REGARDS
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Work Package 4

Case study report Oppdal / Norway

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Content
Study area................................................................................................................................................ 2
Sheep production........................................................................................................................................ 3
Milk production....................................................................................................................................... 5
Beef production...................................................................................................................................... 7
Intensive/ extensive ............................................................................................................................ 8
Other productions and sources of income.......................................................................................... 8
Fur production....................................................................................................................................... 8
Tourism and related incomes .............................................................................................................. 8
Actors and Institutions ............................................................................................................................ 9
The income- and welfare subsidies ...................................................................................................... 16
Regional Environmental Program (RMP)............................................................................................. 17
Regional Industry Program (RNP) and the Rural Development funds (BU – funds) ......................... 19
Special Environmental Measures in Agriculture (SMIL).................................................................... 21
Reference list........................................................................................................................................... 24
Study area

Oppdal is a municipality located in a mountain area in Mid-Norway. It is the southernmost municipality in the county of Sør-Trøndelag, and covers a total land area of 2271 km². The centre of Oppdal is situated 545 meters above sea-level, and approx. 94% of the municipality’s total area is 600 meters above sea level or higher (Oppdal Municipality 2010). The highest mountain peak reaches up to 1985 meters, with several other peaks between 1500 and 1900 meters (Store Norske Leksikon 2011).

Approximately 50% of the land area in Oppdal is under some form of protection (Oppdal Municipality 2013a). These areas are mainly the Dovrefjell–Sundalsfjella National Park, several protected landscape-areas and some smaller nature reservations. Additionally there are a number of smaller areas protected out of consideration of cultural landscapes, species, nature types or recreation (Norwegian Environment Agency 2013).

The main agricultural productions are sheep (mutton), milk and beef, with associated feed production; mainly grass. There are approx. 250 productive farms in the municipality (2011) (Oppdal Municipality 2012a), providing 321 man-labour years. This is 11% of the total employment in Oppdal. If we include employment indirectly linked to agriculture, such as the slaughterhouse, the food industry etc, agriculture provides up to 25% of employment in the municipality (Oppdal Municipality 2013c).

According to numbers from 2011, Oppdal is the second to largest agricultural municipality in Sør-Trøndelag in terms of economic output, not counting forestry and fur production. The industry stands for an annual value production of 78 million NOK. In terms of land area Oppdal is the largest agricultural municipality in the county, with its 75 000 daa of cultivated land and grazing land (not including mountain pastures) 70% of the land area in Oppdal area is outfields. This area is an important resource, amongst others as grazing land for livestock. During a grazing season the livestock consumes the equivalent of 14.3 million NOK worth of feed units (Oppdal Municipality 2013c).

The main harvest in the Oppdal is grass. This is used as feed, and mainly to support the farms’ own need for the winter. The area of fully cultivated land used for grazing and feed in the municipality was 38 400 daa in 2012. In addition was an area of surface – cultivated land used for grazing of almost 33 000 daa (Oppdal Municipality 2013b). Normally there are two harvests of hay or silage, in addition to any grazing in the home fields (Oppdal Municipality 2012a).

All the cultivated land in Oppdal is in use. There are 630 farm properties, 250 of which are productive and rent the land from the other 380. If a property has more than 5 daa of cultivated land it is required by law to stay in production, this has so far been ensured in Oppdal. If a farmer is unable to rent out his land on his own the municipality can do it for them, but this has not been necessary so far. The farmers are required to rent their land on ten year leases, and the municipality is responsible for making sure this is done (Key informant interview).

According to the interviews the farmers think of themselves as producers of either milk, beef or mutton or a combination of these. Breeding is not an important part of how they describe themselves and their farms, even though it is of course a necessary part of production. There are no farms that are only breeding farms, the breeding is done as part of the other productions.
Sheep production

There are 122 sheep farms in Oppdal per 01.01.13, with an average of 169 sheep per farm (Oppdal Municipality 2013b). In the Vognill area there are 23 active farms with livestock. 11 of these are sheep farmers; 7 with sheep only, 4 with both sheep and beef. The number of winterfed sheep per farm varies between 75 and 300; all but two have more than 150 sheep (Pers. com. Oppdal Municipality 2013a), with a substantial increase in the summer. In Oppdal as a whole, approx. 45 000 sheep are let out to graze in the outlying fields and mountains during the summer season (Oppdal Municipality 2013b). 10 of the 11 sheep farms in our study area have access to summer farms (Pers. com. Oppdal Municipality 2013a).

The sheep lamb during a few weeks at the end of April/beginning of May, maybe lasting slightly into June (Nortura 2010). Sheep and goats are required by law to be let out to graze for a minimum of 16 weeks, if weather and climate allows it (Ministry of Food and Agriculture 2005). Sheep are normally let out of the barn in May, and then sent out into the mountains in June. Round – up normally starts in September (Nortura 2010).

In Oppdal the grazing season for the mountain pastures is from the 10th of June to the 10th of September. It may vary slightly (a few days to a week) from farm to farm according to the local terrain and weather conditions of their respective pastures. Before they let their sheep into the mountains the farmers keep the animals in the fields close to the farm. The exact time they are let out of the barn depends on the weather, the temperature as the lambs are still very young, and how far the grass has come along (Interviews).

Farmers with a summer farm in the mountains usually keep their sheep in this area when they are let out into the mountains. If the summer farm is on their own land, as opposed to on common land, the summer farm often has a fenced in area surrounding the buildings. The sheep are kept in the fenced area for a short while to make sure the lambs are reunited with their mothers after the transport. This also serves to keep up the grazing pressure and keep the meadow around the summer farm free from dense vegetation (Interviews).

The sheep farmers are organized in teams according to where they send their sheep to graze. The teams work together in looking after and rounding up the sheep, providing salt stones, repairing fences and so on. The teams can apply for several types of funding, for parasite treatments, salt stones etc. (Oppdal Municipality 2013b).

