Státní zemědělský intervenční fond

GIS as a support tool for strengthening the OTS and GAECs checks, and increasing the IACS efficiency

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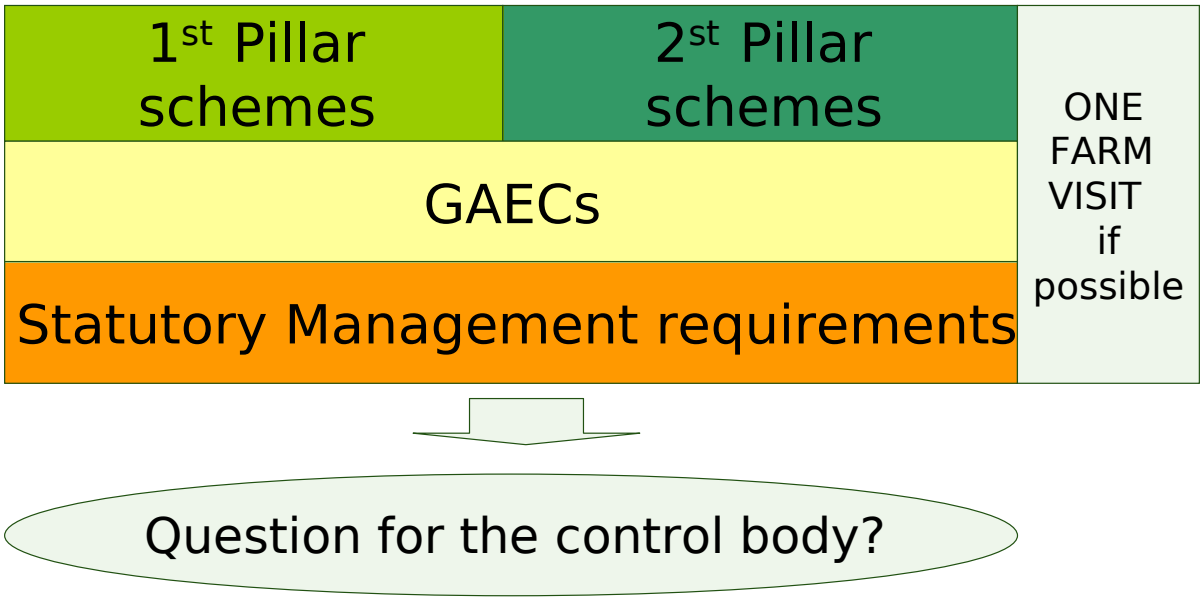
THE IACS CONTROL ISSUES are becoming more and more integrated and complex:



HOW TO HANDLE the situation, carry out the controls on time, and as well as increase the COMPLEX control efficiency, and the use of control results?

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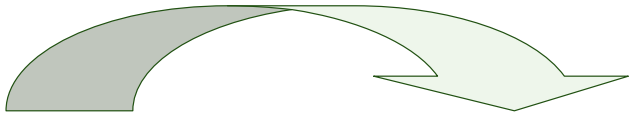
The IACS On-the-spot eligibility, as well as GAECs checks, are focused on the issues related to the AREA (physical block, parcel, etc.).



Therefore, the Geographical Information System (GIS) could bring a strong support for increasing the IACS efficiency.

This presentation shows the potential use of GIS tools for the IACS control activities that may help the paying agency to SOLVE THE COMPLEX CONTROL TASKS.

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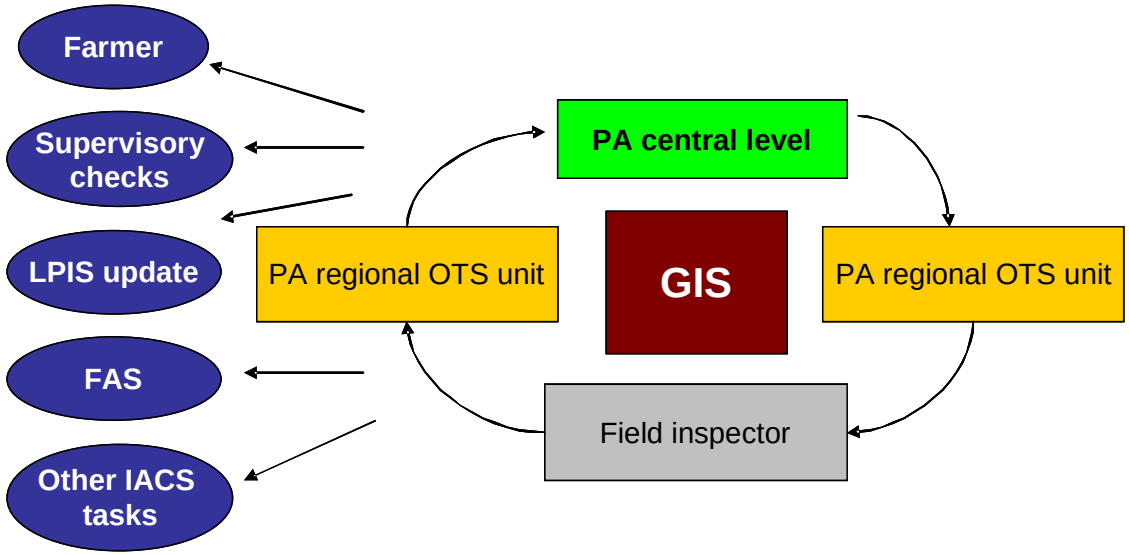
The alphanumerical data related to the OTS checks are important, nevertheless the GIS could show and identify MORE VISIBLY information and potential problems than alphanumerical data.

Therefore, the GIS could provide us with the COMPLEX information about the OTS check tasks, in a simple and understandable way for all stakeholders involved.



THE USE OF GIS for OTS check related tasks:

1. Use of GIS as a tool for Risk Analysis, sample selection;
2. Use of GIS for seeing the allocation of controls among whole country, and regional offices (reallocation of controls);

3. Use of GIS as a support tool for control of dispersed farms (farm is allocated in more than 1 region);
4. Use of GIS for decision making about acquiring up-to date aerial images for OTS checks;
5. Use of GIS for planning how demanding the individual checks will be;

THE USE OF GIS for OTS check related tasks:

6. Use of GIS as a tool for planning the route for individual field inspectors;
7. Use of GIS for allocation right parcels by field inspector in terrain (navigation to the field);
8. Use of GIS for monitoring the OTS checks progress (monitoring the time schedule);
9. The use of GIS (results from measurement) for the LPIS updating;
10. The use of GIS (OTS checks results) as a tool for supervisory checks and Farm advisory system;
11. Use of GIS (OTS check results) for risk analysis for the next control campaign.

