

Erratum

“Key Factors Influencing EU CAP Eco-Schemes Uptake in Wallonia”

- 4.3. Eco-Scheme adoption by Walloon farmers (pages 26-30)

4.3. Eco-Scheme adoption by Walloon farmers

This section presents the results regarding the adoption of Eco-Schemes by Walloon farmers in 2023, along with the endogenous, exogenous, and perceptual factors influencing this adoption.

4.3.1. Eco-scheme adoption by Walloon farmers in 2023

To transition from the strategic framework outlined in the CAP to the practical realities of the field implementation, we examine the outcomes of the first year (2023). According to the annual performance report by the SPW, the areas covered by ES are aligned with the planned values. However, there were discrepancies: the coverage for ES-PR was below expectations due to the late publication of the list of prohibited substances (SPW, 2024a).

The OPW data provide a basis for analysing the adoption rates of these ES.

ES-LGC has the highest adoption rate at 77.17%, followed by ES-PE at 51.21%. ES-EFC, being more specific, targets fewer farmers and has an adoption rate of 11.63%. ES-PR, with an adoption rate of 2.12%, has the lowest adoption rate due to a delay in communicating the list of banned substances (Table 6).

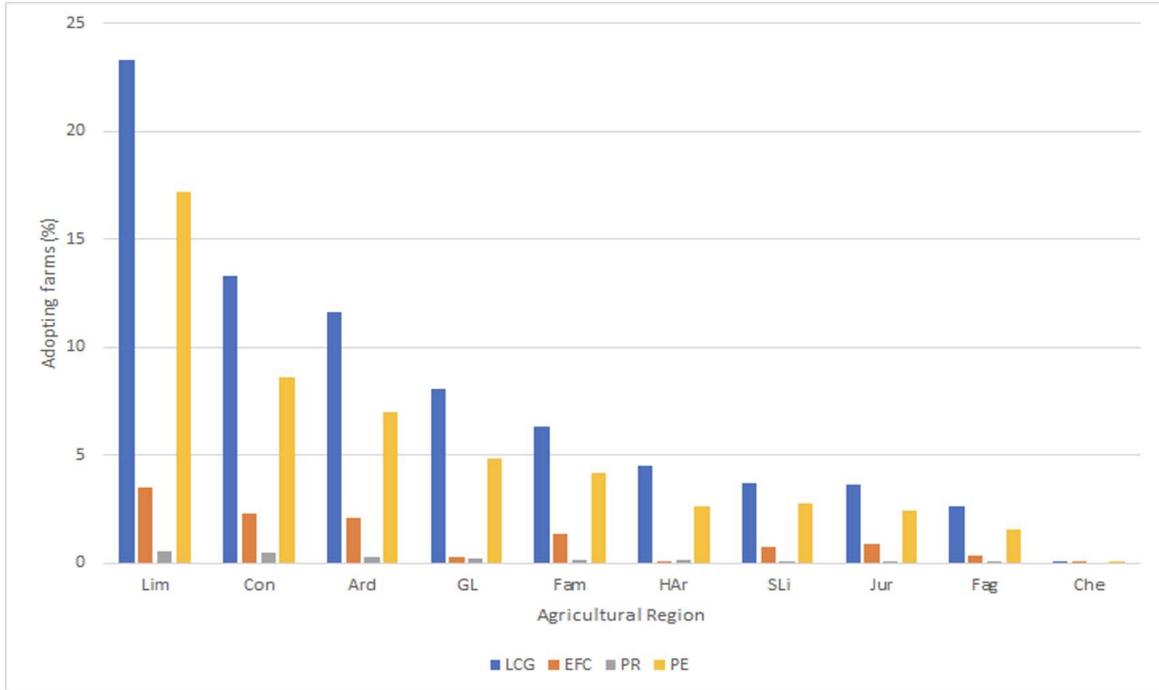
Table 6: Percentage of farms adopters in Wallonia by ES in 2023

Eco-Scheme	ES-LGC	ES-EFC	ES-PR	ES-PE
Number of adoptants	9364	1411	257	6214
Percentage of adoptants (%)	77.17	11.63	2.12	51.20

(Based on OPW data 2024)

