ECAP

Enhancing Competencies of Central Asian Universities in Agricultural Policy focused on Environmental Protection & Land Management

> Presentation of e-learning platform Pavol Schwarcz, Norbert Floriš Vienna, February 22, 2017

MOODLE SYSTEM

- "Moodle is a learning platform designed to provide educators, administrators and learners with a single robust, secure and integrated system to create personalised learning environments" (www.moodle.org)
- * translated in over 100 languages, available for any site administrator to install

ECAP COURSES

* 4 courses per country

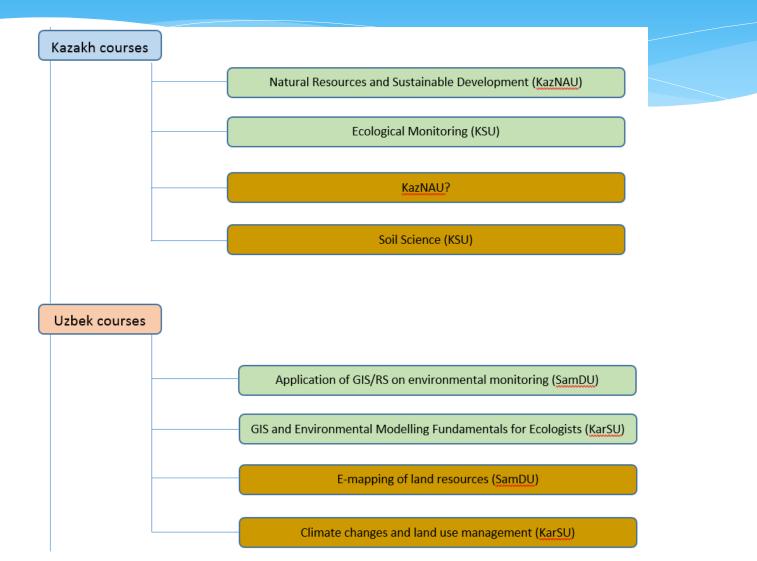
- * 2 in Land management
- * 2 in Environmental protection

In total 8 courses

- * Language:
 - National (Kazakh, Uzbek)
 - Summary in English

* To be discussed – lenght of the course, structure, summary

ECAP COURSES – PARTNERS PROPOSALS



PRESENTATION OF NEWCAP PROJECT MOODLE PLATFORM

- Project supported in frame of LDV Transfer of Innovation "New European Standards in the Context of Reformed EU Common Agricultural Policy"
- * Project objectives:
 - to create virtual training environment ensuring simple access of target groups to a training programme
 - to create online training modules focused generally on the new CAP and specifically on new CAP components concerning direct payments for farms and cross – compliance;



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Course categories: Courses in English
Target group definition
Definition of skills, knowledge and competences of farmers

1. Common Agricultural Policy
Primary target group: farm advisors
Potential beneficiaries: farmers

General information on CAP, History of CAP, Financial instruments, Basic legislation Evolution of impact of CAP on countries.

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- <

2. Direct Payments and Market Measures

Target group: farmers, farm advisors

Direct payments schemes, Eligible applicants, Market Measures.

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3. Cross - compliance

Target group: farmers, farm advisors

Common EU rules - GAEC, SMR

- C

4. RD Policy

Primary target group: farm advisors Potential beneficiaries: farmers

Common strategic framework, Priorities, Budget, National framework

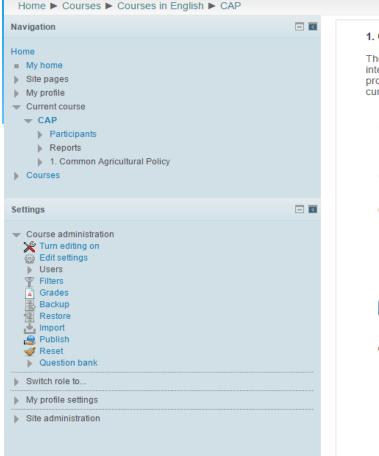
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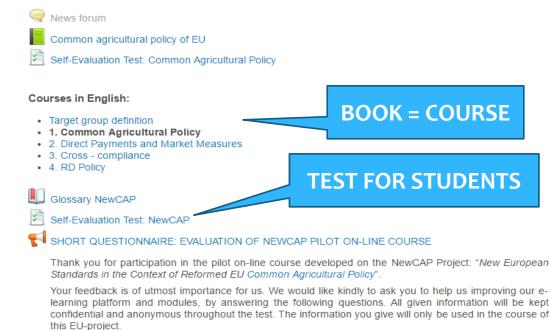
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1. Common Agricultural Policy

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is one of the oldest policies of EU. Today it belongs to one of the most integrated policies with large financial transfers between Member States. Creation of the policy was followed by many problems. While in 1997 expenditures of European agriculture represented app. 75% of the budget of the EEC, currently expenditures of the Common Agricultural Policy represent 44.5% of the EU budget.



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Ω. Www.newcap-project.eu/e-learning/mod/book/view.php?id=9&chapterid=3

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1.3 CAP Funding

information activities

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1.1 Basic information on CAP

1.2 History of CAP

1.3 CAP Funding

1.4 Basic legislation

- 1.5 Evolution of impact of CAP on countries
- 1.5.1 The impact of CAP in Slovakia

1.5.2 The impact of CAP in Italy

1.5.3 The impact of CAP in Bulgaria

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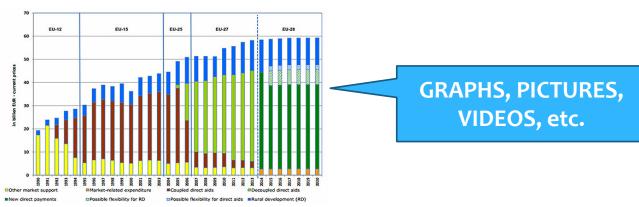
Locally assigned roles

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Filters

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Source: DG Agriculture and Rural Development

There exist differences in the amount of direct payments between member states particularly old and new member states of the EU. New proposed reform aims at decreasing of these disparities.

Table: Distribution of direct payments between member states for 2014-2020

EUR/he (curren	prices)		
700			
600 -			
500 -			
400	ht.		
200	a harris		

rantee Fund. It provides food programmes and

TEXT

intee Fund and that part

of the guarantee section from which some of the Rural Development measures had been funded. It is the single source of funding nom the European Onion for Rural Develop Expenditures of CAP were inreasing in past 20 years period of time. It was caused mainly by joining of new member states into EU. As for the percentage of support from overall budget of EU,

expenditures of CAP decreased from75% in 80's years to 44,5% in present time.

This fund was created in September 2005 and came into operation at the beginning of 2007. It replaced the guarantee section

This fund was created in September 2005 and came into operation at the beginning of 2007. It replaced the Guidance Section o

funding for direct payment to farmers, for the management of the agricultural markets and for a number of other

Table: Evolution of EU budget for CAP

Funding of 2 pillars of CAP is realized from 2 funds:

2 European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)

1 European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF)

(he (ourrent prices)			
the feature present			

www.newcap-project.eu/e-learning/mod/book/view.pl	hp?id=9&chapterid=2		Q.
1 Www.itewcap-project.eu/e-learning/mod/soos/itemp	Commission presented proposais in Jul	une 1960 almeu to.	
1.5 Evolution of impact of CAP on countries 1.5.1 The impact of CAP in Slovakia 1.5.2 The impact of CAP in Italy	 abolish barriers to trade, 	ed on the free movement of agricultural products, prices being progressively unified and guaranteed,	
1.5.3 The impact of CAP in Bulgaria	enable common intervention, set up a European Agricultural Gui establish financial solidarity. 1962	uidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF)	FARMERS
Navigation		ICO brought	
Home My home Site pages My profile Current course	 the organisation of six common ag the introduction of rules on compet the establishment of a schedule for 	gricultural markets (cereals, pigmeat, eggs, poultrymeat, fruit a etition, for dairy products, beef and veal, sugar and other measures to a	
CAP Participants Reports 1. Common Agricultural Policy News forum Common agricultural policy of EU Self-Evaluation Test Common Agricultural Policy	Sicco Mansholt, the aim of the first refo family farms, in order to make them via	form plan was to encourage nearly five million farmers to give u viable and guarantee for their owners an average annual incom	n place, the Commission was determined to limit the CAP expenditure. Prepared by the Commissioner up farming: that would make it possible to redistribute their land and increase the size of the remaining me comparable to that of all the other workers in the region. The plan was rejected by the agricultural of agricultural holdings, abandonment of farming and training of farmers).
Glossary NewCAP Self-Evaluation Test. NewCAP	In 1984 and following the Commission	Farmer	pplied to sugar, was extended to milk, in order to limit the surplus of production in the Community.
SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE: EVALUATION OF NEWCAP PILOT ON	1992 The MacSharry reform started the shift	An individual (or group of individuals e.g. partnerships, companies, and other legal structures through which a business is conducted) whose holding is situated with the	ough income support).
	The reform aimed to improve the com	territory of the European Union and who exercises an	diversify the production and protect the environment, as well as stabilise the EU budget expenditure.
Settings -	Direct payments were introduced in or		guaranteed prices were lowered by 35%, and beef prices by 15%).
Book administration Edit settings Locally assigned roles Permissions Check permissions Filters Logs Backup Restore Import chapter Print book Print this chapter Turn editing on		mpanying measures (agri-environment programmes, afforestat : eased competitiveness, es, :erns into agricultural policy,	