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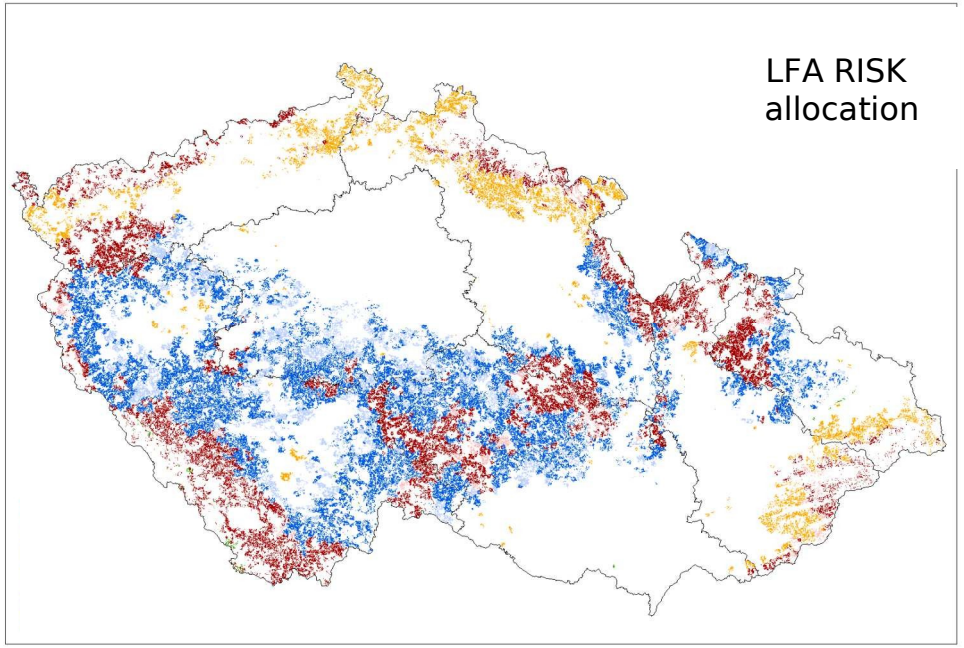
1. Use of GIS as a tool for Risk Analysis:

- the allocation of risk among the individual farms based on established risk factors can show, where and in which regions the risk is mainly allocated.

Example:
The allocation of scales of total risk for LFA scheme.

From the GIS analysis, the allocation of risk is easily VISIBLE.

This enables the Paying Agency to consider the organizational issues related to the control campaign.



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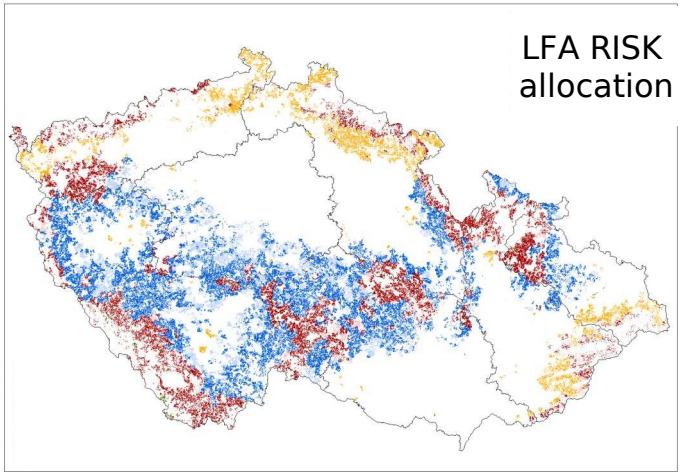
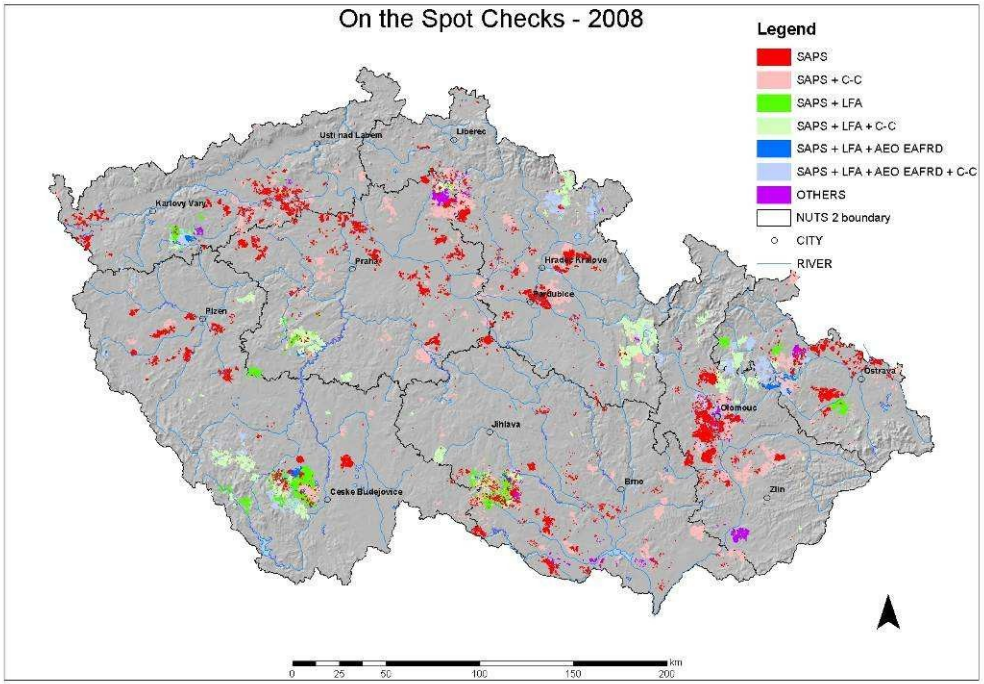
1. Use of GIS as a tool for Risk Analysis:



The same approach is applied for other schemes of
1st pillar, 2 nd pillar,
GAECs, and other control requirements.