In the autumn when the sheep are brought home they are kept in the fields close to the farm again. How long depends on the weather, but around the beginning of November. It also varies from farm to farm according to elevation differences in microclimate. One farmer pointed out that now as they produce the feed in round bales, as opposed to hay or silage in a silo they are able to keep the sheep outside longer into the autumn. The bales make it easier to feed the animals outside. The lambs are moved indoors earlier than the yews, because they should use their energy for growing and not to keep warm. They are also given more support feed and are unpractical to keep outside (Interviews).
Feed

The area of cultivated land the farm has available, either owned or rented, is used for feed production and for grazing in the spring and the autumn. Most farmers have to rent land to be able to produce enough feed for their livestock, but they seem to think of the rented land as much “theirs” and part of their farm as land they own. They try to rent land as close as possible to the rest of the farm, but often they have to rent further away. This presents challenges with transport of feed, animals and manure. The usual is spring grazing and either one harvest and then autumn grazing or one main harvest and then a second/autumn harvest. According to the farmers it varies somewhat from farm to farm or even between areas in the same farm how many harvests of feed they can get. In the areas where the sheep graze both in the spring and in the autumn they would get one harvest. If not they may get two (Interviews).

The feed they produce is grass, mainly as silage. One farmer we talked to produce hay for sale to horse owners. According to one farmer most sheep farmers produce their silage in round bales for practical reasons. They are easier to move, can be stored outside, the harvest takes less time and they can hire someone to do it if they have a job outside the farm, and are not so dependent of getting time of when the weather is right (Interviews).

All farmers re-sow they fully cultivated land with regular intervals. On sheep farms this is done every six to seven years. Surface cultivated land is not re – sown (Pers. Com. Oppdal Agricultural Advisory Service 2013).

Use of feed concentrates

All sheep farmers use feed concentrates. The sheep are given feed concentrates in varying amounts according to age, if they are pregnant how far along they are and how many lambs they carry. It varies from 0 % to 40-50 % right before and after lambing (Bioforsk 2013). On average feed concentrates makes up approx. 15 % of feeding needs (Pers. Com. Oppdal Agricultural Advisory Service 2013).

Use of fertilizers

All sheep farmers use inorganic fertilizers. They usually fertilize three times: in spring, after the spring grazing and after the first harvest. The level of use of fertilizers on sheep farms are approx. 80 % of the level of farms with cattle (Pers. Com. Oppdal Agricultural Advisory Service 2013).

Breeds

There are about one million breeding ewes in Norway, but we only know anything about the breed of the 290 000 of them that are registered in the Sheep Control. In 2006, 96 % of these were registered as the breed Norwegian White Sheep (NKS). Norwegian Sheep and Goat are responsible for the organized breeding of NKS (Norwegian Sheep and Goat 2013).

Most sheep farmers in Oppdal have NKS and some Norsk Spælsau, a Norwegian breed with animals that are somewhat smaller than NKS. There are also some herds of protected breeds, in total 127 animals (Pers. Com. Oppdal Agricultural Advisory Service 2013).
Nortura is the main actor in the processing of meat and eggs in Norway. It is organized as a cooperative and is owned by 18,800 active farmers (Nortura 2013). In 2012 Nortura Oppdal slaughtered 9,970 sheep (lambs and adult animals) (Nortura Oppdal 2013).

**Manure management**

20% of sheep farmers have liquid manure (less than 10% dry substance), and spread manage this the same way as the dairy farmers (see below). 70% use expanded metal in their barns, which gives manure with 20 – 25% dry substance. 90% of this is plowed or harrowed into the fields in spring and autumn were it is going to be establishing grass, the other 10% is spread on meadows. Less than 10% of sheep farmers use a barn practice called “talle” (Pers. Com. Oppdal Agricultural Advisory Service 2013). (It is a way of flooring in the barn in which the floor is covered with a thick layer of sawdust/wood shavings and only the top layer is removed when the barn is cleaned. The whole layer or “talle” is removed once a year. Properly managed this is warm and comfortable for the animals and is also used in some free range stables for horses). The “talle” is plowed or harrowed into the soil in spring and autumn where it is going to be establishing grass (Pers. Com. Oppdal Agricultural Advisory Service 2013).

**Milk production**

In Oppdal as a whole there were 66 farms with dairy cows per 1.1.2013 (Oppdal Municipality 2013b). This number has declined during the last ten years, from 122 in 2003 (Pers. Com. Oppdal Municipality 2013b). The number of cows and the amount of milk produced however is steady, most likely because of the milk – quota arrangement. The farms have an average of 24 dairy cows. 62% of farms have 20 or more dairy cows (Oppdal Municipality 2013b).

11 of the 23 farms in the Vognill area are dairy farms. One of these also has a small number of sheep, and one also has suckler cows. All of these naturally also have beef as a byproduct, but the main product of the farm is milk. The number of dairy cows per farm ranges from 19 to 30. 7 of the 11 dairy farms have access to a summer farm (Pers. com. Oppdal Municipality 2013a).

Cattle kept in tethered housing are required to be let out of the barn for 16 weeks during the summer. If weather and climate makes this impossible the time can be reduced by up to four weeks. Cattle kept in free run barns are required to be let out for a minimum of eight weeks. The exception is uncastrated bulls over six months of age (Ministry of Food and Agriculture 2004).

Of the three dairy farmers we interviewed, one did not have a summer farm. The farmer without a summer farm did have rights to graze his animals in the outfields, but chose not to. He felt it was more convenient to keep them close to the farm, especially around calving time when the animals need extra feeding and care, as his animals all calve in August/September. The two farmers with a summer farm move their animals there at the 10th if June at the earliest and moved them back down to the farm around September 1st, which seems to be the norm in Oppdal (Interviews).

The grazing areas at the summer farms are mostly fenced in. This is partly to do with milking practices and care, and partly to do with treacherous terrain with some bogs that can be dangerous. The dairy truck collects the milk directly from the summer farm. Before and after the animals are at the summer farm, they are kept in the fields closer to the farm (Interviews).
In Oppdal traditionally the dairy farmers have been full time farmers, and the sheep farmers have been part time farmers. This seems to continue today, especially for the dairy farmers (Key informant interviews). As long as the animals are kept inside the farmer has to care for them morning and evening. Evening milking time is 5 pm – 7 pm. This is difficult to combine with a job outside the farm. It is however common for the spouse to work part or full time outside the farm. Many farmers mentioned the challenge of combining dairy farming with the demands from the rest of society. For instance parent meetings at school, which used to be timed after the milking times, are now usually around 6 - 7 pm, which makes it difficult or even impossible for farmers to participate. They see this as consequence of fewer active farmers and less understanding and respect for their situation in society as a whole (Interviews).

