Bavarian Case study – Cultural landscape programme (KULAP) - climate measures

Country	**Germany**
Sector	**Agriculture**
Year	2019-2020
Narrative description	Measures beneficial for the climate often have positive side effects for water quality, biodiversity, air quality or soil conservation. Accordingly, the designation of such measures is not always straight forward and the same measure might be seen as a climate or nature conservation measure by different countries, i.e. countries might 'label' their climate mitigation measures under different categories. In that context it is positive that the Bavarian cultural landscape programme contains measures specifically targeting climate mitigation. These measures include area-based payments for extensive grazing without the use of mineral fertilisers, low emission fertilisation and the conversion of crops into grassland along water bodies. Payments for extensive grazing depend on the livestock density, i.e. 169 EUR / ha for up to 1.4 livestock units (LSU) per hectare and 120 EUR / ha for up to 1.76 LSU/ha.
Responsible authority	Bavarian state ministry of nutrition, agriculture and forests (Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten)
Relevant legal basis	Common regulation for the support of agri, climate and animal welfare measures in Bavaria (Gemeinsame Richtlinie zur Förderung von Agrarumwelt-, Klima- und Tierschutzmaßnahmen (AUM) in Bayern (G4-7292-1/1218))"
Policy Type	Regulation, subsidy
Governance Level/ Target audience	**State of Bavaria/ farmers**
Objectives	Increase in climate and environmentally friendly practices through compensation payments

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Summary of reasons for success	Rural development programmes (RDP) are well established throughout Europe. Their climate aspects are likely to be strengthened in the post-2020 CAP. While many RDPs contain similar agri-environment-climate measures, their designation as a climate measure is rather rare. Highlighting the links between biodiversity, water and air quality and climate change can also increase acceptance among farmers. It furthermore sends the signal that agricultural emissions need to be reduced as well.
Replication potential	Similar measures have been implemented before, for instance in Denmark. In general replication is already possible as this is a rather soft measure. Instead of making it mandatory the measure could also be linked to existing subsidies. In any case success will depend on the actual reduction of fertilizer use and therefore the measure should be integrated into a wider policy framework.
Relevant website	"http://www.stmelf.bayern.de/mam/cms01/agrarpolitik/dateien/massnahmenuebersicht_kulap.pdf http://www.stmelf.bayern.de/kulap"