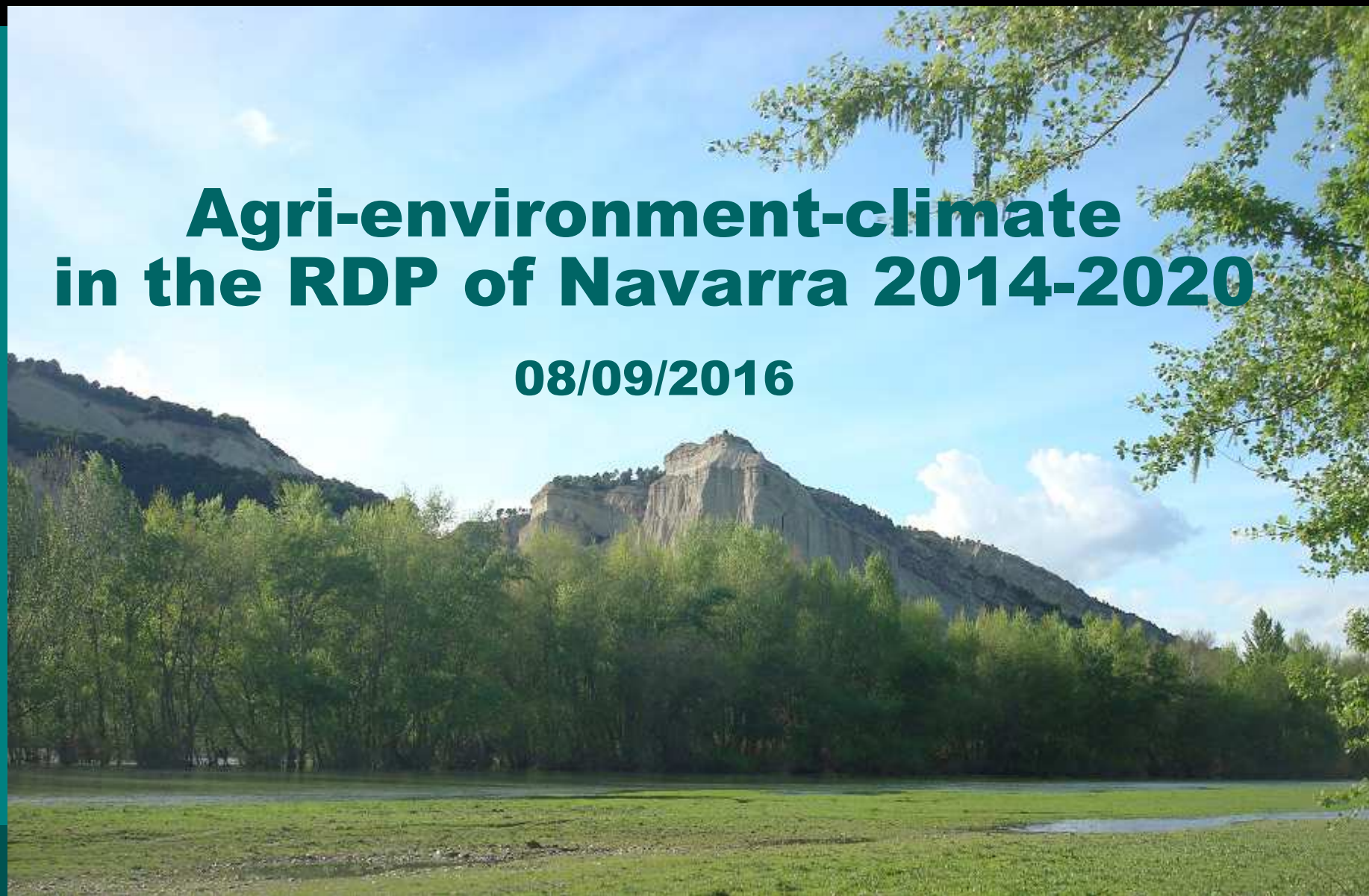




# **Agri-environment-climate in the RDP of Navarra 2014-2020**

**08/09/2016**





- Geographical diversity
- Network of protected nature conservation sites
- Primary sector: 2.9% of GDP