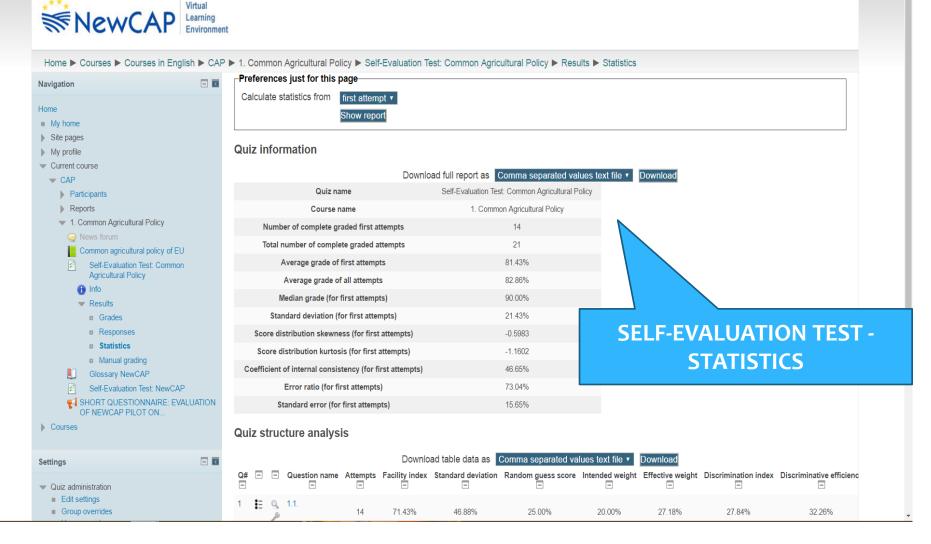
INTERACTIVE VOCABULARY – DIRECTLY IN TEXT

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My profile	Add a new entry	
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▼ CAP		
Participants	Browse by alphabet Y Browse by category Y Browse by date Y Browse by Author	
Reports		
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Q News forum	Browse the glossary using this index	
Common agricultural policy of EU		
Self-Evaluation Test: Common Agricultural Policy	Special A B C D E F G H J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z ALL	
Glossary NewCAP	Page: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (Next)	
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Self-Evaluation Test: NewCAP		
SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE: EVALUATION OF NEWCAP	Active farmer	
PILOT ON Courses	In order to avoid granting aid to individuals and companies whose agricultural activity is marginal, direct payments are paid only to 'active farmers.' For instance, an individual who operates an airport, a railway service,	
• Courses	waterworks, real estate service, a sports ground or a recreation facility, is in principle not considered an active farmer unless he/she proves that farming is not a marginal activity.	
Settings 📃 🖪	Keyword(s): Active farmers 🔻	
Olassa a davisi sha ka		××
 Glossary administration Edit settings 		6
Locally assigned roles	Adverse climatic event	
Permissions		
Check permissions	Weather conditions, such as frost, storms and hail, ice, heavy rain or severe drought, which can be considered to be a natural disaster.	
Filters		
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Import entries		
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Course administration	Agri-environmental indicators track the integration of environmental concerns into the Common Agricultural Policy at European Union, national and regional levels.	
Switch role to		a.
·	•	× 2
My profile settings		
Site administration	Afforestation	
	Planting of trees for the purpose of creating woodland or forest. In the context of the Common Agricultural Policy, the term refers to measures, co-financed by the European Union, to encourage new woodland	
	development to bring benefits for the environment.	
		׼
	Agenda 2000	
	Agenda 2000 explicitly established economic, social, and environmental goals within a new reform tiges for the CAP consistent with the requirements of the Amsterdam Treaty.	
	This had the aim of giving concrete form to a European Model of Agriculture and preserving the dive	
	the list of the second se	

INTERACTIVE VOCABULARY – SORTED BY ALPHABET, CATEGORY, DATE, AUTHOR

**** NewCAP

Home Courses Courses in English CAP 1. Common Agricultural Policy Self-Evaluation Test: Common Agricultural Policy Preview Quiz navigation Question 1 The system of the Common Agricultural Policy is Answer saved Select one: 1 2 3 4 5 Marked out of 1.00 a. not based on pillar structure Finish attempt Flag question Start a new preview b. based on a two pillar structure. The 'first pillar' is the support of farmers' incomes. This support is provided in the form of direct payments and market measures. The 'second' Edit question pillar' is the support provided for the development of rural areas C. based on a four pillar structure. The 'first pillar' is the support of farmers' incomes. This support is provided in the form of direct payments and market measures. The 'second Navigation - < pillar' is the support provided for the development of rural areas. The 'third pillar' is the support of predominantly rural areas of the EU territory. The 'fourth pillar' provides the support of environmental challenges Home I d. based on a three pillar structure. The 'first pillar' is the support of farmers' incomes port is provided in the form of direct payments and market measures. The 'second My home pillar' is the support provided for the development of rural areas. The third pillar' is the predominantly rural areas of the EU territory Site pages My profile - Current course Question 2 The first pillar of the Common Agricultural Policy is mostly financed from - CAP Answer saved Participants Select one: Marked out of 1.00 Reports Interpretent end for Regional Development (EFRD) - 1. Common Agricultural Policy Flag question b. European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) Edit question **SELF-EVALUATION TEST** Common agricultural policy of EU c. European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) Self-Evaluation Test: Common Agricultural Policy d. Cohesion Fund (CF) 🔒 Info Results Glossary NewCAP Question 3 Which objective does not belong to objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy (according to the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union) Self-Evaluation Test: NewCAP SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE: EVALUATION OF NEWCAP Answer saved PILOT ON Select one: Marked out of 1.00 a. to support the international trade with agricultural products Courses Flag question b. to assure the availability of supplies Edit question Settings - < c. to increase agricultural productivity by promoting technical progress and by ensuring the rational development of agricultural production and the optimum utilisation of the factors of production, mainly labour force Quiz administration d. to stabilise markets Edit settings Group overrides User overrides 🔑 Edit quiz The MacSharry reform introduced Question 4 **Q** Preview Answer saved Locally assigned roles Select one: Marked out of 1.00 Permissions In the shift from producer support (through income support) to product support (through prices) Check permissions **Flag question** Filters b. the reduction of direct payments allowing a transfer of funds from Pillar 1 (European Agricultural Guarantee Fund) to Pillar 2 (European Agricultural Fund for Rural Edit question Logs Development) Backup c. the shift from product support (through prices) to producer support (through income support) Restore



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Navigation 🗖 🖬	SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE: EVALUATION OF NEWCAP PILOT ON-LINE COURSE
Home My home Site pages My profile Current course CAP Participants 1. Common Agricultural Policy Common agricultural Policy Self-Evaluation Test Common Agricultural Policy Glossary NewCAP Self-Evaluation Test NewCAP Self-Evalu	Mode: Anonymous (*)Answers are required to starred questions. 1. Personal background-information: Where are you coming from (Country/Town)* Gender:* Male Female Age* (14 - 99) Cocupation:* farmer young farmer agricultural adviser
Settings 🗖 🖬	 young person willing to work in agriculture student
Course administration	other What was the last grade you completed in school?*
My profile settings	 PhD, MSc University /BSc/

- Vocational college
 Secondary school
 Other

2. Computer and Internet-related questions

How skilled are you in using a PC?*

- excellent
- independent user
- average skilled user
- basic skilled user

How skilled are you in using the internet?*

- excellent
- skilled user
- average skilled user
- basic skilled user

3. Questions concerning E-Learning skills

Have you ever attended an E-Learning course?*

* Basic data:

- work package: 2
- deliverable No.: 2.5
- type: report
- target groups: teaching staff, students, trainees
 - due date: **30 June 2018**
- languages: English (report), Kazakh, Uzbek (testing)
- cooperating partners: KazNAU, KSU, SamDU, KarSU

- pilot testing will be realised by CA partners KazNAU, KSU, SamDU and KarSU;
- * it will be the final activity within the WP2 Development;
- * the testing will be carried out in the form of courses;
- minimum No. of participants to be provided by each CA partner:



- group of trainees (pilot testing participants) should consist of teachers, students and experts in the field;
- number of trainees (teachers, experts, students) 3 short term impact quantitative indicators to be REPORTED!!!
- * feedback from pilot testers 1 short term impact qualitative indicator to be REPORTED!!!

- * Information resources from the Pilot Testing:
- photogalery,
- lists of participants,
- number of accesses to the e learning platform;
- * Pilot testing will be realised in 2 phases:
- 1st phase courses will be tested by teachers of CA partner universities and experts from other HEIs and public authorities (10 participants per each partner);

- 2nd phase courses will be tested by students in frame of regular teaching process (20 students per each partner);
- FEEDBACK gained through evaluation questionnaires on results of which modifications within training curricula and courses will be done.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION