

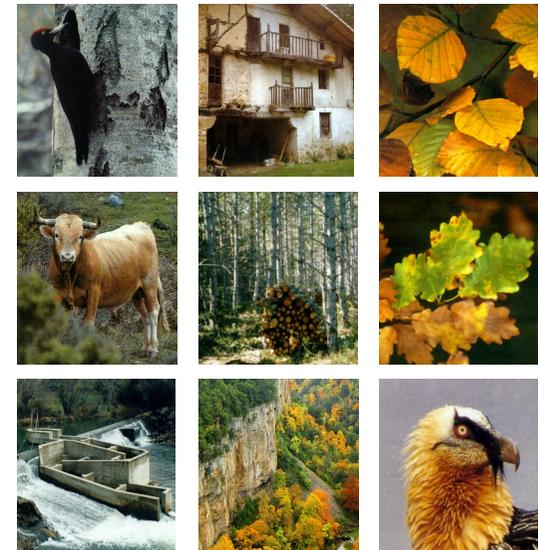


**Challenges of
environmental
mainstreaming
in primary sector,
sustainable rural
development and
Natura 2000**

**Santiago García Fernández-
Velilla**

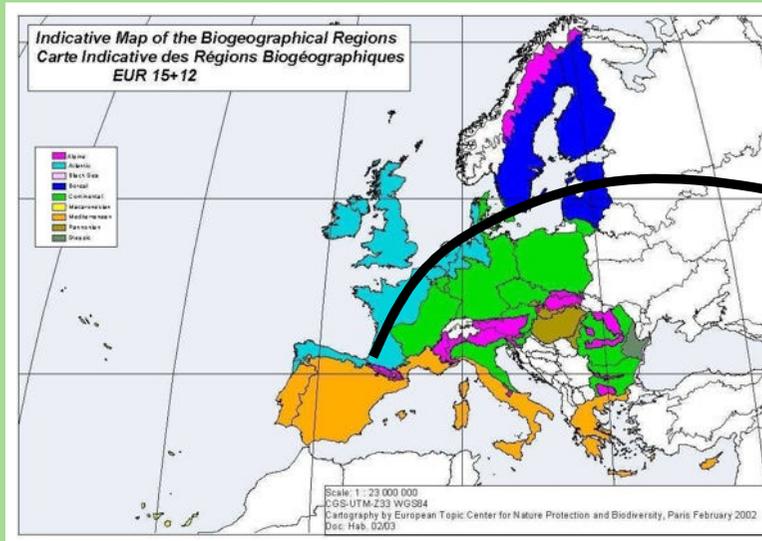
Contacto:
santiago.garcia@gavrn.com

www.gavrn.com



**GESTION AMBIENTAL
VIVEROS Y REPOBLACIONES
DE NAVARRA S.A.**

Environmental singularity of Navarra



3 European biogeographic regions:

- Alpine
- Atlantic
- Mediterranean



Gestión Ambiental Viveros
y Repoblaciones de Navarra

Surface: 10.421 km²
Population: 578.210 in 2003

WILD FLORA	
Number of species	
Navarra	2.650 species of brackens and plants with flowers
Spain	8.000 - 9.000 species
List of species presence	
Spain / European Union	80-90%
Navarra / Spain	33%
Navarra / European Union	20%
List surface	
Navarra / Spain	2%

Diversity of Vertebrates	
Country/Region	Diversity
Eire	36
Denmark	53
United Kingdom	53
Netherlands	57
Belgium	59
Luxemburg	60
Germany	62
Portugal	65
France	74
Italy	75
Greece	79
Navarra	88
Spain	99

VERTEBRATES

236 bird species

(47% of EU-15)

75 mammals species

(50% of EU-15)

Biodiversity's indicator:

(n° species (-fishes) / log. of area)



Gestión Ambiental Viveros
y Repoblaciones de Navarra

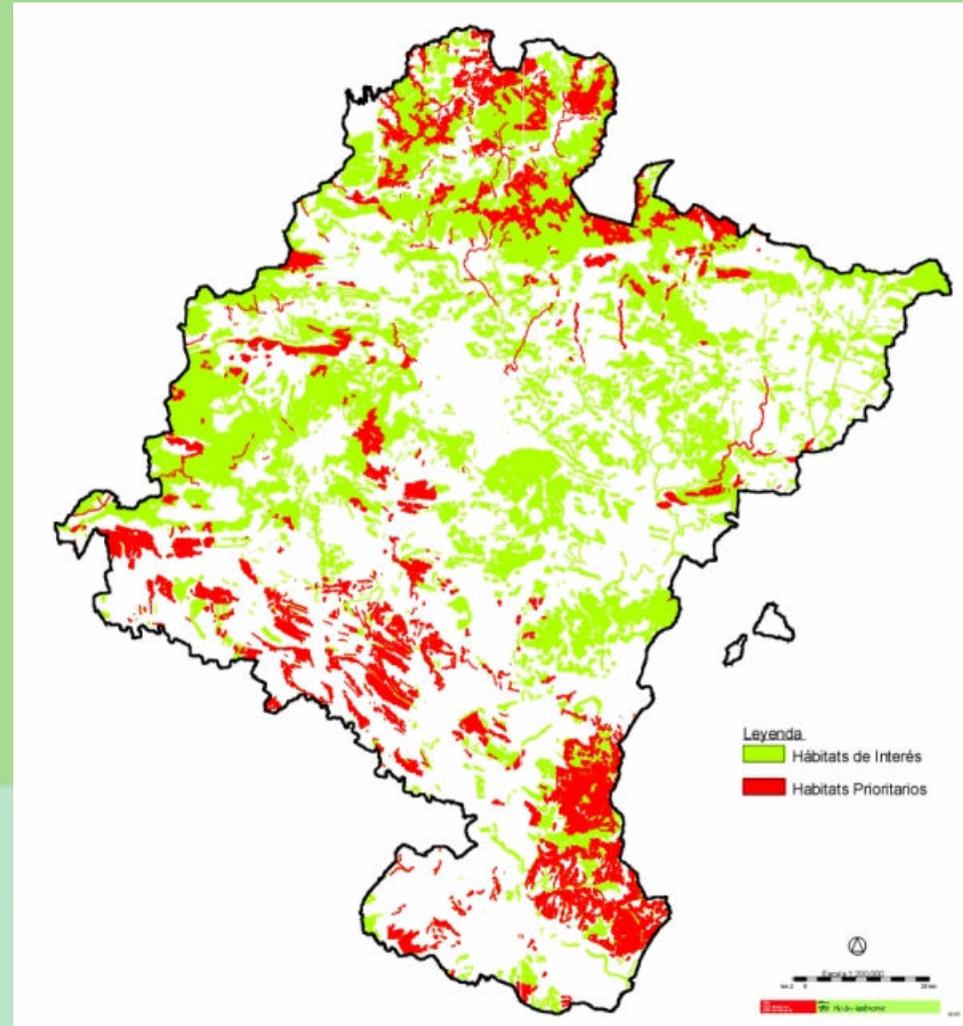
HABITATS OF COMMUNITY INTEREST IN NAVARRA

In Navarra exist 52 habitats of community interest (23% of EU-15)

It covers 315.839 has (30,4 % of surface)

15 of them are pastures and 6 are grassable scrubs.

These pastures cover 111.856 has., 36% of Natura 2000.

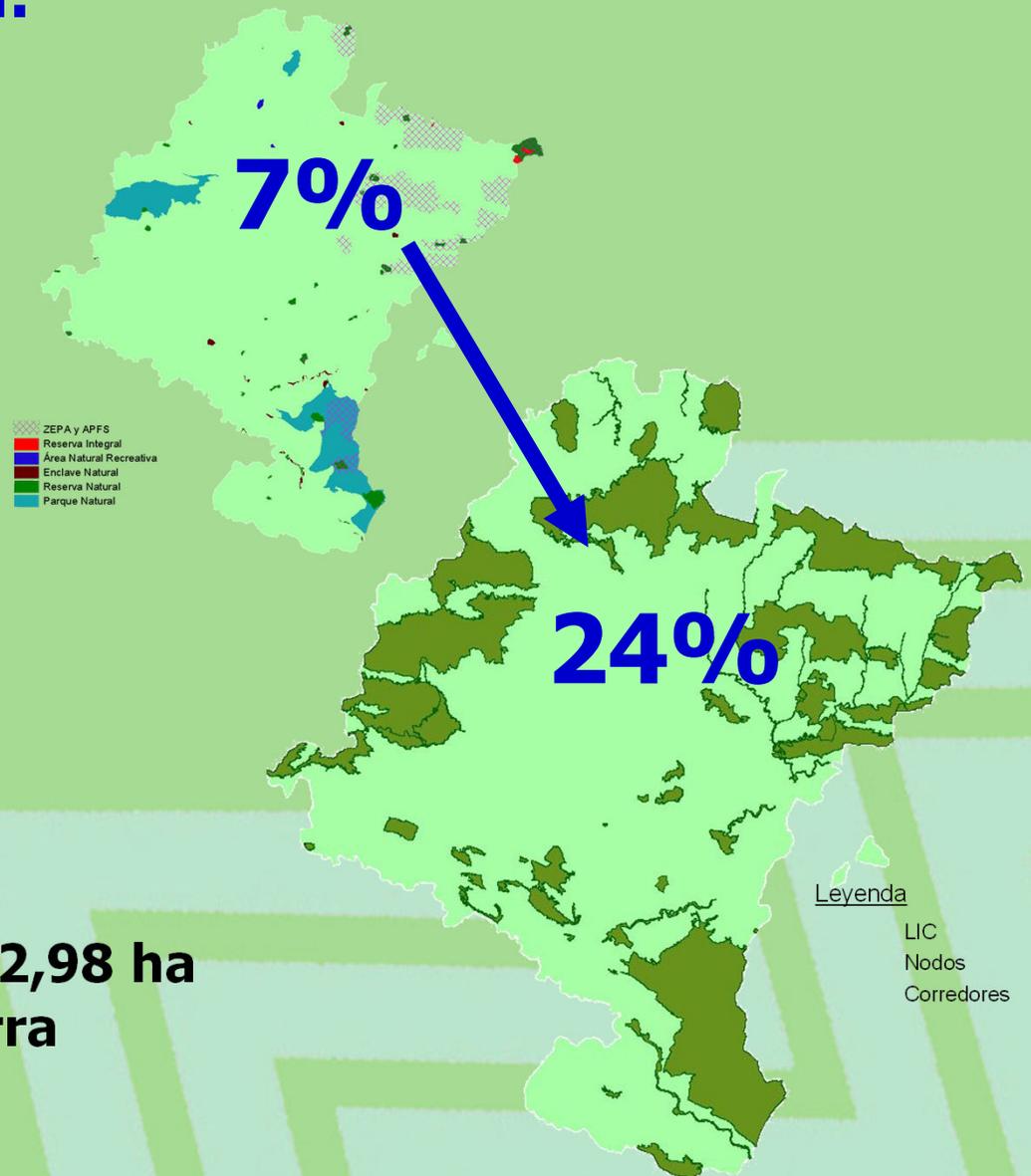


Identify and select Sites of Community Interest: Natura 2000 in Navarra:

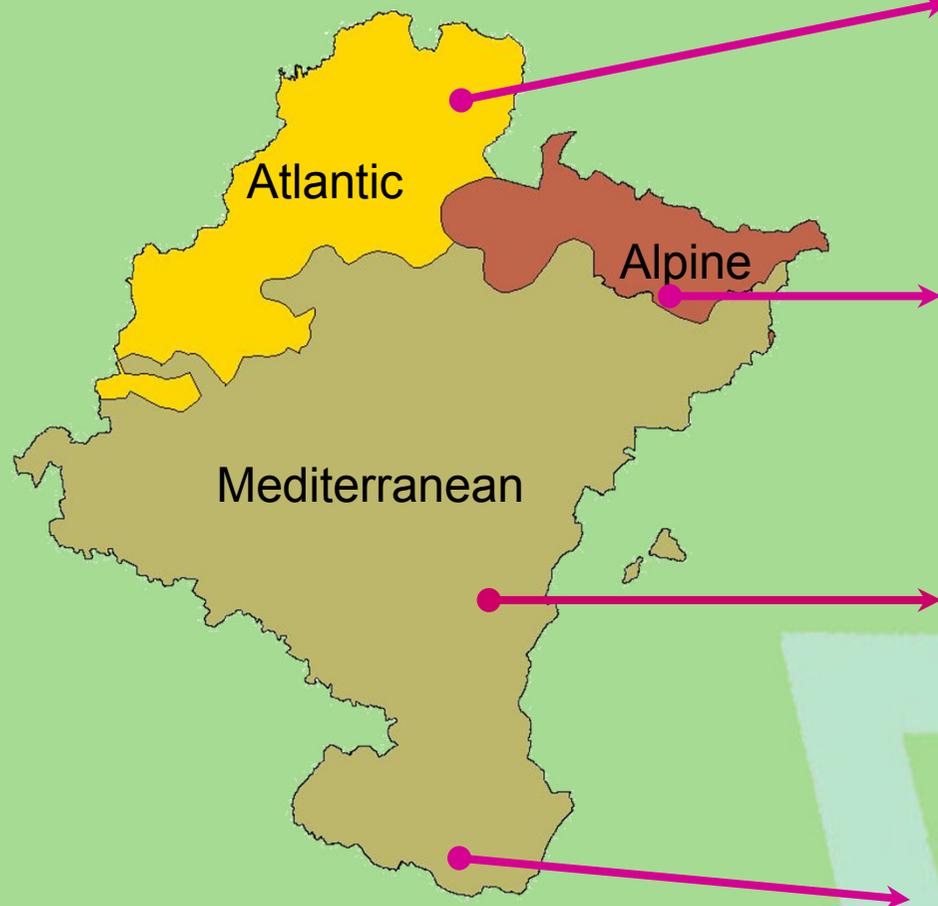
**High increase
of Navarra protected
areas system**

**Navarra has proposed
a provisional list
including 42 Sites of
Common Interest**

**Covers a surface of 248.122,98 ha
That means 24 % of Navarra**



SISTEMAS PASTORALES DE NAVARRA



Livestock for milk production in meadows



Livestock for meat production in mountainous pasture land



Sheep in mediterranean forest



Sheep in cereal steppe

Environmental measures in cereal farmlands

1. Herbicides “AAA” and insecticides “AAA / AAB”, with containers management.
2. No use of them in stubbles, fallow lands, uncultivated land and hedgerows.
3. Ecotoxically treated seeds “AAA / AAB”.
4. Conservate, neither use of fire on uncultivated land or hedgerows.
5. No firing of stubbles.
6. Respect of a particular calendar of work
7. No harvesting at night.
8. No plowing before september(because food for birds and avoid erosion)
9. To sow 5-25% of legumes, proteaginous or forage
10. 50% without harvesting the straw and leaving a boundary of 3 meters without harvesting
11. To move away part of the exploitation of the agrarian production during five serial campaigns.



CONTRACT 1

- Use of herbicides and seed treatments less harmful
- No treatment employed in fallow lands nor stubble fields (except direct seeding)
- Conservation of diversification elements in the landscape (Lanes, scrubs, pasture, bank side and rank vegetation)
- Calendar of use
- Grow 5% of farm's surface with legumes, proteaginous or forage

CONTRACT 2: Contract 1 + **stubble fields** for wild fauna

- Boundary of 3 meters without harvesting
- Whole straw and strings in stubble field

CONTRACT 3: Contract 1 + stubble and **fallow land** for wild fauna

25% of stubble fields destined for fallow land (traditional and retired):

- No use in spring
- Fallow lands are authorised during following years (up to 5) without use
- Seeded fallow lands authorised



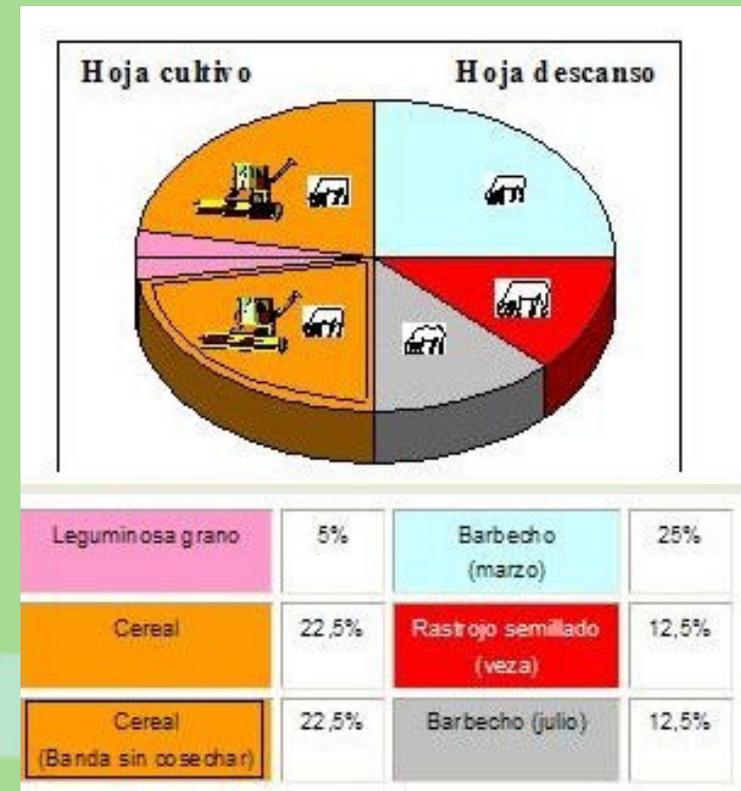
ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES FOR FARMERS IN CEREAL FARMLANDS

Contract 1: Closed season for pastures in spring and summer

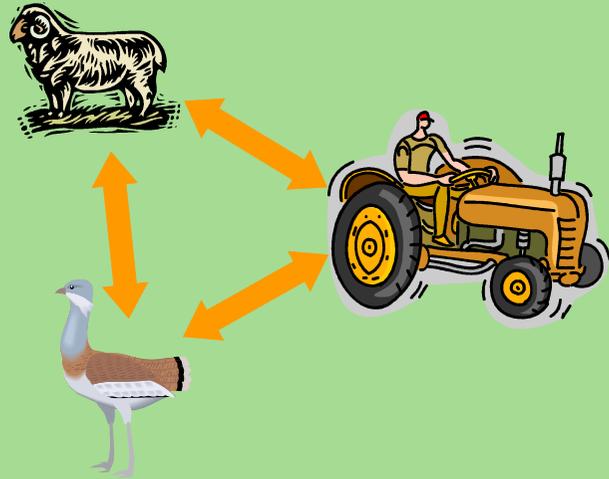
Contract 2: Closed season for pastures in winter and summer

Contract 3: Contract 1 + contract 2

Contract 4: Contract 3 + limit in the size of the herd (<700 sheep)



INTEGRATED AND SOSTENAIBLE AGRICULTURAL AND FARMER MODEL



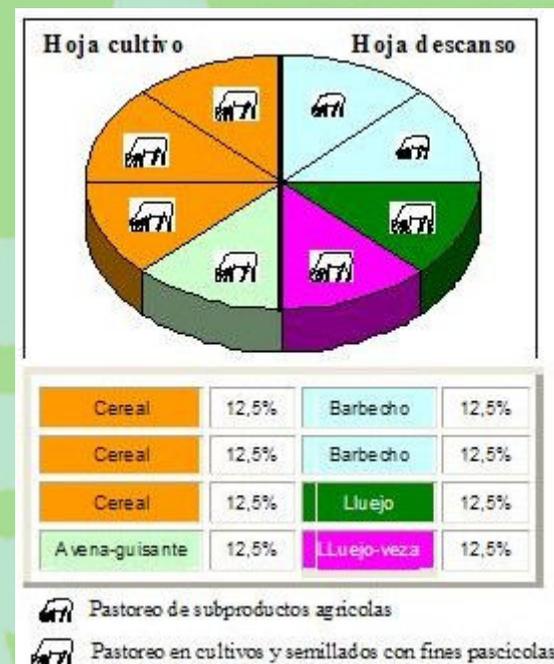
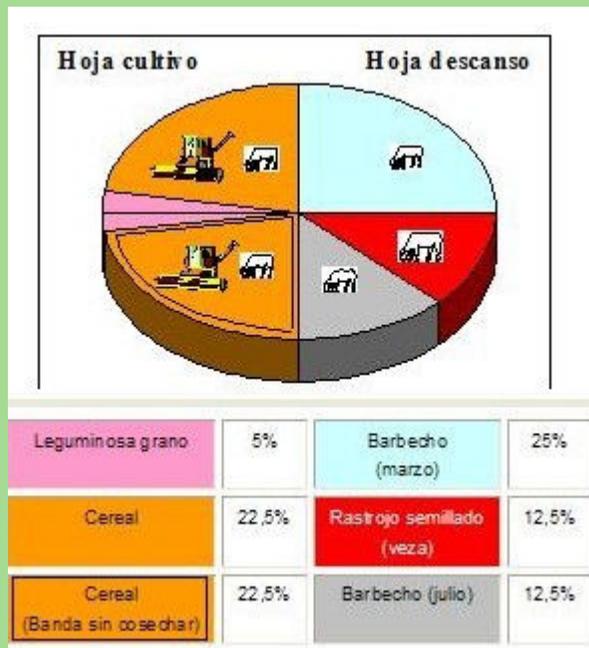
- Link cycles of agriculture and livestock breeding
- Rotation of crops to maintain agricultural activity and pasture resources in the field during the whole year
- Ensure viability of livestock farming in each district
- Fit pasture burden to conservation of natural habitats
- Maintain livestock outside areas of nest building at critical time

Studies rotations:

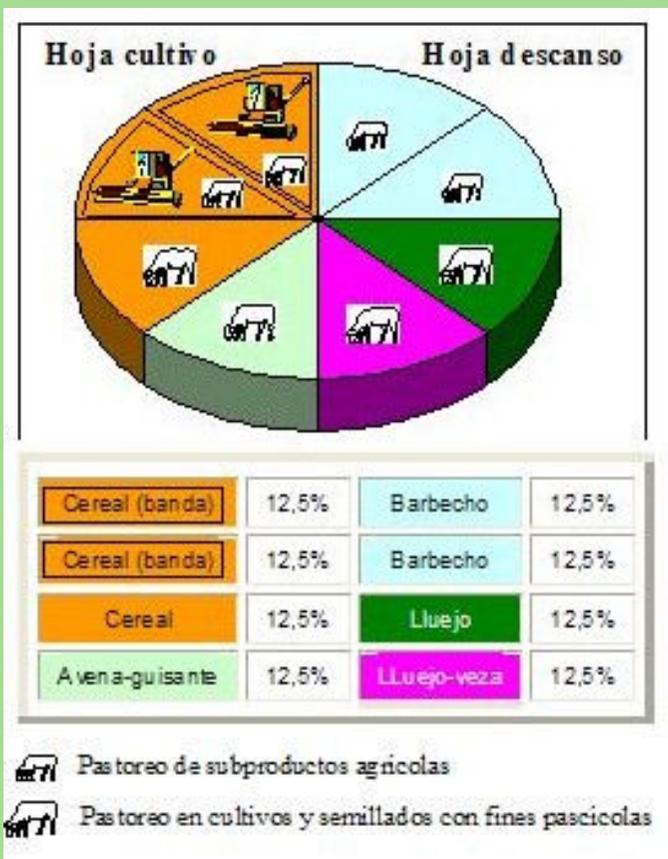
- Traditional system
- Agro-environmental at present
- Extension of seeding
- Rotation to 4/8 years with pasturing in crops
- Rotation to 4/8 years with pasturing in crops



ROTACIONES:



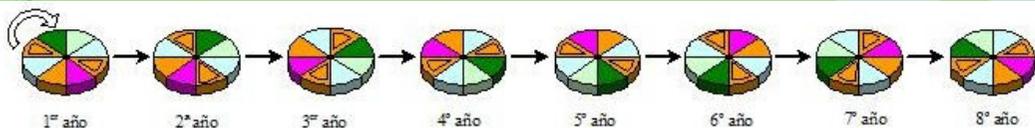
The solution: “grazing in the half of the surface in crops with a eight year cycle”



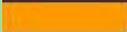
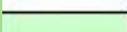
- Create a viable livestock farm with grazing in field during 8 months
- Sustain crops farm
- Restore degraded natural habitats
- Improve the heterogeneity of the mosaic
- Disminute mortality risk by machinery
- Increase surface for breeding and forage

Secuenciación

Cereal cosecha → LLujejo → Avena-guisante → Barbecho → Cereal cosecha → LLujejo-veza → Cereal pastoreo → Barbecho



	O	N	D	E	F	M	A	M	J	Jl	A	S
Cereal (2.597 ha)												
LLuejo (2.597 ha)												
Avena-guisante (2.597 ha)												
Barbecho (2.597 ha)												
Cereal (2.597 ha)												
Lluejo-veza (2.597 ha)												
Cereal (2.597)												
Barbecho (2.597 ha)												
Regadio (1.750 ha)												
Cerros (19.165 ha)												

	Cultivo de cereal		Periodo de laboreo
	Cultivo de avena-guisante		Herbicida
	Semillado de lluejo		Periodo de cosecha
	Semillado de lluejo-veza		Periodo de pastoreo
	Superficie en rastrojo (residuos de cosecha y ricios)		
	Superficie en rastrojo con banda periférica sin cosechar		
	Superficie en barbecho		
	Regadio		
	Pastos naturales (cerros)		

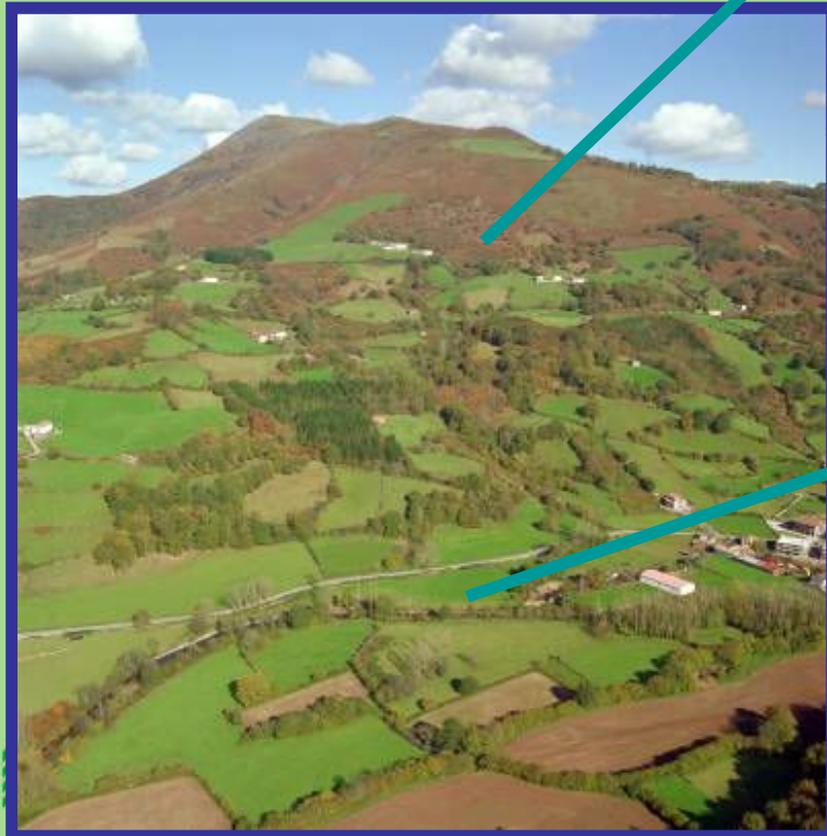


Problemas in the maintenance of pastures in mountain areas



ABANDONMENT:

- Loss of natural pasture land
- Loss of habitats of forage for faune and open spaces
- Loss of shelters and pools



INTENSIFICATION:

- Sustitution by more productive pasture land
- Reparcelling and supression of hedges

WHAT ARE WE DOING?



- Pasture management plans that include sustainable agrarian models with environmental contracts
- Livestock infrastructures improvement
- Agricultural contracts on steppes
- Livestock contracts on steppes
- Compensatory payments for community interest pastures maintenance
- Natura 2000 forestry measures
- Landscape and heritage maintenance measures



WHAT THINGS ARE WE DOING WRONG?



- Inadequate reforestation of arable land
- Intensification of natural meadows
- Land consolidation
- Insufficient aids
- Insufficient support to quality food products and marketing



WHAT THINGS ARE WE DOING WRONG?



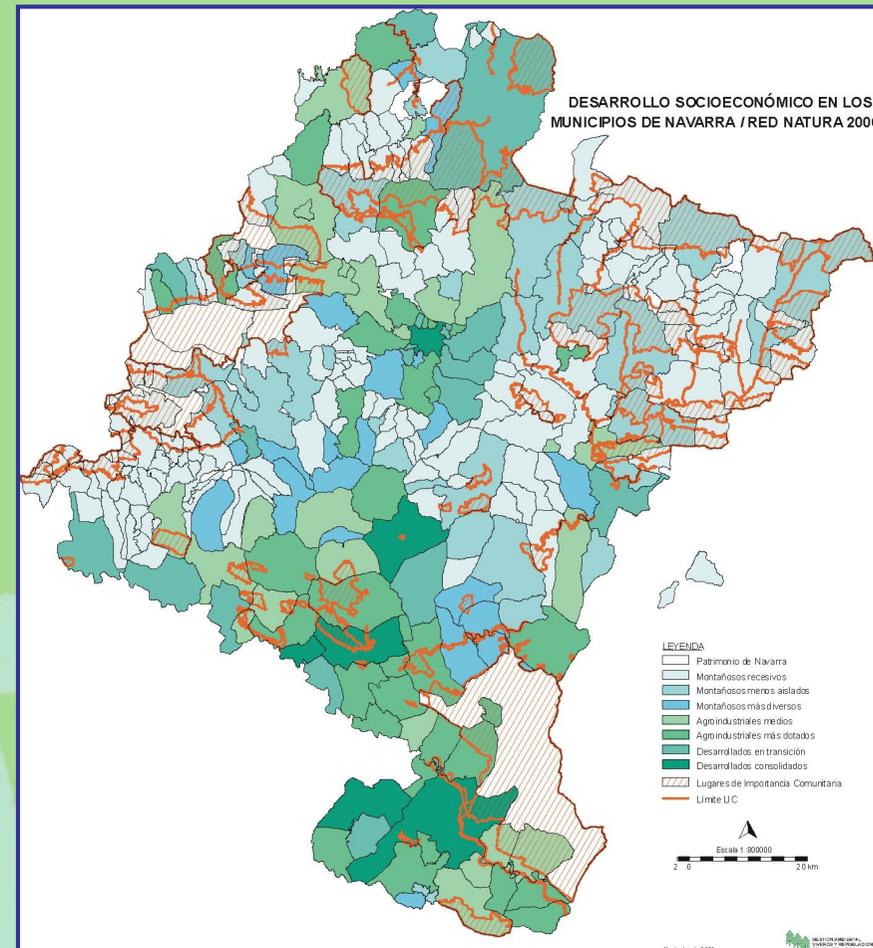
Gestión Ambiental Viveros
y Repoblaciones de Navarra

NATURA 2000 NETWORK

▲ Biodiversity

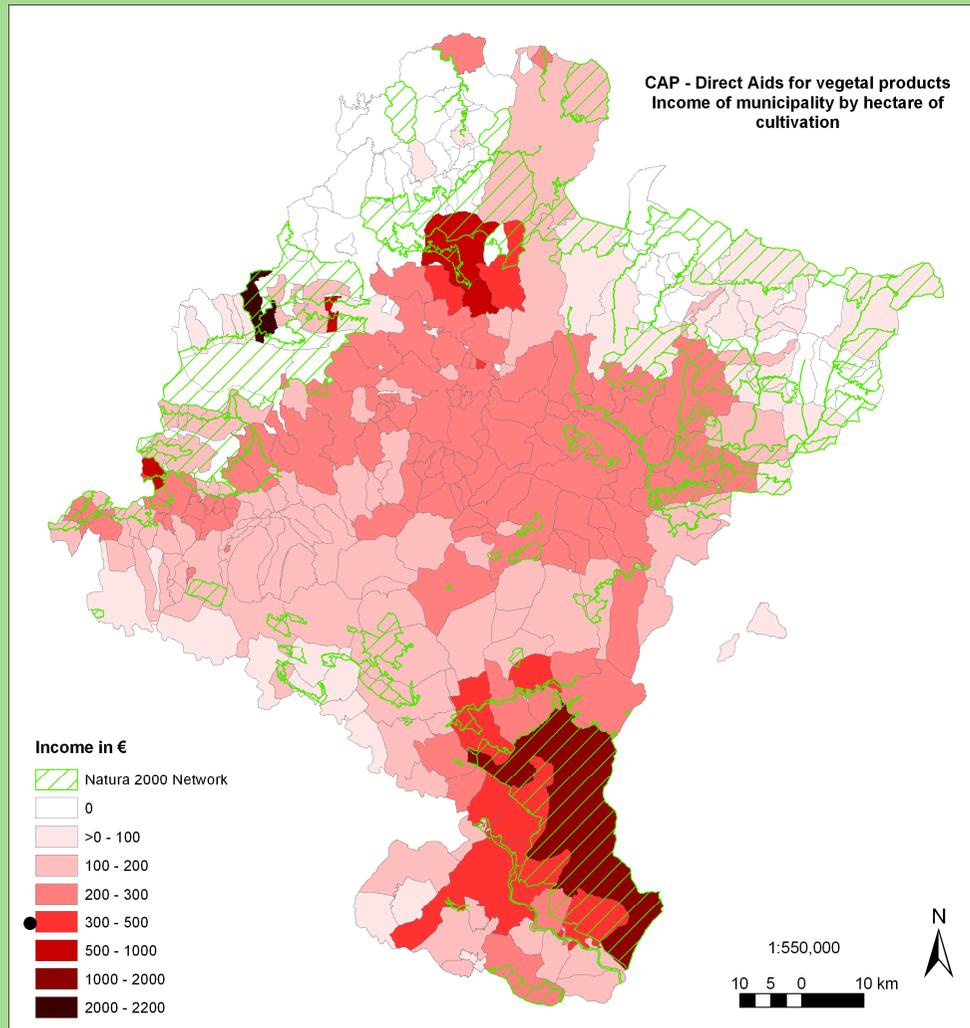
▼ Gross Domestic Product

▼ Public subsidies



Gestión Ambiental Viveros
y Repoblaciones de Navarra

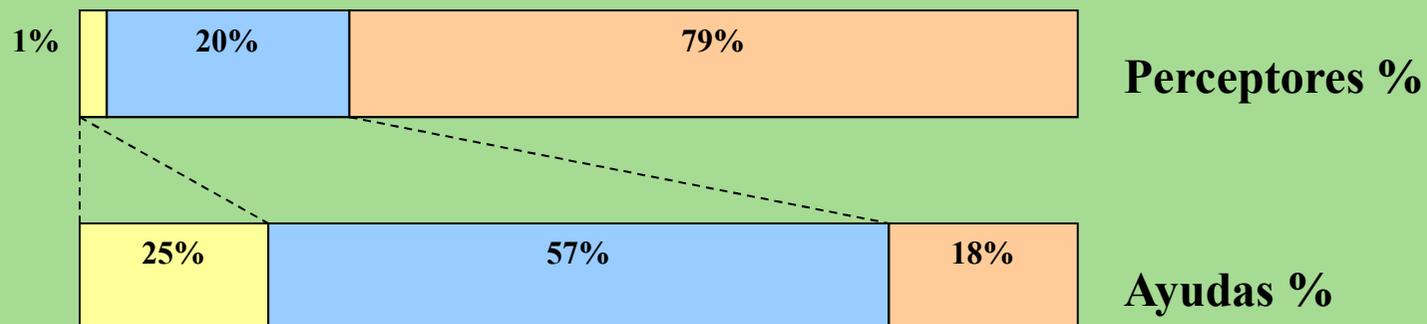
DISTRIBUTION OF CAP FUNDINGS IN NAVARRA



- Farmers receive 129 M€/year of CAP subsidies
- They are 4,5% of population
- Total budget of Navarra Government for biodiversity's preservation is lower than 6 % of this amount.
- Aids concentrate in developed areas



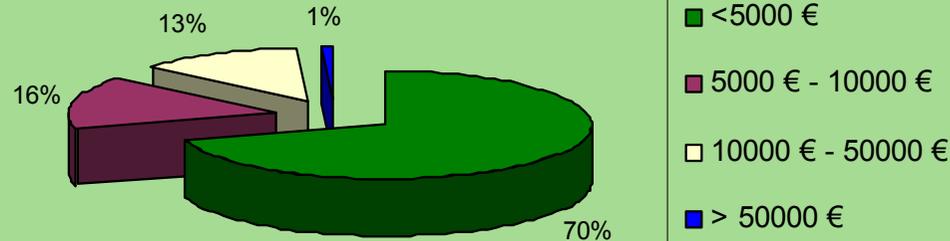
¿Who does receive the aids of CAP?



Intervalo de la cuantía de las ayudas (en euros)	Ayuda percibida			Beneficiarios		
	Euros	% por intervalo	% acumulativo	Número	% por intervalo	% acumulativo
0 y < 5.000	845.479	21,21	21,21	737,990	79,45	79,45
> 5.000 y < 10.000	678.213	17,01	38,22	96,18	10,35	89,80
> 10.000 y < 20.000	811.692	20,36	58,58	58,31	6,28	96,08
> 20.000 y < 50.000	828.640	20,78	79,36	28,22	3,04	99,12
> 50.000 y < 100.000	394.087	9,88	89,25	5,82	0,63	99,74
> 100.000 y < 200.000	250.349	6,28	95,52	1,88	0,20	99,94
> 200.000 y < 300.000	78.778	1,98	97,50	0,33	0,04	99,98
> 300.000	99.646	2,50	100,00	0,19	0,02	100,00
Total España	3.986.884	100,00	100,00	928,92	100,00	100,00

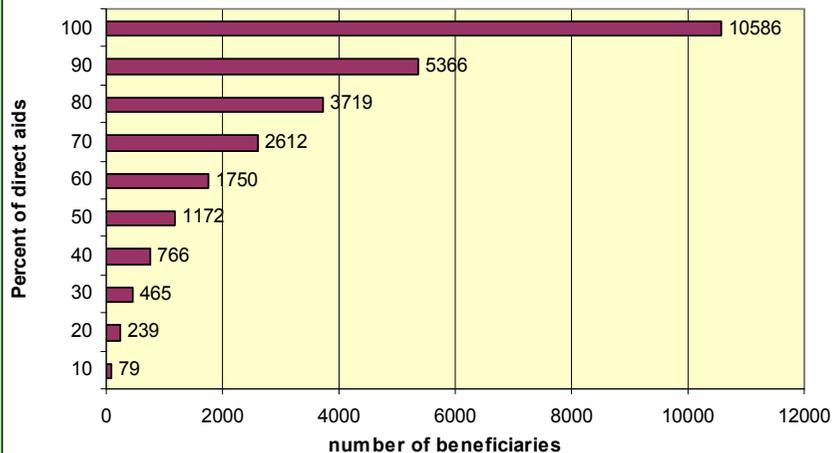
Irregular distribution of direct aids among beneficiaries

Distribution of direct aids and percentage of beneficiaries



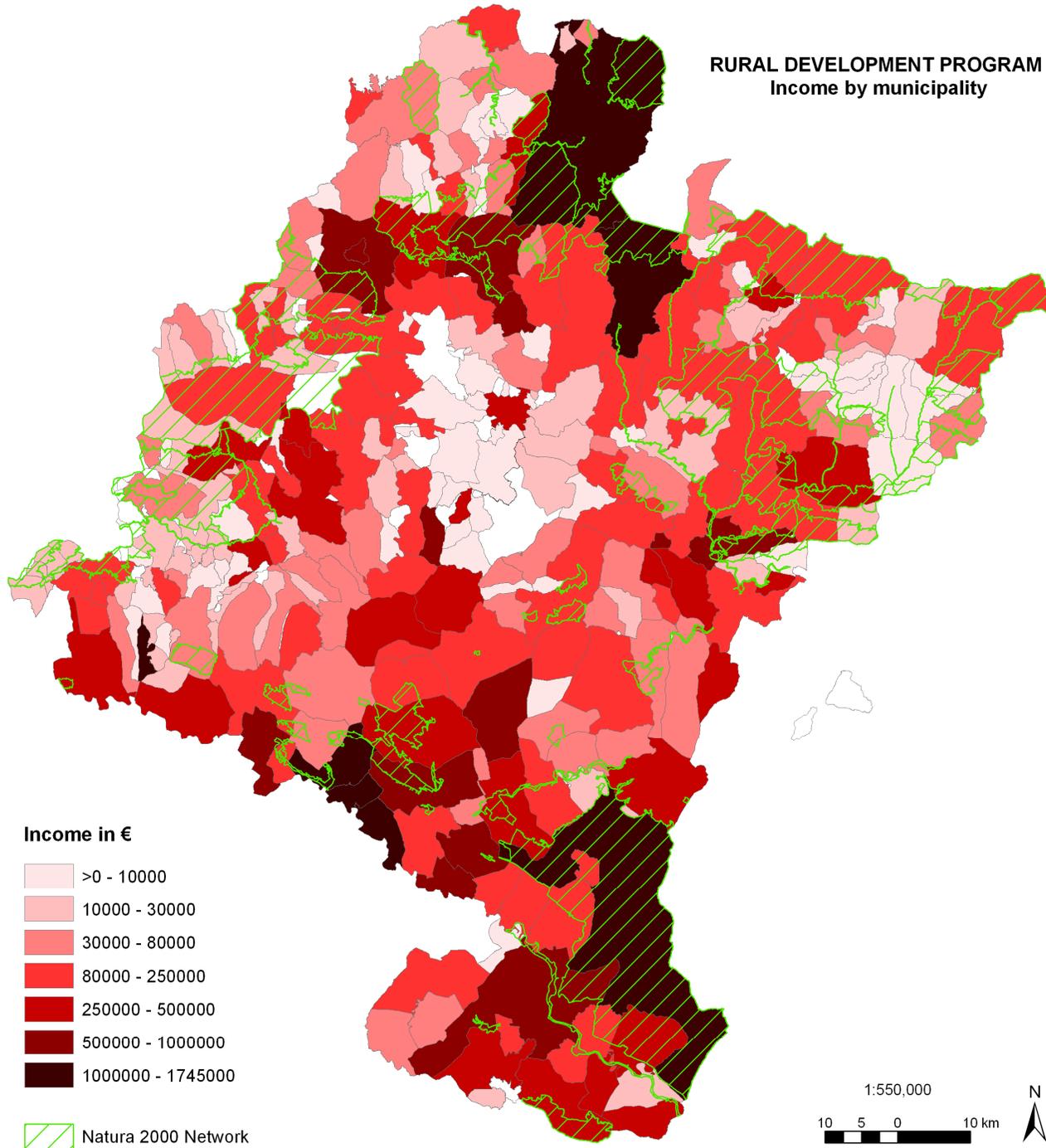
- In Navarra, 14.600 beneficiaries receive subsidies, but only 8.000 are farmers

Relationship between number of beneficiaries and percentage of direct aids for vegetal products



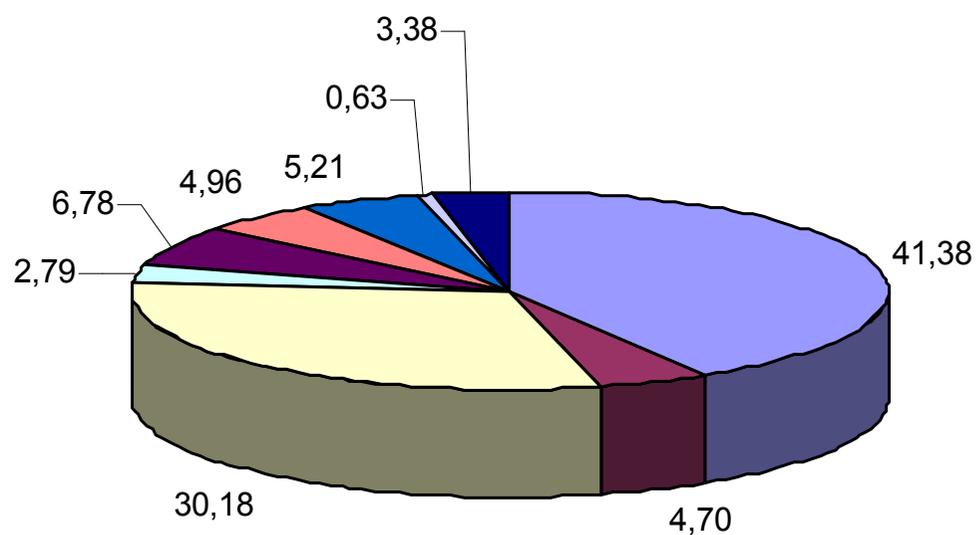
- 8,40 % of beneficiaries receive as much as 86,30 %
- 0,5 % of beneficiaries receive 7,4 % of total direct aids

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
Income by municipality



**Rural
Development
fundings
doesn't go
preferentially
to Natura 2000**

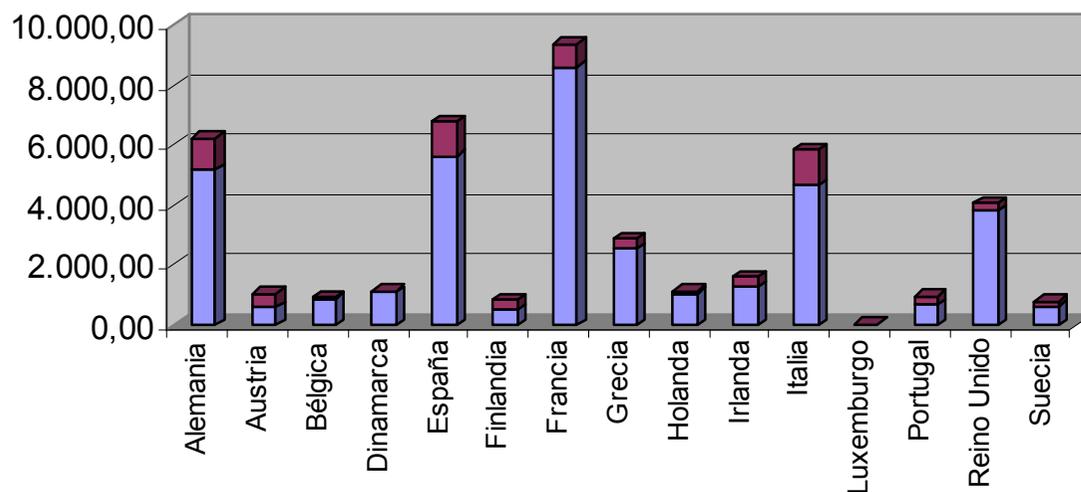
PERSPECTIVAS FINANCIERAS PARA LA EUROPA DE LOS QUINCE (2000-2006)



- Gastos de la política agrícola común (excluido el desarrollo rural)
- Desarrollo rural y medidas complementarias
- Fondos estructurales
- Fondos de Cohesión
- Políticas Internas
- Medidas Exteriores
- Administración
- Reservas
- Ayuda de Preadhesión



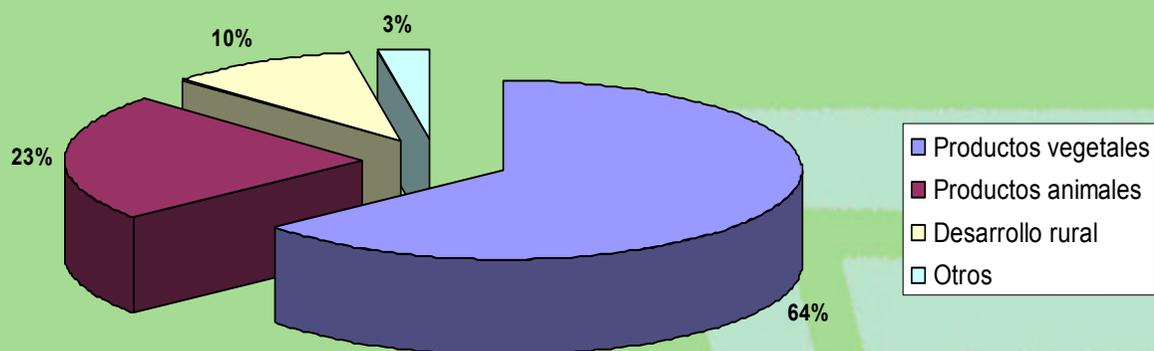
% de CAP destinado a RDR



España 12%,
 Alemania 24%,
 Irlanda 23%
 Suecia 27%
 Austria 50%
 Finlandia 58%.

 Media UE 17%

Distribución PAC por Programas

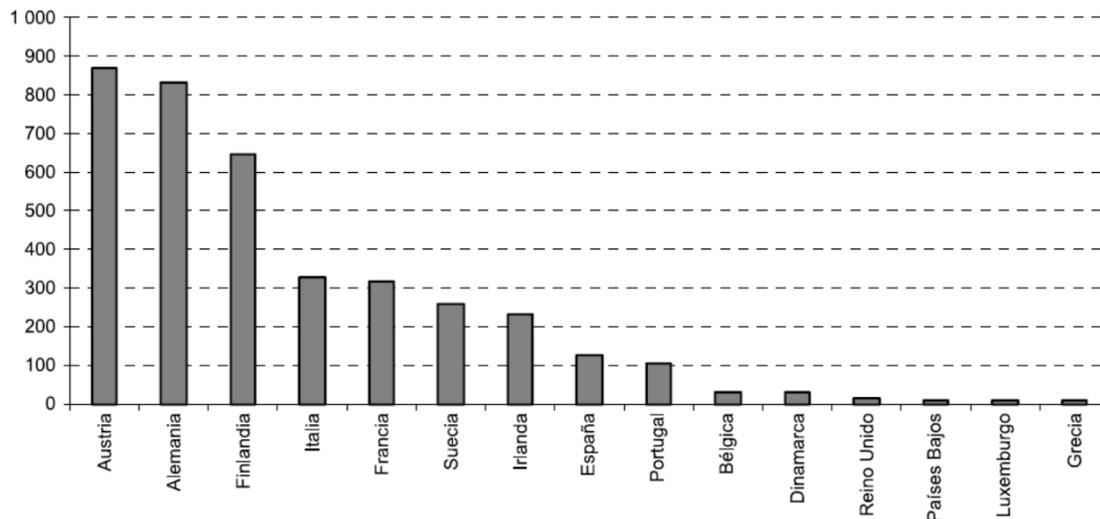


De cada 100 € que la UE gasta en la PAC, 83 los gasta en ayudas directas y 17 en desarrollo rural



Gasto agroambiental efectuado con arreglo al Reglamento (CE) n° 1257/1999 por Estado miembro, 2000-2003

(en millones de euros)



Hay grandes diferencias entre lo que invierten los distintos Estados en medidas ambientales

Gasto UE para el período 2000-2006:

Medidas agroambientales:

- 13.480 M€

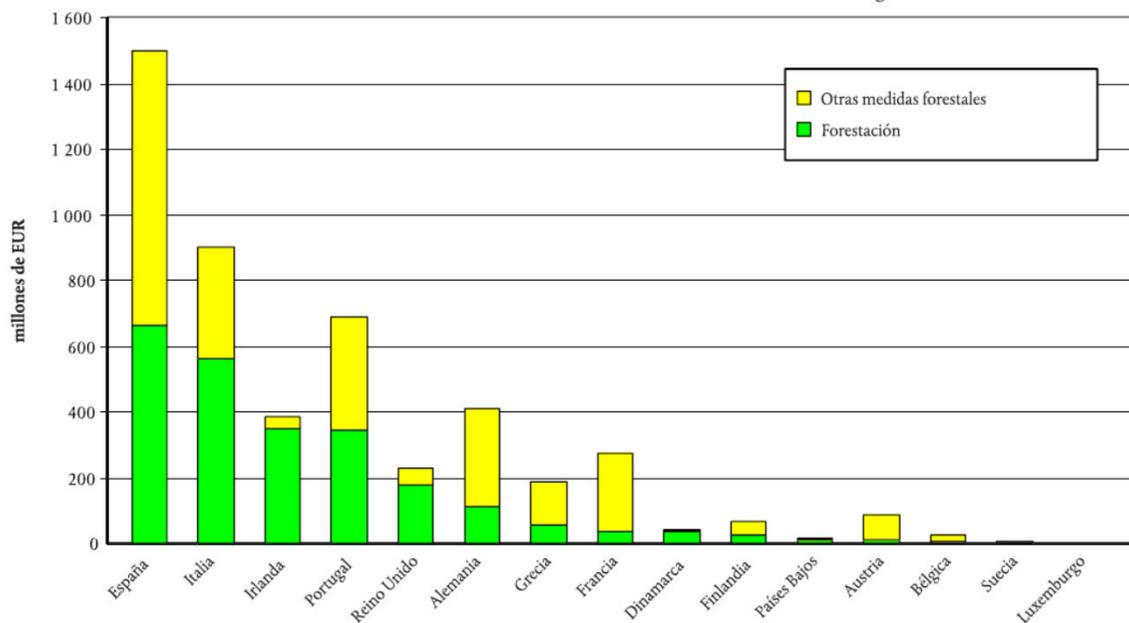
Medidas forestales:

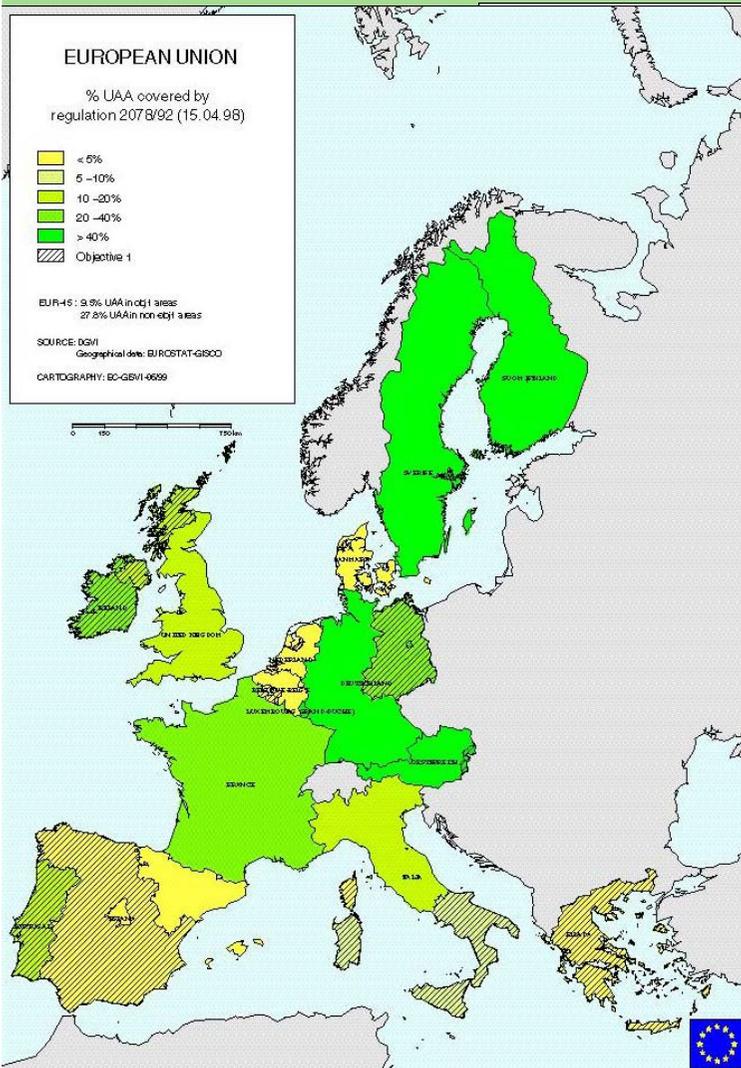
- 4.807 M€

- 2.387 M€ para RTA

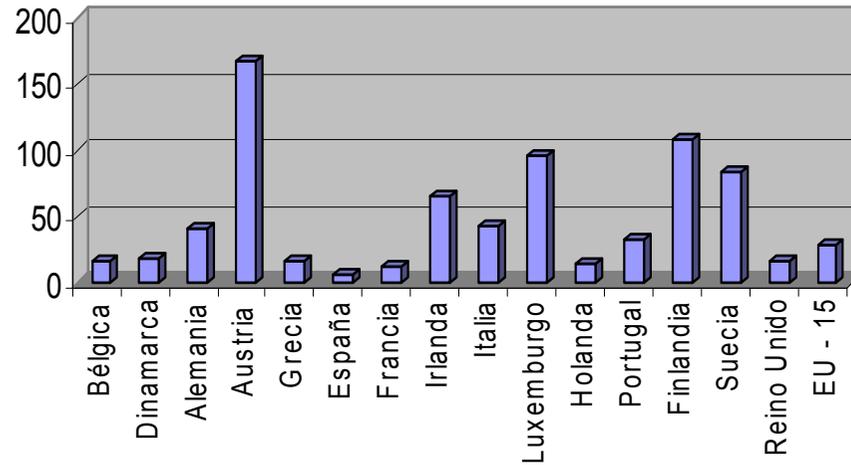
- 2.420 M€ para el resto de medidas forestales.

Estimación financiera de las medidas forestales 2000-2006: contribución comunitaria a cargo del FEOGA





AYUDAS AGROAMBIENTALES. Gasto anual/ha (€) (2000-2006)



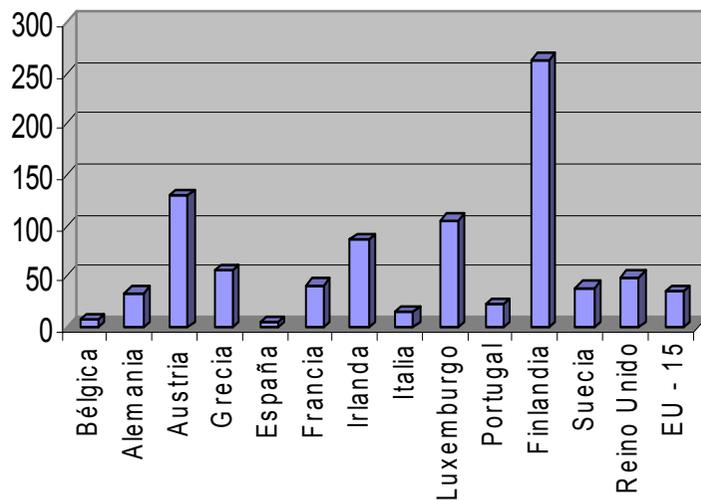
España: 7
 Irlanda: 66
 Suecia: 84
 Austria: 167
 Finlandia: 109
Media UE: 29

% de explotaciones con agroambientales

Austria 78 %
 Finlandia 77 %
 Suecia 64%
 EUR15 15 %
 España 10 %

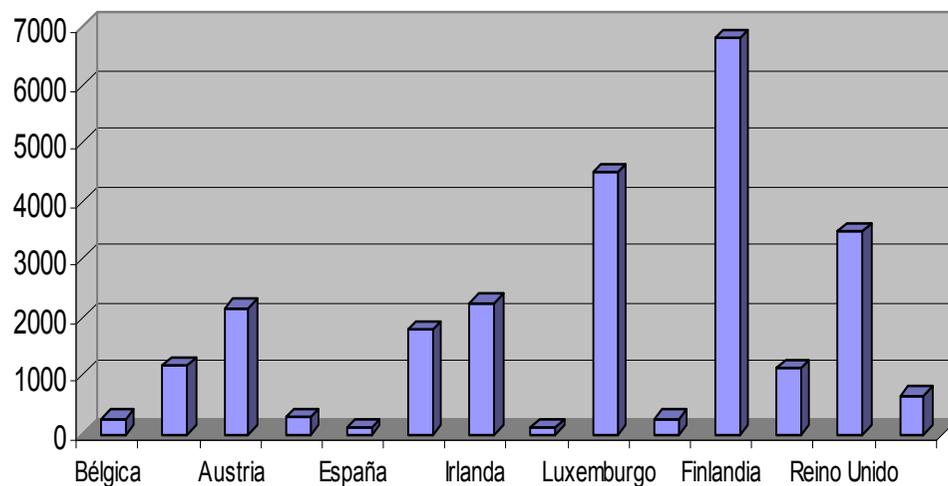
Alemania gasta 8 veces más que España para la mitad de superficie

Gasto/año/Ha en área desfavorecida (€)



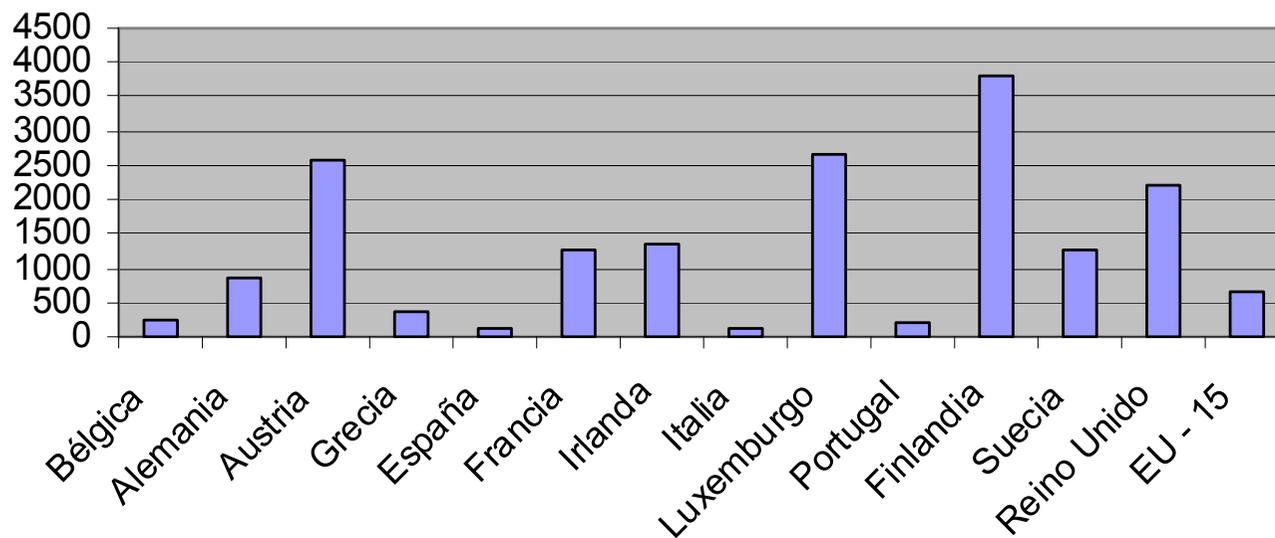
España	5 €
Irlanda	86 €
Suecia	40 €
Austria de	130 €
Finlandia	263 €

Gasto/año/empleo en área desfavorecida (€)



España	110 €
Irlanda	2.257 €
Suecia	1.126 €
Austria	2,172 €
Finlandia	6.820 €.

Gasto anual/explotación en área desfavorecida (€)



España	132 €
Irlanda	1.362 €
Suecia	1.283 €
Austria	2.580 €
Finlandia	3.818 €

Conclusión:

- Si se quiere, se puede
- España, obviamente, no ha querido



PROPOSAL

1. Improve the balance between 1st and 2nd pillar (70/30) using:

- **Modulación**
- **Regionalisation of single payment dissociation**
- **Optional national retention**
- **National reserve**
- **Environmental measures**

2. Transform the CAP in a Common Rural Development Policy, creating a new system of payments with 4 components:

- **Basic payment for rent and income**
- **Environmental**
- **Competitiveness of farms**
- **Quality of life and diversification**