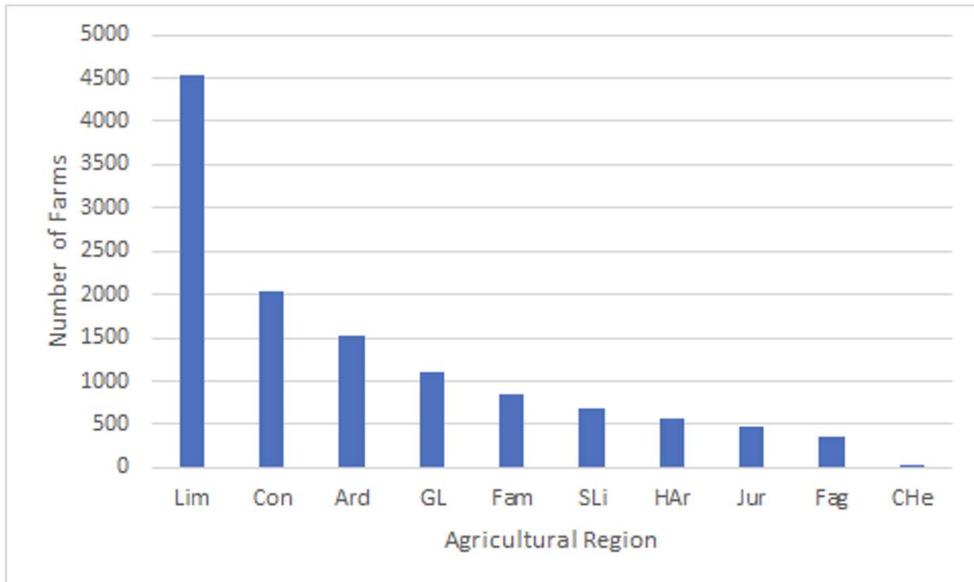
The adoption of ES generally follows the number of farms distributed by AR (Figure 7), except for ES-EFC, which is linked to the TF field crop (100) (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Eco-Schemes distribution of farm adopters in Wallonia based on their Agricultural Regions (in 2023)



(Based on OPW data 2024)

Figure 7: Number of farms by Agricultural Region (in 2023)

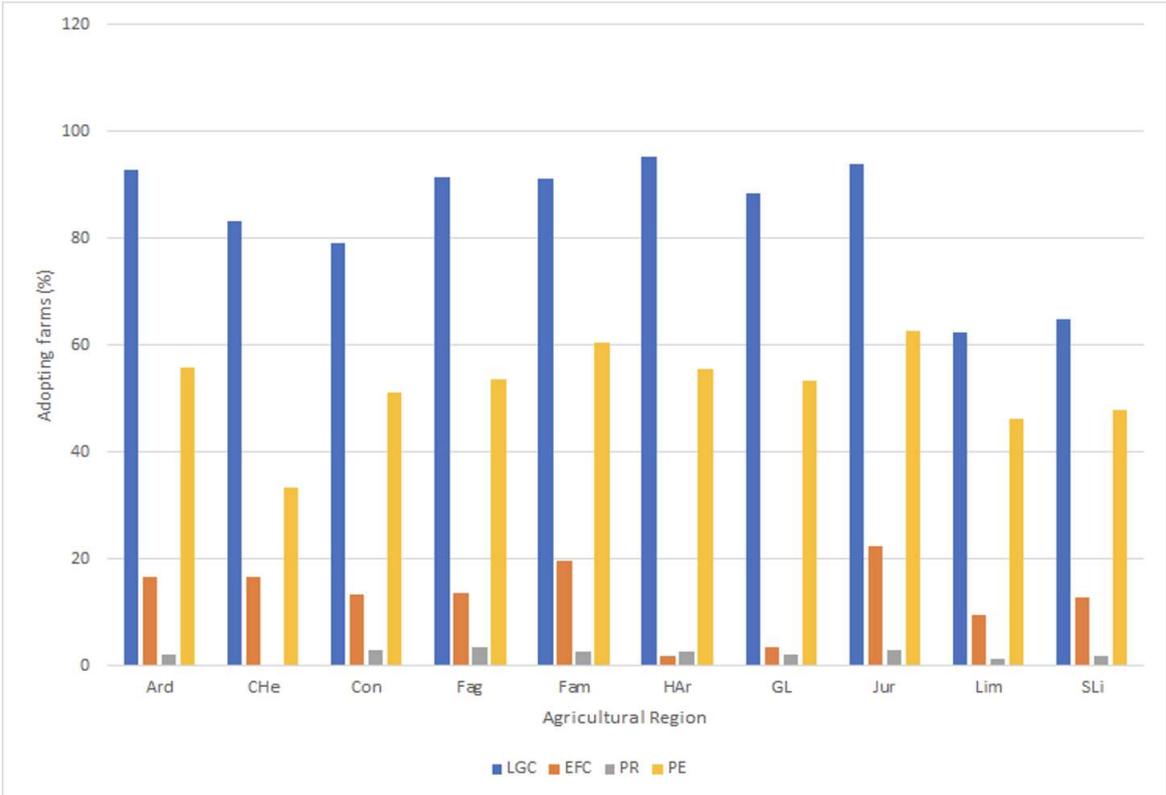


(Based on OPW data 2024)

The adoption of ES-LGC is close to or exceeds 80%, except in Limey and Sandy-Limestone regions which are around 60%. ES-EFC has low adoption rates, ranging from 2% to 22%, with the Haute Ardenne and

Grassland regions having the lowest adoption rates. ES-PR has similar adoption rates across regions, ranging between 1.5% and 3.5%. ES-PE adoption rate is close to or above 50% (Figure 8).