Feed

Two harvests is the norm. Most farmers have to rent land to be able to produce enough feed, but they also seem to think of the rented land as much “theirs” and a part of their farm as the land they own. Also the same challenges with rented land and transport distances of feed, animals and manure. It seems to be more common for dairy farmers to produce silage in silos rather than in round bales, one farmer we talked to has for the last two years been using a silage pit (or outdoor silo) because of lower costs. The feed they do not get into the silo is put in round bales (Interviews).

On dairy farms fully cultivated land is re-sown every five to six years (Pers. Com. Oppdal Agricultural Advisory Service 2013)

Use of feed concentrates

All dairy farmers use feed concentrates. On average approximately 45 % of feeding needs are covered by feed concentrates, which is the same as the rest of the country (Pers. Com. Oppdal Agricultural Advisory Service 2013).

Use of fertilizers

All cattle farmers use fertilizers. With two harvests, which is the norm for dairy farmers, they fertilize twice: in the spring and after the first harvest. (Pers. Com. Oppdal Agricultural Advisory Service 2013).

Breeds

95 % of all dairy cows in Norway are of the breed Norsk Rødt Fe (NRF) or Norwegian Red Cattle. The breed was developed in Norway for Norwegian farmers. It is bred mainly for good milk and meat, good health and god fertility (Geno 2010). Geno is the organization responsible for the management of the breeding program for NRF (Geno 2013). The milk producers in Oppdal are connected to Geno through the Geno contact in Oppdal Producer’s Association, which is part of TINE (see below).

7 of the 11 dairy farms have access to summer farms. One of these is a mountain farm cooperative, the rest are privately owned (Pers. com. Oppdal Municipality 2013a). The cattle are kept in the barn during winter, and let out during summer. Only one farmer lets the cattle into mountain pastures like the sheep, but most of the farmers with access to summer farms keep the animals in fenced –in areas surrounding the summer farms for several weeks (Preliminary result from the interviews).
In Oppdal all but one herd of dairy cows are NRF cattle. One herd is of a protected breed called Sidet Trønder (Pers. Com. Oppdal Agricultural Advisory Service 2013), but as far as we know this is not in Vognill.

Oppdal Municipality had a total quota of 10 785 416 liters in 2011. The maximum size of a farmer’s available quota (owned and rented) of milk is 400 000 liters (Norwegian Agricultural Authority 2014a). 63 active milk producers are members of the Cooperative TINE and delivered their milk to them in 2011. 5 of these are joint operations (Oppdal Municipality 2012a).

Establishment of barn

As far as we have been able to gather all the dairy farmers in the Vognill area have tethered housing. This is also by far the most common in Oppdal as a whole. They are however required by law to change to free range barns by 2035. This deadline was recently extended from 2025 (Ministry of Food and Agriculture 2004). This will demand a substantial investment for the farmers, and it is a challenge to find ways to raise the money. There are four milking robots in Oppdal right now, and more will be established next year, none of them in Vognill. There are no large joint operation barns in Oppdal, although some do cooperate in pairs (Pers. Com. Oppdal Agricultural Advisory Service 2013).

Manure management

All dairy farmers have liquid manure (less than 10% dry substance). 70 % of the manure is spread in spring, either on meadows or are plowed into the establishing grass. The rest is plowed into the establishing grass in the autumn (Pers. Com. Oppdal Agricultural Advisory Service 2013).

Beef production

As of 1.1.2013 there were 27 farms producing beef in Oppdal, a number which has been relatively steady for the past six years. There were a total of 385 suckler cows, increased from 88 in the past ten years. The number of “other cattle”, i.e. the calves born of dairy cows and suckler cows, has decreased by almost 1300 animals, probably because the number of dairy farms has declined significantly during the same time period (Oppdal Municipality 2013b).

In Vognill there are 5 beef producers. One of these exclusively produces beef and keep only young males, and four more combine it with sheep farming. The dairy farmers with calves as a byproduct are not included here (Pers. com. Oppdal Municipality 2013a).

In 2012 Nortura Oppdal slaughtered 1148 cattle (calves and adult animals) (Nortura Oppdal 2013).

Feed

Roughly the same as for dairy farmers. The one farmer we talked to who exclusively produces beef, keeps the animals on fenced in cultivated land at the summer farm from approx. 1st of June to 1st of October (the animals are castrated). The fields around the farm are used for production of grass for silo, and a few round bales.

Breeds
In Oppdal the breeds used exclusively for beef production are Charolaise, Limousin, Highland Cattle, Hereford and a few Sidet Trønder (Pers. Com. Oppdal Agricultural Advisory Service 2013).

**Use of fertilizers and feed concentrates**

All cattle farmers in Oppdal use fertilizers and feed concentrates, beef producers are the same as dairy farmers in this respect (Pers. Com. Oppdal Agricultural Advisory Service 2013). The farmer we talked mentioned that he gives his animals concentrated feed all year, including during the months on the summer farm (Interviews).

**Intensive/ extensive**

The farmers do not use this term much during the interviews, and we did not ask them specifically about this so it is difficult so say much about this for each production system. However, one farmer mentioned that when it came to deciding how to manage his farmland, he might consider using the less accessible land (further away, smaller parcels and or steep areas) less intensively. By which he meant to use this land for grazing and not harvest at all. So it seems he saw intensive use as fertilizing and harvesting and extensive use as only grazing.

It can also be said than dairy farming and beef production are more intensive production systems than sheep farming. Dairy farmers keep their livestock on cultivated land or fenced summer farm areas and the cows are most often milked while on the summer farm, while sheep farmers use the open mountain pastures during summer. Cattle are also given more feed concentrates, and cattle farmers use more fertilizers even though sheep farmers fertilize more often.

**Other productions and sources of income**

**Fur production**

Fur is an important side production for some farmers. As of 1.1.2013 there were 21 fur farmers in Oppdal, with a total of approximately 7500 animals (Oppdal Municipality 2013b). The number of fur farmers has declined steadily and been reduced by half during the last decade (Pers. Com Oppdal Municipality 2013b) In the new Agricultural Plan for the municipality, maintaining the fur production as a local strength is cited as a means to maintaining a productive agriculture (Oppdal Municipality 2013c).

**Tourism and related incomes**

Tourism/travel is responsible for 18 % of employment in Oppdal (Oppdal Municipality 2010). The travel industry is for a large part based on winter sports. Oppdal Ski Centre has four ski lifts which in total sold almost 138 000 day cards during the 2010/-11 season (Alpinanleggenes Landsforening 2011). The municipality also has approx. 3000 private cabins, which is used for 495 000 guest days per year (Oppdal Municipality 2010).

