

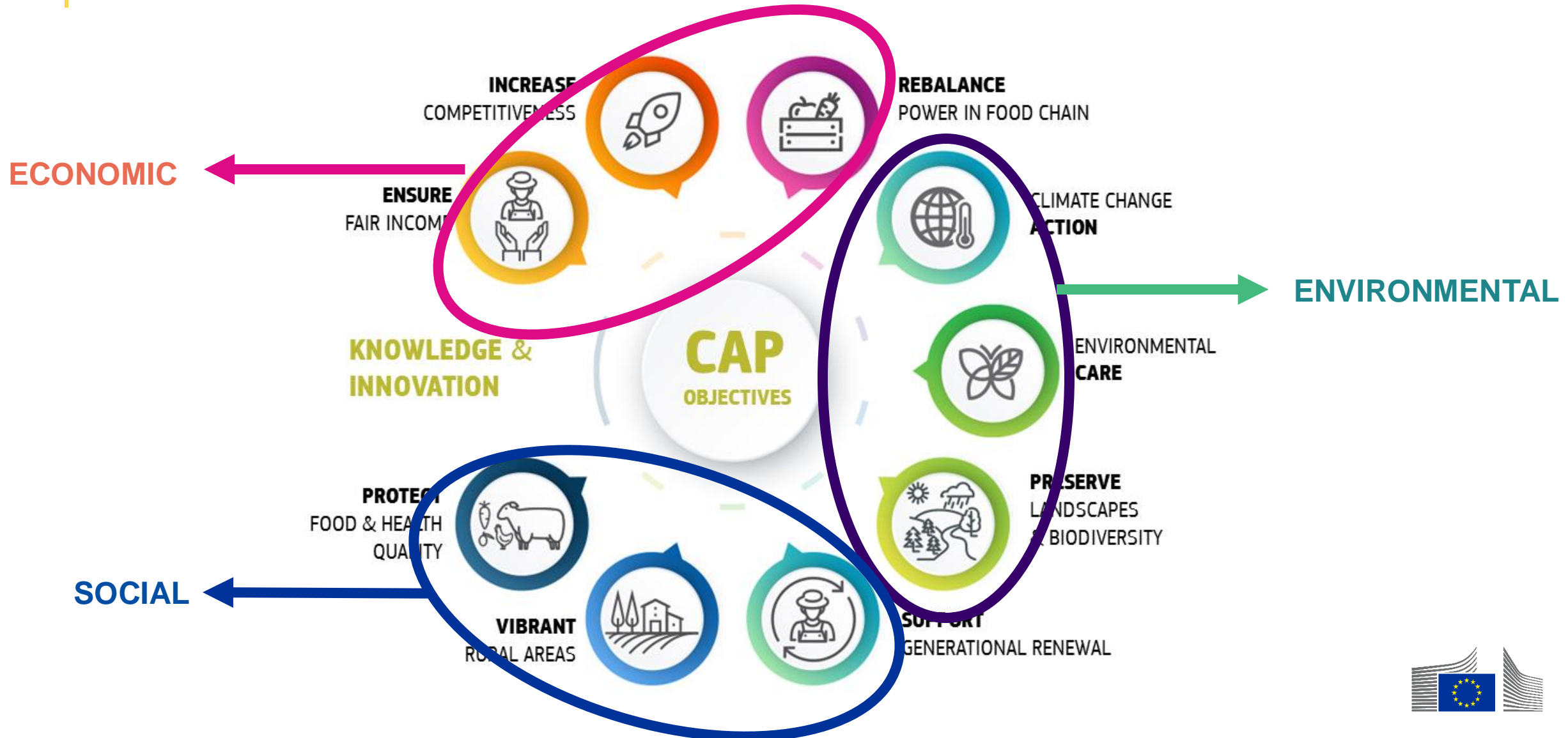


La pastorizia - *extensive livestock farming* nella Politica Agricola Comune (PAC)

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*Unit B.2 – Environmental
Sustainability*

