IMAP4Agri Wiki

A state of play on 25 October 2021

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State of play

- Administrative arrangement started in July 2020,

- Wiki presented and kick off to MS in GREXE 27 April

- After more than one year, what we achieved?

  - Wiki website online from April 2021

  - Other presentations to explain (and build) concepts and functionalities:

    - internal AGRI Presentations for geohubs and environmental experts

    - targeted meeting with other DGs in July

    - dedicated meetings to improve information presentation with geohubs environmental experts and RD desk officers

    - participation to some EIP and evaluation helpdesk meetings

    - meeting with EFSA on possible interactions data - analysis

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State of play

- **Content**

  - Inventory of environmental legislation Annex XI (detailed requirements) finalised

  - Farming practices fiches and main matrix: 12 practices available (e.g. agroforestry, organic, 5 p. sustainable fertilisation, pesticides reduction, 2 p. soil amendment)

  - Other 10 practices ongoing, under different developement stages – total around 32 after regrouping

  - Several policy questions: JRC helpdesk in real time, including some quick searches on specific topics

- **Users**

  - All DGs involved can access the wiki

  - MS: 17 MS accredited with around 150 users (several reminders sent through geohubs)

  - External: contractors for DG CLIMA, EU evaluation helpdesk

Lessons learned and opportunities

- **Content**

  - <u>Constructive interaction</u> with AGRI environmental expert to better target the literature search on few practices and with other DGs on the validation process

  - <u>Effort for each practice is very different</u>: from very few MA (fallowing) to hundreds (organic fertilisation – animal feeding)

  - Opportunity to provide complementary information from real cases at field and landscape level

- **Users**

  - Not all the MS have been accredited: missing BE Flanders - BG – DK – IE – ES - FR – CY – HU – MT – PT – FI

  - Few MS accredited have only one-two users (e.g. RO, SI)

  - Only 1 MS requested a meeting to explain content and use of the wiki: **we are availble for targeted meetings**

  - Internal questions received mostly from environmental experts

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Next information to be published

- **Further farming practices**

  - Fallowing, Landscape features

  - Livestock (feed, housing, manure management etc.)

  - Grassland management, diversification, tillage etc.

- **Indicators matrixes:** evaluating the links between result – impact indicators and farming practices

- **Examples of good practices**: selected, real cases of farming practices. Pilot available on agroforestry

- **Animal welfare and antimicrobial resistance study**:

  - Animal welfare and antimicrobials reduction not included in the farming practices list

  - The study is almost finalised, we will provide a synthesis on definitions and impacts (no meta analysis methodology)
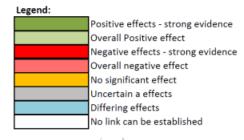
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Link farming practices – result indicators

Result Indicators (Version September 2021)		R.12 Adaptation to climate change: Share of UAA under supported commitments to improve climate adaptation	R.13 Reducing emissions in the livestock sector: Share of livestock units (LU) under support to reduce Greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions and/or ammonia, including manure management	R.14 Carbon storage in soils and biomass: Share of UAA under supported commitments to reduce emissions, maintain and/or enhance carbon storage (including permanent grassland, permanent crops with permanent green cover, agricultural land in wetland and peatland)	R.15 Renewable energy from agriculture, forestry and from other renewable sources: Supported investments in renewable energy production capacity, including bio-based (Megawatt)	R.16 Investments related to climate: Share of farms benefitting from CAP investment support contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and to renewable energy or biomaterials production	R.17 Afforested land: Area supported for afforestation, agroforestry and restoration, including breakdowns	R. 19 Improving and protecting soils: Share of UAA under supported commitments beneficial for soil management to improve soil quality and biota (such as reduce tillage, soil cover with crops, crop rotation included with leguminous crops)	R.20 Improving air quality: Share of UAA under supported commitments to reduce ammonia emission	R.21 Protecting water quality: Share of UAA under supported commitments for the quality of water bodies	R.22 Sustainable nutrient management: Share of UAA under supported commitments related to improved nutrient management	R.23 Sustainable water use: Share of UAA under supported commitments to improve water balance	R.25 Environmental performance in the livestock sector: Share of livestock units (LU) under supported commitments to improve environmental sustainability	R.26 Investments related to natural resources: Share of farmers benefitting from CAP productive and non-productive investments support related to care for the natural resources
Agroforestry	**Commitments - maintenance of existing areas**	Increase soils' water retention capacity		Increase carbon sequestration and storage, no significant effects on carbon emissions.				Positive on soil erosion, soil fertility and on availability of nutrients. Positive impacts on soil biodiversity			Positive effect on organic N storage, soil fertility, improved nutrient use efficiency	Increase soils' water retention capacity		
	Investments - creation of new agroforestry areas					Increased soils' water retention capacity, decreased GHG emissions	Positive for the plantation of new agro-forestry trees/woody elements							Positive for investments related to agroforestry areas
Organic farming (by unit of area)	**Commitments**			Increase SOC and carbon sequestration. Decrease GHG emissions.				Increase SOC, increase soil biodiversity, increase soil N stock.	No significant effect	Decrease nutrient leaching and eutrophication.				
	Investments					Decrease GHG emissions.								

Matrixes based on Result indicators linked to environmental objectives (including ob. 9)

Counting of all links and positive links at the right side of the matrix

Nuanced legend to synthetise the links

Legend:
- Positive effects - strong evidence
- Overall Positive effect
- Negative effects - strong evidence
- Overall negative effect
- No significant effect
- Uncertain a effects
- Differing effects
- No link can be established

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Link farming practices – impact indicators

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Impact Indicators (Version September 2021)		I.9/C.45 Improving the resilience of agriculture to climate change: Agricultural sector resilience progress indicator [Definition pending]	I.10/C.44 Contributing to climate change mitigation: Greenhouse gases emissions from agriculture	I.11/C.40 Enhancing carbon sequestration: Soil organic carbon in agricultural land	I.12/C.42 Increasing sustainable energy in agriculture: Sustainable production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry	I.13/C.41 Reducing soil erosion: Percentage of agricultural land in moderate and severe soil erosion	I.14/C.47 Improving air quality: Ammonia emissions from agriculture	I.15/C.39 Improving water quality: Gross nutrient balance on agricultural land	I.16/C.39 Reducing nutrient leakage: Nitrate in ground water - percentage of ground water stations with Nitrates concentration over 50 mg/l as per the Nitrate Directive	I.17/C.38 Reducing pressure on water resource: Water exploitation index plus (WEI+)	I.19/C.36 Increasing farmland bird populations: Farmland bird index	I.20/C.37 Enhancing biodiversity protection: Percentage of species and habitats of Community interest related to agriculture with stable or increasing trends, with a breakdown of the percentage for wild pollinators species	I.21/C.21 Enhancing provision of ecosystem services: Share of agricultural land covered with landscape features	I.22/C.22: Increased agro-biodiversity in farming system: crop diversity	I.28/C.48 Limiting antimicrobial use in farmed animals: Sales/use of antimicrobials in food producing animals	I.18/C.49 Sustainable and reduced use of pesticides: Risks, use and impacts of pesticides
Agroforestry			Increase removals of GHG (trees)	Increase in Soil Organic Carbon		Positive effect on soil erosion control				Increase water storage though higher soil water retention capacity	Increase biodiversity (but additional information needed for bird species included in the FBI)	Positive for specific agroforestry systems (included Habitats 6310, 6530, 9070)	Positive as agroforestry trees are considered Landscape Features			
Organic Farming	Per unit of area		Decrease GHG emissions.	Increase in Soil Organic Carbon and Carbon sequestration.			No significant effect	Decrease nutrient leaching and eutrophication.			Increase biodiversity, including birds.			Prescription on crops diversification and rotation (e.g. use of cover crops, leguminous) contained in EU organic regulation	Antibiotic use is strongly limited by EU organic regulations	Pesticide use is strongly limited by EU organic regulations

Next initiatives

- **Landscape features**
  - Reports with a state of play of information at EU and Member States level in preparation
  - Workshop with Member States will be done in end November:
    - Volunteers MS will provide presentations on both context and CAP implementation
    - All MS are invited to attend the workshop