THE ANALYSIS RESULT IS REPRESENTED BY ONE CLEARLY UNDERSTANDABLE OUTCOME



= CUMULATIVE SAMPLE SELECTION

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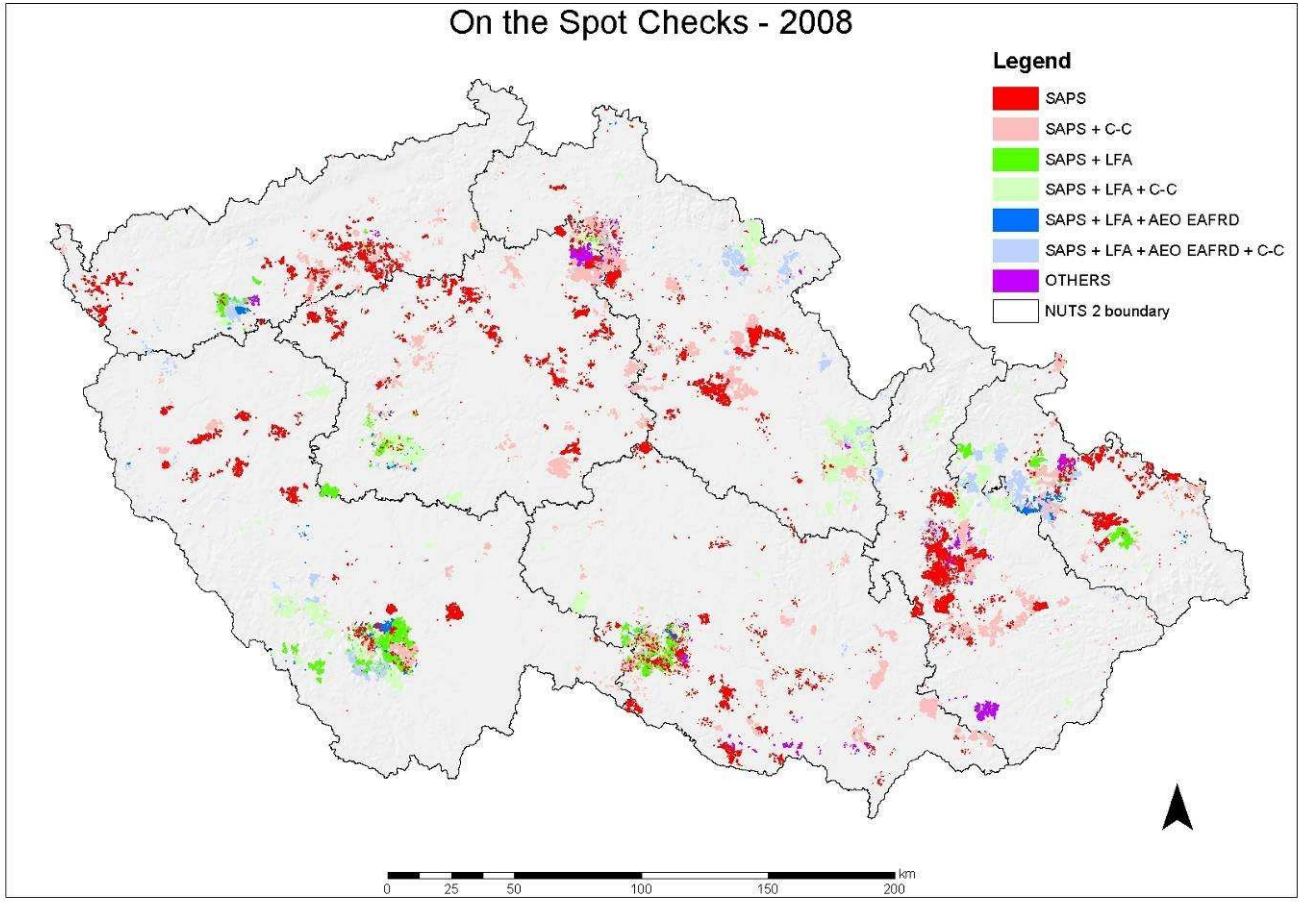

The information obtained gives the control body clear idea about the control campaign in general.

AS WELL AS ON:

- Regional level
- Individual farm level
- Delegated controls to other institutions for C-C requirements

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1. Use of GIS as a tool for Risk Analysis/Sample selection:

- When the sample selection for OTS checks is carried out, the allocation of controls among the individual regions is clearly visible, as well as the allocation of type of control method.

- This represents the CRUCIAL information for planning of controls, and re-allocation of controls.

- The PA could also clearly see where the controls can start (classical OTS) and for which farmers the PA shall WAIT, until it receives the CwRS results, and will have possibly to carry out the follow-up checks.

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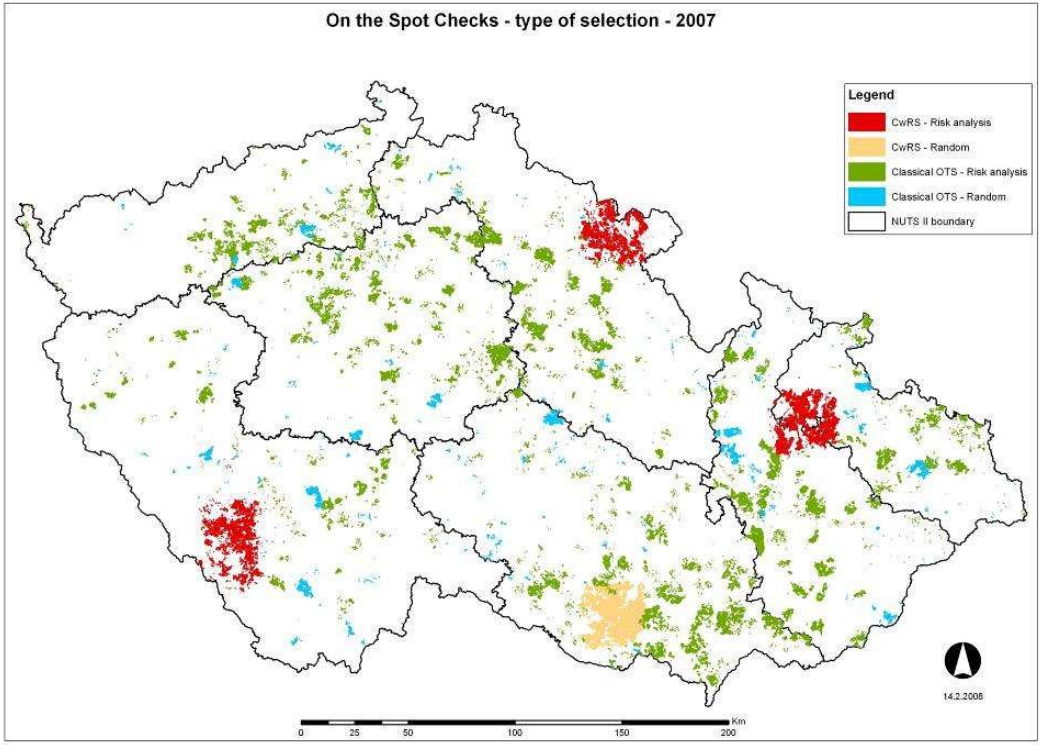
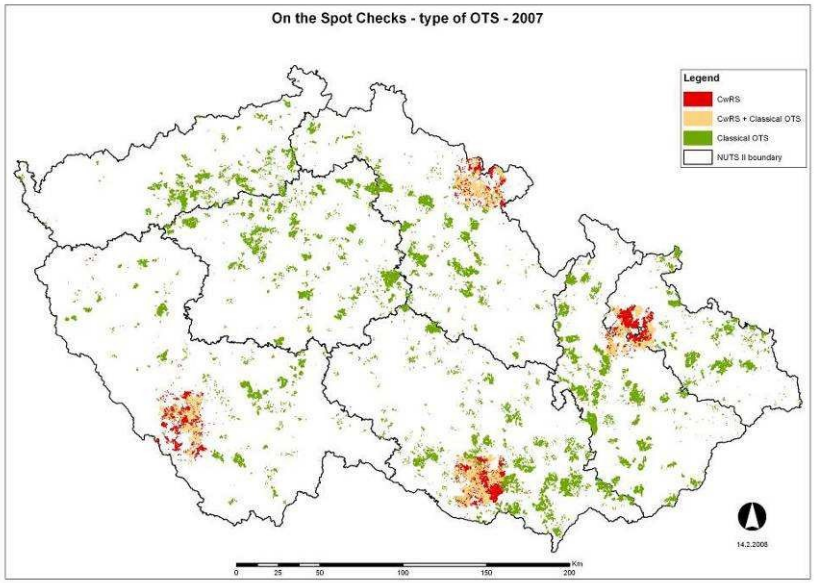
2. Use of GIS for viewing the allocation of OTS checks among the individual regional PA offices:

Is there a need to re-allocate some controls from one region to another one?

(Based on the visibility of allocation of controls this decision could be done in advance, at the beginning of the control campaign.)





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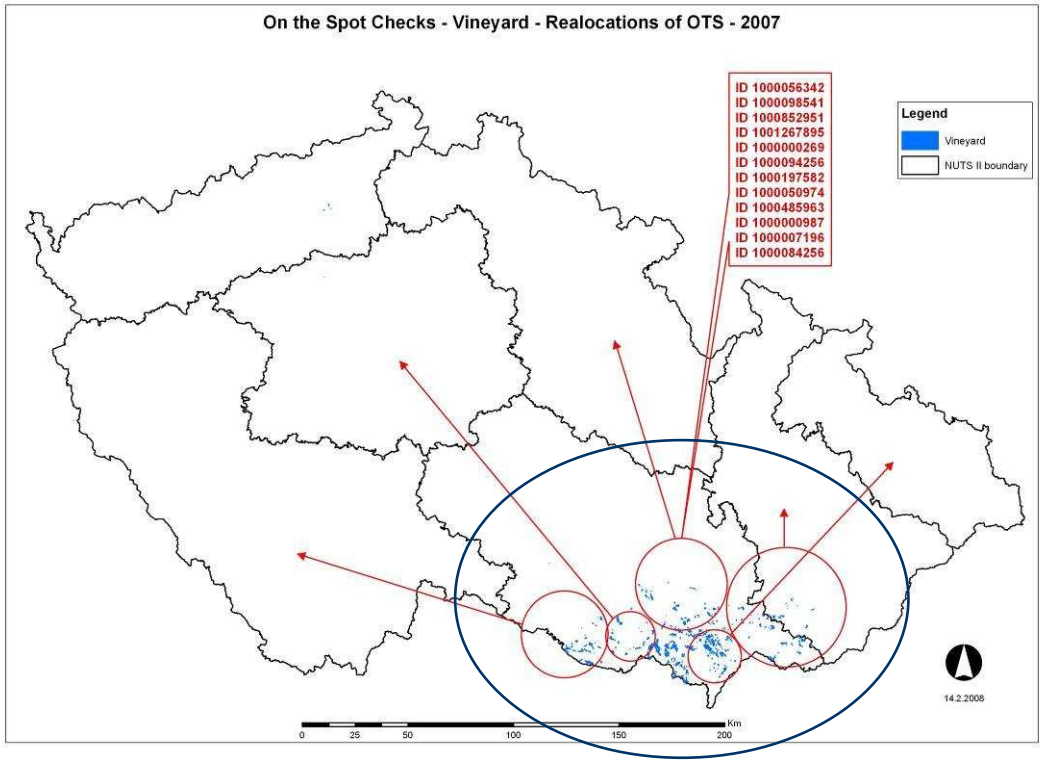
Allocation of OTS checks among the individual regions:

Is there a need to re-allocate some controls from one regional office to another regional office?

Example: Controls of vineyards

In this case the re-allocation of some control teams from one region to another region shall be considered.

Because it would not be feasible for the regional office, in which controls were selected to carry out these controls in time. Therefore some controls will be carried out by field inspectors from other regions in order to fulfill the time schedule.



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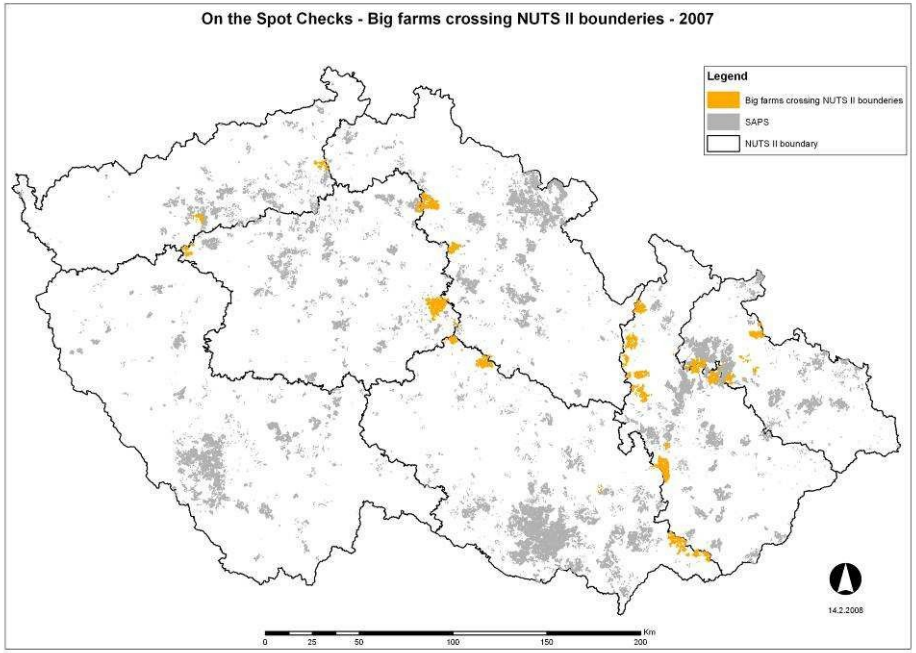
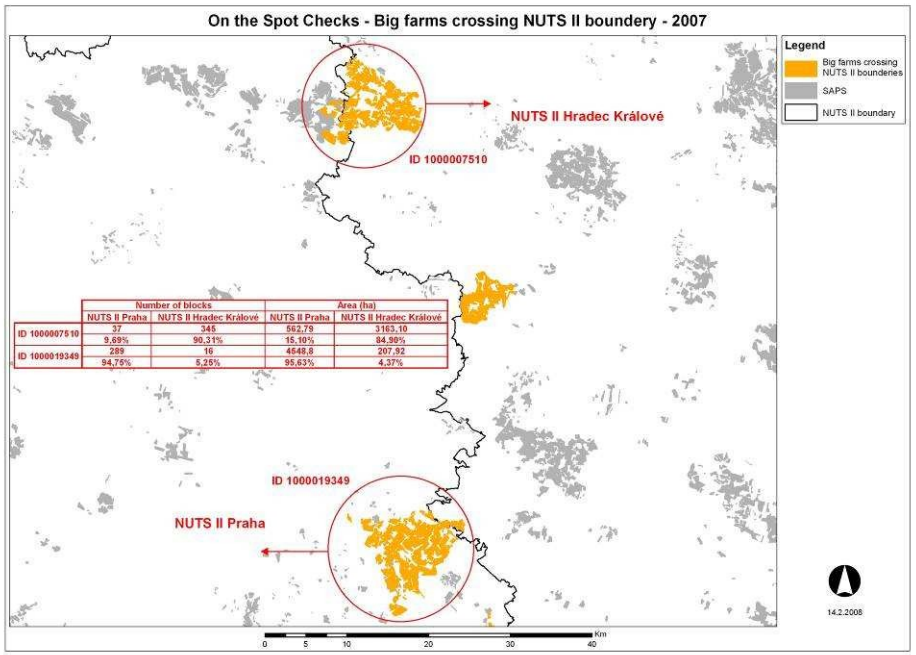
3. Use of GIS as a support tool for control of dispersed farms (farm is allocated in more than 1 region):

- The GIS is a great support for the control of dispersed farms. Based on the use of GIS, the controls of dispersed farms could be easily handled, because it is clearly visible, where exactly the farms is allocated, and as well as what parcels are allocated in which region.

- THE CONTROL is assigned to the region where most of the FARM AREA is placed, or the combined approach could be applied.





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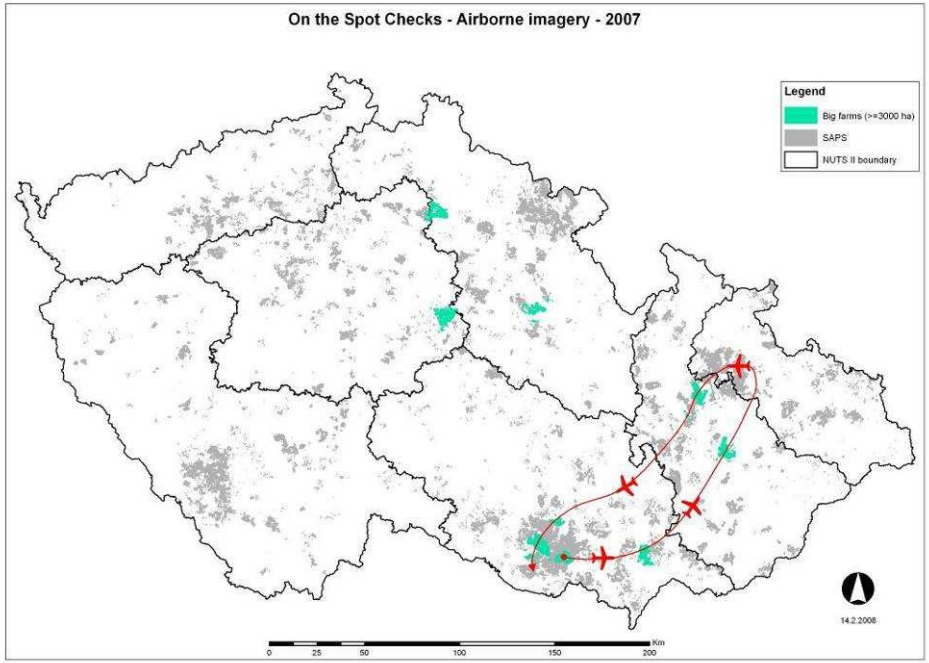
4. Use of GIS for decision making about acquiring the up-to-date aerial images for OTS checks:

In some specific situations, the use of aerial images for very big farms selected for classical OTS checks can be considered as sufficient help, instead of classical field check.

The decision, if the actual aerial images will be acquired for the purpose of OTS check shall be based on GIS, because it shall be verified if that approach is feasible, and will cover parcels of the farm/s. (The parcels are clustered and the flight route is possible).

By using the GIS the decision and the flight plan of aerial images can be easily optimized.



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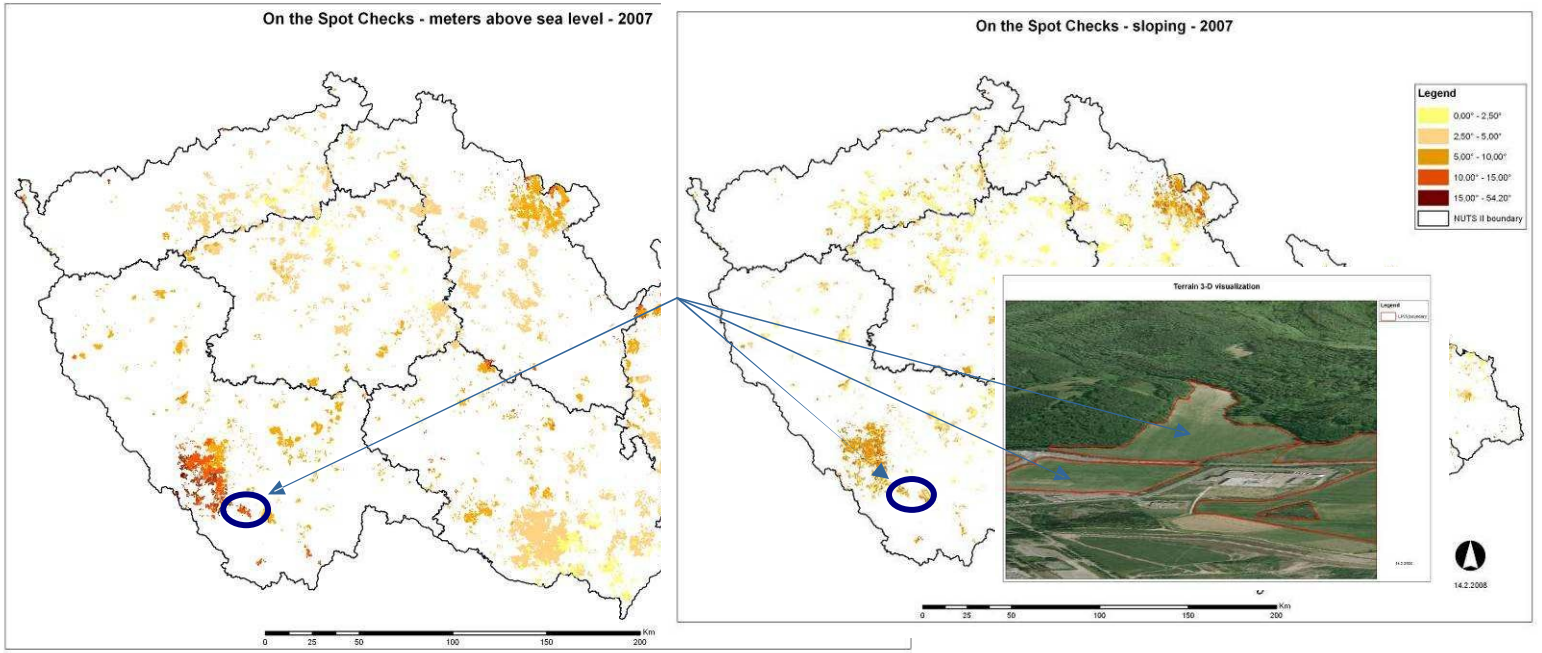
5. Use of GIS for rough planning of how demanding the individual checks will be:

- The idea of how time-demanding the individual control will be plays important role during the planning of work for individual field inspectors. It is obvious that there is a difference between the check of farm which is easily accessible, compared to the farm located in the hardly accessible terrain.



For example parcels of the farm selected for control are located in the mountainous area, but as seen from ortophotomap could be easily accessible by road.

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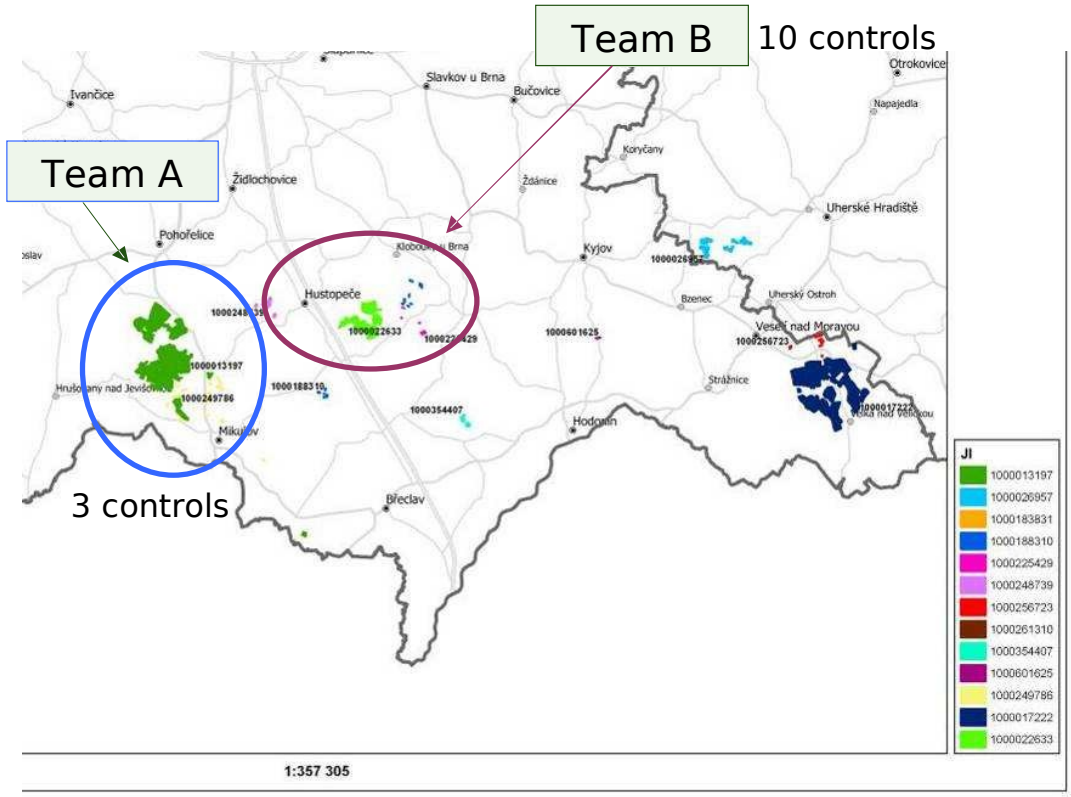
6. Use of GIS as tool for creating the route plan for individual field inspector team:

The GIS represents a strong support tool for creating the route plan for field inspector teams.

The GIS could help to allocate the controls among the field inspector teams effectively.

During the planning of controls to individual inspectors the boss has a clear idea, what controls shall be cover by which inspector, and assurance that he/she does not send field inspectors repeatedly into the same place.



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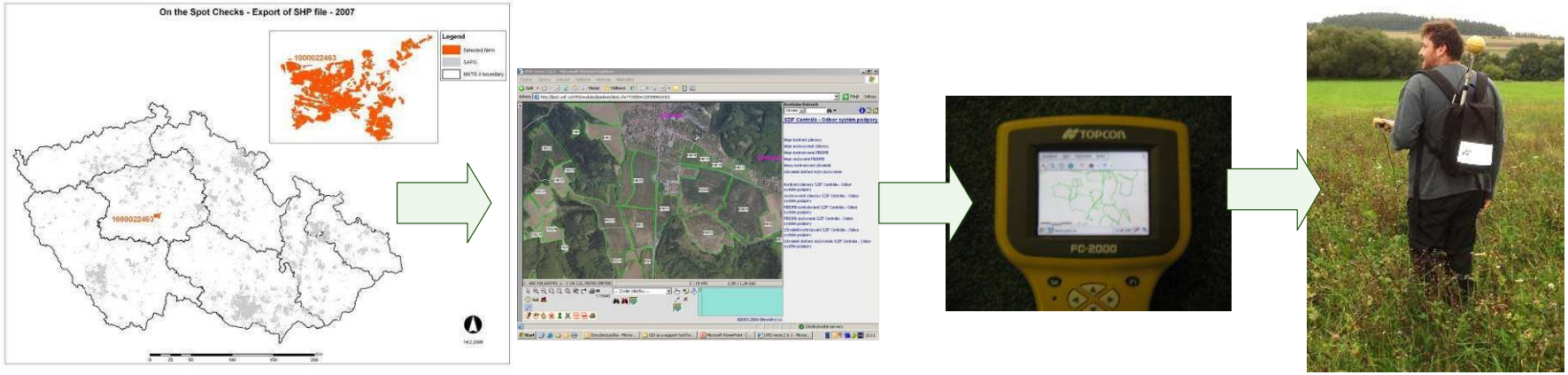
7. Use of GIS for allocation right parcels by field inspector in terrain (navigation to the field, field check):

- The use of GIS is valuable during the OTS checks. The information from the LPIS can be downloaded into the GPS, for the purpose of navigation to the field.
- In this way the field inspector has a clear and fast assurance, that he/she is checking the right physical block/parcel declared , without a need to contact the farmers in order to point the declared parcel.