CAP Objectives & sustainability dimensions

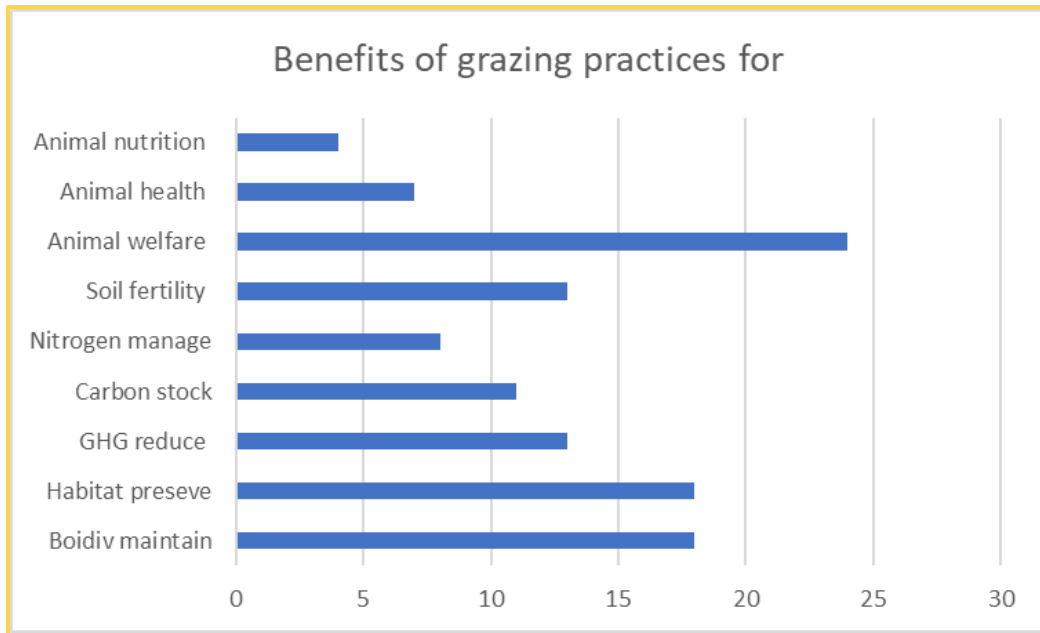


CHALLENGES

- Nevertheless, today **about two-thirds of the farm abandonment in the last decade relates to animal farming in its more extensive or mixed ways**, with important impacts of land use and management.
- **Small livestock farming systems are primary victims** of these dynamics, which is visible simply by cross-comparing over time the figures referring to the decrease of livestock-related farms, the decline of livestock numbers, and the reduction of utilised agricultural area (EuroStat and FSDN sources).
- The **longstanding and continuous concentration and intensification of animal farming in the EU** - particularly during the last 2 decades (references to EuroStat and FSDN data could be provided)- have led to significant socio-economic and ecological implications.
- This has raised concerns all over, and **evolving societal demands and legislation**, from GHG emissions to animal welfare; the livestock sector is moreover foreseen to be mostly impacted by ongoing trade agreements and policy reforms.
- It is being acknowledged that the sector faces **problems of contributions and distributions**: with high-density hotspots in some areas (due to longstanding pathways) and problems of livestock decline and land abandonment in other territories, with related env-clim implications of certain areas and habitats.



Ruminants & Grasslands - CSP in theory



The decline of grass-feeding and grazing animals is reported in most MSs, with related processes of either land abandonment or conversion of grasslands or their abandonment, with problems related to their management of their biomass and habitats, particularly in remote and constrained rural regions.

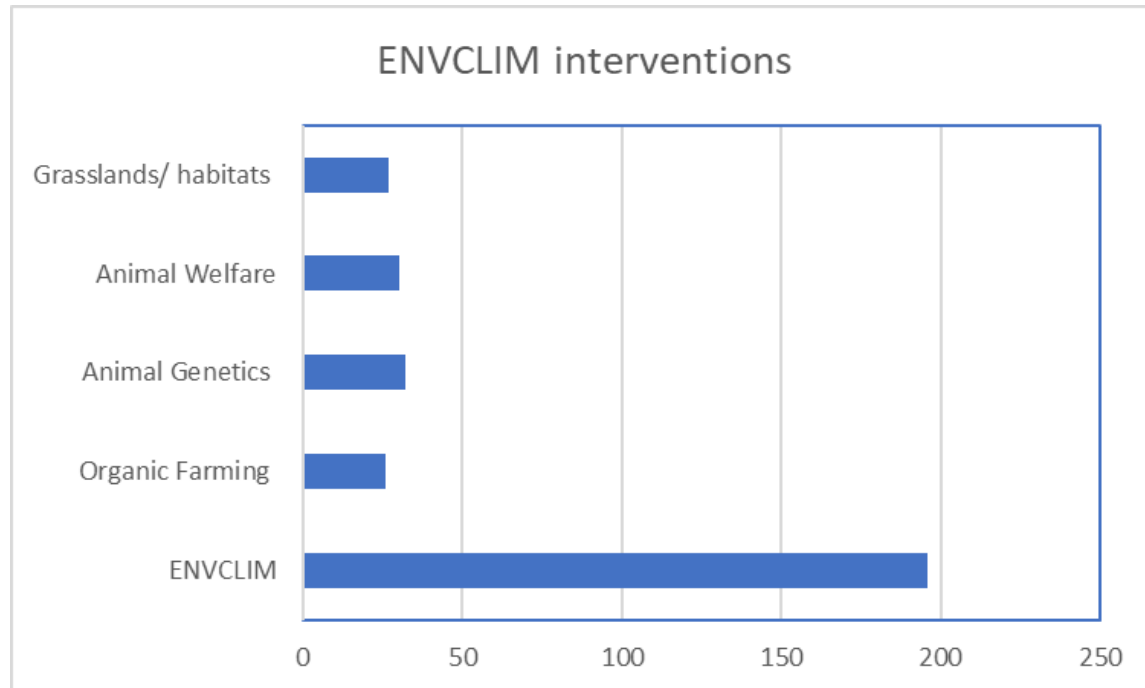
The drastic **decline of mixed farming systems**, comprising crop and livestock (46% in the last decade – as to FADN) is also part of this process.

What are the benefits of grazing practices according to MS CSPs



Ruminants & Grasslands - CSP in practice

interventions addressing livestock and/or grasslands in the different MS



SPR Art. 70 ENVCLIM



SPR Art. 31 Eco-Schemes

Concern for grasslands – habitats, biomass, carbon-stocking, ecosyst. services

Around 70% of the funds allocated to CIS benefits the ruminants sectors

Eco-schemes + – though limited MSs ambition

POLICY OPTIONS

- Accordingly, **the Strategic Dialogue** and the **Vision on EU Agriculture and Food** enhance a new emphasis on a long-term approach that acknowledges the diversity and sustainability of livestock production across the EU, avoiding a one-size-fits-all strategy, **promoting targeted solutions tailored to territorial needs**, also accounting for the generational renewal and the environment and climate challenges the whole farming sector is undergoing in the coming decade.
- More specifically, the Vision claims to **support extensification** *in regions with high livestock concentrations*, on the one hand, while seeking effective *ways to valorise the link between livestock production and maintenance of environment- and climate-valuable grasslands through more extensive livestock systems on the other hand*.
- The AGRI Outlook 2024 indicates that ‘EU animal production is likely to become more sustainable and resilient through **adaptation moving from intensive to more extensive production systems**’, by acknowledging that ‘the **regulatory framework supporting extensive production remains significant constraining** for the sector’.



CAP work in progress

- Tailored Territorial Targeted (specific territories and practices)
- **a clearer balance between regulatory and incentive policies**
- a smart combination of obligations and compensations, and rewards for ecosyst. services
- Resilience and viability / Competitiveness and sustainability
- Focus on generational renewal
- Multiannual engagements
- Transition and maintenance
- Other EU policy dimensions: SANTE, ENV, CLIMA, TRADE, REGIO
- EU agenda on decarbonisation, water resilience, nature restoration, soil health and/or biodiversity
- Opportunity and risks of one found RRF



The wider framework

Socio-economics

- Economics viability – *data IT*
- People ageing – land abandonment
- Generational renewal

Eco-clima

- Cchange & GHG
- Biodiversity losses
- Territorial polarisation

Geo-politics

- Trade: Us, Russia, China, Mercosur
- Ukraine
- MFF and EU funding - RRF

- Reconnecting 3Ls under the auspices of 3Ts
Which role for digital ?



Thank you
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More information available on Europa Website:

https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/cap-my-country/cap-strategic-plans-country_en

EU countries' websites, where the formally approved CAP Strategic Plans can be found

The overview documents of the approved 28 CAP Strategic Plans

A summary overview **IAMZ – CIHEAM, Curso 2023 – 2024, Zaragoza, 2 de noviembre de 2023 – Albert Massot**

Excerpts thanks to



The recent *Strategic Dialogue on Agriculture*

- A **much-better targeted support** by the CAP shall target *those farming systems that lack of profitability and attractiveness and the territories where management measures and investments are not sufficient to reach the goals established (:59) – with a specific support for the biodiversity-focused management of semi-natural grasslands through grazing (:65).*
- The report calls as well for a **territorial approach** that considers the specific needs and characteristics of different regions, promoting tailored solutions that address local challenges and opportunities.
- A dedicated support *that rewards and incentivizes farmers to establish and to continue providing ecosystem services, environmental payments with a view to prevent farm abandonment and help ensure that farmers can have a decent income, targeting those most in need, in particular small and mixed farms, young farmers, new entrants and in areas with natural constraints (:11).*
- *It is therefore necessary to properly reward and incentivize farmers to establish and to continue providing these services. A system of targeted and result-oriented environmental payments would offer farmers stable and predictable supplementary income, thus helping stabilize incomes, while delivering taxpayers clear value for their money (:43).*

