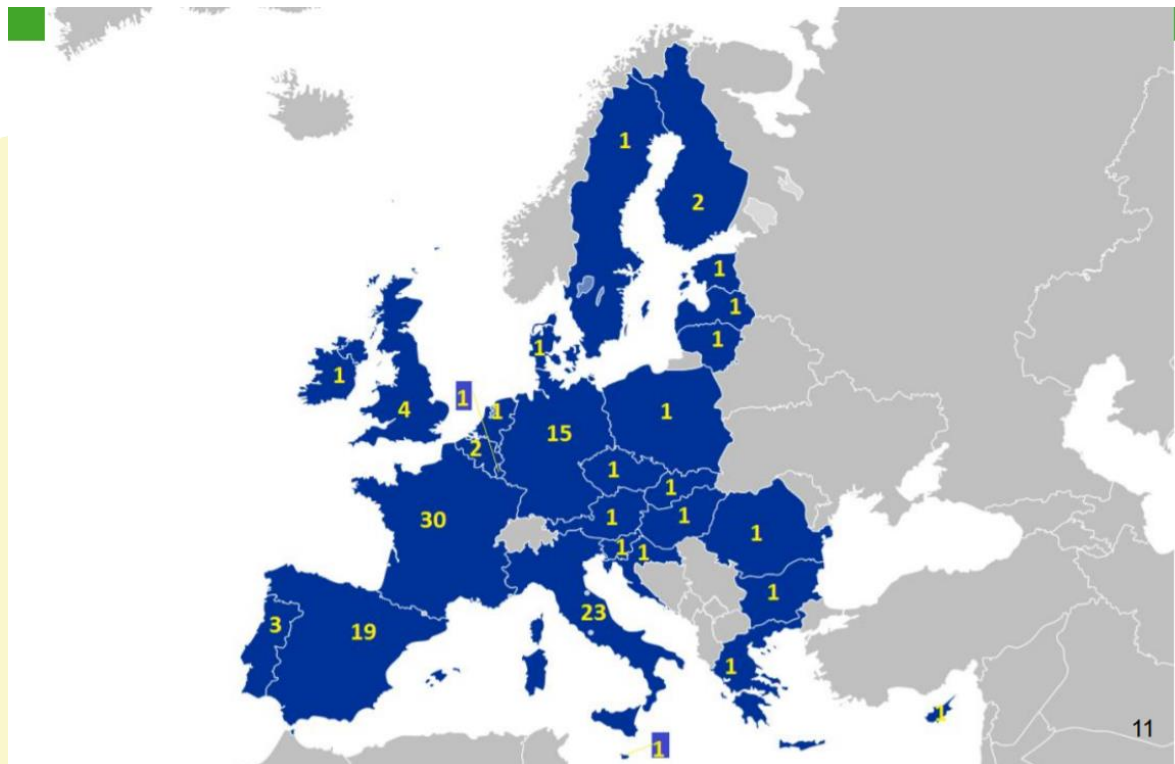
From the ten policy rural development orientations of 2016 Cork declaration to six priority of Rural development programmes 2014-2020

Point 7 – Boosting knowledge and innovation		Priority 1: Knowledge Transfer and Innovation (cross cutting), (3%)
Point 3 – Investing in rural viability and vitality		Priority 2: Farm Viability and Competitiveness (20%)
Point 2 – Strengthening rural value chains		Priority 3: Food Chain Organisation and Risk Management (10%)
Point 4 – Preserving the rural environment		Priority 4: Restoring, Preserving, and Enhancing Ecosystems (44%)
Point 5 – Managing natural resources		
Point 6 – Encouraging climate action		Priority 5: Resource-efficient, Climate-resilient Economy (8%)
Point 1 – Promoting rural prosperity		Priority 6: Social Inclusion and Economic Development (15%)
Point 8 - Enhancing rural governance		
Point 9 – Advancing policy delivery and simplification		
Point 10 – Improving performance and accountability		

In brackets is the share of funds per RD priority



Number of Rural Development Programmes per country (total of 118)



In total, around € 161 billion of total public funding (EAFRD €99.6 billion; public €50.9 billion) plus top-up: €10.7 billion

2014-2020 EAFRD funding / MS (euro million)

BE		648	HR		2 026	PL		8 698
BG		2 367	IT		10 444	PT		4 058
CZ		2 306	CY		132	RO		8 128
DK		919	LV		1076	SI		838
DE		9 446	LT		1 613	SK		1 560
EE		823	LU		101	FL		2 380
IE		2 191	HU		3 431	SE		1 764
EL		4 718	MT		97	UK		5 200
ES		8 297	NL		765			
FR		11 385	AT		3 938	EU		99 586**

