

Review Voluntary Coupled Support:

Measure 1 and 3

In general, the situation of the sheep and goats sector is confronted with difficulties which have led to a level of production, in 2013, lower than the average for the period 2010-2012. The sheep and goat sector in Cyprus is based on breeds (Chios sheep and related crosses and Damascus goat and related crosses etc) that serve for production of meat and milk (dual purpose). Milk producing sheep and goats can be used for producing lambs and kids for slaughtering and vice versa.

As regards the sheep and goat sector there has been an observed reduction of 11,72% in the number of female animals above 7 months old (Table 1).

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Adult animals (above 7 months old)	428.465	452.814	470.260	445.458	402.369
Adult female animals (above 7 months old)	412.180	435.212	452.911	428.937	387.561
Average no of adult female animals for the years 2009-2012					432.310
Difference in % for the year 2013 compared to the average for 2010-2012 as regards the number of adult female animals					-10,35%

As regards the sheep and goat milk production (Table 2), the reduction of the volume of milk for the year 2013 compared to the average volume for 2010-2012 was significant (19%) and higher than the reduction in the number of female animals above 7 months old (11,72%) .

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sheepmilk (000' liters)*	23.035	26.037	24.477	21.077
Goatmilk (000' liters)*	26.867	27.075	25.856	20.238
Total	49.903	53.112	50.333	41.315
Average sheepmilk and goatmilk production (2010-2012)				51.116
Difference in % for the year 2013 compared to the average for 2010-2012 as regards the sheepmilk and goatmilk production				-19%
1 liter is equivalent to 1,3kg				

This indicates that, under similar production conditions, sheepmilk and goatmilk production has a more intense reduction than sheepmeat and goatmeat production. This is justified because milk production:

- a. Demands an increased amount of feed as concentrate (high cost feed) than as roughage (low cost feed).
- b. Has increased operational (labour for milking and milk management) and equipment maintenance (farm equipment for milk extraction and storage) requirements.

The managers of sheep and goat establishments have increased the number of slaughtered animals that could be used for milk production (Muttons and Lambs), in order to compensate the loss of income due to the higher cost of production and the reduced level of milk production. As seen in Table 3, the number of muttons slaughtered is increased by 17,93% for 2013 compared to the average of 2010-2013 and the number of Goats increased by 13,2%.

Table 3: Number of animals slaughtered in Cyprus for the period 2010-2013 (Statistical data)						
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010-2012 average	1*
Mutton	12.664	15.585	15.573	17.799	14.607	17,93%
Lamb	119.788	125.038	144.101	142.722	129.642	9,16%
Goats	12.753	14.950	14.936	16.374	14.213	13,20%
Kids	108.175	106.697	104.272	91.109	106.381	-16,76%
Total	253.380	262.270	278.882	268.004	264.844	1,18%
Difference in % for the year 2013 compared to the average for 2010-2012 as regards the total number of animals slaughtered					1,19%	
For year 2013 and 2012 the numbers refer to preliminary results						
1*: Difference in % for the year 2013 compared to the average for 2010-2012 as regards the number of animals slaughtered						

If the above observed situation continues, both milk production and number of animals is expected to deteriorate even more.

A significant amount of feed produced locally in rural areas is used for feeding sheep and goats. In addition, rural areas that mainly cannot be used for other farming purposes are maintained for sheep and goat grazing. The level of sheep and goat milk production accounts for approximately 25% of the total milk production in Cyprus and supports the operation of 51 milk processing establishments using sheepmilk and goatmilk for the production of cheese and curd employing a total number of 604 persons. (Statistical Data 2012, Cyprus Statistical Service). For the year 2013 (Cyprus Statistical Service, preliminary data) the number of milk processing establishments using sheepmilk and goatmilk for the production of cheese and curd and the number of employees has been reduced to 47 and 562 respectively. The produced sheepmilk and goatmilk has a higher value for milk processing purposes compared to dairy milk since it has a higher fat and protein content as well as solids. Thus, further reduction in milk production will have an impact not only to managers of sheep and goat establishments but also to the production and supply chain of milk products. The number of establishments and employees in the sheep and goat sector has been reduced by 11% and 15,5% respectively in 2013 compared to the average recorded for the years 2010-2012 (see Table 4).

Table 4: Number of sheep and goat establishments and no of employees (Annual review of the sheep and goat sector, Department of Agriculture)					
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2010-2012 average
No of establishments	2.830	2.771	2.593	2.431	2731
No of employees	4.696	4.403	4.091	3.714	4.397
Difference in % for the year 2013 compared to the average for 2010-2012 as regards the total number of establishments					-11%
Difference in % for the year 2013 compared to the average for 2010-2012 as regards the total number of employees					-15.5%

The maximum number of animals to be supported for both measures (1 and 3) is 452 911 (2011) which is the highest no of eligible animals eligible for the reference period 2009-2013. More specifically the maximum number of animals to be supported for measure 1 is 301.137 (2011) and for measure 2 is 151.774 (2011) as per Table 5 (see below).

