Green Architecture in the Portuguese CAP Strategic Plan (mainland)

A Sustainable Path for Agriculture

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#### Agenda:

- 1. Needs met by green architecture
- 2. Eco Schemes
- 3. Agri-environment-climate Interventions
- 4. What influenced the choices made?
- 5. Synergies

#### NEEDS MET BY PORTUGUESE GREEN **ARCHITECTURE**

The SWOT analysis identified 59 needs (national and specific for the mainland), 19 of which related to Specific Objectives (SO) 4, 5, 6 and 9 of the SCP and to the 5 objectives of the Green Deal, to which the Portuguese Green Architecture responded.



Contribute to mitigating and adapting to climate change (SO 4) - 5 Needs (Eco + AECI)



Promote sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air (SO 5) - 6 Needs (Eco + AECI)



Contribute to the protection of biodiversity, the improvement of ecosystem services and the preservation of habitats and landscapes (SO 6) - 5 Needs (Eco + AECI).



Improving the response of Union agriculture to society's food and health demands, in particular as regards the sustainable production of safe, highquality and nutritious food, reducing food waste, improving animal welfare and combating antimicrobial resistance (SO 9) – 3 Needs (Eco).



#### Portuguese Green **Architecture**

SCP **Green Architecture** 

**Agri-environment-climate Interventions** Pillar II

> **Eco Schemes** Pilar I

**New Reinforced Conditionality** 

Increased flexibility to take account of local conditions





#### **Eco Schemes**

In Portugal mainland, the 6 programmed eco-schemes have already been implemented in 2023, which together contribute to the 4 SO of the CAP SP that were included in the National Strategy and reinforced by the needs resulting from the SWOT analysis carried out.

## Mitigating and adapting to climate change

- Integrated Production
- Permanent PastureManagement
- Promoting organic fertilisation

## Sustainable use of atural resources (soil and water)

- Organic farming
- Integrated Production

## Biodiversity, ecosystem services, habitats and landscapes

- Organic farming
- Practices that promote biodiversity

## Animal welfare and reduction of antimicrobials

- Organic farming (animals)
- Animal welfare and rational use of antimicrobials



✓ Soil protection, mitigating and adapting to climate change



- No-til farming
- Inter-row plant cover on PC
- Biodiverse permanent pastures\*
- Agro-forest mosaic



- ✓ Sustainable water management
  - Efficient use of water



✓ Protection of biodiversity, improving ecosystem services and preservation of habitats (including forest), wildlife and landscapes

Support for traditional extensive production systems (2) 
Maintenance of autochthonous Livestock breeds 
Agri-environmental Zonal Plans (5) 
Management of oak plantation for grazing by results 
Integrated Management in Critical Areas 
Protection of endangered species (5) 
Conservation of Genetic Resources (3) 
Supporting beekeeping for biodiversity.



## Agri-environmentclimate Interventions (AECI)

Of the 24 AECI programmed for the mainland, 8 are new interventions, the other interventions have been remodelled.

In addition to the 24 AECI, there is 1 ANC intervention (art.71.º) and 1 ASD intervention (art.72.º).



<sup>\*</sup>Biodiverse permanent pasture corresponds to permanent pasture where there are at least 6 different plant species or varieties and a minimum of 25% leguminous plants.



# What influenced the choices made?

- ✓ Maintain existing AECI w/ necessary adjustments to increase environmental ambition and contribute to the IR Farmers are generally conservative in their decisions and resistant to change.
- ✓ Eco schemes when the objectives of the interventions do not depend on the longevity of the commitments annual interventions are more attractive to farmers.
- ✓ Ensure compliance with the 25% ring-fencing on eco schemes achieved by integrating into the eco-schemes broad-spectrum interventions already known to farmers (OF and PRODI), which complement the new interventions targeted to certain production practices or sectors.
- ✓ Interventions whose outcome and objective are directly dependent on the longevity of the commitments were designed as AECI case of 4 out of 5 new interventions designed to protect wildlife and its habitats.
- Agroforestry holdings (3/4 of the territory) play a decisive role in achieving public environmental objectives which is why most interventions promote the adoption of practices that contribute to the environmental sustainability of this type of holdings.

#### **Between Eco schemes**

- There is complementarity between eco schemes that support:
  - arable land and those that support permanent pastures;
  - permanent pastures and those that support animal welfare/reduction of antimicrobials;
  - Organic farming/integrated production and that support practices that promote biodiversity.

## Between IACS interventions and non-IACS interventions

- IACS interventions are complemented by the following non-IACS interventions:
  - Agricultural Investment for Improving Environmental Performance;
  - Non-productive investments;
  - > Training and information;
  - Advisory services;

#### Between Eco schemes and AECI

- There is complementarity between:
  - Eco schemes that support organic fertilization and the AECI that support conservation agriculture
  - Eco schemes that support organic farming/practices that promote biodiversity and the AECI that support traditional extensive production systems, protection of endangered species, agromaintenance mosaic. forest livestock autochthonous breeds. beekeeping, Zonal Plans, management of oak plantation for grazing by results and integrated management in critical areas.

#### **Between AECI**

 Most AECI are complementary to each other, as they are designed to respond to different objectives and for the most part there is no duplication of practices or commitments between them.



#### Synergies



#### Thank you

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https://www.gpp.pt/index.php/pepac/pepac-plano-estrategico-da-pac-2023-2027

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