This often provides an extra income for the farms. Both the farmer and his/her wife/husband might work at least part time outside the farm, for example in the ski lifts. In many families both even work full time in addition to running the farm. Selling land to cabin developers is an often – used way of generating extra funds, especially when the farm needs larger investments like a new barn. Many farms depend on either a considerable income from outside the farm, or on selling land to developers in order to manage necessary larger investments. Some farms have niche products like production of sour cream or running a café. At least part of their customer base is tourists (Interviews).
It might be said that this access to additional incomes is a double-edged sword. On the one hand it might keep farms going that might otherwise not be economically viable. On the other it might make it easier for farmers to give up farming, because they know they can get other jobs.

**Actors and Institutions**

**National level**

**Ministry of Food and Agriculture (LMD):** Is responsible for national food politics and agricultural politics. Creates Reports to Stortinget/White Papers, the most recent being White Paper Nr 9 Agricultural- and Food Politics (Ministry of Food and Agriculture 2013)

**Norwegian Agriculture Agency:** Norwegian Agriculture Agency was established 01.07.14 and consists of what were previously the Norwegian Agricultural Authority and the Norwegian Reindeer Management (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2014b). It is an agency of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and national authority. It aims to ensure that schemes and regulations are implemented uniformly throughout the country and the value chain. It provides professional advice, implements agricultural policies and facilitates co-operation (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2014c).

**Ministry of Climate and Environment (KMD):** Is responsible for integrated climate and environmental governmental policies. Main policy areas are among others: majestic mountain landscapes, valuable
cultural heritage and landscape, active outdoor life, non-toxic environment and a stable climate. The Ministry initiates, develops and implements measures and actions, as well as ensures that other sectors implement the environmental policies in their areas. The Ministry has four subordinate agencies: the Norwegian Polar Institute, the Norwegian Environment Agency, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and the Norwegian Cultural Heritage Fund (Ministry of Climate and Environment 2014)

**Norwegian Environment Agency:** An agency under the MD. Its main responsibilities are to manage Norwegian nature and prevent pollution. Its role is to monitor the state of the environment, exercise authority, act as an expert adviser and participate in international environmental cooperation, guide the regional and local authorities and cooperate with sectorial authorities (Norwegian Environment Agency 2014)

**Norwegian Nature Inspectorate (SNO):** Part of the Norwegian Environment Agency. Its responsibilities include monitoring both the state of the environment and human conduct in nature, as well as provide advice and information. It also performs monitoring, registering, measures and management duties assigned by the environmental authorities (Norwegian Nature Inspectorate 2014a). The management and the administrative staff are situated in Trondheim. SNO has three departments and seven sections. Its activities are spread across the country through more than 60 local offices (Norwegian Nature Inspectorate 2014b)

Unions and institutions

**The Norwegian Farmers’ Union:** The largest trade union for farmers in Norway and the leading organization for agricultural business and politics. It is politically and economically independent and receives no state funding. It has 60 500 members across the country, organized in 18 regional and 550 local associations. The Farmers’ Union participates in the annual negotiations for the agricultural agreement (Norwegian Farmers’ Union 2014)

**The Norwegian Farmers’ and Smallholders’ Union (NBS):** A politically independent trade union for farmers in Norway. It has 7000 members organized in 18 regional and 280 local associations. NBS participates in the annual negotiations for the agricultural agreement (Norwegian Farmers’ and Smallholders’ Union 2014).

**The Norwegian Association of Sheep and Goat Farmers (NSG):** A trade organization for sheep farmers and goat farmers in Norway. It exists at the national, regional and local level with 11 000 members organized in 18 regional and 382 local associations (The Norwegian Association of Sheep and Goat Farmers 2014).

**The annual agricultural negotiations:** As stipulated by the Main Agreement for Agriculture¹, there are annual negotiations regarding prices and other regulations. In the annual negotiations the state is represented by a negotiating committee appointed by the Government, while the farmers are

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¹ An agreement first established in 1950. It regulates the process of the annual agricultural negotiations, and declares the parties to be the State on one side and the organizations on the other.
represented by The Norwegian Farmer’s Union and The Norwegian Farmers’ and Smallholders’ Union (Ministry of Food and Agriculture 2014)

Research institutions at national level: can be seen as partly state and non-state (dependent on funding model as well as if they have special national responsibilities or not).

Norwegian Agricultural Economics Research Institute (NILF): An independent research institute associated with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. It is a leading research institute in agricultural economics, and provides background material for political decisions and for economic decisions relating to production, processing and trade of agricultural products (Norwegian Agricultural Economics Research Institute 2011a). One of NILF’s permanent tasks is as secretariat to the Budget Committee for Agriculture. The Committee is responsible for providing material for the annual agricultural negotiations (Norwegian Agricultural Economics Research Institute 2011b)

NILF has four departments: Research Department, Statistics and Analysis Department, Department of Analysis and Administration Department. These are situated at the central office in Oslo. The regional offices in Trondheim, Bergen and Bodø connect NILF with the regional agriculture and authorities. (Norwegian Agricultural Economics Research Institute 2011a)

Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA): A national and international research institute in production of applied scientific knowledge. It is primarily aimed toward research on nature and society, and delivers a wide range of services through research projects, nature monitoring, analyses and advisory services. Some of its main clients and sources of funding are public management actors, industry and commerce actors, the Norwegian Research Council and the EU (Norwegian Institute for Nature Research 2014).

NINA’s main office is situated in Trondheim, and it has regional offices in Oslo, Lillehammer and Tromsø. It also has four research stations in different parts of the country, as well as a breeding station for Arctic Fox in Oppdal (Norwegian Institute for Nature Research 2014).

Innovation Norway: A government organization which contributes to innovation and development in business, industry and agriculture. It is also responsible for representing Norwegian businesses abroad, and for promoting Norway as a tourist destination, and is the Government’s official trade representative abroad (Innovation Norway 2014a). It has assignments for several ministries as well as for the counties and county governors (Innovation Norway 2014b). Innovation Norway is responsible for managing the regional BU – funds for businesses (Ministry of Food and Agriculture 2009).