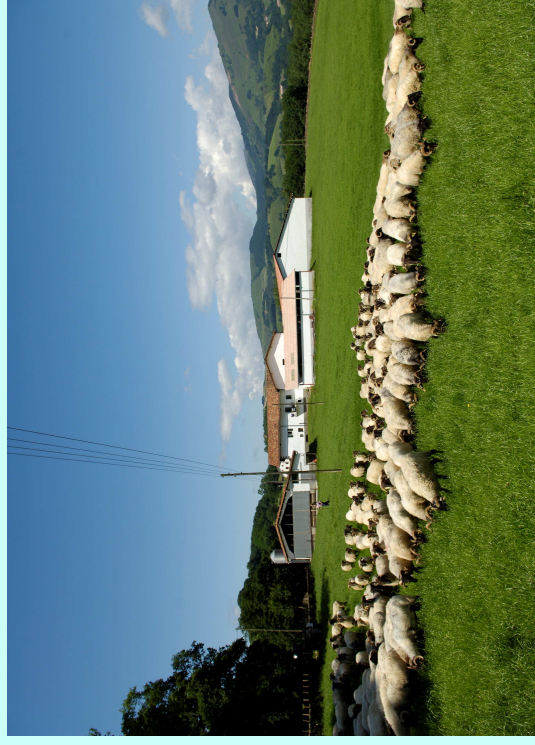
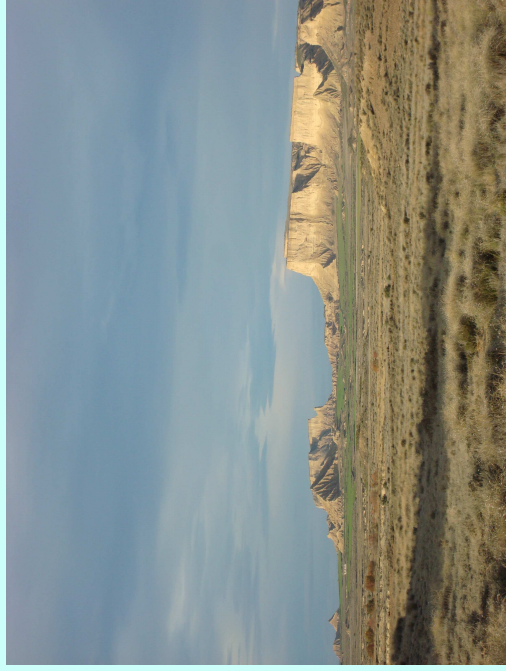
- Spain:
  - 17 autonomous regions
  - State powers transferred