*Envelopes in place after entry into force on 23rd May 2015 of COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) No 2015/791 amending Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on support for Rural Development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, i.e. after transfers between Direct Payment envelopes and the RDP envelopes;
** includes EU level technical assistance (239 mil. EUR)

https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/key-policies/common-agricultural-policy/rural-development_en

European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (2)

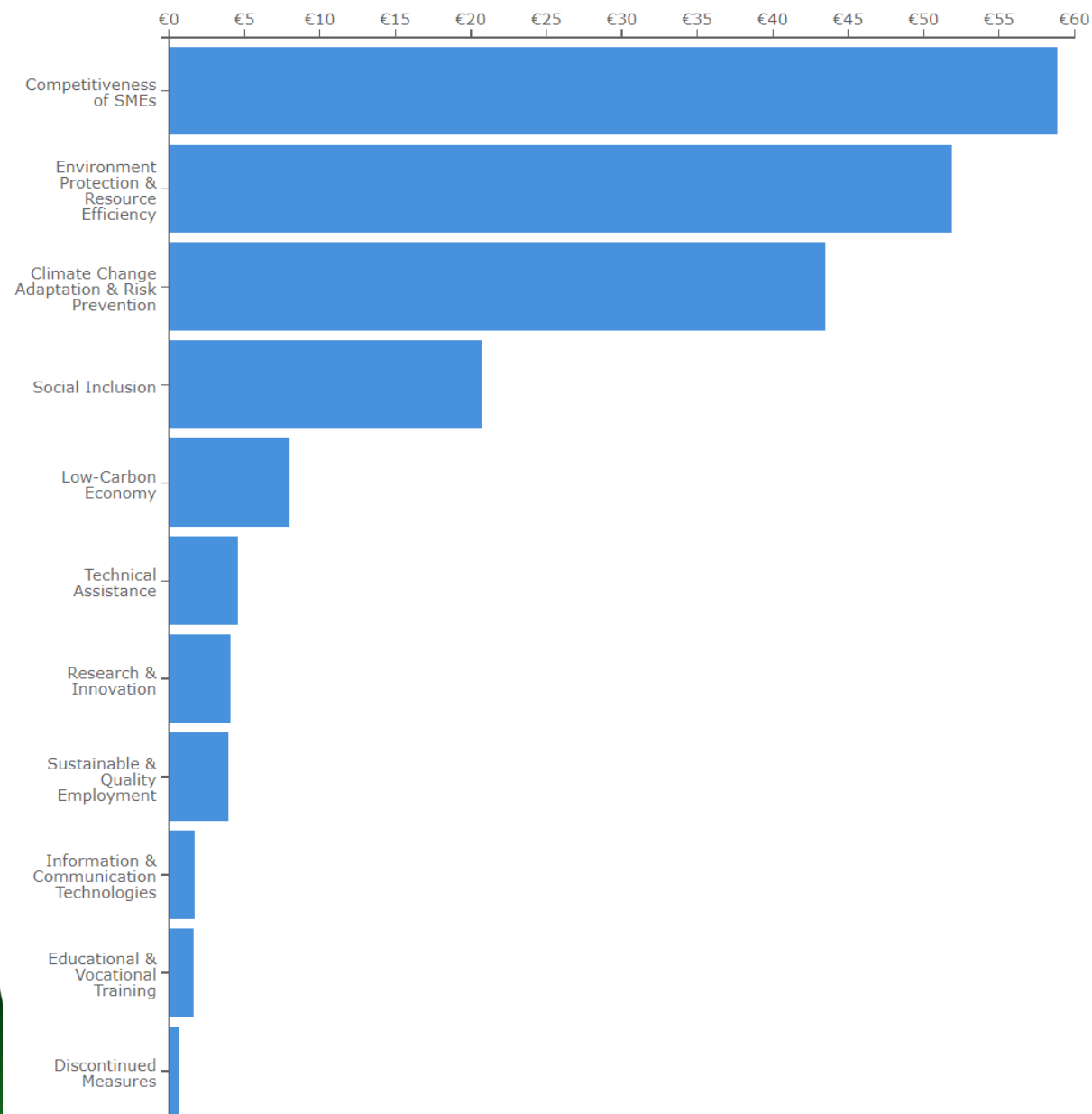


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Total Contribution

ESIF 2014-2020: Total budget by theme (December 2021):
European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, EUR billion



https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/key-policies/common-agricultural-policy/rural-development_en



1. European Union (2016). *CORK 2.0 Declaration "A Better Life in Rural Areas"*. Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg