

# **Kurzfassungen der Agrarumwelt- und Naturschutzprogramme**

**Darstellung und Analyse der Entwicklung von Maßnahmen  
der Agrarumwelt- und Naturschutzprogramme in der  
Bundesrepublik Deutschland**

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Frieder Thomas,  
Katrin Denzel, Elisabeth Hartmann,  
Rainer Luick, Kristin Schmoock

Englisches Abstract

## **1 Data Base of the Measures**

In the context of the research project „short versions of the agrarian environmental and nature protection programs“ (FKZ 807 88 030) an already existing data base of the agrarian environmental measures was updated. In the case of this actualisation the data base was made up again. This was necessary, because the ELER-regulation of the European Union set a completely new framework for these measures and all of the German federal states had to set up new regulations.

Due to the federal structure of Germany each one of the federal states has his own program of measures. The federal states took the chance of the change and all of the so far existing measures had been revised. The federal states used the results of their evaluations, positive and negative experiences (acceptance, efficiency etc.). The programmes have also been changed due to less financial possibilities.

The data base contains above all the objectives, the concrete restrictions as well as the respective promotion sets of each single measure.

## **2 Analysing the Changes**

The second objective of the project was to describe the fundamental changes in the design of the programs and measures. The development tendencies can be described as follows:

- Strengthened concentration on areas with special problems.
- Organic farming is left as the only farming system, which is supported as a whole.
- There are no more „basic programs“. These measures were accepted by many farmers because of their very little restrictions, but they had only very few ecological effects. Thus they were nearly completely abolished.
- There is a great tendency to a component system of measures. There is not one measure for one farm (except organic farming), but there are a lot of different measures and every farmer can pick out one or more which are suitable for his own special situation.
- Success-oriented programs (which look at whether the objective has been reached independently of how it has been reached) are very often discussed as an important alternative too purely action-oriented programs (a special farming style is supported, independently whether the objectives are really reached or not). But there is still only one measure, which is offered to the farmers in four federal states, which is clearly success-orientated (proving a certain number of rare plants in the grassland).

Altogether we can say, that the programs turn away from just reducing the input in a general way - which was the main objective as the programs started first in 1992.

There is a continuous change due to practical experiences as well as scientific evaluations which lead to political pressure and administrative acting. However the means are too scarce, in order to satisfy all requirements, so there are two kinds of struggle for distribution: on the one hand the struggle for a higher budget of the agrarian environmental measures as a whole, on the other hand the continuous debate about which objective needs the money most: water protection, biodiversity, stopping the climate change and much other more.