The Norwegian Trekking Organization: Founded in 1868, and the largest outdoor life organization in the country, with more than 240 000 members. There are 57 local member organizations, which maintain cabins, trails and routes, in total 20 000 km of marked foot trails and 7000 km of ski tracks. The local organizations also train tour leaders for both summer and winter tours, and arrange tours, courses and other activities for about 100 000 people each year, including courses in mountaineering and glacier hiking. DNT also has a Children’s Trekking Club and a Youth division (The Norwegian Trekking Association 2014).
**Geno:** Cooperative owned by 10,400 farmers. They are responsible for drawing up and managing the breeding program for Norwegian Red Cattle (NRF), and provide insemination services all over the country. They have 220 employees and an annual turnover of 229 million NOK in 2012 (Geno 2013). Geno’s supreme agency is the annual meeting, which consists of 41 delegates who are entitled to vote. The delegates consist of delegates from the five regions, a delegate from the Q-dairies, a delegate from TYR, delegates from the employees and the nine members of the Board. The annual meeting elects the Board, the control committee and the nomination committee. The delegates serve a two year term of office. The Board consists of five regional representatives elected by the members of the regions, three representatives elected by and from Geno’s employees and a chairman elected by the members. Board members serve a two-year term of office (Geno 2014).

**TINE:** Norway’s largest milk cooperative. It is owned by the farmers who deliver their milk to them. Every farmer owns one share. They get their part of the profit in the form of the payment they receive for the milk. Membership is voluntary (Oppdal Municipality 2013b).

**Nortura:** Cooperative owned by 18,000 meat- and egg producing farmers. The corporation has 5600 employees and an annual turnover of approx. 20.6 billion NOK (Nortura 2013). The Annual meeting consists of 80 member elected delegates plus the Corporation Board, chairman and deputy chairman. The Annual meeting elects the Board, control committee and nomination committee. The Corporation Board consists of eight member elected representatives and five representatives for the employees (Nortura 2014a). Nortura has three production sites in the county (Nortura 2014b).

**Milk quota system:** Each farm has a certain quota of milk they are permitted to produce in a given time period. The goal of the quota system is to adjust the supply of milk to the market demand, and to protect rural and structural interests. Every farm property can buy or rent a basic quota, and it is necessary to do this in order to become a dairy farmer. The size of the basic quota is decided by a ratio. This ratio is negotiated annually during the agricultural negotiations between the state and the farmers’ organizations. The basic quota is connected to the farm property, a farmer who owns several farm properties can move the basic quota between these as long as the properties are within the same region. The sum of the basic quotas makes up the available quota for the farmer, and cannot exceed 412,000 liters for cow milk or 200,000 for goat milk. As for the basic quota the size of the available quota is determined by a ratio negotiated during the annual agricultural negotiations (Norwegian Agricultural Authority 2014a).

**Norwegian Food Safety Authority (MT):** The state administrative body responsible for food- and drinking water safety. They are also responsible for animal welfare and animal health. Their role is to manage laws and regulations, advise the LMD and contribute to the dissemination of knowledge and information. MT has a local office in Oppdal, as well as a regional office which covers Oppdal and five other municipalities (Norwegian Food Safety Authority 2013).

Farmers are obligated to report to MT if cattle over the age of 24 months, or sheep, goats or other small livestock over the age of 18 months die. These animals are to be tested for mad cow disease or scrapie (Oppdal Municipality 2013b).

**Felleskjøpet Agri:** Felleskjøpet is a cooperative owned by approximately 43,000 farmers and its head office is in Oslo. It has an annual sale of approximately 10 billion NOK, and is one of Norway’s 50 largest companies. Felleskjøpet Agri buys and sells grain, fodder concentrate, fertilizer, seed and machinery.
It has 2300 employees, 95 shops, 52 grain depots, 47 workshops and almost 50 subsidiaries (Felleskjøpet Agri 2014a). Among the subsidiaries is a research and development company responsible for fodder product development. Felleskjøpet Agri also funds research projects by other research institutions (Felleskjøpet Agri 2014b)

**The Norwegian Association for Hunters and Anglers (NJFF):** The only nationwide interest group for hunters and anglers in Norway. NJFF is politically independent and democratically organized. It has approximately 120 000 members in 580 local associations and 19 county associations (The Norwegian Association for Hunters and Anglers 2011).

**Regional level**

**County Governor’s Office:** The County Governor is the State’s representative in the counties and is responsible for following up government policies. It also acts as liaison between the municipalities and central authorities, and as court of appeal for many decisions made by the municipalities. The County Governor’s Office has departments of Agriculture and Rural Development, Reindeer Management and the Environment among others (County Governor’s Office in Sør – Trøndelag 2014). The County Governor is responsible for managing the regional BU – funds for development- and facilitation, and the RMP (Ministry of Food and Agriculture 2009).

**The County Authority:** Democratically elected body, and the regional part of the 3–tier public administration structure in Norway. The main activities of the County Authority are regional development including culture and planning, dental care, education services, economic development, transport and international engagements (Sør – Trøndelag County Authority 2011).

**The Regional Reindeer Management:** When the Norwegian Agriculture Agency was established on the 01.07.2014 it took over the responsibilities of the Norwegian Reindeer Management (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2014b). Regionally the responsibilities have been transferred from the previous regional offices to the respective County Governor’s Offices, for Oppdal this is the County Governor’s Office in Sør – Trøndelag (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2014d)

**TINE Advisory Service:** Regional actor. Has a regional office in Molde. (Oppdal Municipality 2013b) It provides advice on subjects such as feeding, milk quality, economy, animal health and welfare, milking equipment and so on (TINE 2013).

**Education:** There is no required formal education to become a farmer in Norway. It is however an advantage to have an agronomy education (Naturbruksskolenes forening 2014a). This is an upper secondary education provided by a number of schools throughout the country. In the county of Sør – Trøndelag there are two such schools (Naturbruksskolenes forening 2014b). Skjetlein upper secondary school; one of 22 upper secondary schools run by the County Authority (Sør – Trøndelag County Authority 2014). Øya upper secondary school; a private school which takes in students from all over the country (Øya videregående skole 2014).