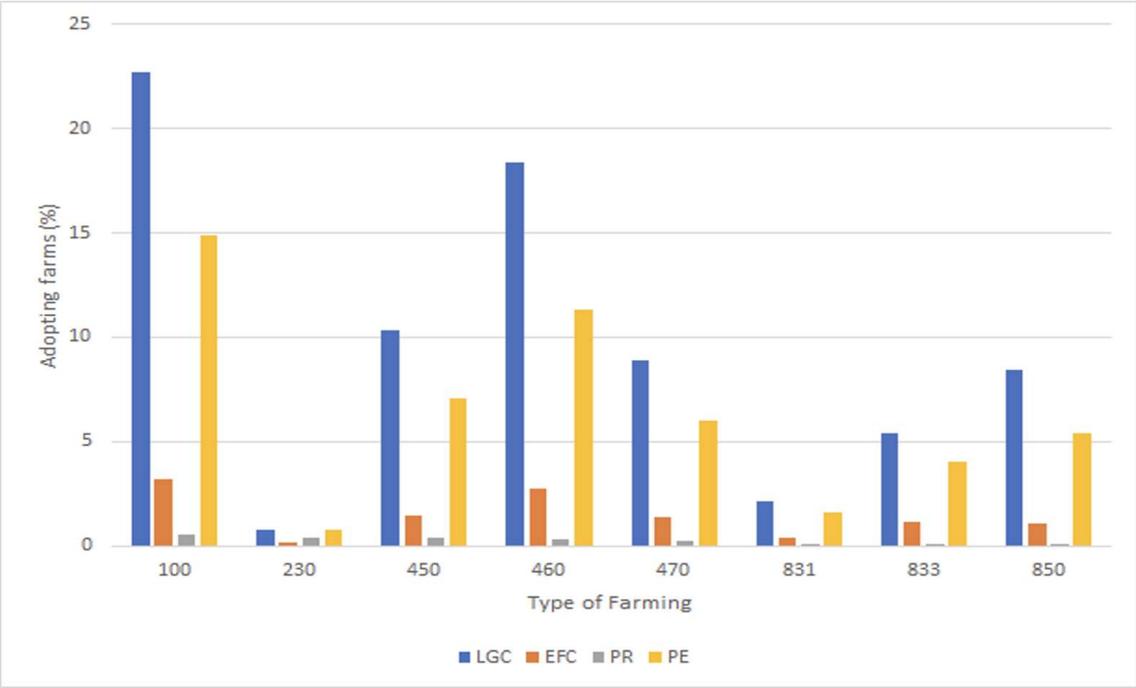
Figure 8: Eco-Schemes adoption rate by Agricultural Region (in 2023)



(Based on OPW data 2024)

TFs with the highest adoption rates are field crop specialists (100) and cattle rearing (450,460, 470), which are both predominant TFs in Wallonia (Figure 9).

