

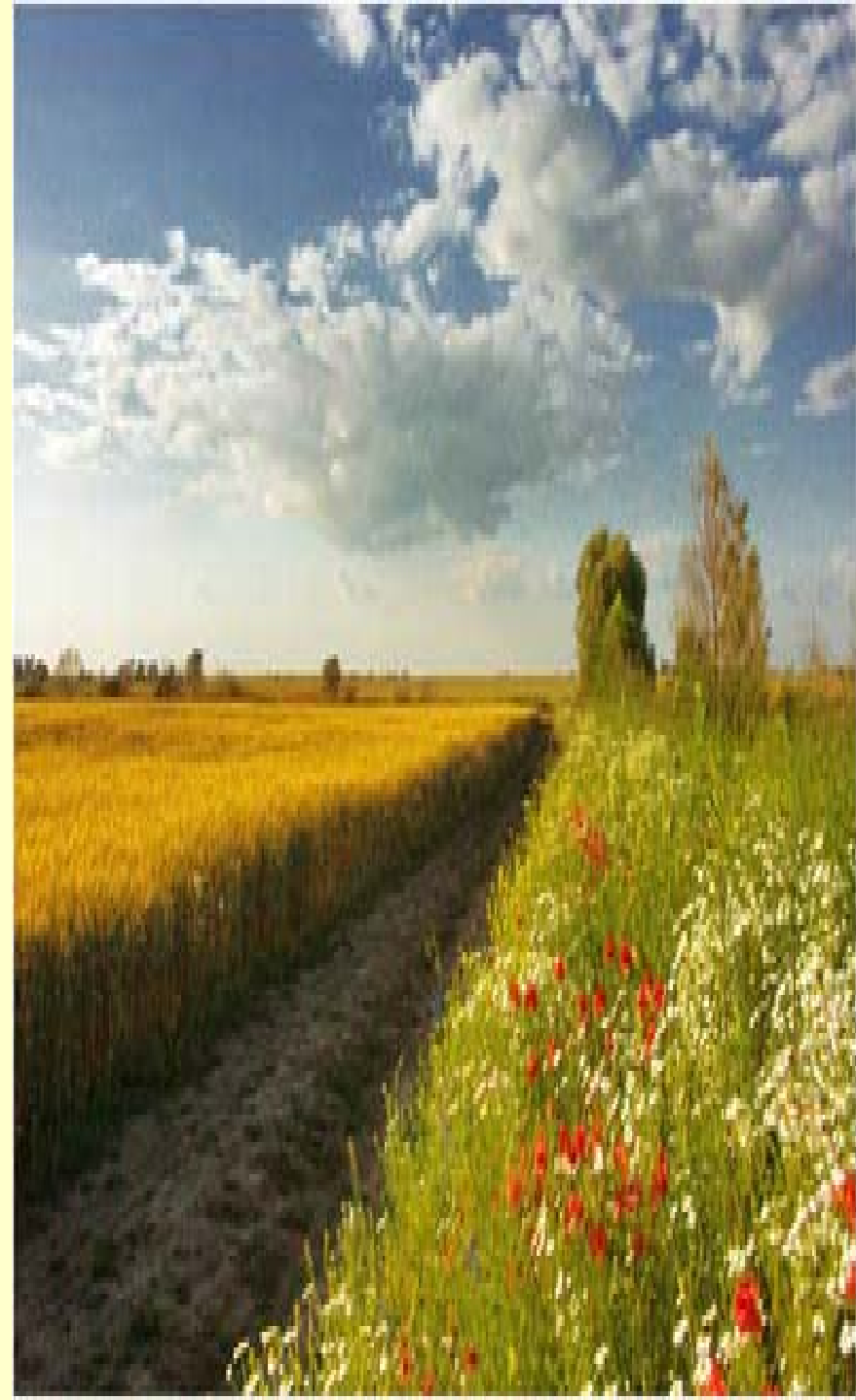
Rural Situation in Ukraine

Vitaliy Drobot (Ministry of Agrarian policy, Head of Economy Department),

Sergey Chernoshtan (State Agency of Land Resources, Head of Land Use Department),

