



PRÉFET DU BAS-RHIN

*Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité*



**Direction Départementale
des Territoires**

AECM context in France

CAP
2015-2020

CAP
2023-2027

Local level decision maker

800 AECMs
« surface »

localized

system

1 AECM
« collective »

3 AECMs
« protection of genetic
resources »

State
Subsidy?



National level decision maker

800 AECMs
« surface »

localized

system

Local level decision maker

3 AECMs
« protection of genetic
resources »

AECMs
« lump sum »

Examples

3 AECMs
Non surfacique

Lump sum: transition of practices on farm scale

⇒ « decrease of pesticides uses » or « achieve protein autonomy » or « improvement in carbon balance »

Annual lump sum aid for 5 years

Initial state and target state of arrival of results



AECMs lump sum

Improving the pollinating potential of honeybees for the preservation of biodiversity

⇒ modify bee keeping practices in order to promote plant biodiversity.

Eligibility criteria : excluding amateur beekeepers

* amexa contributor + minimum of 72 hives

Amount / hive capped



89 agri-environmental measures for 11 issues

- **Quality and quantitative management of water for arable crops (new measure "green algae")**
- **Quality and quantitative management of water for perennial crops**
- **Qualité et protection du sol**
- **Soil quality and protection**
- **Climate – animal welfare and food autonomy for ruminant and monogastric farms**
- **Preservation of the agro-ecological balance and the biodiversity of specific environments**
- **Creation of covers of interest for biodiversity (pollinators and common birds including the turtle dove)**
- **Species preservation**
- **Maintaining biodiversity by opening up environments and DFCI**
- **Sustainable maintenance of agro-ecological infrastructure**
- **Issues specific to the overseas departments**



Bas Rhin (surface measures)

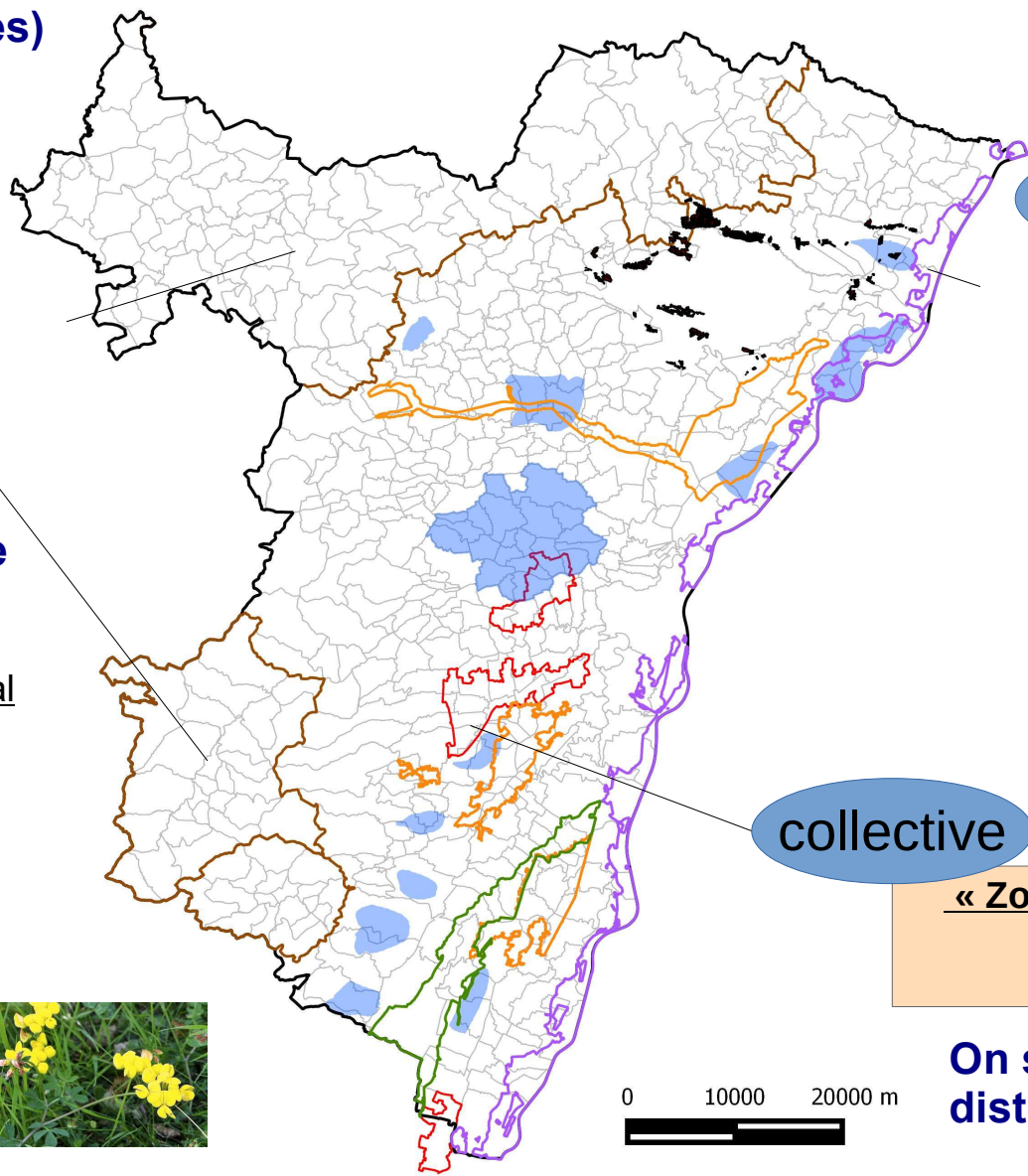
14 001 ha de SAU (7%)

system

« Montagne »
Open up landscapes and grasslands
3000 ha

On the farming system-wide scale.

- ⇒ sustainability and agro-ecological balance of permanent grasslands
- ⇒ limited stocking rate (/ha)
- ⇒ limited nitrogen fertilization use
- ⇒ plants indicators



« Ried de l'III »
Humid grassland, birds and flies
1543 ha

localized

On one plot scale



⇒ biodiversity of grassland

⇒ delay the recolt during a periode ; the longer the period is, the higher paiements are (from 70 to 230 €/ha)

⇒ no intervention on an delimited area

⇒ limited azot use

collective

« Zone collective »
Hamster
2741 ha

On several districts scale



The hamster in 2 pictures

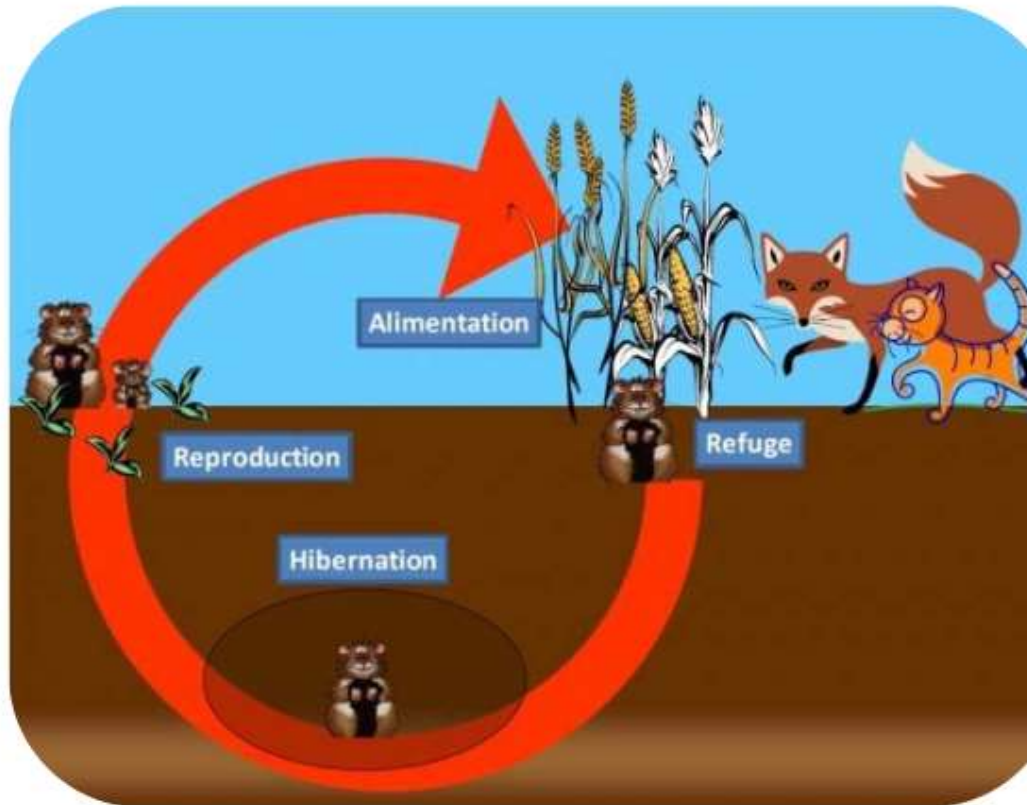
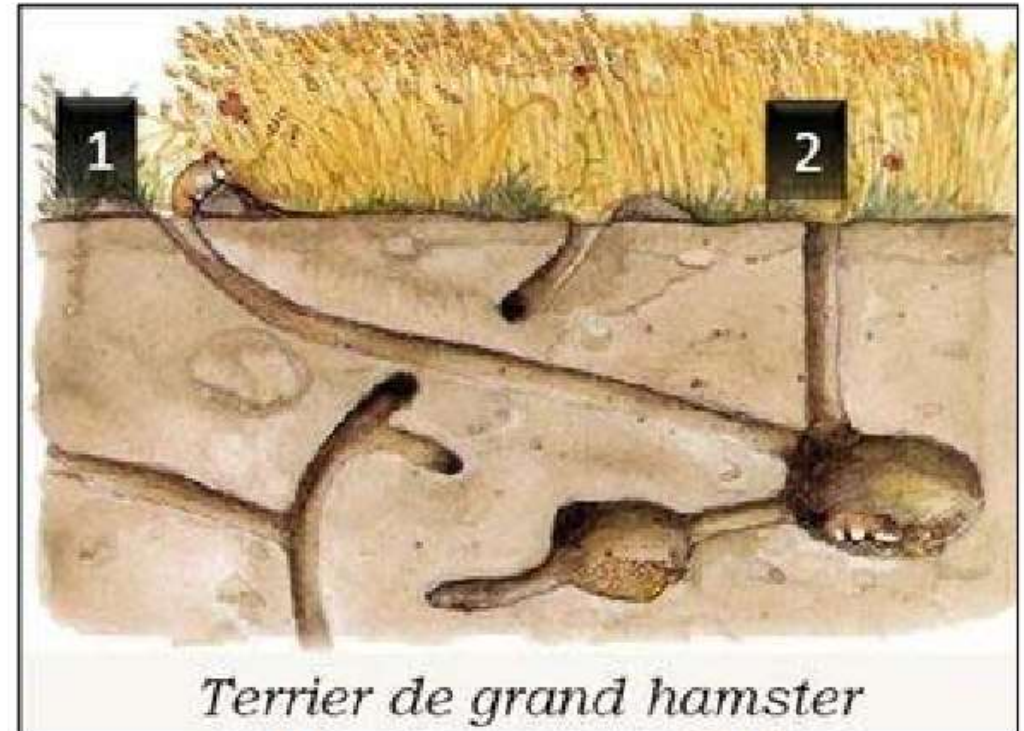


Figure 1 : Cycle de vie du hamster commun, C. Habold (CNRS)

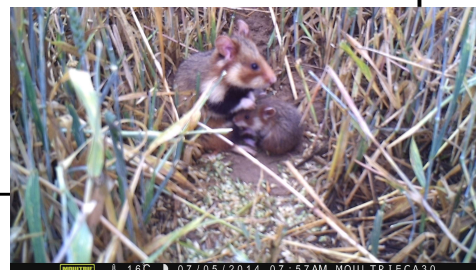


Terrier de grand hamster

Figure 2 : Terrier de hamster commun (ONCFS, 2011)

Successives measures but were they effective ?