## Navarra

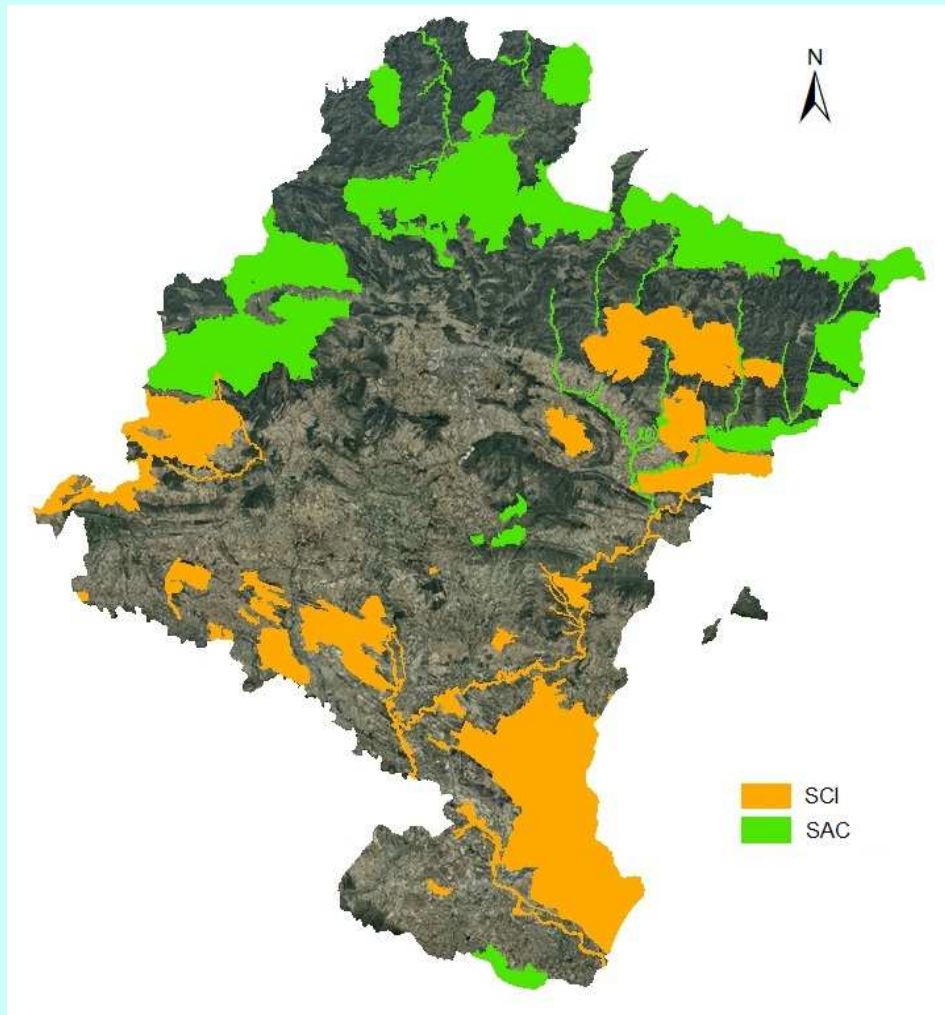
- Capital: Pamplona
- Population: 636,450 inhabitants
  - 79.46% in urban areas
  - 20.54% in rural areas
- Surface area: 10,391 km<sup>2</sup> (2.7% of Spain)
- Population density: 61.25 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>
- Level of development: 66/271

Area	PPS per capita (€)	% of PPS
Navarra	30,900	113
Spain	25,000	91
EU	27,500	100





## Natura 2000 network - Navarra



- **Governmental Agreement 2000.**  
Provisionally approved the list of 42 SCIs:
  - ✓ 25% of the territory
  - ✓ 26 SACs (SCI + management plan)
- **Systems with high natural value:**
  - ✓ Cantabrian extensive stockbreeding
  - ✓ Pyrenean extensive stockbreeding
  - ✓ Mediterranean crops on hill ranges in the Central Zone
  - ✓ Semi-arid drylands in La Ribera (southern Navarra)
  - ✓ Cantabrian forests
  - ✓ Pyrenean forests
  - ✓ Mediterranean forests

Agricultural surface area: 332,329 hectares (31.9%)

Forestry surface area: 263,422 hectares (25.3%)



Measure		Public expenditure (euros)	FEADER contribution (euros)
M01	Knowledge transfer and information actions	11,501,000	7,475,650
M02	Advisory services, farm management and farm relief services	13,706,000	4,248,860
M03	Quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs	3,010,000	933,100
M04	Investments in physical assets	149,724,747	46,414,672
M06	Farm and business development	21,654,324	12,409,310
M07	Basic services and village renewal in rural areas	5,687,500	1,763,125
M08	Investment in forest area development and improvement of the viability of forests	26,603,500	9,668,085
M10	Agri-environment-climate	20,965,000	12,579,000
M11	Organic farming	12,250,000	7,350,000
M12	Natura 2000 and Water Framework Directive payments	3,605,000	2,163,000
M13	Payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints	28,119,000	16,871,400
M16	Co-operation	4,830,000	3,139,500
M19	Support for LEADER local development (CLLD-community-led local dev.)	17,052,000	11,083,800
M20	Technical assistance	851,032	263,820
--	Measures without continuity, when acquired commitments are paid	486,930	150,948
Total		320,046,032	136,514,270



Measure	Sub-measure	Operation	AECM categories	Total expenditure (euros)
Agri-environment-climate (M10)	Payment for agri-environmental-climatic commitments (M10.1)	Agri-environmental production of seed potato	Better management, reduction of mineral fertilisers and pesticides (including integrated production)	1,190,000
		Sustainable stockbreeding systems	Maintenance of HNV arable and grassland systems (mowing techniques, hand labour, leaving of winter stubbles in arable areas), extensive grazing practices, conversion of arable land to grassland	6,475,000
		Preservation of Mediterranean agrosystems	Others	1,400,000
		Improvement of steppe-type agricultural habitats	Others	4,925,000
		Local breeds in danger of being lost	Others	4,200,000
	Support for conservation and sustainable use and development of genetic resources (M10.2)	Conservation of livestock genetic resources	Others	2,775,000

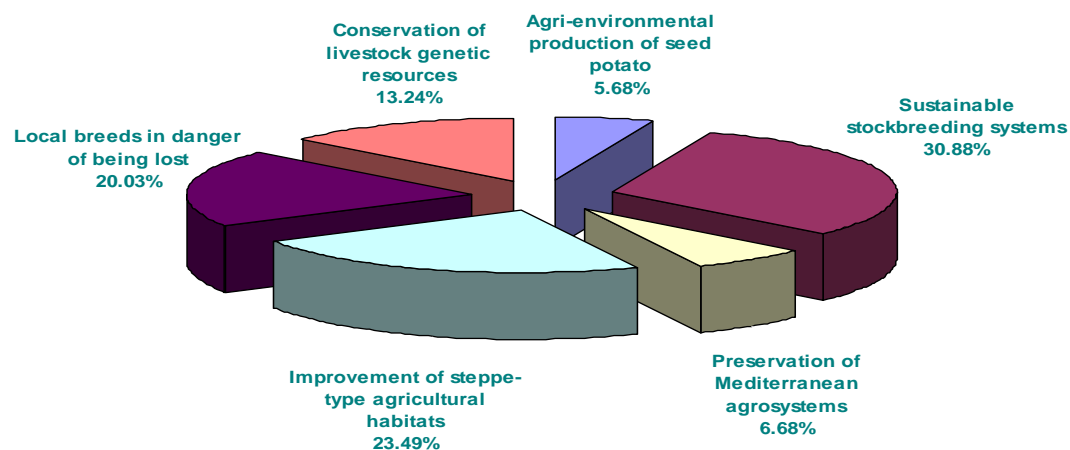
### RDP 2014-2020

- Total funding: € 20,965,000
- % of the programme: 6.50

### RDP 2007-2014

- Total funding: € 5,541,277 (excluding organic farming)
- % of the programme: 1.73

### Financial weight of agri-environment-climatic operations





## **Agri-environmental production of seed potato**

### **1. Description**

- ❖ Aid for the maintenance of the seed potato crop, present in high-altitude areas of the region due to its agri-climatic, health and legal requirements (areas authorised for growing), with more demanding growing techniques in aspects such as fertilisation of the maintenance of equipment
- ❖ The sum of the assistance covers 96% of the additional costs and loss of earnings generated by the commitments made. The figure varies between 600 and 400 euros/hectare, depending on the area

### **2. Environmental aspects**

- ❖ Soil depletion and contamination by nitrates. The measure favours the maintenance of the fertility of the soil through the rational and limited-dose use of fertiliser, especially in areas contaminated with nitrates
- ❖ Proliferation of pests (nematodes) and weeds. The measure improves the health of the soil through crop rotation - established by the technical regulations - and detailed monitoring of the equipment/sprayers, avoiding excessive doses and unnecessary use of phytosanitary products
- ❖ Degradation of agrosystems/landscapes through the loss of cropping (invasion of weeds and scrubland, problems of erosion in areas of steep slopes). The operation allows the existence of mosaics associated to rotations of pastureland and seed potato

### **3. Basis for innovation**

This is a new measure (in comparison with the previous period) that deals with a problem present in certain mountainous areas (depletion, contamination and degradation) and a specific productive system (certified seed potato) in authorised areas

## **Sustainable stockbreeding systems through grazing and extensification**

### **1. Description**

- ❖ Assistance for traditional stockbreeding systems (cattle, sheep, goats, horses and pigs) in Navarra, based on grazing with native breeds and control of the livestock density
- ❖ The sums of the assistance cover 21% of additional costs and lost earnings:
  - ✓ Basic premium of 25 euros/hectare for having a livestock density of  $\geq 0.4$  LU/hectare and  $\leq 1.5$  LU/hectare, using grazing and monophyte fodder crops  $< 20\%$
  - ✓ Complementary premium of 6.25 euros/hectare (when more than 50% of the reproductive livestock units are registered in native studbooks)
- ❖ Selection criteria depending on the forage area that can be grazed on in mountainous areas and Natura 2000 network areas

### **2. Environmental aspects**

- ❖ Increase in more intensive breeds with better yields and milk/meat aptitude (Friesian, Assaf, Lacaune, Blonda, Charolais...) to the detriment of local breeds, adapted to local conditions with a lower consumption of inputs (forage and pellets, energy, water...) and low productivity
- ❖ Reduction of grazing surface area and an increase of monophyte forage crops (average livestock density 1.56 LU/hectare), with problems of under-grazing (0.45 LU/hectare; coarsening and extension of bushes, fires) and over-grazing (soil erosion and degradation)
- ❖ Loss of livestock management based on local breeds with lower levels of consumption linked to the earth. These maintain genetic and landscape diversity, which is so beneficial for wildlife

### **3. Basis of innovation**

This is a new measure (in comparison with the previous period) that combines genetic aspects (eligibility of local breeds) and management factors (grazing and extension of monophyte meadows/pastures)





## Conservation of livestock genetic resources

### 1. Description

- ❖ Assistance for support to regional livestock breeding associations (ASCANA, JACANA, ARANA, ASLANA, SASIKO, ASPINA, ACASNA and ASBENA), guarantors of genetic diversity and variability (management of studbooks, morphological characterisation, yield monitoring, genetic control, germoplasm bank, advice on reproduction and farm management, etc.)
- ❖ Subsidy covering between 50% and 55% of the costs of livestock associations (personnel, materials, contracting of services, studies, transport...), not exceeding in any case the cost of the management of the studbook nor 70% of the cost of yield monitoring

### 2. Environmental aspects

- ❖ Loss of genetic diversity and heritage of local livestock species, particularly in endangered ones (Rasa Navarra, Latxa, Pyrenean, Betizu, ...) that are replaced by more productive species with origins in other countries.
- ❖ Reinforcement of genetic resources, in line with plans to conserve or improve the different breeds

### 3. Basis of innovation

This is a new measure (in comparison with the previous period) that is applied depending on the annual update plans presented by livestock associations. Payment is made once the actions carried out have been justified



## **Conservation and promotion of local breeds in danger of being lost**

### **1. Description**

- ❖ Assistance to maintain and encourage livestock censi of local breeds in danger of being lost and their corresponding systems of extensive exploitation (grazing with a density of < 2 UGM/hectare): Betizu (cattle); Burguete, Jaca Navarra and 'pottoka' (horses); Sasi Ardi (sheep), Pyrenean goat and Euskal Txerria-Pío Negro (pig)
- ❖ The sum of the grants cover between 68% to 98% of additional expenses and loss of earnings generated by the commitments, varying between 100 and 40 euros/LU, depending on the breed
- ❖ Selection criteria based on the danger of extinction (according to the number of reproducers registered in the corresponding studbook)

### **2. Environmental aspects**

- ❖ Maintenance of the diversity and genetic heritage of local livestock species at risk of being lost
- ❖ Loss of extensive management practices based on the grazing of endangered local breeds; sustainable and lower consumption linked to the earth that maintain genetic biodiversity and the mosaic, so beneficial for birdlife in general, birds of prey in particular and small mammals

### **3. Basis of innovation**

This is a measure applied in the previous period, including the breeds Pottoka, Pyrenean goat, and Euskal Txerria, in recovery and reintroduction processes

## **Improvement of grassland agricultural habitats**

### **1. Description**

- ❖ Assistance to promotes the use of crop cultivation methods that are compatible with the biological cycles of steppe birdlife in the drylands of Navarra; maintaining boundaries with uncultivated fields (2 metres); not collecting straw; ploughing and other work limited in at least 50% of the surface area in fallow; plant pulses in at least 10% of the surface area
- ❖ The sum of the grants cover all the additional expenses and loss of earnings generated by the commitments, varying depending on the Regionalisation Indices of dryland cereal crops (between 91.80 and 61.20 euros/hectare)
- ❖ Selection criteria based on the % of surface area in areas of interest for the conservation of grassland birds and the Natura 2000 network: Peñadil, Montecillo and Monterey; Bardenas Reales; Yesos de Tierra Estella