Table 5: Division of animals between measure 1 and measure 3

Data based on sheep and goat sector annual survey*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	No of animals**				
Establishments with equal or more than 10 Tonnes (=10300 Lt) milk sold	267.599	284.669	301.137	286.853	243.029
Establishments with less than 10 Tonnes milk sold	144.581	150.543	151.774	142.084	144.532
Total	412.180	435.212	452.911	428.937	387.561

*: Data collected and processed for individuals establishments

** : Female sheep and goats aged 7 months or more

Measure 2 (citrus plantations located in the communities affected by the Buffer Zone)

The citrus sector in Cyprus is facing numerous problems, mainly the high production cost and the lack of irrigation water, due to the prolonged droughts which often occur in Cyprus. The citrus producers in the communities that are affected by the Buffer Zone, have to deal with additional problems, such as:

- Restrictions of access to their fields.
 - The producers and their workers have to obtain access authorization from the United Nations. The same applies for subcontractors such as harvesting crews, consultants, etc.
 - The road/transportation network is degraded.
 - Their fields are situated very near to Turkish troops, so their visits are limited.
- Higher cost of irrigation water
Unlike the other regions with citrus in Cyprus, there are no government irrigation nets in these areas. The only water resources they have, are private boreholes. Thus, the water they obtain costs more, is often more limited and in some cases of lower quality.
- Small size of farms
The size of farms at the areas affected by the Buffer Zone, is rather small, relatively to the average size of the citrus farms in Cyprus in general. In particular, for the farms with minimum area 0,3ha¹, the average citrus farm size in the Buffer Zone is 0,9ha² while the average citrus farm size in the rest citrus areas of Cyprus is 1,5ha². That means that the production cost at the areas affected by the Buffer Zone is higher than the other citrus cultivated areas.
- Higher cost of plant protection
In the Buffer Zone, a great number of plots are abandoned, being pest development points, especially for rats, which cause many damages in citrus plantations of the area.
- Defective cultural practice
Given the above mentioned problems, the usual cultural practices such as irrigation, plant protection, pruning, etc, are deficient.

¹Minimum eligible area for receiving direct payments

²Cyprus Agricultural Payments Organization (CAPO) 2013

Description of the share of the targeted part of the sector

- The area in the communities affected by the Buffer Zone, planted with citrus is 562 ha, of total 4.305 ha of the citrus sector of Cyprus, being the 13,0% (CAPO 2013).
- The number of farms with minimum area of 0,3ha, in the communities affected by the Buffer Zone are 520, of total number of farms 2.237, being the 23,2% (CAPO 2013).
- For the farms with minimum area 0,3ha, the average citrus farm size in the areas affected by the Buffer Zone is 0,9 ha, while the average citrus farm size in the rest citrus areas of Cyprus is 1,5 ha (CAPO 2013).

Abandonment of plantations

Between 2009 and 2013, there was a notable reduction of the total area planted with citrus, at the level of 16%. In the communities affected by the Buffer Zone, the reduction is even higher, being 19,9%, (CAPO), due to the additional problems they confront. The total area planted with citrus trees in Cyprus and the area planted with citrus trees in the communities affected by the Buffer Zone, for the years 2009-2013, are presented in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Area planted with citrus trees

Year	Area (Ha)	
	Total in Cyprus	Communities affected by the Buffer Zone
2009	4933	669
2010	4508	595
2011	4399	588
2012	4306	561
2013	4305	562
% of Reduction between 2009-2013	16%	19,9%

(Source CAPO)

Table 1: Communities affected by the Buffer Zone

A/A	COMMUNITY CODE	COMMUNITY NAME
1	1000	LEYKOSIA
2	1010	AGIOS DOMETIOS
3	1011	ENGOMI LEYKOSIAS
4	1013	AGLANGIA
5	1014	ORTAKIOI
6	1021	KATO LAKATAMEIA
7	1024	GERI
8	1102	ALABRA
9	1107	DALI
10	1108	LYMBIA
11	1110	LOYROYGINA
12	1120	POTAMIA
13	1121	AGIOS SOZOMENOS
14	1122	PYROGI
15	1123	MARGO
16	1240	AGIOI TRIMITHIAS
17	1241	PALIOMETOXO
18	1242	DENEIA
19	1243	KOKKINOTRIMITHIA
20	1244	MAMMARI
21	1245	GEROLAKKOS
22	1329	KATO KOYTRAFAS
23	1350	PANO ZODEIA
24	1360	AKAKI
25	1361	PERISTERONA LEYKOSIAS
26	1362	ASTROMERITHS
27	1363	AYLONA
28	1364	KATOKOPIA
29	1366	MASARH
30	1367	FYLLIA
31	1411	EYRIXOY
32	1414	AGIOS EPIFANIOS SOLEAS
33	1415	LINOY
34	1416	KATYDATA
35	1424	KALOPANAGIOTIS
36	1430	AGIOS NIKOLAOS LEYKOSIAS
37	1431	AGIOS GEORGIOS LEYKOSIAS
38	1432	PETRA
39	1433	KALO XORIO LEYKOSIAS
40	1435	LEYKA
41	1436	AMPELIKOY
42	1443	AGGOLEMI
43	1450	VARISEIA
44	1451	GALINI
45	1452	XEROVOUNOS
46	1453	LOYTROS
47	1454	AGIOS IOANNIS SELEMANI
48	1455	AMMADIES
49	1456	PANO PYRGOS
50	1457	KATO PYRGOS
51	1458	SELLADI TOU APPI
52	1461	PACHYAMMOS
53	1462	AGIOS THEODOROS TILLIRIAS
54	1464	KOKKINA
55	1465	FRODISIA
56	3101	PARALIMNI
57	3102	DERYNEIA

58	3105	FRENAROS
59	4101	TROYLLOI
60	4102	VOROKLINI
61	4103	AVDELERO
62	4104	PYLA
63	4108	PERGAMOS
64	4201	PETROFANI
65	4202	ATHIENYOY