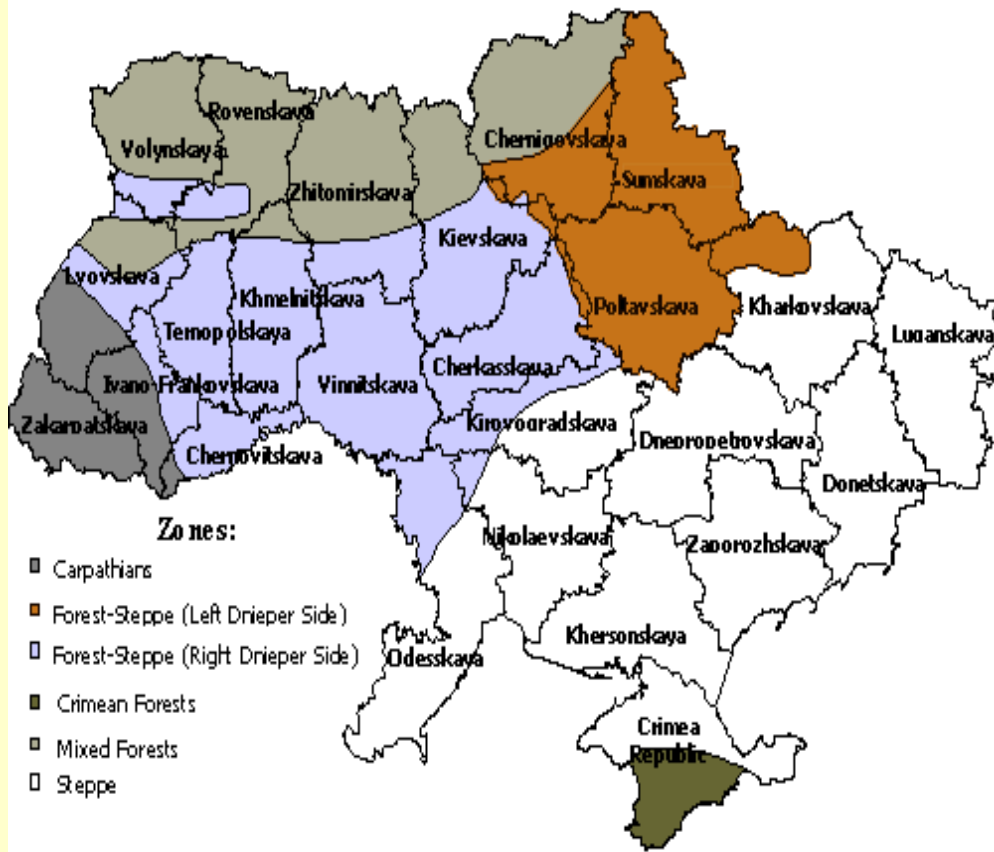
Igor Ivanenko (Ministry of Environment, Head of State Agency on Protection of Reserve Lands),

Olga Zhovtonog (Institute for Hydraulic Engineering and Land Reclamation, Head of Water Use department)



Resources

Natural Zones of Ukraine



- Total land area - 60, 37 million ha (5,7 % of the territory of Europe)
- Agricultural lands - 41.76 million ha (70 % of the territory of Ukraine)
- One third of the World's reserves of black soil locates in Ukraine and consists in 54% of all Ukrainian lands
- Water resources – Azov and Black Seas, 3 thousand rivers and 20 thousand lakes
- 6,8 million villagers became the owners of land plots (shares) with an average size of 4 ha. The country's agricultural land provision per capita is 0,8 ha

Policy level

Ukraine has a transition economy with huge agrarian potential which need to be realized under new market conditions and land privatization

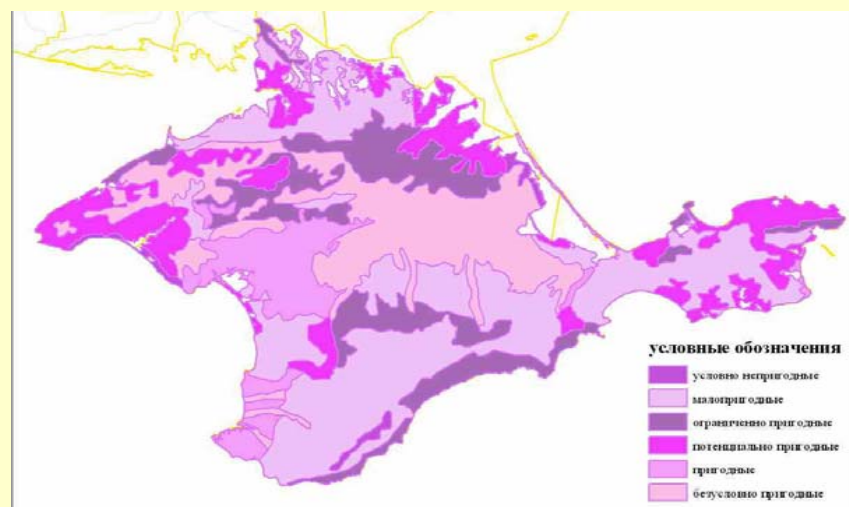
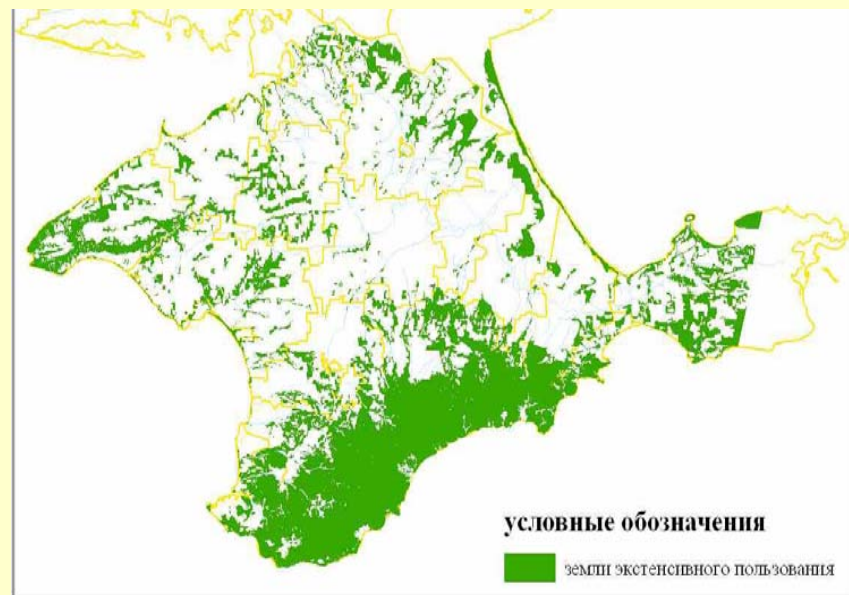
- Course towards EU integration and WTO membership
- Introduction of decentralization and democratization processes
- Policy and legislation under development when land reform is not complete (the moratorium on purchase and sale of land is continuing till 01 January 2008)