### **2. Environmental aspects**

- ❖ Increase the capacity to house grassland birds in territories where single-crop cereals prevail, improving their nesting places and trophic resources without interfering in their biological cycles
- ❖ Foster crop cultivation with low inputs, less impact on the soil and adventitious vegetation, promoting the recycling of nutrients and long-term carbon storage

### **3. Basis of innovation**

The operation, designed on a similar on in the 2007-2013 period, extracts the positive experiences obtained in its management



## **Preservation of sustainable Mediterranean agrosystems**

### **1. Description**

- ❖ Assistance for maintaining old grape and olive plantations through traditional growing systems
- ❖ The sum of the grants cover all the additional expenses and loss of earnings generated by the commitments, varying between 300 euros/hectare (olive) and 450 euros/hectare (Navarra DO vines)
- ❖ Selection criteria on the basis of the dryland surface area, slopes steeper than 15% and the percentage of surface area in the Natura 2000 network

### **2. Environmental aspects**

- ❖ Preserve old vine and olive plantations, adapted to local conditions (soil, drought, pathogens...) that are at risk of replacement by more productive varieties, protecting their genetic diversity
- ❖ Conserve the landscape associated with a mosaic of crops. This has a positive impact on biodiversity and the availability of habitats for wildlife

### **3. Basis of innovation**

It is a new measure (in comparison with the previous period) that aims to conserve local ecotypes and local vines and olive trees



## Results Based Agri-environment Payment Schemes in the Mediterranean high nature value farming of Navarra (RBAPS)



### 1. Description

- ❖ Pilot project 2016-2017 in Ireland and Navarra
- ❖ In Navarra, with the aim of preserving and improving the biodiversity of orchards through agricultural management
- ❖ The subsidy amount is linked to the environmental value of each plot included in the project (the higher the environmental value, the higher the payment), until a maximum of 600,00 euros/hectare. The objective is to reach 80.000 euros paid over 2 years
- ❖ Selection criteria depending on the crop (vineyards, olive groves and almond trees in dry land), located in the study area of Aras, Bargota and Viana, and an area between 1 and 6 hectares/farm

### 2. Environmental aspects

- ❖ To maintain and increase the ecological value of the agricultural mosaic, and its ability to provide shelter for different species of flora and fauna through agriculture

## Results Based Agri-environment Payment Schemes in the Mediterranean high nature value farming of Navarra (RBAPS)

### 3. Innovation

- ❖ The farmer receives a payment for achieving specific goals or results of biodiversity in their plots
  - ❖ To achieve a closer relationship between the economic payment and results of biodiversity (the more biodiversity, the higher the payment)
  - ❖ To achieve that the “production of biodiversity” is an active part of the management system of a farm
  - ❖ To encourage farmers to have the opportunity to apply their knowledge and skills to achieve both the agricultural and biodiversity objectives
  - ❖ To socially recognize the role of farmers as “producers” and “conservationists” of biodiversity
- 
- ❖ The main differences with the traditional agri-environmental measures are:
    - The flexibility in the agricultural management (freedom of action for the farmer)
    - The farmer receives the payment if he/she manages to reach the environmental results





## Weak points and areas for improvement

- Our main concern regarding the agri-environmental measures designed is still their limited ability to generate a positive impact vis-à-vis macro-policies (CAP ...) and trends that configure the territory
- In terms of measuring improvements in grassland habits, we are concerned about our ability to make an impact in cereal-producing areas, so we are considering simplifying the measures adapted to these areas
- As regards offsetting the crisis of extensive stockbreeding (one of our main environmental problems) the ***“Sustainable livestock systems through grazing and extensification”*** measure is an attempt whose success depends on its correct application and control. In this sense, for the grassland areas we plan to create a new agri-environmental model to foster sustainable extensive grazing





# Thank you for your attention!