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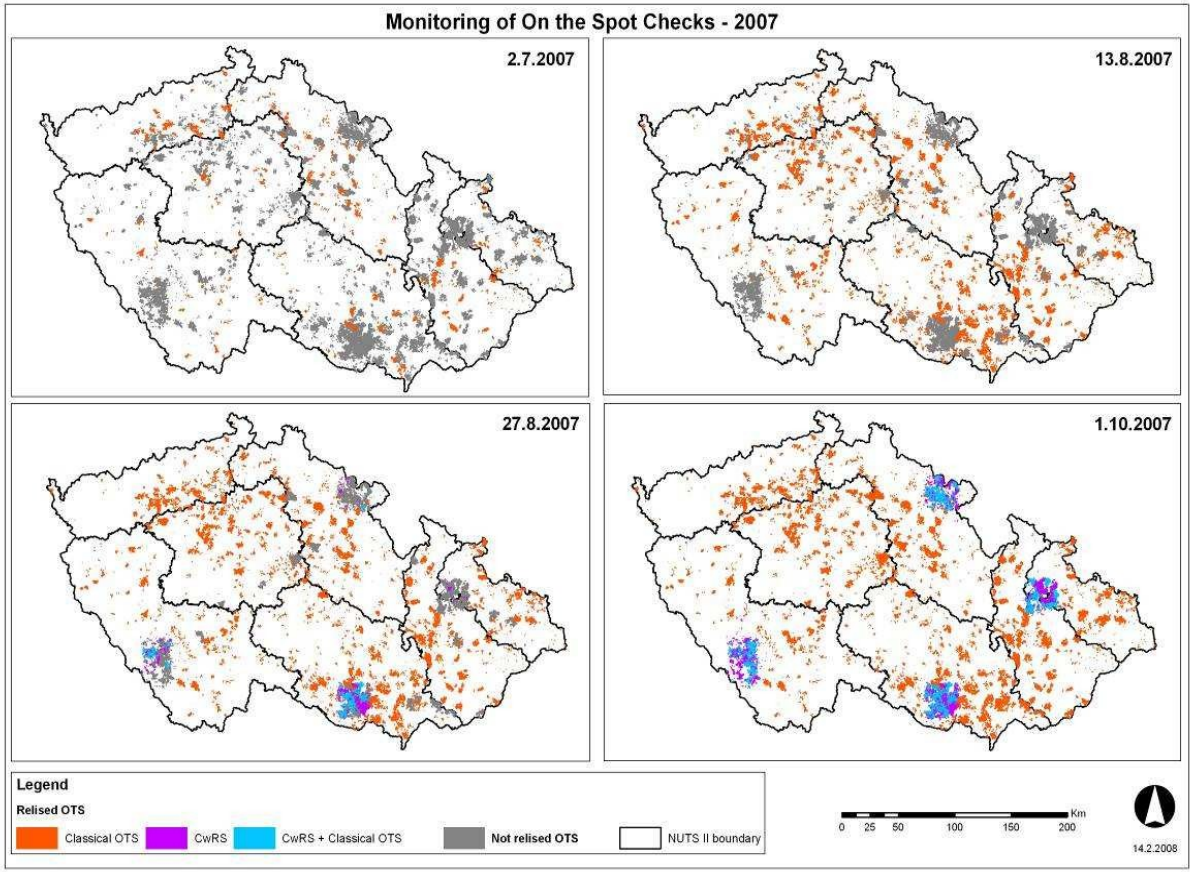
8. Use of GIS for monitoring the OTS checks progress (monitoring the time schedule):



The monitoring of control campaign with regard to the time schedule based on the GIS brings a GREAT VALUE for seeing what is going on, how, and where.

It could also help to identify possible problems, and time delays IN ADVANCE.

The OTS management could easily sees, where the controls are finished, and where the controls are still running.

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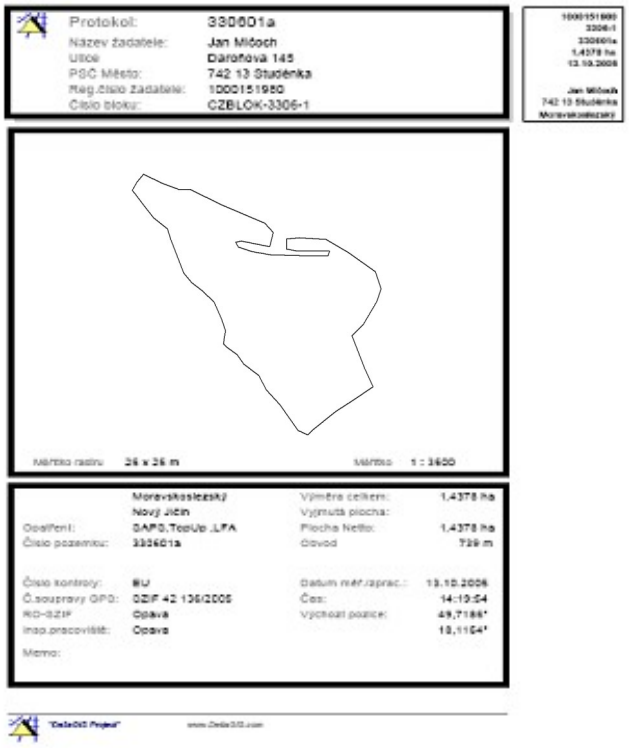
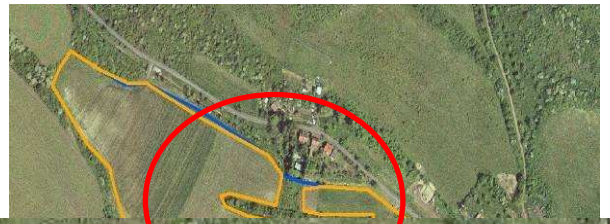
9. The use of GIS (results from OTS measurements) for the LPIS updating:



The results from OTS check measurements could/shall be used (if relevant) for the LP