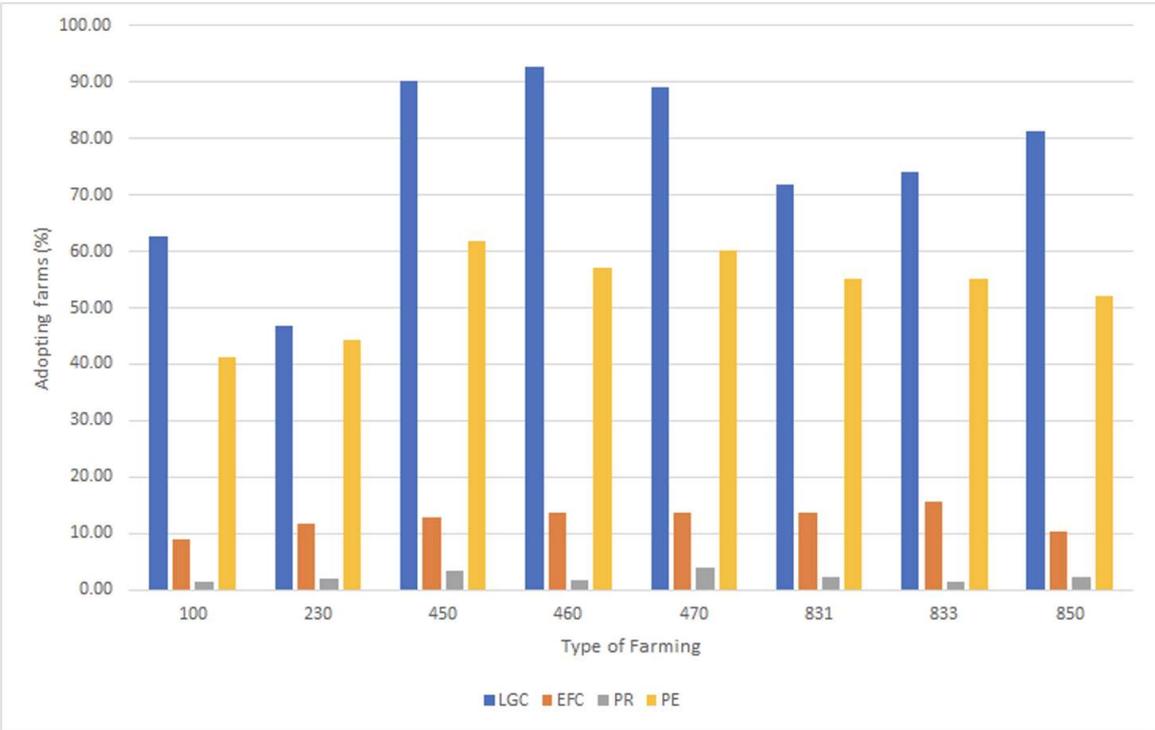
Figure 9: Eco-Schemes distribution of farm adopters in Wallonia based on their Type of Farming (in 2023)



(Based on OPW data 2024)

Cattle rearing TFs have the highest adoption rates of ESs. For ES-LGC, cattle farmers adopt at over 90%, while field crop specialists adopt at 60%. ES-PE is adopted by cattle farmers above 55%. ES-EFC is adopted at rates between 8% and 15% within each TF in a roughly equivalent manner. ES-PR has too few adopters to identify any trend (**Figure 10**).

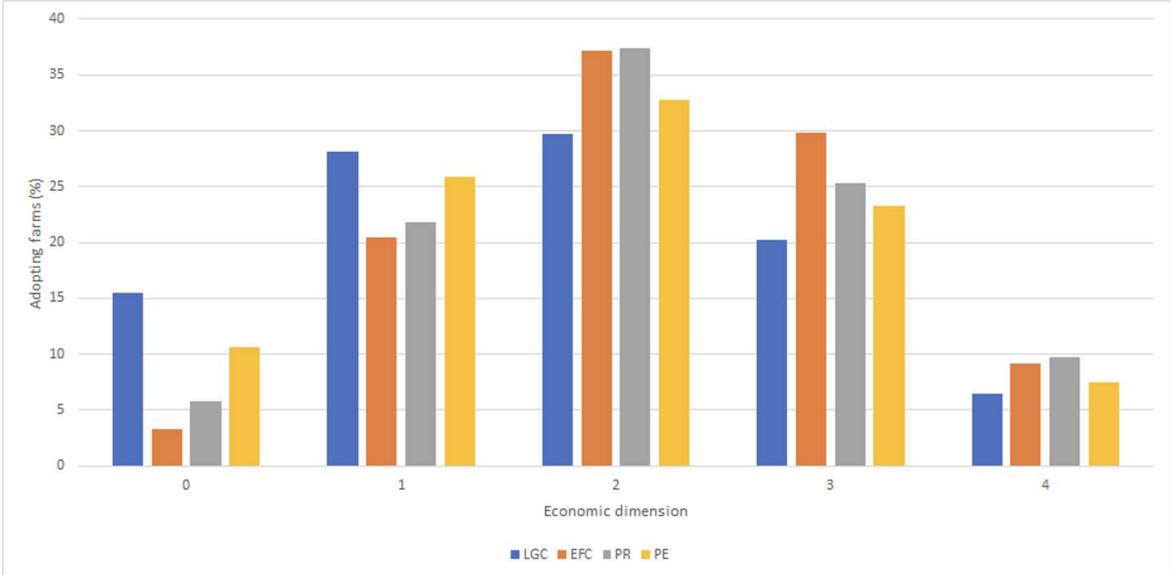
Figure 10: Eco-Scheme adoption rate by Type of Farming (in 2023)



(Based on OPW data 2024)

The second economic dimension class adopts ES most extensively. Extreme classes 0 and 4 exhibit the lowest adoption rates (**Figure 11**).

Figure 11: Eco-Schemes uptake distribution by economic dimension in Wallonia (in 2023)



(Based on OPW data 2024)