- before 2007, specific measures at the scale of the plot were set up by OFB (French Bureau of biodiversity) and « Sauvegarde Faune Sauvage » to put winter wheat crop and alfalfa.
- In 2007, individual measures (MAEC) were set up for 5 years contracts for crop rotation of alfalfa and winter wheat with limited years of non favourable crops.
- Following the very low impact of these measures => creation of collective measures (MAEC) in 2013 on 5 territories, 4 territories in 2014 and 1 in 2015
- measure specifications were based on scientific reports and technical studies

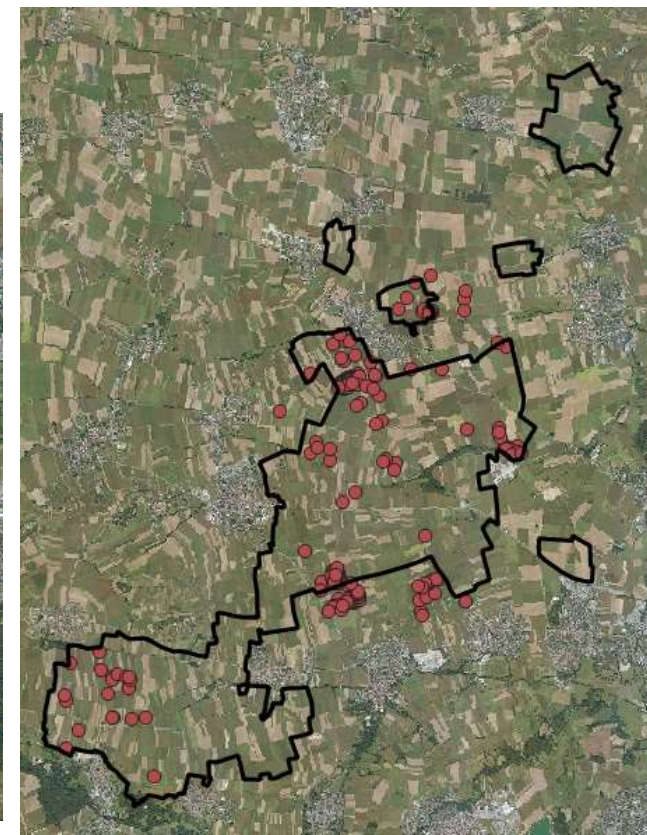
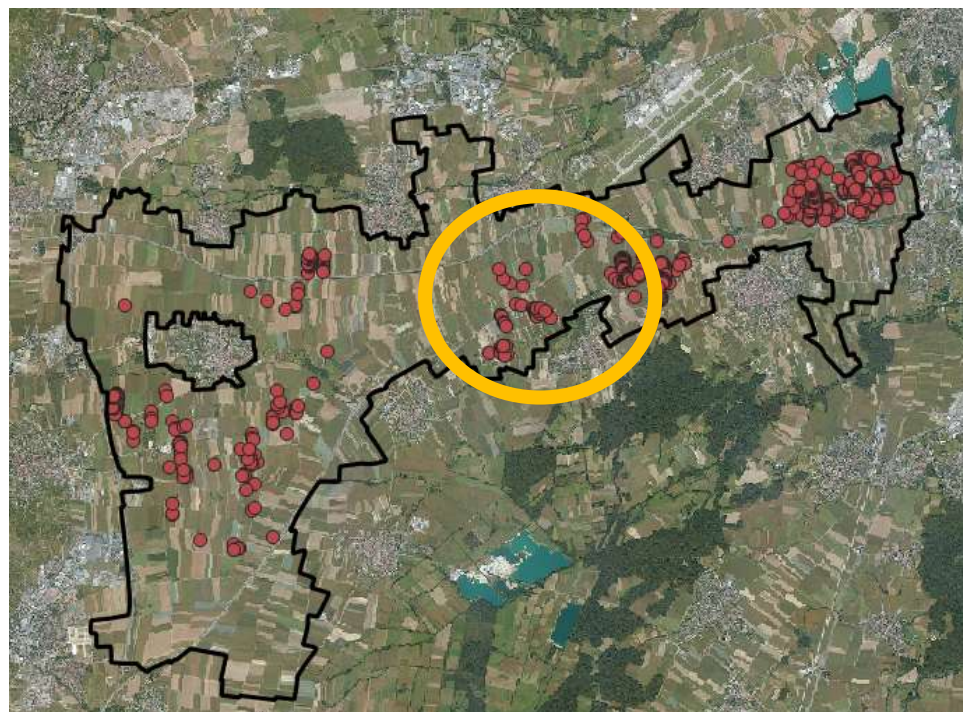
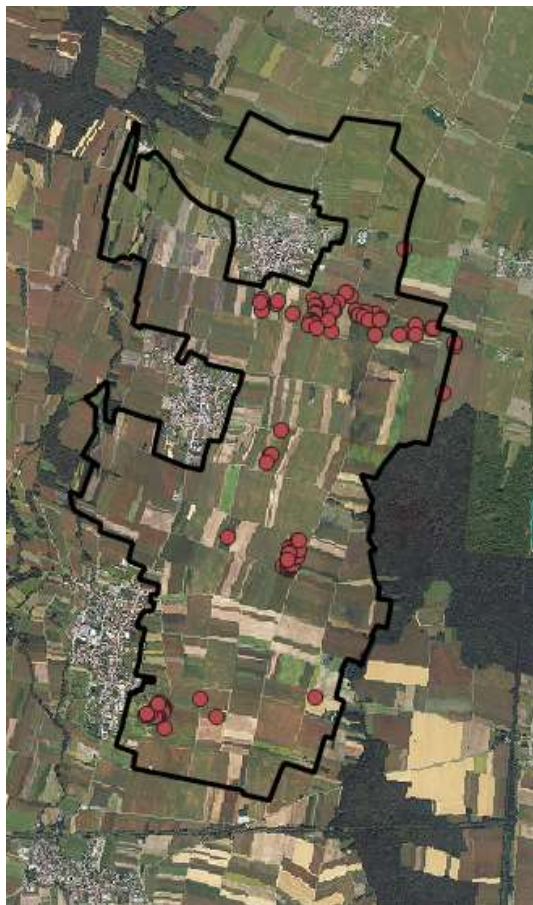