**Skjetlein Green Centre of Expertise (SGK):** Is part of Sør – Trøndelag County Authority, and the Unit for Regional Development. SKG provides current knowledge and advisory services for green businesses, agriculture and other rural industries. It also offers qualifying courses and shorter courses for adults within agricultural themes and subjects (Skjetlein Green Centre of Expertise 2014)
**National Park Board:** National parks and other large protected areas are managed through an inter-municipal board. Local management is voluntary, and a condition for establishing a board is that a majority of the affected municipalities want local management for the protected area. If they do not, management authority falls to the County Governor’s Office. The board is selected by the municipalities and should be made up of mayors and other elected representatives, and there are representatives from the affected county administrations. A **park manager** is hired by the County Governor’s Office. The manager answers to the Board in affairs related to the area management, and should have extensive knowledge in natural science and make sure management is in line with national and international policies and guidelines (Norwegian National Park- and Protected Areas Boards 2012).

**Norwegian Society for the Conservation of Nature:** Norway’s oldest organization for protection of nature and environment. It has 20 000 members organized in approx. 100 local associations which often include several municipalities. The local associations are organized in regional associations for every county, which coordinate the local work. The main office is in Oslo, and there are also employees in Trondheim, Kragerø and Steigen. The largest of the regional associations also have their own employees (Norwegian Society for the Conservation of Nature 2014).

**Local level**

**Oppdal Municipality:** The municipality is the local administrative body. Oppdal Municipality has several units, among others the Unit for Planning and Management. Part of this unit is the departments of Environment and Agriculture (Oppdal Municipality 2012b). The municipality is responsible for managing the SMIL – funds, they develop local strategies and priorities for the use of the measure, and consider applications (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2014e). The municipalities are also responsible for considering applications for the production subsidy (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2014f).

The bureaucrats at municipal level in Oppdal (those in charge of agriculture and environment) have taken the initiative to have **yearly ‘state-of-the-art’-meetings** with the farmers’ organizations as well as others (Key informant interview). This is not something they have to do – so it is definitely a governance structure initiated by the bureaucrats.

**Oppdal Agrarian Advisory Service (OLR):** Oppdal Agrarian Advisory Service (OLR) is a membership organization, which operates at the municipal level. (Oppdal Municipality 2013b). It was established in 1977. Its main activity is to advice local farmers in matters concerning production of animal feed and almond potato, feeding regimes and economy (Oppdal Agricultural Advisory Service 2013). In order to do so, the OLR conducts tests on grain- and seed types, take soil samples which are analyzed for nutrients and pollution, initiates projects on vermin- and pest control, tests different types of animal feeding/grazing regimes etc. The results of these initiatives are then used as basis for advice and information given to the local farmers. The OLR also provides help to farmers in setting up the required plans for production and waste management (Oppdal Municipality 2013b).

The farmers have contact with the OLR through several avenues such as open meetings, seminars and courses, through participation in projects, by private meetings at the OLR’s offices and through the members’ magazine. As of 31.12.2012 the OLR had 258 registered members (Oppdal Municipality 2013b). Non-state - and somehow informal.
**Oppdal Producer’s Association:** Local actor. This is the local chapter of the TINE cooperative. They arrange lectures, meetings and social gatherings for the farmers, and act as the connection between the farmers and the TINE administration and Geno (Oppdal Producer Association 2013).

**Norwegian Nature Inspectorate (SNO) Oppdal Office:** Its main responsibilities are nature inspection of within its geographical area, with the purpose of upholding national environmental values and prevent environmental crime. It also has a special assignment of registering predators (wolf, bear, lynx and wolverine), damage caused by predators and coordinating the network of predator contacts in the region, as well as assignments connected to the management of Arctic Fox and Muskox in the Dovre region (Norwegian Nature Inspectorate 2014c).

**Grazing teams:** There are 12 grazing teams for sheep and one for cattle (calves) in Oppdal Municipality (Oppdal Municipality 2013b). The teams have their own areas in the mountains where they let their animals out during summer. The farmers within the grazing teams cooperate with looking after the sheep at the summer pastures (Interviews). Do not know how formally they are organized – so definitely non-state but perhaps in-between formal and informal.

**The Mountain Board:** A board which regulates and administers rights of use in the mountain commons, their role is defined in the Mountain Law. The board is appointed by the municipality council. So absolutely formal with a nationally defined responsibility (by law) but located at local level – so somewhere between state and non-state.²

**Mountain road board:** Farmers with grazing rights (and some other rights) in the summer farm/‘Alm’ region have formed a board to administer the road (toll, maintenance etc). This board also non-state and may be somewhat formalized (not clear yet!). Also landowner teams with probably similar tasks/type of organization².

**Cabin builders, farmers, tourism actors:** All placed in the bottom left corner. Here also placed a ‘Meat & cabbage’-festival arranged each autumn².

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² In the case of some of the local actors/institutions we do not have formal sources, but since this is an internal working document we still choose to mention them in this text.
The income- and welfare subsidies

The Norwegian Agriculture Agency is a directorate under the Department of Food and Agriculture (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2014b). Among the responsibilities the Agency has for agriculture are developing and managing the main income- and welfare - subsidies in Norwegian agriculture (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2014g).

The largest measure is the Production Subsidy, which is an umbrella-term for a range of subsidies available to all registered productive farms (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2014h). The other two parts of the income- and welfare – subsidies are the Vacation Relief Subsidies and the Price Subsidies (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2014i).

The income- and welfare – subsidies are, as mentioned above, available to all registered productive farms. The requirements for applying for the Production- and Vacation Relief subsidies are that the farm is registered in the Central Coordinating Registry for Legal Entities and manages regular agricultural production on one or more agricultural properties. The farm must also manage the number of livestock and the land area it is registered with (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2013h, Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2014j). In addition the farm must have a Farmer’s Environmental Plan step 1. This plan is a document, including maps, which accounts for how manure and pesticides are managed. It also records any natural or cultural values found on the farm property (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2012).

The Production Subsidy consists of several posts, some targets ecological farming, others targets protected farm animal types, for example rare breeds of cattle, and one targets grazing practices. However, the largest and the most used post are livestock subsidy paid per head of cattle or sheep (regular production breeds), area subsidy paid by land area unit, milk operating subsidy paid by a set rate per farm and beef operating subsidy paid per head of suckler cows (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2014i).

Main production subsidies paid out in Oppdal in 2012 (mill. NOK):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsidy</th>
<th>Amount (mill. NOK)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock subsidy</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area subsidy</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk operating subsidy</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef operating subsidy</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Oppdal Municipality 2013b)

The Price Subsidy is disbursed by the processing company (i.e. the dairy or slaughterhouse) (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2014i).