Blue line – declared parcel
Orange line – OTS measurement



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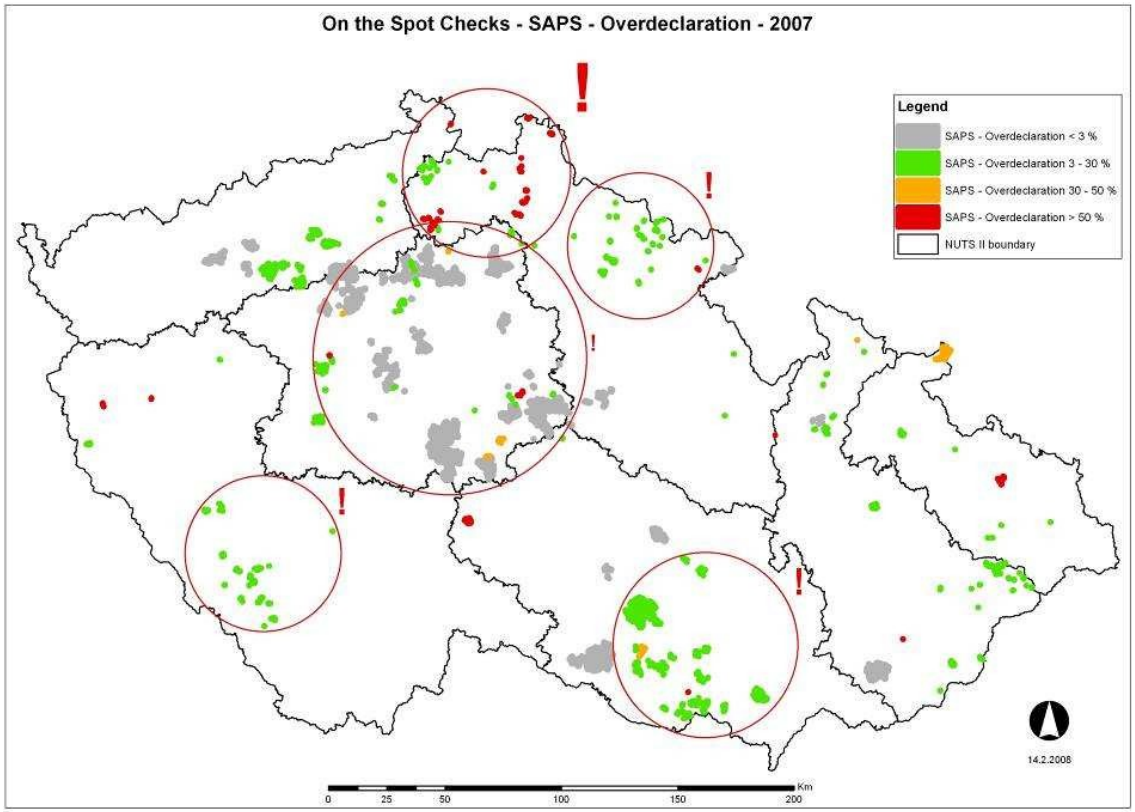
10. The use of GIS (OTS checks results) as a tool for supervisory checks and Farm advisory system:



The supervisory controls could be strengthen for areas/cases where the significant problems where identified.

As well as the supervisory checks could be done in addition for areas where nearly no problems were found, in order to check if the control procedures are applied correctly.

The GIS plays important role for viewing/evaluating the OTS checks results.

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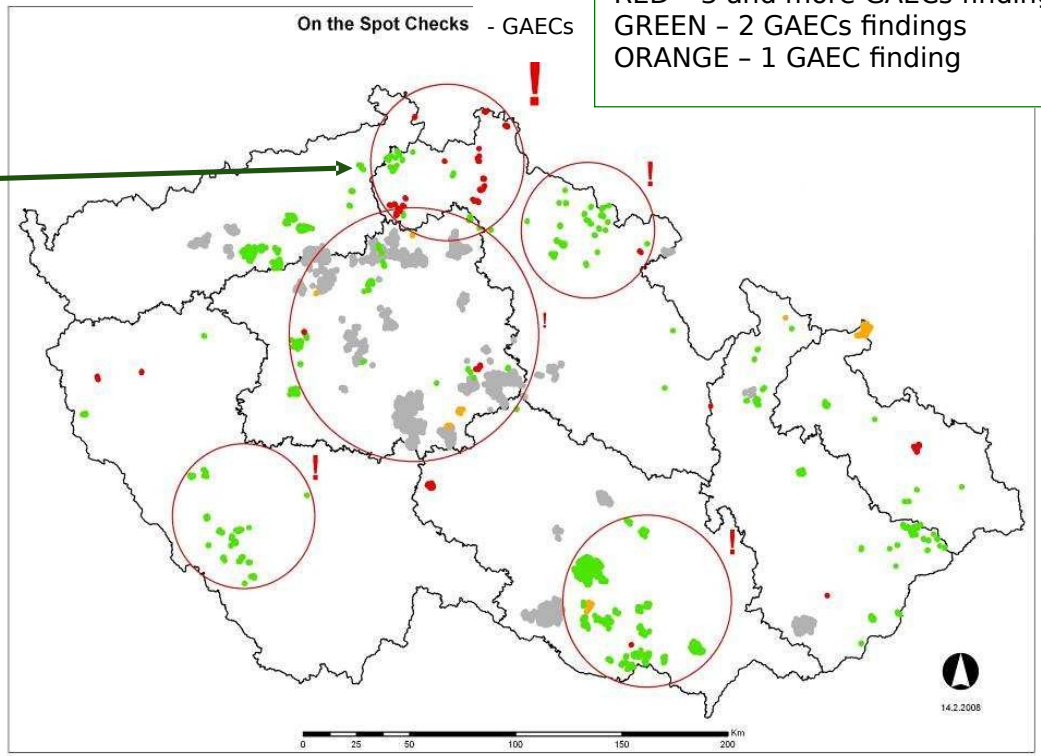
10. The use of GIS (OTS checks results) as a tool for supervisory checks and Farm advisory system:

The outcome of OTS checks can be also used for the **Farm advisory system,** in order to allocate the areas/regions with significant number of GAEC irregularities found.

For these areas/regions the ADDITIONAL information and training for farmers community is recommended.

The GIS plays important role also for FAS.



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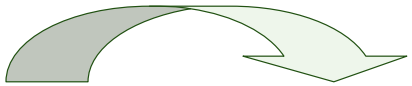
11. Use of GIS (OTS check results) for risk analysis for the next control campaign.

- The information required during the current year control campaign, the results from the OTS checks, the results from the supervisory checks, etc. could be used for the following/next year control campaign.



- The use of GIS could bring a strong support for increasing the IACS efficiency , since it enables seeing the things at COMPLEX level, and in easily understandable way on all levels of PA organizational structure + farming community.

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CONCLUSION:

The use of GIS brings a big added value for the management of COMPLEX IACS CONTROL activities.

Relatively basic GIS tools could be used for the presented purpose. The approach is NOT costly.

Since the data is made visible, it is clearly and faster understandable for all stakeholders involved in the control activities.

SAVES time and money.

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Thank you for your attention.

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