Problems in rural areas

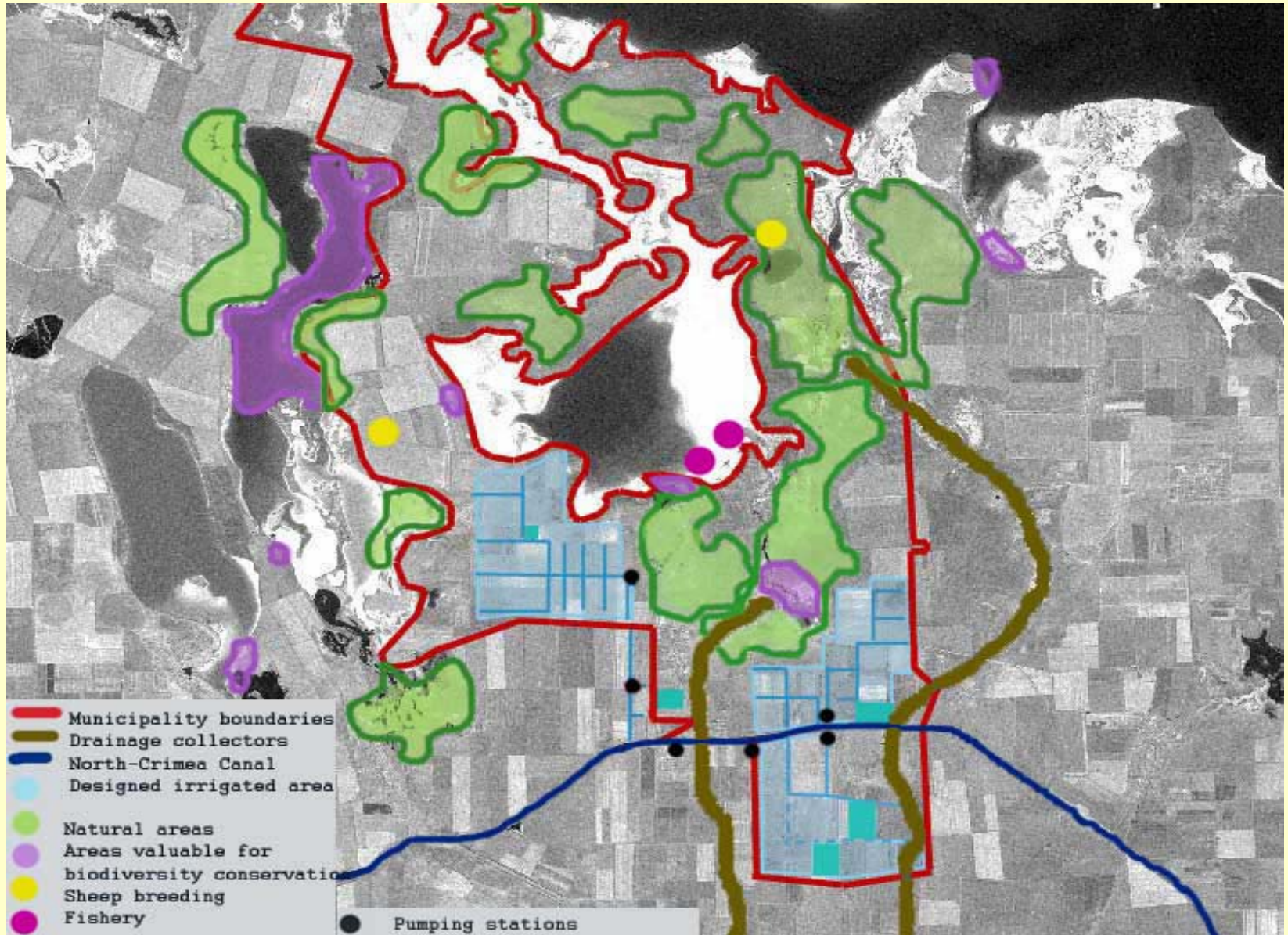
- **Conflict between size of new farms and large scale infrastructure**
- **Lack of instruments on land consolidation and reallocation**
- **Deterioration of irrigation and drainage systems on field level**
- **Deterioration of crop rotation and decrease of soil fertility**
- **Lack of entrepreneurship (lack of markets), cooperation and participation skills**
- **Bad economical state of small and medium farmers, short term credits with high %, lack of investments**
- **Intensive agriculture on large scale with investments for areas with the best soils and better stay of water and other rural infrastructure**
- **Low efficiency of marginal agricultural land use**
- **Land abundance and lack of instruments and funds to change categories of land use (from agriculture to nature)**
- **Restoration \ Deterioration of ecosystems and biodiversity**
- **Unemployment and migration of rural population**

Regional Case study - Crimea

- Reduction of agriculture production
- Decrease of actual irrigated lands
- Lost of previous markets
- Abundant lands following unemployment and migration of population
- Land problems allocation (land property , lack of investments)
- Lack of funds for nature conservation and development
- Low level of services in tourism and recreation
- Low income of rural population



Area of Tselinoye municipality in Dzhankoy district of Crimea



Vision for the future

People

- Reduction of poverty and increasing of living standards
- Equity
- Participation

Profit

- Less energy and water consumption irrigation technologies, growing of vegetables and grapes, development of other business
- Attraction of investors in food chain agriculture and tourism
- Public private partnership

Planet

- Restoration of steep vegetation and protection of wetlands
- PPP and Government support for nature development



Strategy

- Organizing of few pilot projects on integrated participatory planning of water and land use for development of nature and agriculture
- Development of economical instruments for plan implementation (co-financing on the base of PPP)
- Organizing of stakeholders platform on the local and regional level
- Up scaling of local vision to the regional vision and policy documents, drafting of recommendations for improvement and development of legislation
- Capacity building (institutions, training, knowledge dissemination)

What we need from REP?

- Formulate, find funds and implement joint pilot project to start learning process on IWLR management for rural development
- Facilitate on creation of the multi-stakeholders platform to develop policy and legislation
- Demonstration of good practice and advance instruments for pilot and regional SHs
- Development of the knowledge market
- Inspiration for development of new tools for SHs involving, PPP, investments in nature conservation and development...

What REP will receive?

- Create new knowledge and tools
- Develop the network
- Learn from the pilot project
- Used pilot as a demonstration example and include its to the case studies data base to inform EU policy makers

Thank you, let's act now !!!