The municipalities are responsible for considering applications for the production subsidy (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2014f). In Oppdal there are 260 applicants for the Production subsidies. The Municipality performs controls on 5% of these each year, which means they go out and visit about 30 farms. This control is required by law (Interview with key informants).
Regional Environmental Program (RMP)
The guidelines for the RMP are nested within the National Environmental Program which is drawn up by the Norwegian Agriculture Agency and approved by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (LMD) (County Governor’s Office in Sør - Trøndelag 2012).

Regional Environmental Program (RMP) is a regional program targeting environmental efforts in agriculture. RMP is managed by the County Governor’s office, but the municipalities consider the applications. RMP funding can be applied for by farmers. As agreed during the annual agricultural negotiations there is set aside 436,5 mill NOK for the 2014 application round, nationally. The funds are meant to stimulate an increased environmental effort in agriculture, beyond what is possible through national measures (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2014k).

RMP is designed to promote certain environmental goals in agriculture: reducing pollution to water and air, maintaining cultural landscapes and cultural heritage, facilitating outdoor life and activities and protecting biodiversity. Each county has its own environmental program covering a wide range of environmental themes. The measures are divided into the main categories cultural landscape measures and measures against pollution. The counties decide which measures should be part of the regional program and make priorities between funding rates. The funds are disbursed directly to the farmers who qualify (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2014k).

The counties of Nord – and Sør -Trøndelag have created a common Regional Plan Strategy. This creates the guidelines for the Agricultural Plan for Sør – Trøndelag, which in turn, together with the White Paper nr 9 on Food and Agriculture and the National Environmental Program, lays the foundation for the Regional Rural Development Program. The Regional Rural Development Program consists of three sub – programs, one of which is the Regional Environmental Program (RMP) (County Governor’s Office in Sør - Trøndelag 2012).

RMP was established in 2005 with the main purpose of streamlining and making more visible the environmental effort in Norwegian agriculture. In 2012 RMP was revised, resulting in the formulation of the following main goals:

cultural landscapes
protection of farmland
pollution
climate
(County Governor’s Office in Sør - Trøndelag 2012)

These goals each have a range of support schemes the farmers can apply for. The schemes are shaped so that they contribute to reaching the overarching goals of the official agricultural politics set by the government (County Governor’s Office in Sør - Trøndelag 2012)
Support schemes available in Sør – Trøndelag from 2013:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural landscapes</th>
<th>Biodiversity</th>
<th>Cultural heritage and cultural environments</th>
<th>Recreation and accessibility</th>
<th>Runoff to waterways and coast</th>
<th>Pesticides and waste</th>
<th>Emissions to air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grazing of locally valuable agricultural areas</td>
<td>Management of mowing fields</td>
<td>Several schemes supporting transhumance</td>
<td>Maintenance of access roads/paths in the agricultural landscape</td>
<td>No/postponed cultivation</td>
<td>Weed harrowing</td>
<td>Use of supply hoses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of steep areas</td>
<td>Management of biologically valuable areas</td>
<td>Management of summer farm meadows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of grazing teams</td>
<td>Grazing of biologically valuable areas</td>
<td>Hay racks</td>
<td>Buffer vegetation sown at the same time as crops</td>
<td>Directly sown autumn seeds</td>
<td></td>
<td>Spreading during spring/growth season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of coastal heather moors</td>
<td>Several schemes supporting automatically protected cultural heritage</td>
<td></td>
<td>Buffer vegetation after harvest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected breeds of livestock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grass covered waterway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetation zone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: County Governor’s Office in Sør - Trøndelag 2012)

Management

The support schemes provided through the RMP is managed by the County Governor’s office. The application form and guidelines can be found on their website, and the application can be done over the Internet or sent through the mail. From this year (2013) the form has not been distributed to the farmers through the mail, because the Governor’s Office prefers the applications to be sent in over the Internet. The deadline for application is August 20th, except for the grazing subsidy which has a deadline on November 1st (County Governor’s Office in Sør - Trøndelag 2013).

Qualification requirements

In order to qualify for certain schemes through the RMP the farm must have a Farmer’s Environmental Plan step 2. This is a continuation of step 1 as described earlier. Step 2 includes goals for the farm’s environmental effort, plans to reach these goals and documentation of completed efforts (Norwegian
Agriculture Agency 2012) In Oppdal there are approximately 150 applicants for funds through the RMP (Oppdal Municipality 2013b).

**RMP funds paid out in Oppdal 2012 (NOK):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management of steep areas</td>
<td>684,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of summer farms</td>
<td>940,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of summer farm meadow</td>
<td>164,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prioritised grazingland</td>
<td>281,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of cultural heritage</td>
<td>3,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paths</td>
<td>23,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental area</td>
<td>999,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organized grazing</td>
<td>449,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay racks</td>
<td>58,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changed soil management</td>
<td>15,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected cattle breeds</td>
<td>214,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected sheep breeds</td>
<td>22,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source Oppdal Municipality 2013b)

As mentioned RMP has recently been revised. This work was done by three committees/groups:

- The Regional Agricultural Forum with representatives from the regional farmers’ unions, the Municipality, the forest owners’ union, Innovation Norway, the County Authority and the County Governor’s Office.

- A Resource Group with representatives from municipal agricultural management, the Agrarian Advisory Service, the farmers’ unions, the Department of Cultural Heritage at the municipality, and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development at the County Governor’s Office.

- A “working group” consisting of experts at the Departments of the Environment and Agriculture and Rural Development at the County Governor’s Office.

The main results of this revision is that the support schemes can now be found in a web – based menu, from which the farmers can chose. This was done in order to make the RMP more equal throughout the country. This caused some minor changes in the range and names of support schemes. Another change is that Farmer’s Environmental Plan step 2 must now be sent with the application to certain schemes, instead of just being available in case of spot checks by the municipality (County Governor’s Office in Sør – Trøndelag 2012).

**Regional Industry Program (RNP) and the Rural Development funds (BU – funds)**

As mentioned above RMP is one of three parts of the Regional Rural Development Program (RBU), which was established in 2013. The other parts are Regional Forrest and – Climate Programs (RSK) and Regional Industry Program (RNP). The County Governor, together with the The County Authority, Innovation Norway, and the farmer’s associations has the main responsibility for development and implementation of the RBU. The main goal of the RNP is to contribute to realizing regional potential
and advantages in industry development within the resource base of agriculture (Norwegian Agricultural Economics Research Institute 2014).