The collective measure : one of a kind in the country

- the specificity lies in the respect of the measure specifications in all the area regardless of the achievements of each farmer.
- membership of farmers in a « transparent carrier » association (AFSAL) which represents farmers
- organization of crop rotations during annual collective meetings in each collective area



Concretely, what is a collective area ?



Concretely, what is a collective area ? The area of Blaesheim



A skeleton measure allowing the articulation of the specifications

- respect for a certain % of so-called "favourable" crops at the level of each collective area

- in the actual specification :
 - 35 % of winter favourable crops (mainly straw cereals)
 - 3 % of spring favourable crops (except cabbage, maize, onions)
 - 5 % of fodder crops which have to be cut alternately (alfalfa, meadow with leguminous plants)

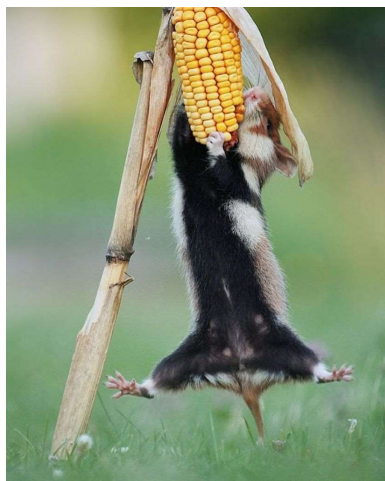
Measures revolving around the skeleton

- non harvesting of some crops (mainly winter wheat) around burrows
- reintroduction of hamster in plots each year
- alternate cut of meadows to provide protection and food for the hamster
- set up of plant cover after harvest with 3 plant species (grass, leguminous plant and sunflower)



Conclusion

Strenghts	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- coordination of measures at the scale of a territory in relation to the needs of the species- support between farmers in collective areas- coordination between different actors (state service, association, farmers, ...)- attractive financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- complex for implementation (specific tools)- perception of the level of remuneration by farmers- obligations rest on all farmers / may only rest on a few farmers- long-term management of agronomic impasses
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- pressure from naturalist associations that led to European litigation- 1 single device of this type and 1 single region concerned	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- financing (from the envelope of other MAEC)- 1 single device of this type and 1 single region concerned



Thank's for your attention !

