

SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS Strategic Working Group,

Qualitative mapping of Food and Nutrition Security relevant policies in EU Member States and Associated Countries

Dear Members,

The main rationale for the SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS Strategic Working Group – (SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS SWG) is that the SCAR member states provide strategic advice and support to the EU Research & Innovation (R&I) policy framework FOOD 2030¹ as well as to the review of the Bioeconomy Strategy in which food plays a central role given the 'food comes first' principle.

The Terms of Reference (ToR) for this SWG, was endorsed at the SCAR Plenary of 6 December 2016. The ToR mentions that the main task in 2017 is to "provide strategic intelligence (EU 28) including the mapping of R&I funding done at National and regional level related to Food Systems and provide insight into the type of existing policies and strategies that are linked to Food and Nutrition security and the priorities of FOOD 2030".

The expected delivery date for qualitative mapping is end April 2017.

This task is further complemented by a quantitative mapping of R&I public funding at EU Member State and Associated Country level (expected delivery June 2017). This task has started with four pilot countries.

Thank you very much for your involvement.

With my best regards,

Monique Axelos ,

Chair of the SCAR Food Systems SWG

¹
http://ec.europa.eu/research/conferences/2016/food2030/pdf/food2030_conference_background.pdf#view=fit&pagemode=none

SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS SWG

Qualitative mapping questionnaire

Participating country in SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS SWG's:	Estonia
Representative(s) first and last name:	Piret Priisalu
Representative's organization:	Ministry of Rural Affairs
e-mail:	Piret.priisalu@agri.ee
Telephone:	+372 6256210
Date of submission of questionnaire:	09.05.2017

Please submit the questionnaire below to the chair of the SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS SWG:

Dr. Beatrice Darcy Vrillon

Senior scientist at INRA (Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique)

beatrice.darcy-vrillon@inra.fr, phone number: +33 1 42 75 91 49

PART 1 – FNS related policy:

- List the relevant national/regional policies or strategies that are relevant to ensuring food and nutrition security (e.g.: agriculture, health, food safety, climate, fisheries, etc).**

A. Weblink to the policies/strategies:

A.1 The Development Plan for the Governance Area of Estonian Ministry of Rural Affairs 2017-2020 (related to the national State Budget Strategy 2017-2020)

<https://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/content/arengukavad/ministeerium-valitsemissala-arengukava-2017-2020.pdf>

A.2 Estonian Rural Development Plan 2014–2020 (hereinafter *ERDP*) (available only in Estonian).

<https://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/content/arengukavad/mak-2014/mak-2014-arengukava-2016-08-11.pdf>

- A.3.1 School Fruit and Vegetables Scheme <https://www.agri.ee/et/eesmargid-tegevused/toetused-ja-riigiabi/otsetoetused-ja-turukorraldus/koolipuuviili>
- A.3.2 School Milk Scheme <https://www.agri.ee/et/eesmargid-tegevused/toetused-ja-riigiabi/otsetoetused-ja-turukorraldus/koolipiim>
- A.4 The strategic document Estonian Food 2015-2020 <https://www.agri.ee/et/eesti-toidu-tutvustamise-ja-muugiedenduse-kava-eesti-toit-2015-2020#eesmargid>
- A.5 Estonian Organic Farming Development Plan 2014-2020:
<https://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/content/arengukavad/arengukava-mahepollumajandus-2014-2020-eng.pdf>
- A.6 Estonian Fishery Strategy 2014 – 2020 -
<https://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/public/juurkataloog/KALAMAJANDUS/EKS/2014-2020/strateegia-eks-2014.pdf>
- A.7 European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) operational programme for 2014–2020 -
<https://www.agri.ee/en/objectives-activities/european-maritime-and-fisheries-fund-emff-2014-2020>
- A.8 Estonian Aquaculture Strategy 2014 – 2020 -
<https://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/content/arengukavad/vesiviljelus-arengustrateegia-2014-2020.pdf>
- A.9 Estonian Environmental Strategy 2030 http://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/keskkonnastrateegia_inglisek.pdf
- A.10 Nature Protection Plan 2020 http://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/lak_lop_0.pdf
- A.11 Climate Policy Fundamentals 2050 http://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/362xiii_rk_o_04.2017-1.pdf
- A.12 The climate adaptation plan until 2030
http://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/kliimamuutustega_kohanemise_arengukava_aastani_2030_1.pdf
- A.13 Recreational Fisheries strategy 2010-2013 (with perspective till 2018)
http://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/elfinder/article_files/harrastuskalapygyiarengukava21.09.2009.pdf
- A.14 Spawning grounds recovery programme for anadromous, semi-anadromous and freshwater fish species 2017 – 2023 (with perspective till 2027)
https://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/2016_koelmute_programm_lisa.pdf
- A.15 National Health Plan 2009-2020 http://sm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/eesmargid_ja_tegevused/Tervis/Aruanded/rta_2009-2020_2012_eng.pdf
- A.16 Green Paper on Alcohol Policy
http://sm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/eesmargid_ja_tegevused/Tervis/Tervislik_eluviis/alkoholi_roheline_raamat-19.02.14_12_en.pdf

B. What issues do each of them cover?

B.1 The Development Plan for the Governance Area of Estonian Ministry of Rural Affairs 2017-2020 covers the issues as following: agriculture, food industry, food safety, plants and animals health, climate change, fisheries, agricultural environmental protection, rural development, and the organisational development of the governance area as a whole. (NB! The forest policy belongs in Estonia to the governance area of The Ministry of Environment, e.g. there are some measures of co-responsibility in the Estonian Rural Development Plan 2014-2020).

B.2 The main priority of the ERDP is environmental protection regarding water, soil, and biodiversity. Around 70% of farmland will be under agri-environmental commitments. Improving the competitiveness of agriculture remains important: 4% of farms will receive investment support and 3% of farmers will be helped to set up or take over a farm. Knowledge transfer and advice is given high priority, with more than 4 000 farmers receiving training. The RDP will help to diversify the rural economy. This should, in turn, create 225 jobs in rural areas.

B.3 School Fruit and Vegetables Scheme and School Milk Scheme contribute to the public health objectives of shaping healthy eating habits, provide children with necessary nutrients and help reduce health inequalities. Objective is to bring young consumers to appreciate fruits and vegetables (F&V) and milk products, thus enhancing their consumption in the short- and long-term at early age when eating habits are being formed.

B.4 The aim of the programme Estonian Food 2015-2020 is to create and develop the image of Estonian Food both in Estonia and abroad, to enhance the co-operation of food sector parties and to develop new export opportunities for Estonian food sector enterprises. Activities are focused on introducing Estonian food culture to Estonian and foreign markets and pre-school and school children are also considered as an important target group.

B.5 The Organic Farming Development Plan is needed to improve the competitiveness of organic farming and to increase the consumption of local organic food.

B.6 Summarizes state of play of the Estonian fisheries and defines general development areas for coastal and inland fisheries, high-seas fisheries, Baltic Sea trawling fisheries, fish processing marketing and consumption, aquaculture, fisheries management and inspection as well as education and research in the fisheries field.

B.7 Operational programme taking into account development fields from fisheries strategy and defines goals and measures to implement Common Fishery Policy using finances from European Maritime and Fisheries Fund.

B.8 Summarizes state of play of the Estonian aquaculture and defines goals and measures to implement the strategy. Multiannual Plan for Aquaculture, what is part of the operational programme, based on aquaculture strategy.

B.15 In the National Health Plan 2009-2020 the main covered issues are: healthy living, working and learning environment; healthy lifestyle; development of the health care system. In healthy lifestyle field one important

theme is reducing overweight and obesity for saving peoples' health and lives. In healthy living field one theme, which is bound to food safety is foodborne illnesses (laboratory analyses and surveillance).

B.16 Green Paper on Alcohol Policy is about reducing alcohol consuming in Estonia. It draws up different measures, like advertisement, accessibility, illicit alcohol.

C. Which institutional actors are responsible for each policy/strategy?

C.1 All ministerial departments/units and separate agencies are responsible for the implementation of the Development Plan for the Governance Area of Estonian Ministry of Rural Affairs 2017-2020 measures. The planning and reporting system of this development plan is coordinated by the Strategy Department of the Ministry of Rural Affairs.

C.2 For the overall management and control of the ERDP – Estonian Ministry of Rural Affairs (Managing Authority) and Estonian Agricultural Registers and Information Board (Paying Agency). For the actual implementation: all relevant beneficiaries operating in Estonia – single farmers, producer groups, food processing industry, forest owners, other rural entrepreneurs, providers of agricultural knowledge transfer and advisory services, research institutes, local action groups.

C.3 Ministry of Rural Affairs

C.4 Ministry of Rural Affairs

C.5 Ministry of Rural Affairs

C.6 Ministry of Rural Affairs

C.7 Ministry of Rural Affairs

C.8 Ministry of Rural Affairs

C.9 Ministry of the Environment

C.10 Ministry of the Environment

C.11 Ministry of the Environment

C.12 Ministry of the Environment

C.13 Ministry of the Environment

C.14 Ministry of the Environment

C.15 Ministry of Social Affairs in collaboration with different ministries and nongovernmental institutions

C.16 Ministry of Social Affairs in collaboration with different ministries and nongovernmental institutions

D. Are these policies/strategies focussed on your country only, on Europe or do they target International cooperation and development?

D.2 Estonian Rural Development Plan 2014-2020 is directly related to the EU Common Agricultural Policy framework . ERDP covers Estonia and is addressing the needs and objectives of Estonian agriculture and rural areas.

D.3 School Fruit and Vegetables Scheme and School Milk Scheme are EU wide.

D.4 The programme Estonian Food 2015-2020 is focused on Estonian food only.

D.5 The Organic Farming Development Plan has been prepared on the basis of the European Action Plan for Organic Food and Farming. In accordance with the recommendations of the European Action Plan for Organic Food and Farming, an organic farming development plan is mostly needed in Estonia for developing the field of organic farming and for improving its competitiveness.

D.6 Focussed on Estonia, international cooperation with fisheries related institutions included (ICES, NAFO, HELCOM, OECD, FAO, EUROFISH, etc)

D.7 Focussed on Estonia, related to Europe and international cooperation included

D.8 Focussed on Estonia, related to Europe and international cooperation included

D.15-16 Mainly the National Health Plan and Green Paper on Alcohol are ment to improve Estonian people health status, but for implementation of these strategies and for achieving the goals we also co-operate on international level.

E. Do any of these policies/strategies contain an R&I focus? If yes, describe.

E.1 The Development Plan for the Governance Area of Estonian Ministry of Rural Affairs 2017-2020 includes more than 15 different R&I activities under different measures (see B: main issues) . In most cases those R&I activities are coordinated by the Science and Development Department of Estonian Ministry of Rural Affairs.

E.2 ERDP targets one of the six EU rural development priorities for the period 2014–2020: fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas, with a focus on: a) fostering innovation, cooperation, and the development of the knowledge base in rural areas; b) strengthening the links between agriculture, food production and forestry and research and innovation, including for the purpose of improved environmental management and performance; c) fostering lifelong learning and vocational training in the agricultural and forestry sectors. Three main support measures to address this priority are: M1 – Knowledge transfer and information actions, M2 - Advisory services, farm management and farm relief services, M16 – Cooperation. The last of these has most connections with R&D&I – it has two sub-measures that target these areas: “Innovation clusters” (with a budget of 10 million EUR) and “Development of new products, practices, processes and technologies” (with a budget of 6.3 million EUR). The aim of the former sub-measure is to support single projects which promote the co-operation and develop innovation particularly in agriculture, food and forestry sector and solve the production problems connected with concrete producers and processors (applied research, pilot projects, product development, distribution of project results). The aim of the latter sub-measure is to support the activities and projects in the framework of action plan developed by the cluster, which would contribute to the improvement of the productivity and sustainability of producers and processors within the sector through implementing innovative solutions particularly in agriculture and food sector.

E.3 No

E.4 Co-operation between smart agricultural producers, processors and chefs who all contribute to adding higher value to food products and also consumers who except high quality in food encourage the development of food systems with innovative solutions.

E.5 One of the objectives of the Organic Farming Development Plan is that the organic farming is sustainable and competitive through widespread implementation of knowledge creation and knowledge transfer. The objective will be obtained through diversification of the organic farming related subjects in scientific and applied

research, supporting cooperation projects related to organic farming training and information distribution, organising training and informing activities, teaching the public about organic farming through different activities.

E.6 One chapter of the strategy is research, education and knowledge transfer and it summarizes fisheries and aquaculture development areas related to research, education and knowledge transfer.

E.7 Estonia is implementing 4 different R&D measures, two of them are innovation measures – innovation in fisheries and innovation in aquaculture

E.8 Innovation is one of key actions in aquaculture development (*an example – cooperation with research and development institutions to develop new value added products*)

E.9-11 Strategies are compiled in line with Estonian RD&I strategy "Knowledge Based Estonia 2014-2020"

E.15-16 One part of employing these strategies is surveillance (to monitor trends) and also research work may be necessary if new measures are planned.

F. Are there any new relevant national/regional policies or strategies being currently developed that are relevant to ensuring food and nutrition security? If yes, describe.

Estonia (Ministry of Rural Affairs and Ministry of Environment) will start (expected timeframe August 2017 – December 2018) to develop national strategy for agriculture and fisheries that will be based on the principles of bioeconomy and in the future could be considered a bioeconomy strategy, not a comprehensive one though – forestry has and will have a separate strategy (Estonian Forestry Development Plan until 2020). It will cover different areas and create synergy between fields like agriculture and food market, export, fisheries, aquaculture, rural entrepreneurship and rural life, organic farming, food safety, food industry, animal health and welfare, plant health etc. Strategy will be developed in close co-operation with Ministry of Social Affairs (e.g. food safety, health), the Ministry of Economy and Communication, Ministry of Education and Research and the Ministry of Finance (e.g. regional policy).

The development of the new National Health Plan for period 2020–2030 has been started, where still one important focus is on healthy eating and reducing overweight and obesity.

The development of the Green Paper on Nutrition and Physical Activity is in the process, led by the Ministry of Social Affairs. This Green Paper draws together different measures, which will promote healthy diet and regular exercise.

PART 2 – Bioeconomy Strategy

2. Does your country have a national Bioeconomy Strategy?

Estonia does not have a national Bioeconomy Strategy.

A. If yes, what does it cover?

B. Does it have a food related pillar? If yes, describe.

C. Weblink to the Bioeconomy strategy:

D. If there is no Bioeconomy Strategy yet, is there one being developed at the moment?

Estonia (Ministry of Rural Affairs and Ministry of Environment) will start (expected timeframe August 2017 – December 2018) to develop national strategy for agriculture and fisheries that will be based on the principles of bioeconomy and in the future could be considered a bioeconomy strategy, not a comprehensive one though – forestry has and will have a separate strategy (Estonian Forestry Development Plan until 2020). It will cover different areas and create synergy between fields like agriculture and food market, export, fisheries, aquaculture, rural entrepreneurship and rural life, organic farming, food safety, food industry, animal health and welfare, plant health etc. Strategy will be developed in close co-operation with Ministry of Social Affairs (e.g. food safety, health), the Ministry of Economy and Communication, Ministry of Education and Research and the Ministry of Finance (e.g. regional policy).

PART 3 – Research and Innovation Policy and Programming

3. List specific national/regional R&I policies/strategies/funding programmes relevant to food and nutrition security (e.g.: agriculture, health, food safety; climate, fisheries, etc).

A. Weblink to the R&I policies/strategies/funding programmes:

RD&I strategy "Knowledge Based Estonia 2014-2020"

https://www.hm.ee/sites/default/files/estonian_rdi_strategy_2014-2020.pdf

Development Plan of Research and Knowledge Transfer in the field of Agricultural, Food and Fisheries in Estonia in 2015–2021 (web access to Estonian version only. English version available upon request)

<https://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/content/arengukavad/arengukava-teadmussiire-2015-2021.pdf>

Agricultural Applied Research and Development Programme 2015-2021

<https://www.agri.ee/et/pollumajanduslikud-rakendusuringud-ja-arendustegevus-aastatel-2015-2021>

(web access to Estonian version only. English version available upon request)text not available in English). It's a funding instrument

Collection and Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in 2014–2020

<https://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/content/arengukavad/program-genetic-resources-2014-2020.pdf>

Funding Instrument

National Programme for Plant Breeding from 2009–2019

<https://www.agri.ee/et/sordiaretusprogramm-aastatel-2009-2019>

(text not available in English)
Funding Instrument

Estonian Rural Development Plan

<https://www.agri.ee/en/objectives-activities/estonian-rural-development-plan-erdp-2014-2020>

Funding instrument, which includes two measures to support innovation cooperation between enterprises and academia (both under Measure 16).

B. What FNS relevant issues do each of them cover?

All the listed strategies and funding measures cover at least partly such areas as food production, processing, food safety, various topics related to producing the primary products for food and feed, etc.

For example, resource efficiency has been defined as one of the national priority areas in the National RDI Strategy “Knowledge –Based Estonia”.

C. Which institutional actors are responsible for each R&I policy/strategy/funding programmes?

RD&I strategy "Knowledge Based Estonia 2014-2020" - All relevant ministries.

Development Plan of Research and Knowledge Transfer in the field of Agricultural, Food and Fisheries in Estonia in 2015–2021 – Ministry of Rural Affairs

Agricultural Applied Research and Development Programme 2015-2021 - Ministry of Rural Affairs

Collection and Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in 2014–2020 - Ministry of Rural Affairs

National Programme for Plant Breeding from 2009–2019 - Ministry of Rural Affairs

Estonian Rural Development Plan - Ministry of Rural Affairs

Innovatiseoonimeetmed EMKFis? - Ministry of Rural Affairs

D. Who does what and how do these actors cooperate?

Ministry of Research and Education is responsible for basic research, overall strategic planning, and research infrastructure, while other ministries (such as Ministry of Rural Affairs) are responsible funding the applied research in the area of the given ministry.

Depending on the topic, the related ministries cooperate among themselves as well , e g Ministry of Rural Affairs and Ministry of Social Affairs cooperate in implementing the One Health principle , etc.

E. Are these R&I policies/strategies focussed on your country only, on Europe or do they also target RI & for international cooperation and development?

Yes and no. These are national level policies and funding programmes, but upon defining the strategic goals, the EU framework as well as general global trends have been taken into account.

F. Are there any new specific national/regional R&I policies/strategies/funding programmes being currently developed that are relevant to ensuring food and nutrition security? If yes, describe.
No.