The BU - funds are part of the RNP (Norwegian Agricultural Economics Research Institute 2014). The purpose of the BU – funds is to “facilitate long term and profitable value creation, and decentralized settlement based on the resources in agriculture in general and the farm property in particular” (Ministry of Food and Agriculture 2009).

There are several areas which are eligible for BU – funds within the following framework:

1. Central rural development funds are available to efforts that are of national importance, and that represent important development areas.
2. Regional (county) development- and facilitation funds are available to organizations, institutions, municipalities and different types of co-operative bodies, mainly within agriculture, aimed at supporting agriculture and rural business activity in the counties. These funds are meant to contribute to new business activity on the farm property, as well as to development and modernization of traditional agriculture.
3. Regional (county) rural development funds are available:
   a. as support for investments targeting the maintenance of a diverse agriculture through upgrades and modernizations of equipment and machinery, og
   b. for development of alternative business within the resource base of agriculture.

(Ministry of Food and Agriculture 2009).

The central BU – funds are managed by Innovation Norway and Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The regional BU – funds for development- and facilitation are managed by the County Governor. The regional BU – funds for businesses are managed by Innovation Norway (Ministry of Food and Agriculture 2009).

The scope of the BU – funds are decided during the annual agricultural negotiations, and the funds are distributed between the counties by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. At the county level the funds are redistributed and managed by Innovation Norway, who receives the assignment description from the County Governor, which means that priorities when funding is distributed can vary between counties (Norwegian Agricultural Economics Research Institute 2014).

The BU – funds includes funding for the bioenergy program and for the program for development of local food and green tourism, since it was redisposed from the national to the regional level during the annual agricultural negotiations of 2012/13 (Norwegian Agricultural Economics Research Institute 2014).
Special Environmental Measures in Agriculture (SMIL)

SMIL is, like RMP, part of the National Environmental Program (Norwegian Agricultural Authority 2012). The purpose of the SMIL program is to maintain natural and cultural values in the agricultural landscapes, and to prevent excessive pollution from agricultural practice (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2014i).

The county governor is responsible for distributing the county’s allotted SMIL funds to the municipalities (County Governor’s Office in Sør – Trøndelag 2012). The municipalities consider applications from farmers and others and distribute the funds directly to those who are granted funding. SMIL funds can be applied for by businesses or owners who manage and/or run an agricultural property, or to anyone registered in the Central Coordinating Registry for Legal Entities and who have been given permission by the landowner to implement a measure (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2014e). In Oppdal Municipality SMIL – funds can be applied for by farms eligible for production subsidies (e.g. registered productive farms), and by associations and teams applying for funds for common projects (Oppdal Municipality 2013d).

Farms eligible for production subsidies are required to have a Farmer’s Environmental Plan step 2 in order to qualify for SMIL – funds. A copy of this plan must be sent with the application for SMIL – funds. Applicants who are not eligible for production subsidies are not required to have a Farmer’s Environmental Plan, but they must have some kind of plan for the project (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2012).

Note: The Norwegian Agriculture Agency is currently working on a revision of the SMIL – measure. SMIL – funding will be reserved for farms qualified for productions subsidies. The requirement for a Farmer’s Environmental Plan part 2 will be dropped, and instead an equivalent plan for the farm’s environmental efforts will be incorporated into the SMIL – rules. These changes will become operative on January 1st 2015 (Norwegian Agriculture Agency 2014m).

In Oppdal the deadline for application is March 25th, but applications can be sent all year. If the available funds are spent, rest applications are put on hold until new funds are available. Oppdal Municipality are usually given approximately 800 000 NOK annually in SMIL – funds by the County Governor’s Office (Oppdal Municipality 2013d).

SMIL funds are targeted towards one-time investment efforts, for example improvement of hydro technical installations (Norwegian Agricultural Authority 2012). The municipalities have developed a practice of granting SMIL – funds to projects which in turn trigger support through the RMP. For example SMIL – funds can be given to a project of clearing and fencing of old cultural fields, followed by RMP –funds given to a corresponding project to maintain old cultural fields. Some municipalities have also used their SMIL – funds to map and register areas used for grazing and traditional cultivation in order to get them admissible for support through RMP (County Governor’s Office in Sør – Trøndelag 2012).

The municipalities send an annual report to the county on their strategies and plans for the coming year, including an estimate on their need for funds. The county has a list of criteria on which to evaluate the municipalities’ applications:
- the projects are in accordance with the described challenges and problems in the municipality, as well as with national and regional goals for environmental management.
- local processes that function well, which include political support, interdisciplinary involvement in the municipality, involvement by the farmers, activity and participation.
- achievement of goals and degree of implementation.
- cooperation between municipalities.
- projects/efforts that coincide with demands in relevant regulations.
- as goal oriented an effort per NOK as possible.
- plans for efforts against pollution.
- plans for maintenance and repair of much used paths, especially from 2014.
- ditch – digging will be evaluated by the need for ditches and the potential for food production. (County Governor’s Office in Sør – Trøndelag 2012).

In Oppdal SMIL – funding is available for the following efforts/projects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental efforts</th>
<th>Efforts in the cultural landscape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical environmental efforts</td>
<td>Mapping and conservation of special cultural environments and biodiversity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrotechnical installations to stop pollution from farmbuildings</td>
<td>Maintaining old cultural fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental vegetation</td>
<td>Promoting and conserving biodiversity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditching of cultivated land (not first-time-ditching)</td>
<td>Clearing of old grazing-/cultural fields and fencing of such fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reopening of creeks and ditches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promoting accessibility and recreational values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conserving cultural heritage and cultural environments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restoring stone fences, other landscape elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exterior renovation of farm buildings connected to the farm, the outfields or the summer farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restoration of summer farm outbuildings/milkingroom through resuming and continuation of transhumance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Oppdal Municipality 2013e)
Oppdal Municipality has used SMIL funds to classify and map areas that are eligible for support through RMP and SMIL. As areas have been mapped, information was sent to the farmers of how and for what they could apply if they wanted to. This way the farmers know if they have opportunities to get funding. This has led to Oppdal being a winner when it comes to receiving support through both SMIL and the RMP. It has also served to justify the mapping itself, when the farmers have been skeptical because the mapping has placed restriction on what the can do with their land, for instance sell out to cabin building (Key informant interview).
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