AGROFORESTRY IN EUROPE

10:00 - Welcome

10:15 - Presentations

11:30 - Coffee break

12:00 - Panel discussion

12:30 - Networking lunch

14:00 - Field visit to Quinta Grande

17:00 - End

Welcome

- ***Francisco Silvestre Oliveira***

  President of Coruche City Council

- ***António Gonçalves Ferreira***

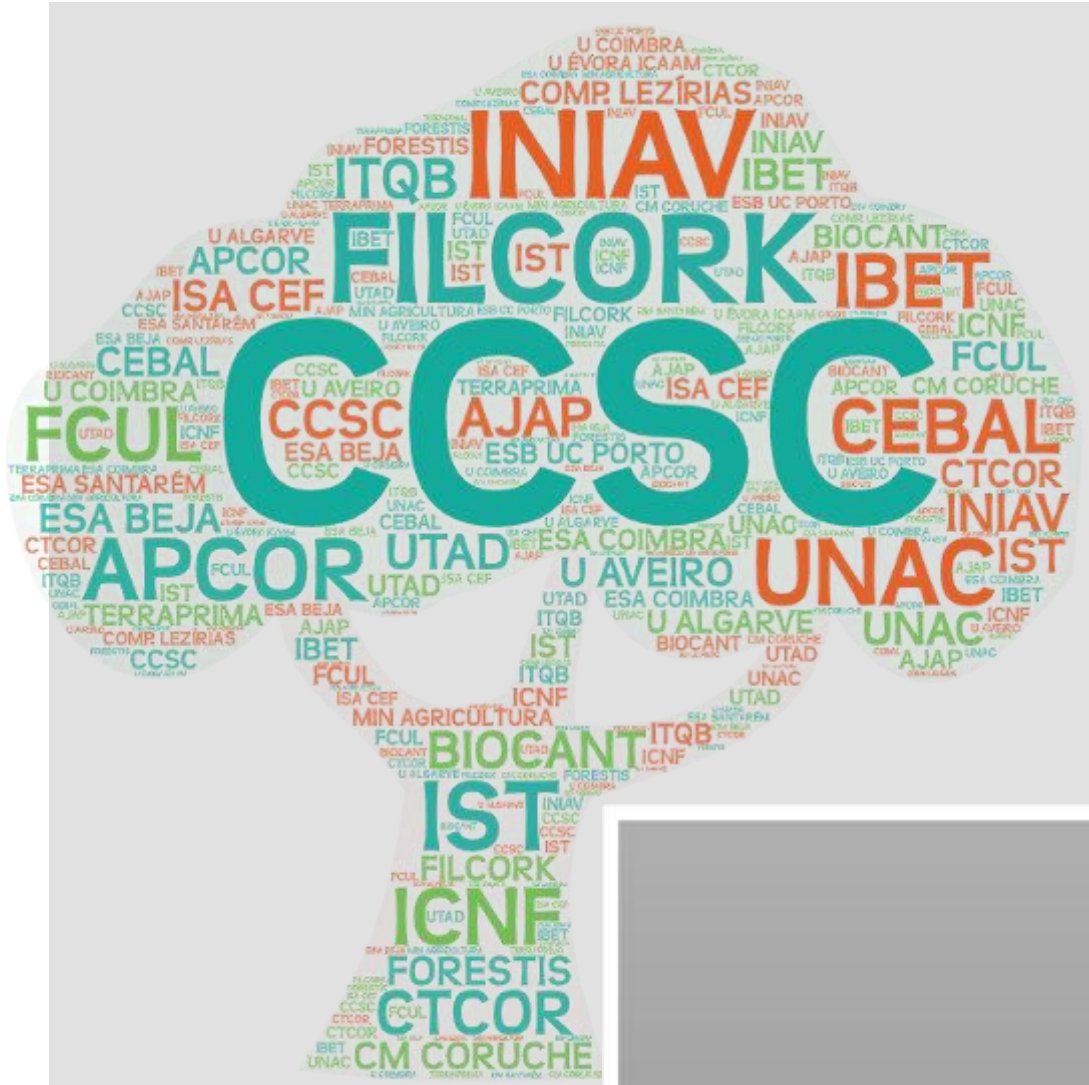
  Farmer & President of UNAC

- ***Saske Hoving, Carla Brites and Anne Cobben***

  RefreSCAR

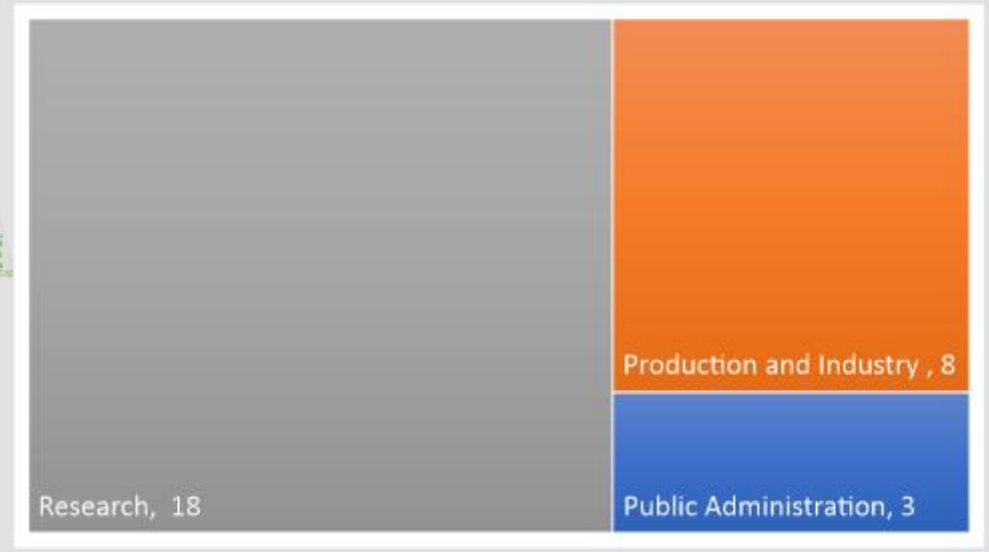
CCSC – Centro de Competências do Sobreiro e da Cortiça

Cork and Oak Competence Center



CENTRO DE COMPETÊNCIAS DO SOBREIRO E DA CORTIÇA

29 members



AJAP | Associação de Jovens Agricultores de Portugal
APCOR | Associação Portuguesa da Cortiça
BIOCANT | Centro de Inovação em Biotecnologia
CEBAL | Centro de Biotecnologia Agrícola e Agro-Alimentar do Alentejo
CL | Companhia das Lezírias
CMC | Câmara Municipal de Coruche
CTCOR | Centro Tecnológico da Cortiça
ESAB | Escola Superior Agrária de Beja
ESAC | Escola Superior Agrária de Coimbra
ESAS | Escola Superior Agrária de Santarém
ESB UCP | Escola Superior de Biotecnologia da Univ. Católica do Porto
FCUL | Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa
FILCORK | Associação Interprofissional da Fileira da Cortiça
FORESTIS | Associação Florestal de Portugal
IBET | Instituto de Biologia Experimental e Tecnológica
ICNF | Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas
INIAV | Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária e Veterinária
IPCB | Instituto Politécnico de Castelo Branco
ISA/CEF | Instituto Superior de Agronomia/Centro de Estudos Florestais
IST | Instituto Superior Técnico
ITQB | Instituto de Tecnologia Química e Biológica
MA | Ministério da Agricultura
TERRAPRIMA
UA | Universidade de Aveiro
UAlg | Universidade do Algarve
UC | Universidade de Coimbra
UE/ICAAM | Univ. Évora/Instituto de Ciências Agrárias e Ambientais Mediterrânicas
UNAC | União da Floresta Mediterrânica
UTAD | Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro

ACTIVITIES

- Since 2015
- Create & Implement the CORK RESEARCH AGENDA
- Bring actors to the table & work to improve the communication
- Forster research programs:
    - Pests & Diseases
    - Plant Nutrition
    - Stand management & natural regeneration
    - Irrigation
- Extension:
    - Maintaining the Digital Documentation Center with updated national and international cork oak publications
    - Website update and dissemination of results in digital media
    - Presence in GT Inovação da Rede Rural Nacional meetings to establish the AGRI-DEM network

10 years

29 members

4 main programs

CENTRO DE COMPETÊNCIAS DO SOBREIRO E DA CORTIÇA

Who are in the room?

Go to

www.menti.com

Enter the code

3681 1412

Or use QR code

RefreSCAR

SCAR
Standing Committee
on Agricultural Research

Provides the European Commission, Member States and Associated Countries with independent policy advice on better cooperation and alignment of research activities in ***agriculture, fisheries, food, forestry and the wider bioeconomy*** in Europe.

Goals

- Increasing connections between research & innovation
- Removing barriers to innovation
- Stimulating co-creation between public-public & public-private sectors

Who is SCAR?

Overview SCAR members – update March 2022

More than 35 countries:

- EU Member States
  - Delegates of ministries (mainly ministries of agriculture)
  - Organisations such as research councils, research institutes and universities
- Observers
  - Candidate countries
  - Associated countries

European Commission

- Secretariat
- DG RTD – Research and Innovation
- DG AGRI – Agriculture and Rural Development

Strategic & Collaborative Working Groups (SWGs & CWGs)

- **CWG:** Focus on thematic coordination. Some became ERA-Nets and COFUNDs.
- **SWG:** Focus on strategic policy advice. Many previous CWGs are now SWGs.

- **Main tasks**
  - Strategic R&I policy advice
  - Develop strategic research agendas
  - Highlight priority research topics through portfolio analyses, mapping activities and gap analyses
  - Co-design Horizon Europe partnerships

The SCAR Groups

RefreSCAR

SWGs

SCAR akis
Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems

ARCH
European Agricultural Research towards greater impact on global CHallenges

Bioeconomy Strategic Working Group

SCAR
Standing Committee on Agricultural Research
FISH
Fisheries and Aquaculture Research

SCAR Food Systems
food

scar forest
Strategic Working Group on Forests and Forestry Research and Innovation

SCAR
Standing Committee on Agricultural Research
Agroecology

CWGs

CWGSAP
COLLABORATIVE WORKING GROUP ON SUSTAINABLE ANIMAL PRODUCTION

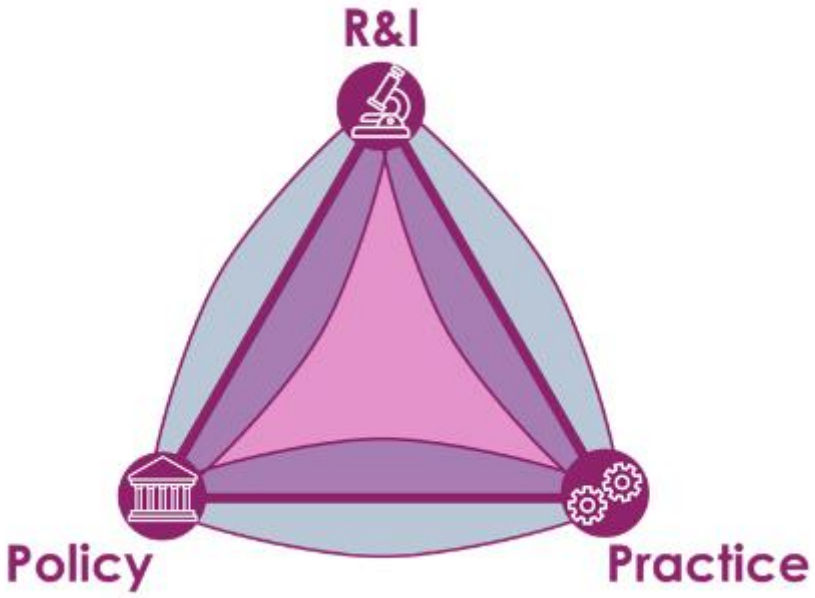
European Animal Health & Welfare Research
COLLABORATIVE WORKING GROUP

Protein Task Force

SCAR Foresight Group

OVERALL AIM:

to facilitate improved coordination of national and European bioeconomy research programmes in the European Research Area through strengthened SCAR Working Groups



Presentations

Presentations

- EU CAP NETWORK

  Liina Ulm (*Support Facility for Innovation and Knowledge exchange*)
- European Agroforestry Federation

  Gerry Lawson (*EURAF*)
- GO GEOSUBER

  António Gonçalves Ferreira *(Farmer & President of UNAC)*
- Forest4EU: Connecting forestry and Agroforestry partnerships across Europe

  Ana Maria Ventura (*Solutopus, Lda.*)
- AF4EU: Agroforestry Business Model Innovation Network

  Rosa Mosquera Losada (*Universidad de Santiago de Compostela*)
- Agroforestry Network Netherlands

  Anne Cobben (*Netherlands Enterprise Agency*)

'EIP-AGRI Support Facility and agroforestry

Liina Ulm - EIP-AGRI SF
European CAP Network
Innovation & Knowledge Exchange I EIP-AGRI

RefreSCAR 25 September 2024
Coruche, Portugal

Funded by the European Union

EIP-AGRI in the new context:
Innovation & Knowledge Exchange | EIP-AGRI

1. EIP-AGRI Support Facility, part of the EU CAP Network
2. EIP-AGRI Agroforestry
3. EIP-AGRI Agroforestry Operational Groups
4. Horizon projects
5. Upcoming events

1. EIP-AGRI Support Facility, part of the EU CAP Network

1. EIP-AGRI Support Facility, part of the EU CAP Network

- Launch event **6 October 2022 in Brussels**

EIP-AGRI Network + ENRD = EU CAP Network

- For the networking of national networks, organisations, and administrations and other stakeholders in the field of agriculture and rural development

EU CAP NETWORK

1. European CAP Network (EU CAP Network)

MAIN OBJECTIVES (Regulation (EU) No 2021/2115):

- Involvement
- Accompaning
- Improving
- Informing
- **Foster innovation in agriculture and rural development, support peer-to-peer learning and the inclusion of, and the interaction between, all stakeholders in the knowledge-exchange and knowledge building process**
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Dissemination

EU CAP NETWORK

Innovation & Knowledge exchange – EIP-AGRI

Support Facility for Innovation & Knowledge exchange – EIP-AGRI

Evaluation

Evaluation Helpdesk

EU CAP NETWORK

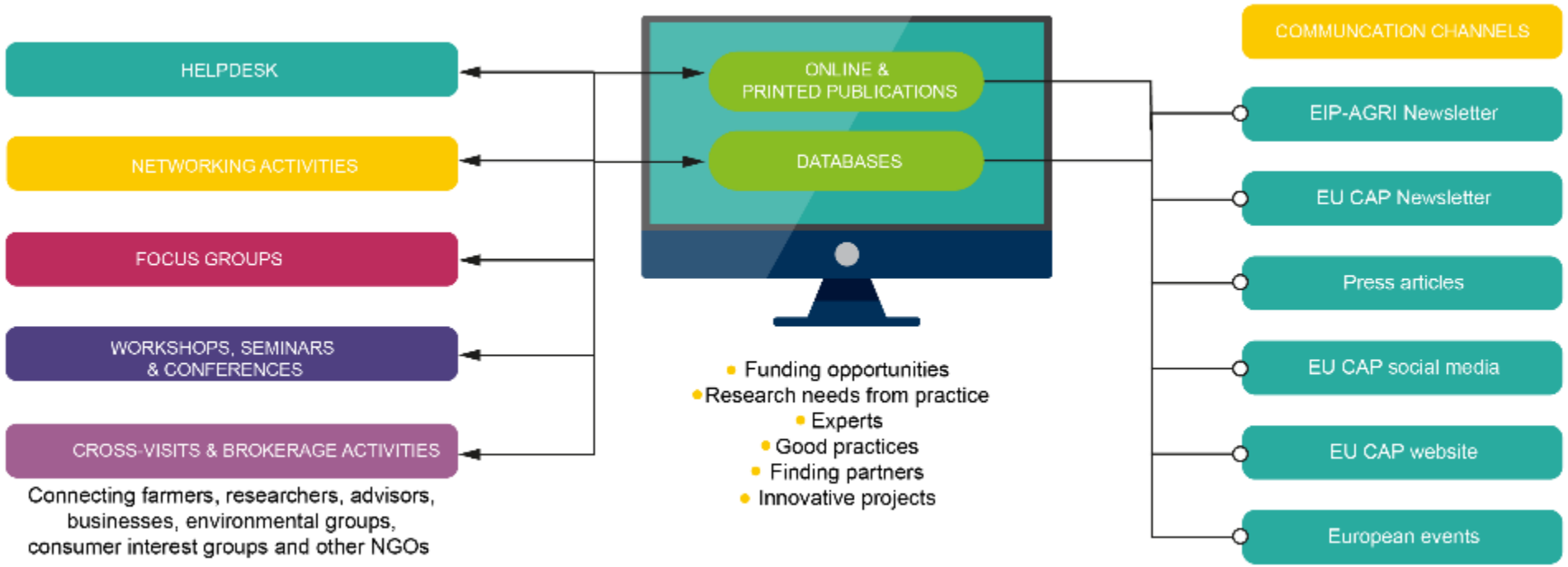
CAP Implementation

CAP Implementation Contact Point

Communication & Event Support

EU CAP Network suport units

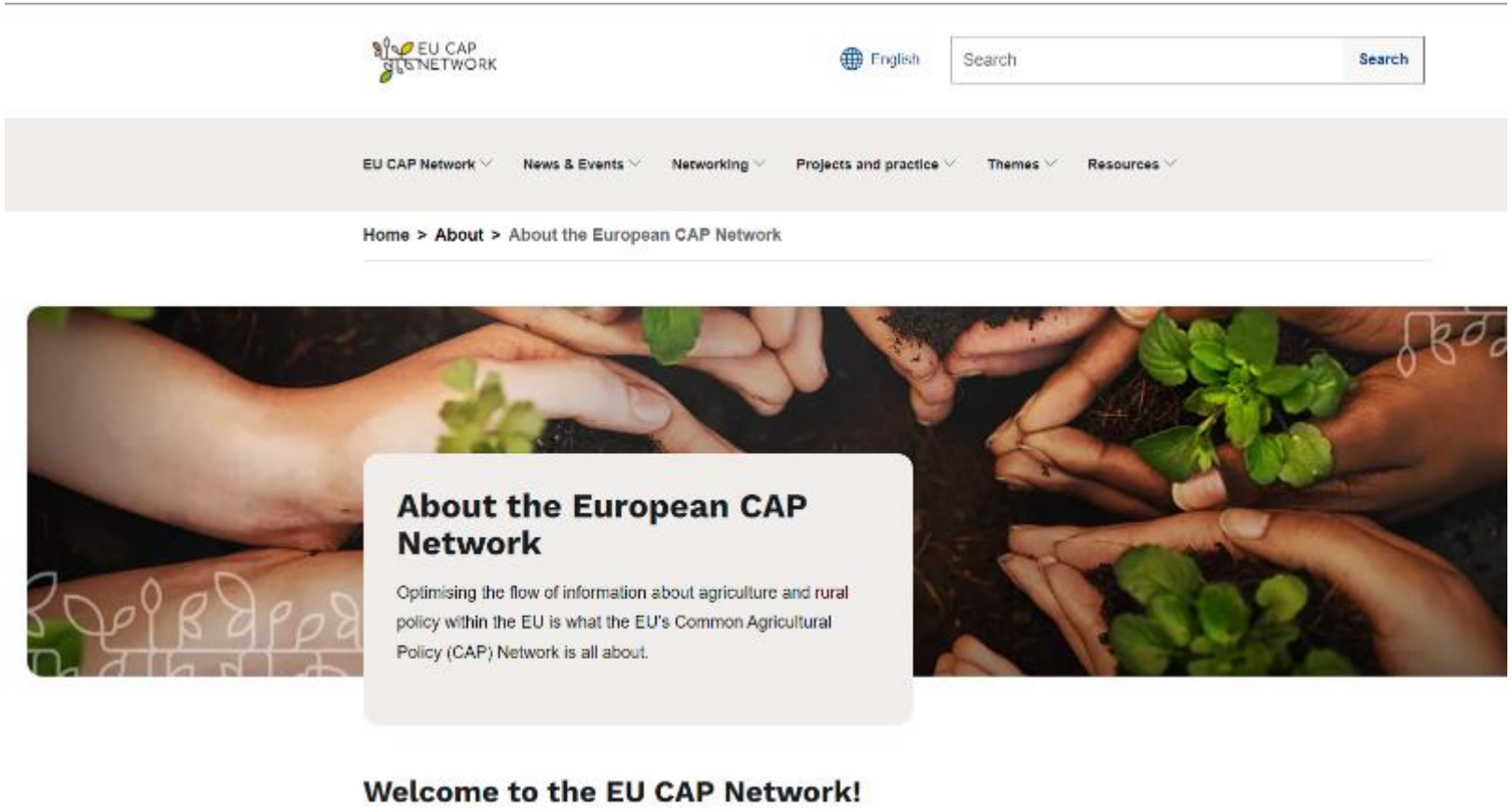
Support Facility Innovation and Knowledge exchange | EIP-AGRI': services



1. EIP-AGRI Support Facility part of the EU CAP Network

Corporate communication

Website: https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu



1. EIP-AGRI Support Facility, part of the EU CAP Network

Corporate communication

Social media accounts

- Facebook – @EU CAP Network
- Twitter - @eucapnetwork
- LinkedIn - @EU CAP Network
- YouTube - EU CAP Network

- Official hashtags

#EUCAPNetwork

#BloomTogether

1. EIP-AGRI Support Facility, part of the EU CAP Network

Corporate communication

Monthly newsletters

- Innovation & Knowledge Exchange | EIP-AGRI
- EU CAP Network

Subscribe here

EIP-AGRI bridging practice and research

EIP-AGRI in a nutshell

- EIP-AGRI was launched by the European Commission in 2012
- Aim: to stimulate innovation and improve the exchange of knowledge
- Approach: closing the innovation gap between research, innovation and practice by using the interactive innovation model
- EIP-AGRI & the **interactive innovation model** – key principles:
  - Develop innovative solutions focusing on the needs of farmers, foresters and rural entrepreneurs
  - Bring together partners with complementary knowledge
  - Partners co-decide and co-create

EIP Operational Groups

EIP Operational Groups (OGs) form part of the EIP:

- focusing **on farmers' or foresters' needs** and tackling the interactions across the supply chain where useful
- bringing together partners with **complementary knowledge, co-deciding and co-creating** all along the project
- OGs may act at **national** and **transnational level**, may be based on traditional practices in a new geographical/environmental context
- OGs **disseminate summaries of plans and results of** their projects

EIP-AGRI
linking farmers and researchers

Based on the interactive innovation model, EIP-AGRI supports:

- Identification of research needs from practice
- Speeding up knowledge exchange and innovation - collaboration between different types of actors to make best use of complementary types of knowledge (scientific, practical, organisational, etc.)
- Co-creation of solutions that are ready to implement in practice
- Quicker spreading and uptake of solutions by practice

Operational Group projects (OGs) ≠ research projects

Operational Groups: achievements and plans

2014-2022

- **26 Member States**
- **3400** OG projects running or finished (1 billion EUR)
- Over **200 multi-actor projects** under Horizon 2020
- A growing and thriving **network**

2023-2027

- **25 Member States**
- **Over 6 600 OG projects** planned
- **EUR 9 billion** for multi-actor projects under Horizon Europe Cluster 6
- Strengthening of **Innovation and Knowledge Exchange** of EU CAP Network

September 2024: 3700 OG projects!

OG Conference and Awards ceremony
EIP-AGRI Operational Groups: Innovation in practice

- May 2024 in Estoril
- Organised in collaboration with the Portuguese CAP Network – Rede Nacional PAC
- More than 500 participants;
- Representatives from all Member States;
- Field visits to 4 locations, 10 OGs;
- Exhibition: 86 stands (among them 73 OG projects, 8 Horizon projects)

https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/publications/factsheet-conference-eip-agri-operational-groups_en

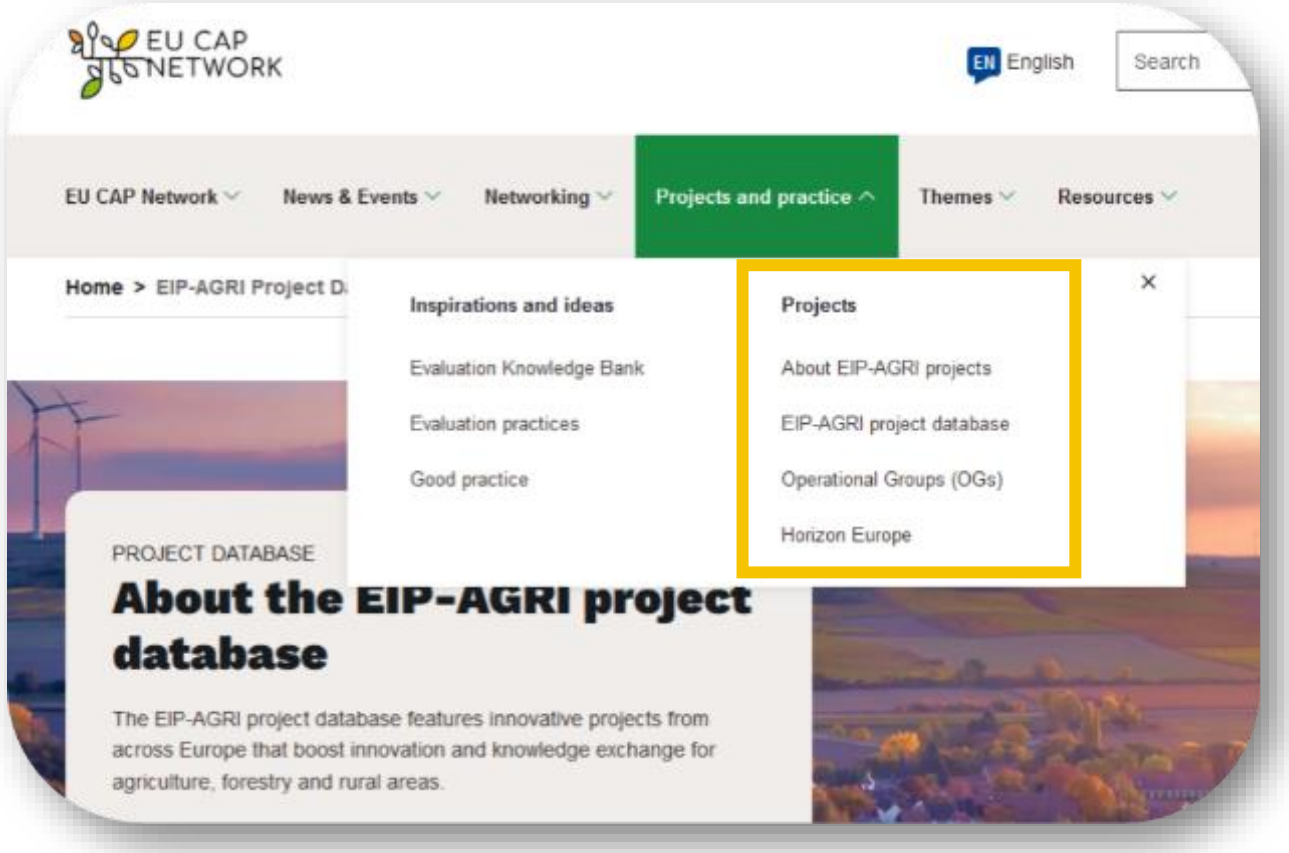
Learn and explore

- What are EIP-AGRI Operational Groups

  https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/operational-groups_en

- Database of projects

  https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/projects_en



2. EIP-AGRI and Agroforestry

2. EIP-AGRI and Agroforestry

- **Focus Group Agroforestry: introducing woody vegetation into specialised crop and livestock systems (2017)**
  - **How to develop agroforestry as a sustainable farming system which can boost agricultural productivity and profitability?**
  - Based on practical cases:
  - a) What made it possible for the agroforestry systems to be established?
  - b) What were the main challenges during establishment?
  - c) What other factors are important to secure long term viability?
  - d) Is there anything else needed for agroforestry to be economically beneficial?

Results can be found here:
https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/content/agroforestry-introducing-woody-vegetation-specialised-crop-and-livestock-systems.html

2. EIP-AGRI and Agroforestry

A cross-cutting theme

- **EIP-AGRI Focus Group Mixed farming systems: livestock/cash crops (2017)**
  https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/content/eip-agri-focus-group-mixed-farming-systems-final-report.html
- **EIP-AGRI Seminar: Turning forest innovation into practice (2021)**

https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/event/eip-agri-seminar-turning-forest-innovation.html

- **FG Enhancing the biodiversity on farmland through hight-diversity landscape feature (2023)**

https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/publications/report-eu-cap-network-focus-group-enhancing-biodiversity-farmland-through-high_en#section--resources

- **FG Competitive and resilient mountain areas (2024)**

https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/publications/eu-cap-network-focus-group-competitive-and-resilient-mountain-areas_en#section--resources

- **FG Regenerative agriculture for soil health (2024)**

https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/focus-group-regenerative-agriculture-soil-health_en

- **EU CAP Network workshop ‘Promoting pollinator-friendly farming’ (2024)**

https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/events/eu-cap-network-workshop-promoting-pollinator-friendly-farming_en

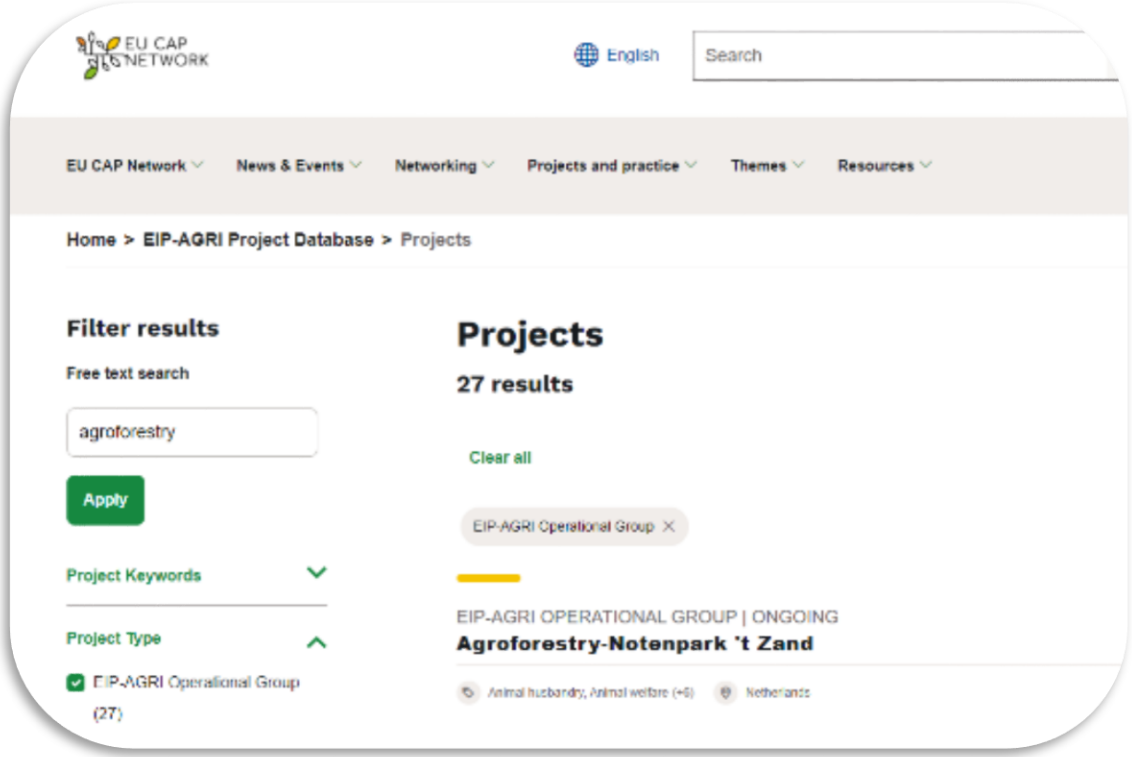
3. Agroforestry EIP-AGRI Operational Groups and Horizon projects

Learn and explore

EIP-AGRI Operational Groups on agroforestry

Examples :

- Knowledge transfer and implementation of agroforestry systems in Austria
- Experiment Agroforestry Noord-Holland - Netherlands

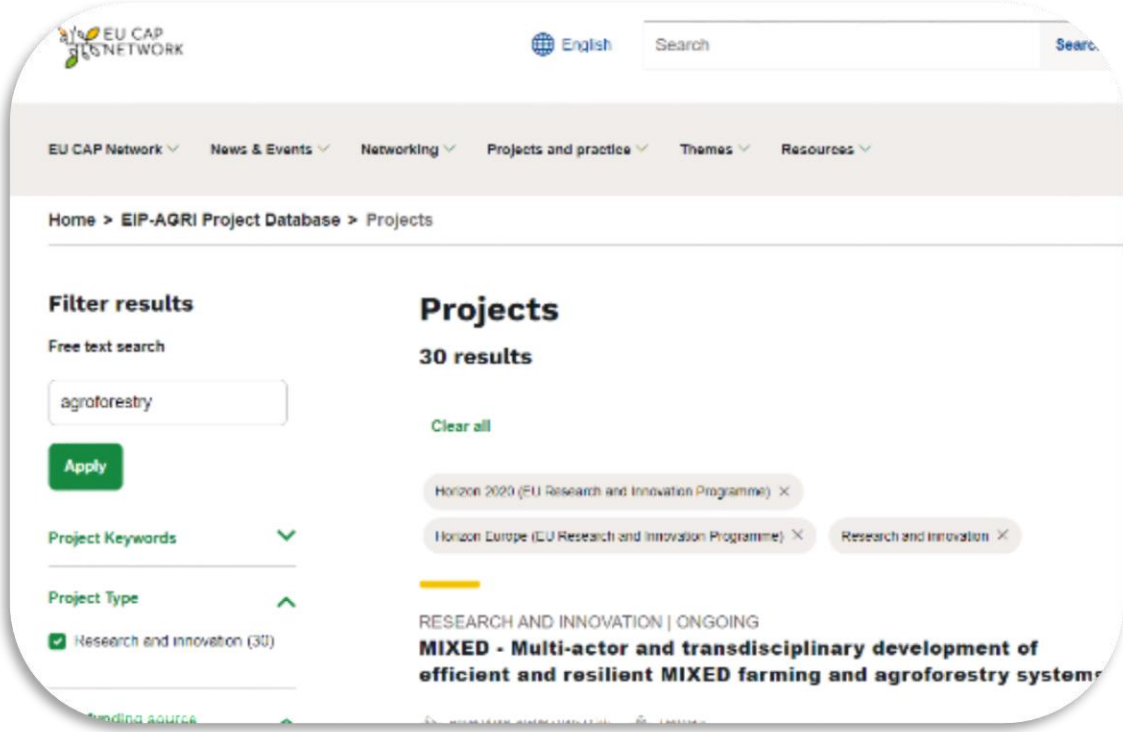


Learn and explore

Horizon multi-actor projects on Agroforestry

Examples:

- **MIXED** - Multi-actor and transdisciplinary development of efficient and resilient MIXED farming and agroforestry-systems: CORDIS
- **DiverIMPACTS** - Diversification through rotation, intercropping, multiple cropping, promoted with actors and value-chains towards sustainability: CORDIS
- **DIVERSify** - Designing InnoVative plant teams for Ecosystem Resilience and agricultural Sustainability: CORDIS
- **H2020 Agromix**
- **EUFarmbook**

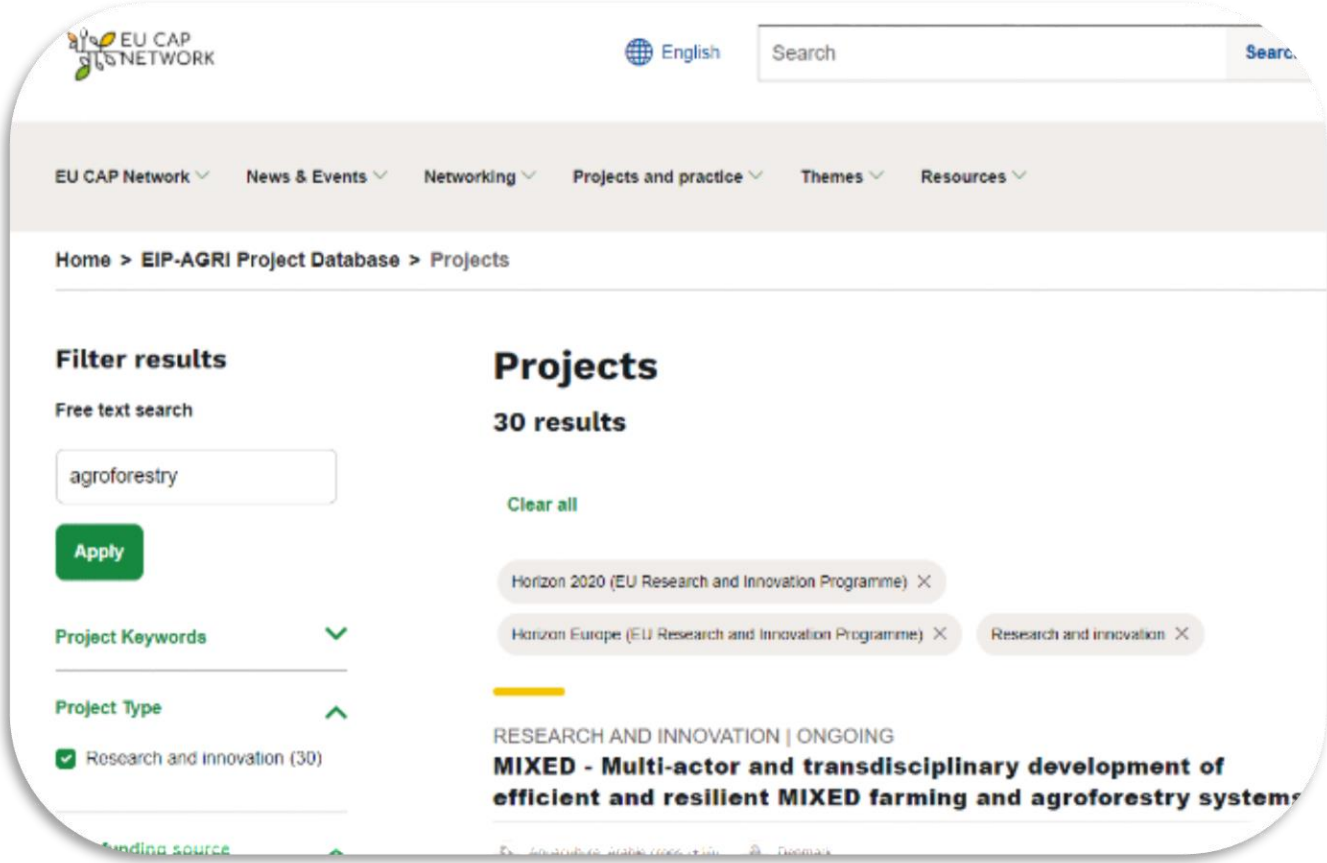


Learn and explore

Horizon Thematic Networks on Agroforestry

Examples:

- **AF4EU** - Agroforestry Business Model Innovation Network
- **AFINET** - Agroforestry innovation network
- **FOREST4EU** - European innovation partnership network promoting operational groups dedicated to forestry and agroforestry



EIP-AGRI EVENTS 2024-2025

- **Workshop ‘National Networking for innovation and Knowledge exchange’**
  January 2025
- **Seminar ‘Robotics and Artificial Intelligence (AI) in farming and forestry’**
  February 2025
- **Workshop ‘Circular Bioeconomy – Valorisation of by-products‘**
  March 2025
- **Stand-alone brokerage activity**
  March/April 2025
- **Workshop ‘Innovation in logistics to improve the position of farmers in a supply chain’**
  May 2025
- **Seminar ‘Demonstration farms’**
  June 2025
- **Ad-hoc Experts meeting**
  June 2025

Open calls are published on EU CAP Network webpage and in our newsletters and newsflashes!

OPEN CALLS TO PARTICIPATE IN EIP-AGRI EVENTS

Register to “Innovation & knowledge exchange | EIP-AGRI Newsletter” to be informed of the call for participation

Subscribe here

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THANK YOU VERY MUCH !

innovation-knowledge@eucapnetwork.eu

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1210 Brussel
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Agroforestry policies in the EU: general conclusions and examples from 9 Member States

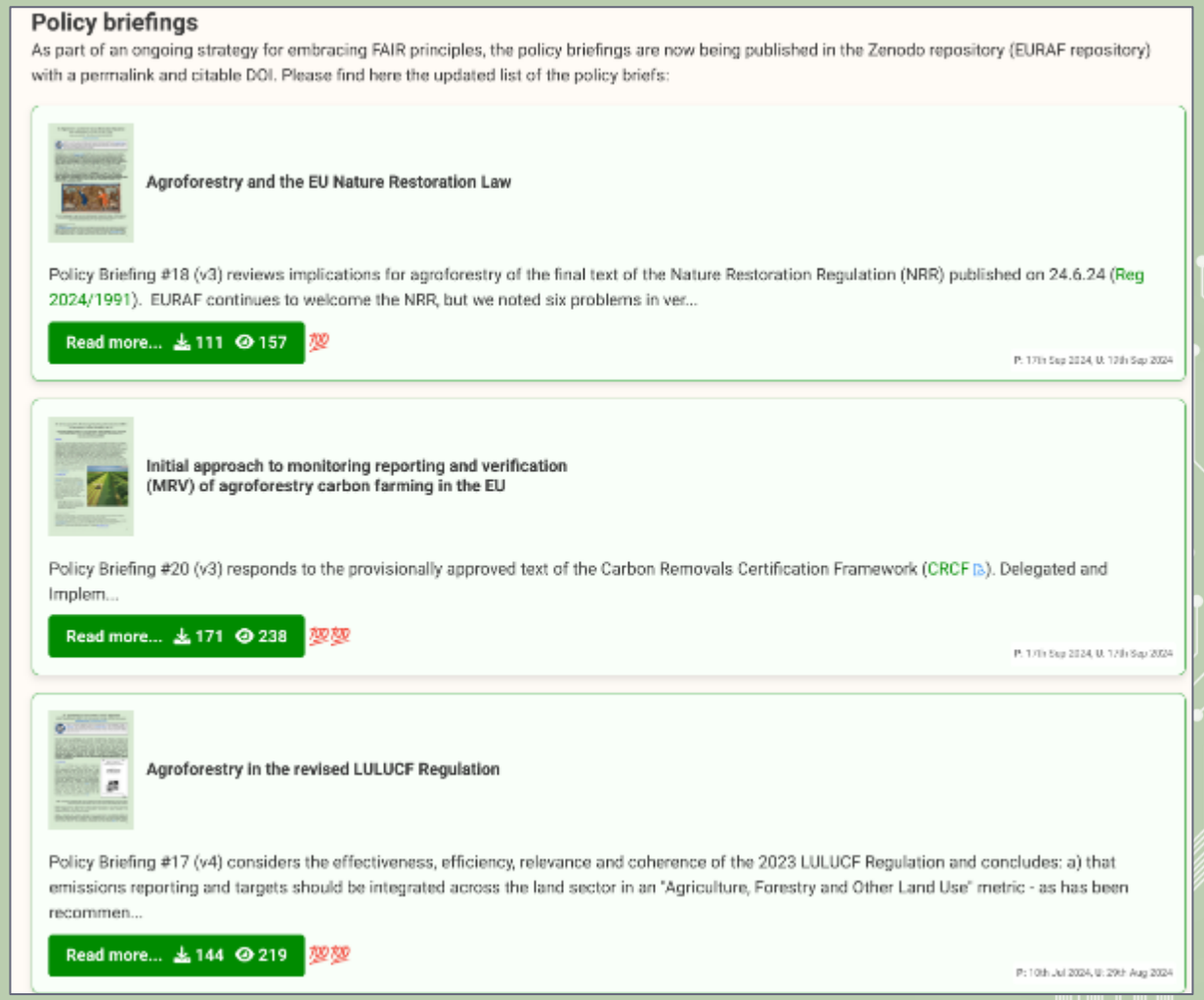
Gerry LAWSON, Policy Officer,
European Agroforestry Federation
Montpellier & Brussels

1) policy@euraf.net;

DigitAF Project “Digital tools for AgroForestry”

National Policy Briefings are coming .. hold tight ...

1. Belgium- Flanders
2. Czechia
3. Germany
4. Greece
5. Spain (published)
6. Italy
7. Poland
8. Portugal
9. Slovakia



EU agroforestry definition in CAP 2017/22

“Land use systems in which trees are grown in combination with agriculture on the same land (Reg 1305/2013)”.

Agroforestry trees can be inside parcels or on boundaries (e.g. hedges).

Agroforestry can be on forest parcels (e.g. “forest grazing”) or agricultural parcels (e.g. “wood pasture”)

EURAF Agroforestry Typology (Policy Briefing #1, #22)

Tree location	Agroforestry System	Agroforestry Practice	
		Agricultural Land	Forest Land
In parcels	Silvopastoral	1 Wood pasture	9 Forest grazing
	Silvoarable	2 Tree alley cropping 3 Coppice alley cropping 4 Multi-layer gardens	10 Muiti-layer gardens
	Permanent crop	5 Orchard intercropping, 6 Orchard grazing.	
	Agro-silvo-pasture	7 Alternating cropping and grazing	
Between parcels	Landscape Features	8. Hedges, trees in groups, trees in lines, individual trees	
Settlements	Urban agroforestry	11 Homegardens, allotments, etc.	

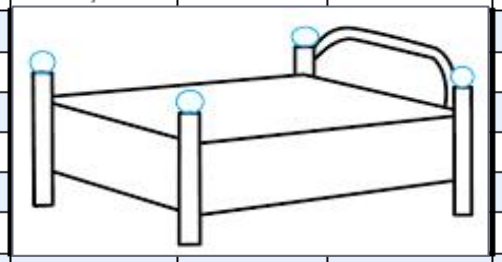
The EU Forest Definition - Procrustes' bed?

Article 4(3) of the CAP Strategic Plan Regulation (2021/2115): ***Agricultural area*** *shall be determined in such a way as to comprise arable land, permanent crops and permanent grassland, including when they form* ***agroforestry systems*** *on that area.* The terms 'arable land', 'permanent crops' and 'permanent grassland' shall be further specified by Member States within their CAP Strategic Plans. (Policy Briefing #22)

Article 6 (3) of the LULUCF Regulation (2018/841) defined **Forest Land** according to the Thresholds in Annex II (opposite). These are also used in national forest laws, UNFCCC Marrakesh Accords, REDD+, Kyoto Clean Development Mechanism etc. (Policy Briefing #8)

Therefore, the EU **Forest Monitoring Regulation** should **use the UNFCCC and LULUCF forest thresholds and not emulate Procrustes**. (Policy Briefing #15)

Member State	Area (ha)	Tree crown cover (%)	Tree height (m)	Minimum width (m)
Malta	1,0	30	5	
Spain	1,0	20	3	25
Portugal	1,0	10	5	20
Hungary	0,5	30	5	10
Estonia	0,5	30	2	
Belgium	0,5	20	5	
Netherlands	0,5	20	5	30
Denmark				20
Finland				20
France				
Italy				
Luxembourg				
Sweden				10
Greece	0,3	25	2	
Slovakia	0,3	20	5	
Cyprus	0,3	10	5	
Slovenia	0,25	30	2	
Romania	0,25	10	5	20
Lithuania	0,1	30	5	10
Ireland	0,1	20	5	20
Latvia	0,1	20	5	20
United Kingdom	0,1	20	2	20
Bulgaria	0,1	10	5	
Germany	0,1	10	5	
Croatia	0,1	10	2	
Poland	0,1	10	2	10
Austria	0,05	30	2	10
Czech Republic	0,05	30	2	20



One Size Fits ALL ??

Procrustes was a Greek blacksmith who either stretched his guests or cut off their legs to fit his one-size-fits all bed.

Tree-Landscape-Features are vital for both climate and biodiversity …



Consistency in tracking Landscape Features in MS is needed .. but some MS don't include in policies

Woody features: hedgerow or woody strips, trees in groups isolated trees, trees in line, forest edges




Other features: buffer strips, cairns, cultural features, ditches, field margins, small ponds, small wetlands, stone walls, terraces, others … countries make their own choices …

Landscape Features - Biodiversity Strategy (>10%) GAEC-8

Country	AT	BEF	BEW	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HU	HR	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SK	SI	Sum
01 Buffer Strips	1	1	1	1				1								1	1			1	1	1			1		1	1	13
02 Cairns	1						1			1	1							1	1	1					1				8
03 Cultural Features	1		5					1	1	1	1			1		1							1						13
04 Ditches			1			1			1	1			1		1	1	1	1		1		3	1	1	1				16
05 Field Margins (# types)		1	3	1	2	7	1	1	1		1		1	2		7	1	1	4	1		4		1	1	2	1		44
06.1 Hedges or woody strips	1	1	1	1			1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		1	1		1	1	20
06.2 Trees in Line		1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1		1		1	1	1		1	1		1	2	1	1		1	1	21
06.3 Trees in Groups/ Copses	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	2	1	1		1	1	24
06.4 Isolated Trees			1	1	1	1	1			1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1		1	1		1	1	19
06.5 Forest Edge Strips - non prod		1	1	1					1		1				1	1													7
07 Fallow Land	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1			2		2	1	2		3			30
07.1 Cover or catch crops (7% option)		-	-			1		-	-	-	-		1	1				-				-		-					3
07.2 N-Fixing Crops (7% option)		-	-			1			1	-	-		1	1				-				-		-			-		4
08 Others			1			2	1	1			2						1	1				4	1	1			-		15
09 Small Ponds	1	1	1							1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1		1				1	15
10 Small Wetlands						1	1			1									1	1	1	1	1						8
11 Traditional Stone Walls	1						1		1	1	1		1		1	1	1			1	1		1					1	13
12 Streams										1											1	1							3
13 Terraces						1	1			1	1			1			1				1							y	7
Total elements / sub-elements active	8	8	19	8	4	18	11	6	11	13	14	1	11	12	8	16	12	8	11	11	6	21	10	10	8	5	6	7	283
4% Option	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	28
3% Option	y		y	y				y	y	y	y		y		y			y	y			y		y					13
7% Option		y	y	y		y			y	y	y		y	y				y				y	y	y	y		y		15
LULUCF Regulation - threshold of "forest land" (ha)	0.05	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.05	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.5	0.1	1	0.25	0.5	0.3	0.25	
Strategic Plan - max LF copse/grove size (ha)	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	?	0.2	?	?	?	0.3	-	0.5	0.5	?	-	0.3		0.3	0.5	-	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	-	?	0.5	
Details of hedge width and permitted gaps?	y	y	y	y			y		y		y		y	y	y		y	y	y			y			y				15
Details of permitted crown size of trees in line?		y	y	y			y		y				y		y		y		y			y	y	y	y			y	14
Details of crown size of isolated trees?			y	y										y	y		y					y	y					y	8

RED shows where the definition of "copse/grove" on agricultural land differs from the national definition the minimum size thrshold for a forest block. In many countries the size threshold is not given or copses/groves are not recognised as Landscape Features

In many countries no information is given on the types of n-fixing crop or catch/cover crop, even when the 7% option is selected (shown with a dash)

“Simplification” of “Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions”

Climate change

- GAEC 1: Maintenance of **permanent grassland** based on a ration PG/agricultural area (at national, regional, sub-regional, holding level) (“greening”)
- GAEC 2: Protection of **wetland and peatland** (new)
- GAEC 3: **Ban on burning** arable stubble, except for plant health reasons (cross-compliance)

Water

- GAEC 4: Establishment of **buffer strips** along water courses stubble [minimum width of 3 meters] (cross-compliance)

Soil

- GAEC 5: **Tillage management** reducing soil erosion risk with slope consideration (cross-compliance)
- GAEC 6: **Minimum soil cover** to avoid bare soil in **periods that are most sensitive** (cross-compliance)
- GAEC 7: Crop **rotation** in arable land, except for crops growing under water (“greening”)

Biodiversity and landscapes

- GAEC 8: Minimum **share of agricultural area [arable land] devoted to non-productive areas or features**, retention LF, ban cutting hedges/trees during bird rearing season
- GAEC 9: **Ban on converting or ploughing permanent grassland designated as environmentally-sensitive** in Natura 2000 sites (“greening”)

“Simplification”

For GAEC-8 “[farmers] … may choose to keep a share of their arable land non-productive - **or establish new landscape features (such as hedges or trees) - and thereby receive additional financial support via an eco-scheme that all Member States will have to offer in their CAP Strategic Plans**. All EU farmers will be incentivised to maintain non-productive areas beneficial for biodiversity without fearing loss of income”.

Iin Article 31, the following paragraph 1a is inserted: ‘1a. As a part of the eco-schemes referred to in paragraph 1, Member States shall establish and provide support for schemes covering practices for the maintenance of non-productive areas, such as land lying fallow, and for the establishment of new landscape features, on arable land. These schemes shall be voluntary for active farmers and groups of active farmers.’;

Past agroforestry policies …

Agroforestry has been supported since 2007 BUT …

- **Farmers** still have limited information and concrete examples (e.g., demonstration farms/areas)
- **Farmers** report establishment and maintenance rates are not appealing for farmers
- **Farmers** report tight restrictions concerning tree species selection, or restrictions for combining arable or animal husbandry with short rotation coppices in agroforestry, etc
- **Managing authorities** lack knowledge and perceive a high administrative burden, uncertainties of eligibility for direct payments, risks concerning audits,
- **Auditors** have limited knowledge of agroforestry

Pillar I - Ecoschemes (Article 31)

Agricultural practices that could be supported by eco-schemes have to meet the following conditions:

- **they should cover activities related to climate, environment, animal welfare and antimicrobial resistance;**
- **they shall be defined on the basis of the needs and priorities identified at national/regional levels;**
- **their level of ambition has to go beyond the requirements and obligations established under the baseline (including conditionality);**
- **they shall contribute to reaching the EU Green Deal targets.**

Pillar II - Investment Measures (Article 73)

Paragraph 4… maximum rate may be increased to … (c) 100% for the following investments (1) afforestation, **establishment and regeneration of agro-forestry systems**, land consolidation in forestry and nonproductive investments linked to one or more of the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), points (d), (e) and (f), including non-productive investments aimed at protecting livestock and crops against damage caused by wild animals;

Pillar II - Agri-Environment -Climate (AECM) (Article 70)

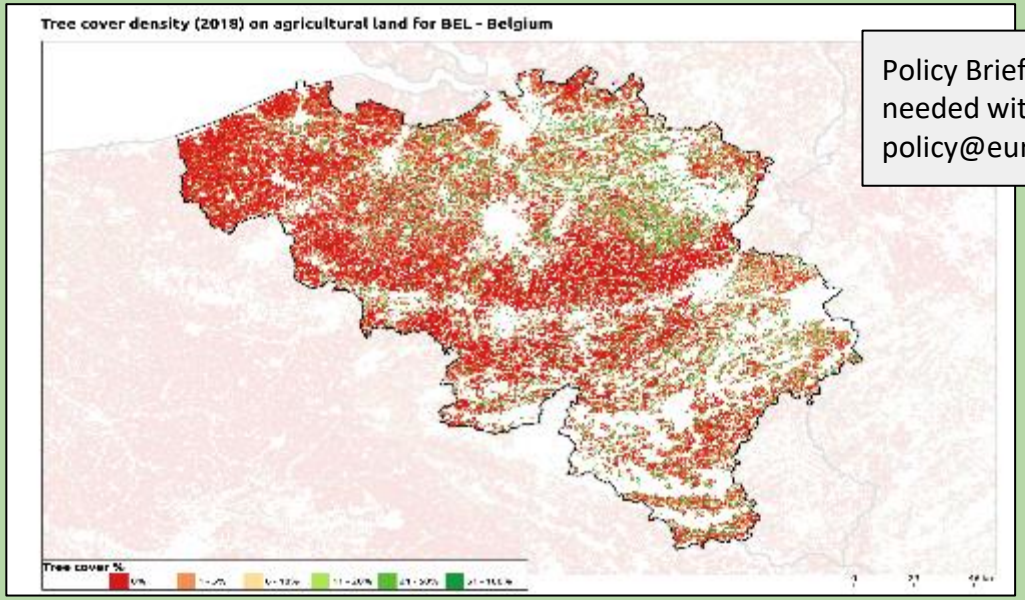
- Actions go beyond SMR and GAEC standards
- Commitments for 5-7 years (but may be longer or shorter - if a case is made in the CSP)
- Annual payment per hectare or a lump sum
- Payments “basis of the additional costs incurred and income foregone resulting from the commitments made, taking into account the targets set”.
- Can take into account “transaction costs”

CAP Agroforestry Support Measures (2023-2028)

MS	Article	Code	O.16 (total)	R.17 (total)	Measure
BE-FL	Art 70	3.7	€281,384		Management of agroforestry systems (boslandbouwsystemen)
CZ	Art 70	26.7	€1,357,200		Caring for an established agroforestry system
CZ	Art 73-74	42.73		€3,917,700	Establishment of an agroforestry system
DE	Art 31	DZ-0403 –			Maintaining agroforestry management on arable land and permanent grassland
EL	Art 31	P1-31.05 –		€66,564,568	Improvement of agroforestry ecosystems, rich in landscape elements
ES	Art 70	6502.2	€27,069,248		Maintenance of Forests and Agroforests
ES	Art 73-74	6881.1		€68,809,809	Non productive investments in aforestation and agroforestry systems
IT	Art 70	SRA28	€66,080,718	€66,080,718	Support for maintenance of forestation/afforestation and agroforestry systems
IT	Art 73/74	SRD05		€47,387,981	Forestation/afforestation and agroforestry systems on agricultural land
PL	Art 70	I.8.8			Afforestation and afforestation premiums and agroforestry schemes
PL	Art 73-74	I 10.13.		€5,998,785	Establishment of agroforestry systems
PT	Art 70	C.1.1.3			Agroforestry Mosaic (Attributed to O.14 and R.14, R31, R.33)
PT	Art 70	D.2.2			Management of the montado (agroforestry) by Results
PT	Art 73-74	C.3.2.2		€3,360,000	Setting up agroforestry systems
PT	Art 73-74	F.2.2		€300,000	Investment in the creation and regeneration of agroforestry systems
SK	Art 70	70.01	€2,932,150	€2,932,150	Protection and maintenance of trees within the established Agroforestry system
SK	Art 73-74	73.01		€2,932,150	Establishing an agroforestry system

ONLY 17 AF measures from a total of 948 in Articles 31 (ECO), 70 (AECM) and 73-74 (INVEST)

1. Belgium- Flanders



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NPF	Cons	Weigh	GAEC8	Protected	Notes
4% and 7% rules applied to arable land above a /ha threshold					The 7% option allows at least 3% Landscape Features and Non Productive Areas, supplemented to at least 7% using catch crops (i.e. not n-fixing crops)
1 Buffer Strips	1	1.5	y		
2 Cairns 3 Cultural Features					Include buffer strips along water courses needed for GAEC4, SMR1, SMR2 and SMR7
4 Ditches	2.6	2	y		(details in this). From 2.6 m wide. Concrete walls not included
5 Field margins, patches etc					
- field margins 6 Hedgerows/individual or group of trees/ trees in rows	1	1.5	y		Field margins under GAEC8, SMR3 or SMR 4 with a minum width of 1 metre. Must have spontaneous vegetation or a sown crop, with no agric production. They may be mowed or grazed (Art 45.5 of delegated regulation 639/2014)
6.1 Hedgerows	2	2.5	y	y	Row of contiguous trees or strips less than 2 meters wide everywhere
6.2 Trees in Line	2	2.5	y	y	At least 3 trees in a single "tree-standing" row, with maximum of 20m between trunks
6.3 Groves/copses	1	1.5	y	y	Trees in groups with overlapping crown and freestanding. Maximum area 0.3ha
6.4 Individual trees				y	No mention of individual trees counting to the GAEC 8 threshold BUT they have to be maintained
6.5 Scrub/forest edges	1	2	y		An extensive and continous strip of of vegetation detached from other landscape features and containing shrubs or trees. Up to 10m wide
7 Land lying Fallow	1	1	y		Arable land in which there is no agricultural production but on which either spontaneous vegetation develops or measures are taken to enhance biodiversity
8 Others (catch crops)					Permitted catch crops for the 7% option are listed in an annex to this fiche - dates of permitted use are provided
9 Small Ponds (up to 0.2ha)	1		y		Isolated body of water in natural depression or a constructed basin that is filled with water for most of the year and is not connected to watercourses. Maximum area of 0.1ha. Must have 1m cultivation free strip round it.
10 Small Wetlands	1				
11 Stonewalls					
12 Streams	1		y		Musts of minimum 2 metres and maximum 6 metres width, including open waterways for irrigation and drainage, as far as the walls are not made of concrete
13 Terraces					
14 List of features for retention	- Hedges, individual trees or groups of trees, rows of trees				

Table 6: Zero-tree-index ranking of EU Member States (i.e. percent of agricultural hectares with zero trees)

	PT	SE	SI	IE	FI	LV	AT	FR	DE	LU	EE	BE	IT	DK	ES	PL	CZ	HR	SK	NL	EL	HU	BG	LT	RO	CY	MT
TDI	48.0	49.4	53.5	59.1	59.5	61.7	61.9	62.4	64.0	64.9	65.1	65.3	67.3	70.1	70.1	70.2	71.2	71.4	71.4	75.2	76.1	77.7	79.3	81.8	82.2	87.9	95.2
#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

"Systems where trees are combined with agriculture on the same land. Arable land, permanent cropland and permanent grassland have the same thresholds: a) minimum of 30 trees/hectare; b) a max of 200 trees/ha; c) homogeneous distribution of trees over the plot. Parcels planted with Pillar II premiums can have higher densities."

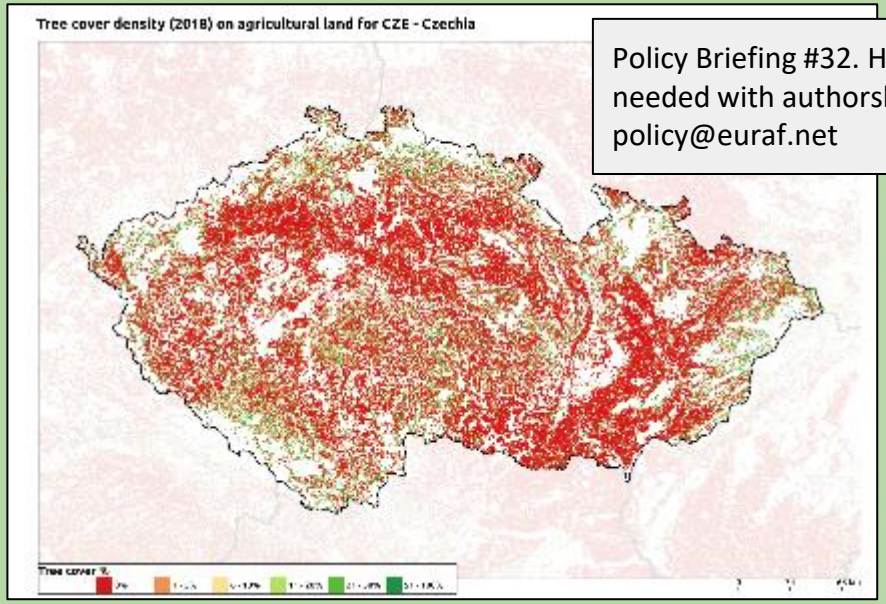
Table 4 Investment Measures in Flanders

Article	Code	Pillar II Measure
INVEST (73-74)	3.2	Innovative investments for further farm sustainability
	3.21	Innovative green investments on farms
	3.22	Productive investments for further sustainability on farms
	3.23	Productive green investments on farms
	3.24	Productive investments for animal welfare on farms
	3.25	Investments for sustainable processing and marketing of agricultural products
	3.26	**Non-productive investments for environmental and climate goals**
	3.27	Establishment measures in Natura 2000 and high nature value areas .....
	3.30	Investments with limited contribution to profitability and focused on environmental and climate goals

Table 3 - AECM Measures in Flanders

Article	Code	Pillar II Measure
AECM (70)	3.01	Temporary Pasture to Permanent Pasture
	3.10	**Species protection management agreements**
	3.11	Reduction in antibiotic use
	3.02	Cultivation of biologically or ecologically-friendly crops
	3.4	Conversion to organic farming
	3.5	**Perrenial flower strips in fruit growing**
	3.6	Conservation of local breeds of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs
	3.7	**Management of agroforestry systems (boslandbouwsystemen)**
	3.8	**Management agreements for buffering sensitive nature or fragile natural elements or for creating ecological connections**
	3.9	**Management agreements for the maintenance of woody small landscape elements**

2. Czechia



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Czechia	Conv	Weight	LF	Protected?	Notes
Only 4% and 7% rule applied					
1 Buffer Strips					
2 Cairns					
3 Cultural Features					
4 Ditches		2	y	y	
5 Field margins, patches etc			y	y	
- Headland		1	y		
- Biodiversity islands		1,5	y		
- Buffer strip for GAEC 5, 7b, 8; strip along water		1	y	y	
- Greening of track lines		1	y		
- Buffer strips in agroforestry		1	y	y	
- bio belt		1	y		
- Areas with lapwing nesting		1	y		
6 Hedgerows/tree rows/groups/individuals					
6.1 Hedgerows (m)		2	y	y	
6.2 Trees in Line (m)		2	y	y	no maximum size thresholds
6.3 Groves/copses (m2)		1,5	y	y	no maximum size thresholds
6.4 Individual trees		1,5	y	y	no maximum size thresholds
6.5 Scrub and forest edges				y	
7 Land lying Fallow		1	y		
8 Others					
- Grassy fallow land		1,5	y		
- Rock		1,5	y		
- Other non-productive areas/intercrops		0,3	y		
- Nitrogen fixing crops		1	y		
9 Small Ponds			n		
10 Small Wetlands		2	y	y	
11 Stonewalls			n		
12 Streams			n		
13 Terraces		1	y	y	
14. List of features for retention	Field margins, fields or buffer strips of land, ditches, terraces, hedges, individual trees, tree plantations, small wetlands				

Table 6: Zero-tree-index ranking of EU Member States (i.e. percent of agricultural hectares with zero trees)

	PT	SE	SI	IE	FI	LV	AT	FR	DE	LU	EE	BE	IT	DK	ES	PL	CZ	HR	SK	NL	EL	HU	BG	LT	RO	CY	MT
TDI	48.0	49.4	53.5	59.1	59.5	61.7	61.9	62.4	64.0	64.9	65.1	65.3	67.3	70.1	70.1	70.1	71.2	71.4	71.4	75.2	76.1	77.7	79.3	81.8	82.2	87.9	95.2
#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Definition: *Slvoarable systems are arable land on which linear tree planting of a maximum of 100 trees/ha. Silvopastoral systems are permanent grassland on which linear, scattered or grouped tree planting occurs with a maximum of 100 trees/ha. Agroforestry systems are not proposed in permanent crops since there will be no additional effect of sustainable management. Agroforestry within permanent crops would also be problematic in terms of administratively and legislatively, especially in relation to the definitions of crops in national legislation. When planting more than 100 permanent crop trees per hectare takes place it is classed as an orchard culture.*

Table 4 Investment measures in Czechia

Article	Code	Measure
Art 73-74	33.73	Investments in agricultural holdings
Art 73-74	34.73	Investments in the processing of agricultural products
Art 73-74	35.73	Technological investments in forestry
Art 73-74	36.73	Investments in forestry infrastructure
Art 73-74	37.73	Technologies that reduce GHG and NH3 emissions
Art 73-74	38.73	Investments in the restoration of disaster areas
Art 73-74	39.73	**Investments in the protection of afforestation trees**
Art 73-74	40.73	Water management measures in forests
Art 73-74	41.73	**Afforestation of agricultural land - establishing a s**
Art 73-74	42.73	**Establishment of an agroforestry system**
Art 73-74	43.73	Unproductive investments in forests
Art 73-74	44.73	Conversion of replacement tree stands
Art 73-74	45.73	Investment in non-agricultural activities
Art 73-74	46.73	**Landscaping.**

Table 3 Agri Environment Climate measures in Czechia

Article	Code	Measure
Art 70	16.7	Arable Fertilisation
Art 70	17.7	**Intercrops**
Art 70	18.7	Extensive grassland management
Art 70	19.7	**Landscaping orchards**
Art 70	20.7	**Promoting biodiversity on arable land**
Art 70	21.7	Integrated production
Art 70	22.7	Restrictions on the use of pesticides in OPVZ on arable land
Art 70	23.7	Organic farming
Art 70	25.7	**Afforestation of agricultural land - care of established vegetation**
Art 70	26.7	**Caring for an established agroforestry system**
Art 70	27.7	Increasing immunity in pig breeding by vaccination
Art 70	28.7	Animal welfare
Art 70	29.7	**Forest-environment payments - Biodiversity.**
Art 70	30.7	Forestry-environment payments - Genofund

3. Germany

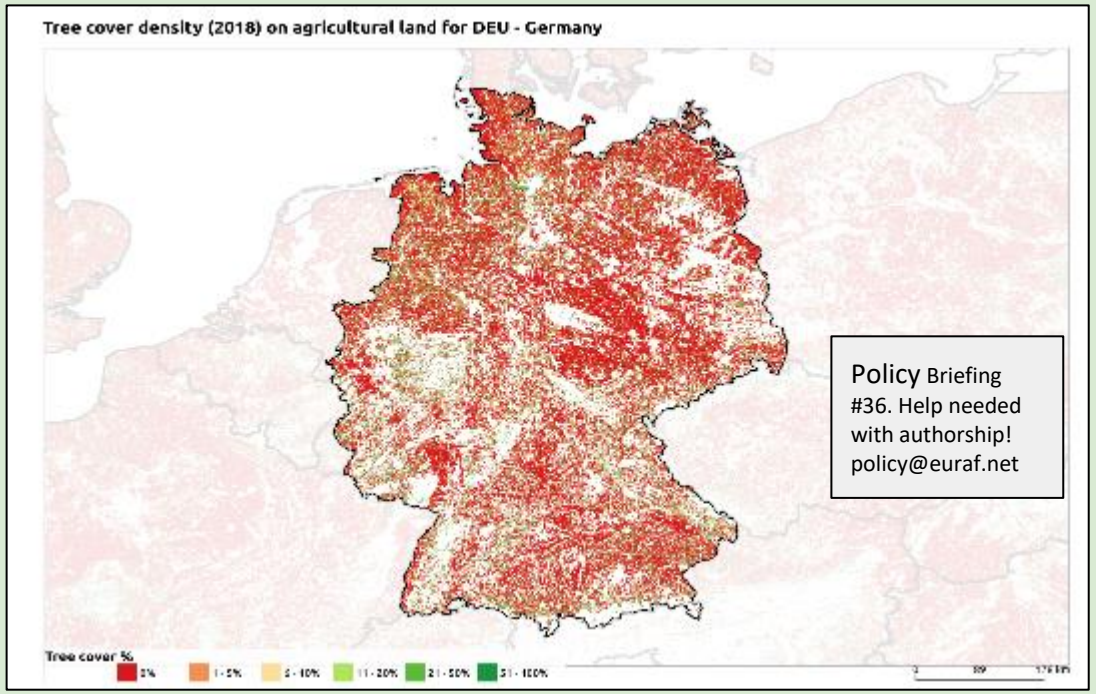

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Table 1: Conversions, weightings and protected status of GAEC-8 Landscape Features selected by Germany

Landscape Features and Non-Productive Areas	Convert	Weight	LF	Protected	Notes
Only 4% rule applied					
1 Buffer Strips					
2 Cairns (field stones)			y		piles of stones (cairns) > 5m length or natural stone areas with a maximum size not exceeding 2000 m2
3 Cultural Features					
- natural monuments (no size limit)					
4 Ditches					from 50 m2, length from20m width 2-10m average
5 Field margins, patches etc					
- field margins			y		Long strips, >2m width, between, within or adjacent to agric land
6 Hedgerows/individual or group of trees/ trees in rows					
6.1 Hedgerows and knicks			y	y	linear with shrubs an woodly plants length >10m average width up to 15m. Small unpaved intereruptions are allowed
6.2 Trees in Line			y	y	>5 non-agricultural trees, linearly aligned along at least 50m length (meaning of "non agricultural" is unclear)
6.3 groves/copses			y	y	Woody plants not for agricultural production >50m2, up to max of 0.2ha. Areas assisted with afforestation grants are excluded.
6.4 individual trees			y	y	but only if they are registered as natural monuments (under Federal environmental law)
6.5 scrub or forest margins					
7 Land lying Fallow			y		Fallowed for whole year of application, starting after harvest of main crop in previous year. Areas kept green, self-seeding or active-greening. No agricultural crop species is allowed as a pure crop. Biodiversity effects will be evaluated. After 1.9 seeding or planting is not allowed for harvesting or sheep or goat grazing (with exemptions for some winter crops etc).
8 Others			y		Different Lander can add further landscape elements and exemptions. Schleswig Holstain includes ditches and open water courses up to 6m (with definitions of vegetation). Structural elements connected to the ditches are also protected permanently as biotope connection element. In Meklenburg-Vorpomen biotope establishment can take place even if this means removing some landscape elements
9 Small Ponds					
10 Small Wetlands			y		up to 0.2ha. Biotopes, dolines, temporary ponds, sink-holes,
11 Stonewalls			y		>5m length if not part of a terrace
12 Streams					
13 Terraces			y		Human made linear structures used to change the slope of usable areas.

Table 6: Zero-tree-index ranking of EU Member States (i.e. percent of agricultural hectares with zero trees)

	PT	SE	SI	IE	FI	LV	AT	FR	DE	LU	EE	BE	IT	DK	ES	PL	CZ	HR	SK	NL	EL	HU	BG	LT	RO	CY	MT
TDI	48.0	49.4	53.5	59.1	59.5	61.7	61.9	62.8	64.0	64.9	65.1	65.3	67.3	70.1	70.1	70.2	71.2	71.4	71.4	75.2	76.1	77.7	79.3	81.8	82.2	87.9	95.2
#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Woody plants of non-excluded species with the primary objective of raw material extraction or food production in accordance with a use concept verified as positive by the competent Länder authority or by an institution recognized by the Länder, in at least two strips covering no more than 40% of the agricultural area or scattered distribution over the area in a minimum number of 50 and no more than 200 such woody plants per hectare. A list of 10 woody-plant species is excluded from new plantings established after 1.1.2022.

Table 2: Eco-schemes implemented in Germany

Code	Eco-scheme	Financial %	UAA %
DE	**DZ-0401 – Provision of land to improve biodiversity and preserve habitats**	32.52	4.24
DE	DZ-0402 – Cultivation of diverse crops with at least five main crop species in arable farming, including legumes with a minimum share of 10%	12.13	16.11
DE	**DZ-0403 – Maintaining agroforestry management on arable land and permanent grassland**	0.76	0.15
DE	DZ-0404 – Extensification of the entire permanent grassland of the farm	20.64	11.92
DE	DZ-0405 – Outcome-oriented extensive management of permanent grassland areas with proof of at least four regional indicator species	14.60	3.86
DE	DZ-0406 – Cultivation of arable or permanent crop areas of the farm without the use of chemical-synthetic plant protection products	14.03	7.77
DE	DZ-0407 – Application of land management methods determined by the conservation objectives on agricultural areas in Natura 2000 areas	5.32	7.91

4. Greece

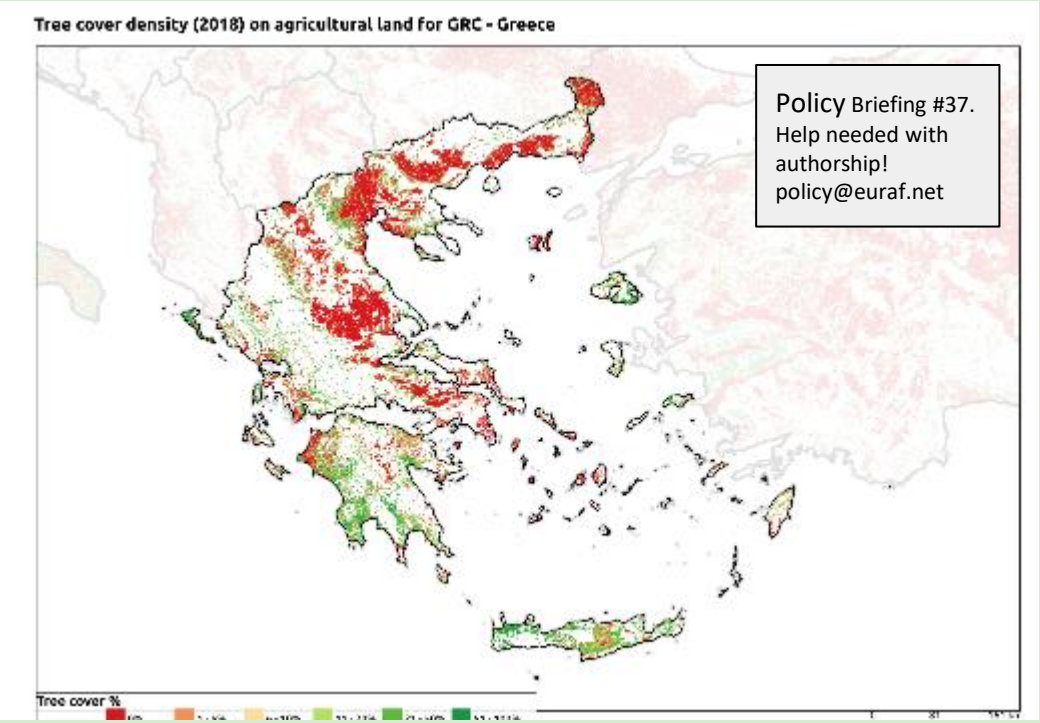


Table 1 Conversions, weightings & protected status of GAEC 8 Landscape Features selected by Greece (link)

GREECE	Conversion	Weight	GAEC8?	Protect?
4%, 3% and 7% rules applied				
1 Buffer Strips				y
2 Piles of stones as landmarks		1	y	y
3 Cultural Features		1.5	y	y
4 Ditches	3	2	y	y
5 Field margins and patches		1.5	y	y
6 Hedgerows/individual or group of trees/ trees in rows				
6.1 Hedgerows	5	2	y	y
6.2 Trees in Line	5	2	y	y
6.3 Groves/copses	5	2	y	y
6.4 Individual trees	5	2	y	y
6.5 Scrub or forest margins				
7 Land lying Fallow		1	y	
8 Others				
9 Small Ponds		1.5	y	y
10 Small Wetlands		2	y	y
11 Stonewalls		1.5	y	y
12 Streams		1.5	y	y
13 Terraces		2	y	y

Table 6: Zero-tree-index ranking of EU Member States (i.e. percent of agricultural hectares with zero trees)

	PT	SE	SI	IE	FI	LV	AT	FR	DE	LU	EE	BE	IT	DK	ES	PL	CZ	HR	SK	NL	EL	HU	BG	LT	RO	CY	MT
TDI	48.0	49.4	53.5	59.1	59.5	61.7	61.9	62.4	64.0	64.9	65.1	65.3	67.3	70.1	70.1	70.2	71.2	71.4	71.4	75.1	76.1	77.7	79.3	81.8	82.2	87.9	95.2
#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Table 2 Eco-schemes selected in Greece

Eco-scheme	Financial %	UAA %
P1-31.01 – Use of resistant and adapted species and varieties.	9.90	1.83
P1-31.02 – Expansion of ecological focus areas	0.98	4.05
P1-31.03 – Implementation of improved plant cover practices, with parallel enhancement of biodiversity	8.25	5.15
P1-31.04 – Applications of circular economy in agriculture	4.35	2.31
P1-31.05 – Improvement of agroforestry ecosystems, rich in landscape elements	3.06	2.46
P1-31.06 – Support for producers to implement environmentally friendly management practices, using a digital application for managing inputs and monitoring environmental parameters	11.60	3.08
P1-31.07 – Environmental management of livestock farming systems	4.98	7.62
P1-31.08 – Conservation and protection of crops on lands with slopes	1.03	0.85
P1-31.09 – Conservation of methods of organic agriculture and animal husbandry	55.10	10.36
P1-31.10 – Protection of landscapes and environmentally significant agricultural systems agricultural systems	0.72	0.57

Definition: *systems with scattered trees or trees in rows, or on the margins of plots. They can be either forest trees (oaks, pines, poplars, cypresses) or fruit trees (citrus, apple and stone fruit trees, acacia trees), olives, carob and mastic trees). They can be combined with the cultivation of cereals, horticultural crops, fruit and vegetables and/or grazing. Trees, if planted in rows, should have a minimum distance of 10 metres between rows, the distance between trees in the same row should be greater than 4 metres. Trees may also be present at the boundaries of the field in the form of a living fence to protect the agricultural crop from the wind and to create a zone that will support wildlife. The maximum number of trees is 250 trees per hectare. Agroforestry also includes partially forested areas (sparse forests) of pasture with the tree cover up to 40% and understorey with herbaceous and woody vegetation. In this case the minimum tree density may be 5 trees/ha and the maximum 40 trees/ha depending on the slope, tree species and climatic conditions*

5. Spain

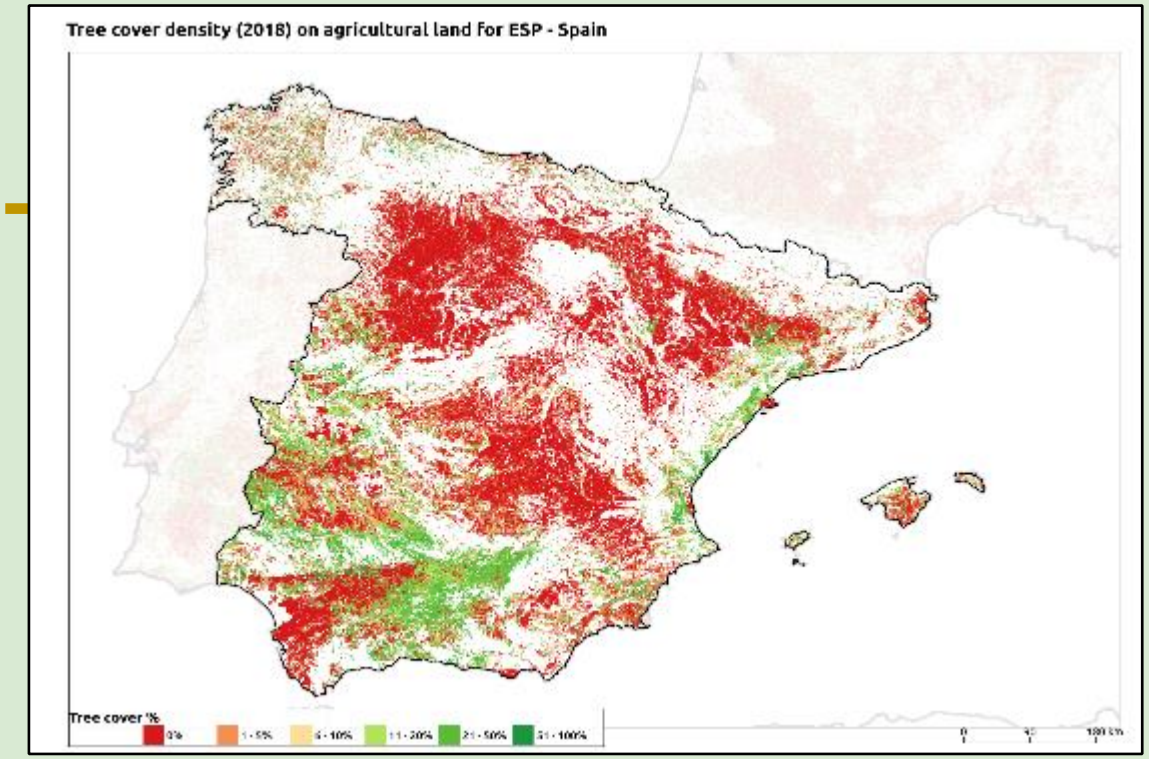


Table 7: Zero-tree-index ranking of EU Member States (i.e. percent of agricultural hectares with zero trees)

	PT	SE	SI	IE	FI	LV	AT	FR	DE	LU	EE	BE	IT	DK	ES	PL	CZ	HR	SK	NL	EL	HU	BG	LT	RO	CY	MT
TDI	48.0	49.4	53.5	59.1	59.5	61.7	61.9	62.4	64.0	64.9	65.1	65.3	67.3	70.1	70.1	70.2	71.2	71.4	71.4	75.2	76.1	77.7	79.3	81.8	82.2	87.9	95.2
#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Table 1 GAEC 8 Conversions, Weightings, and Protection Status for landscape-features selected by Spain (qv Royal Decree 1049/2022). Protected = cannot be deleted without prior permission

Type of surface and non-productive element	Conversion factor (m/tree to m2)	Weighting factor	Including	Protected
1 Buffer strips protection	6	1,5	Y	Y
2 Cairns	2	1	Y	T
3 Cultural elements				
- Small buildings of traditional architecture	1	1	Y	Y
4 Trenches				
5 Field margins			Y	Y
6 Woody elements				
6.1 Hedges or tree-lined strip	5	2	Y	Y
6.2 Trees in a row	5	2	Y	Y
6.3 Tree groups	1	2	Y	Y
6.4 Isolated tree	20	1,5	Y	
6.5 Forest boundaries	6	1,5	Y	
7 Fallow lands				
7.1 Fallow land	1	1	Y	Y
7.2 Fallows for biodiversity, including honey plants	1	1,5	Y	Y
8 Others				
8.1 Islands or enclaves of natural vegetation or rock and mounds	1	1	Y	
9 Ponds, lagoons, ponds and natural watering holes	1	1,5	Y	
10 Small wetlands				
11 Stone walls (m)	1	1	Y	
12 Streams				
13 Terraces (retention terraces, terraces and banks)	2	1	Y	Y

Spanish LPIS (SIGPAC) PA = grassland with trees, PR = grassland with shrubs, PS = grassland

COMPARACIÓN SUPERFICIE SUBVENCIONABLE CON CAP 2015 Y CON CSP 2023 (*)							
CCAA	USO SIGPAC	Nº Recintos	Superficie Total (ha)	Superficie Subvencionable CAP 2015 (ha)	%	Superficie Subvencionable CSP 2023 (ha)	%
RECINTOS ACTIVOS	PA	665.313	3.537.994	2.388.649	67,51%	2.485.879	70,26%
	PR	3.289.847	5.019.676	3.022.172	60,21%	3.179.297	63,34%
	PS	2.882.928	2.231.318	1.969.774	88,28%	2.018.215	90,45%
TOTALES		6.838.088	10.788.989	7.380.596	68,41%	7.683.391	71,22%

Definition: Land use systems that combine the maintenance of trees with agriculture on the same land". For arable land and permanent crops, the maximum number of trees per hectare should be determined on the basis of "local soil and climatic and environmental conditions, forest species, traditional cultivation practices and the need to ensure sustainable agricultural use of the land in a similar way to that on plots in the same area which do not have trees". At a federal level the number of trees per hectare may not exceed 100, however this limit does not apply to new plantings and the regions may also set a minimum number of trees per hectare for new agroforestry planting or regeneration schemes. Agricultural land falling within the national definition of "forest" shall be eligible for support provided that it can be established that agricultural activity takes place on these hectares and that the agricultural practices do not involve double financing with rural development support for forestry areas.

Spain (2)

Table 5 *Activation by Autonomous Community of Agro-environmental and Climate and Investment Measures identified as favourable to agroforestry systems. Adapted from Dalmau et al., 2024*

Measure	AN	AR	AS	IB	PV	CB	CM	CL	CN	CT	EX	GA	MD	MC	NC	RI	VC	Total
6501.1 Integrated production				X	X				X		X							4
6501.2 Sustainable Crop Commitments	X			X	X		X	X	X	X		X			X	X		10
6501.3 Commitments to promote and sustainably manage pastures	X				X	X		X	X	X		X			X			8
6501.6 Maintenance or improvement of habitats and traditional agricultural activities that preserve biodiversity		X	X			X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	11
6501.8 Practices for soil improvement and combating erosion		X						X	X						X			4
6502.1 Forest management commitments						X		X			X	X						4
6502.2 Forestry and systems maintenance commitments in **agroforestry**	X	X				X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X		10
6844 Aid for non-productive investments in agricultural holdings linked to mitigation-adaptation to climate change, efficient use of natural resources and biodiversity			X	X			X	X			X	X	X					7
6881.1 Non-productive forest investments in reforestation and agroforestry		X	X			X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		11
6881.2 Non-productive forest investments in prevention of forest damage	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	16
6881.3 Non-productive forest investments in forest damage restoration	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	15
6881.4 Non-productive forestry investments in forestry actions with environmental objectives	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	12
6883 Productive forestry investments	X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X		X	11
TOTAL	**7**	**6**	**7**	**4**	**4**	**8**	**8**	**12**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**6**	**6**	**10**	**6**	**5**	

AN: Andalusia; AR: Aragon; AS: Asturias; IB: The Balearic Islands; PV: Basque Country; CB: Cantabria; CM: Castile-La Mancha; CL: Castile and Leon; CN: Canaries; CT: Catalonia; EX: Extremature; GA: Galicia; MD: Community of Madrid; MC: Region of Murcia; NC: Foral Community of Navarre; RI: The Rioja; VC: Valencian Community

6. Italy

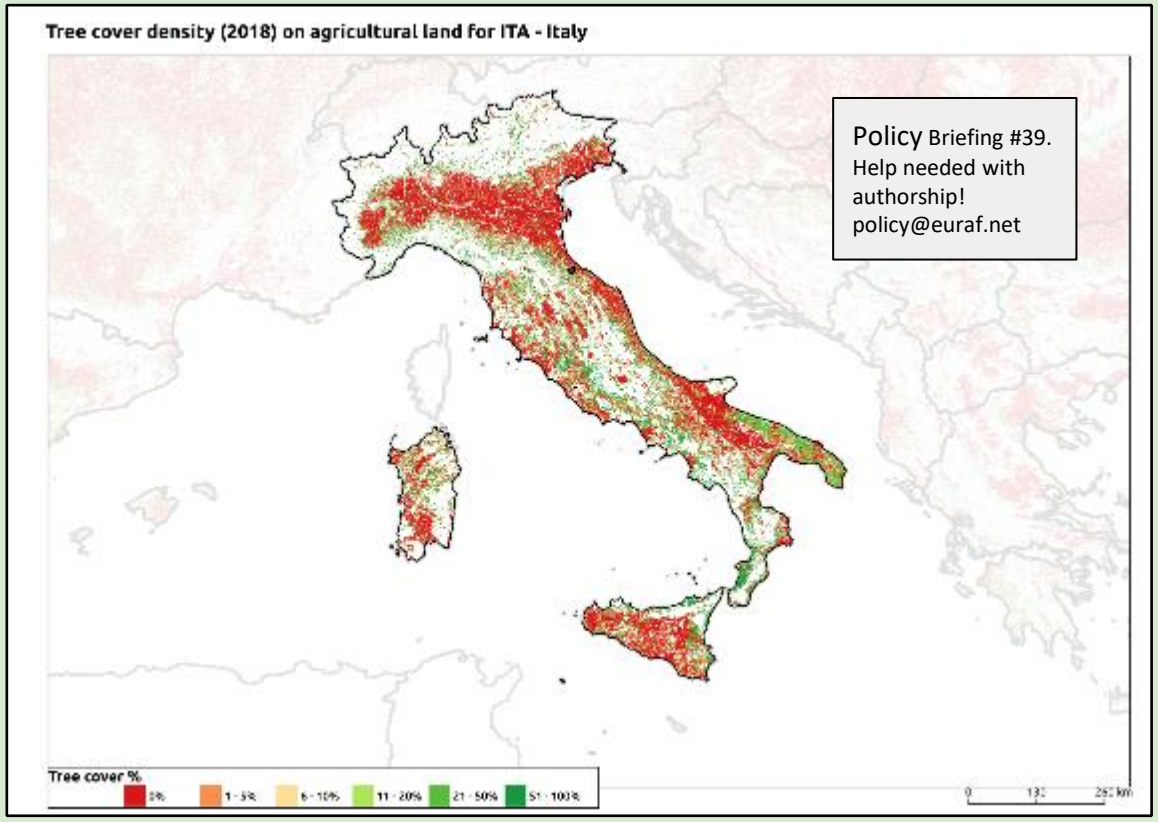


Table 1 Conversions, weightings & protected status of GAEC 8 Landscape Features selected by Italy (data)

ITALY	Convert	Weight	NPF	Protected
1 Buffer Strips	1	1,5	y	y
2 Cairns				
3 Cultural Features				
4 Ditches	1	2	y	y
5 Field margins and patches				
5.1 field margins (m)	1	1,5	y	y
6 Hedgerows/individual or group of trees/ trees in rows				
6.1 Hedgerows		2	y	y
6.2 Trees in Line		2	y	y
6.3 groves/copses		1,5	y	y
6.4 individual trees		1,5	y	y
6.5 scrub				
7 Land lying Fallow	1	1	y	
8 Others			y	y
8.1 Monumental trees		1,5	y	
9 Small Ponds (a surface area of 3,000 m2 or less)		1,5	y	y
10 Small Wetlands				
11 Stonewalls		1	y	y
12 Streams				
13 Terraces		1	y	

Table 5: Establishment and maintenance payments in Italy using measures SRD05.03 and SRA28.03 in six Regions (Rosa Rivieccio, Maria Teresa Cappella, Stefano Ordini, Bruno Pennelli, Antonio Pepe, Raul Roman, CREA) (link)

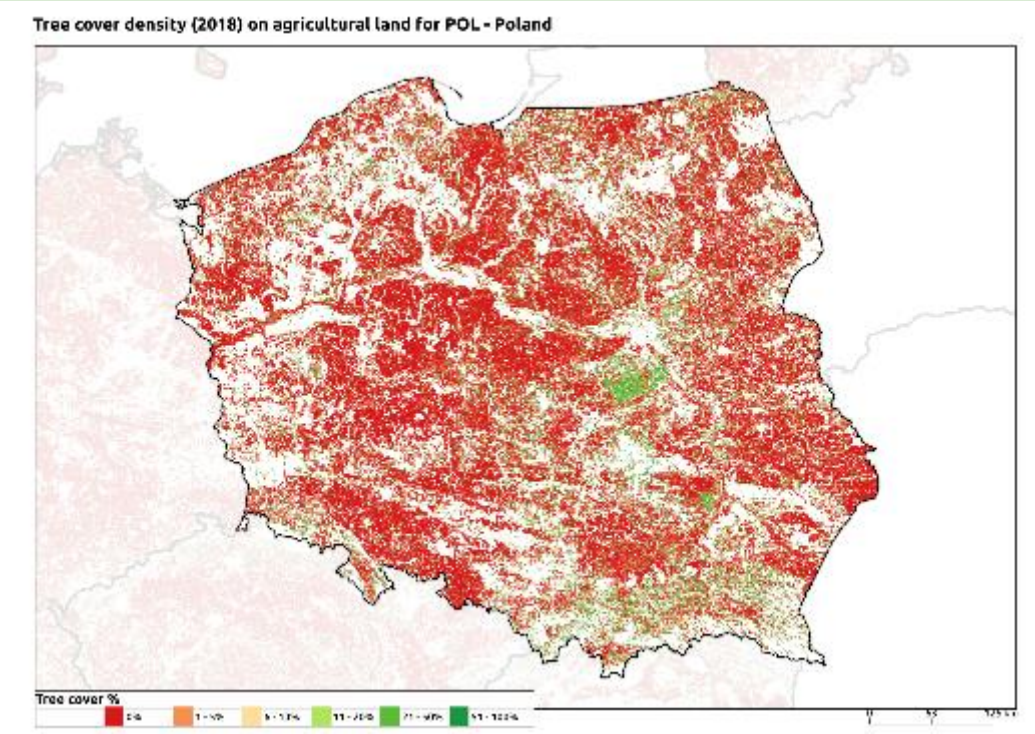
Sostegno per l'impianto di sistemi agroforestali (€/ha)			
Regioni	*Impianti silvoarabili*	*Impianti silvopastorali*	Sostegno annuo per mantenimento di sistemi agroforestali (€/ha)
Piemonte	5.000	4.000	€ 1.500 per 5 anni
Puglia	5.000	4.000	€ 1.500 per 5 anni
Sicilia	5.000	4.000	Non previsto
Toscana	6.500	5.300	€ 800 per 5 anni
Umbria	5.000	4.000	€ 1.500 per 8 anni
Veneto	5.000	4.000	€ 1.500 per 5 anni

Table 7: Zero-tree-index ranking of EU Member States (i.e. percent of agricultural hectares with zero trees)

	PT	SE	SI	IE	FI	LV	AT	FR	DE	LU	EE	BE	IT	DK	ES	PL	CZ	HR	SK	NL	EL	HU	BG	LT	RO	CY	MT
TDI	48.0	49.4	53.5	59.1	59.5	61.7	61.9	62.4	64.0	64.9	65.1	65.1	67.3	70.1	70.1	70.2	71.2	71.4	71.4	75.2	76.1	77.7	79.3	81.8	82.2	87.9	95.2
#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Definition: agroforestry systems include all agricultural systems in which the cultivation of species trees or perennial shrubs of forest interest are associated with arable land, with the possible presence of the animal component on the same area, in order to improve the sustainable use of the land on which agricultural activities are practised, with the possibility of diversifying farm production by providing valuable timber, biomass, non-wood secondary products such as truffles, cork, acorns, honey alongside to agricultural and livestock products. In cases where tree and shrub species are present on arable land, the woody perennials "of forest interest" must have a density of no more than **250 plants per hectare.** Provided the land remains in sustainable agricultural use the area of timber-trees should not be subtracted from the total eligible area. These agroforestry systems, which were removed in the recent past by mechanisation and monocultures, have been rediscovered in modern production contexts for the undeniable advantages they offer to farms and the environment, in terms of landscape, synergistic production increases, crop diversification, microclimate improvement, increased biodiversity, control of nutrient leaching and erosion with the improvement of hydraulic regulation and water quality, improvement of other natural resources, with special reference to habitats for wildlife, storage of carbon, etc.

7. Poland



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POLAND	Convert F	Weight F	Selected	Conserved
1 Buffer Strips				
2 Cairns				
3 Cultural Features				
4 Ditches	5	2	y	y
5 Field margins and patches	6	1,5	y	
6 Tree-landscape-features				
6.1 Hedgerows	5	2	y	
6.2 Trees in Line	5	2	y	
6.3 Groves/copses	1	1,5	y	
6.4 Individual trees (as national monuments)	20	1,5	y	y
6.5 Scrub or forest margins				
7 Land lying Fallow				
7.1 Fallow land with melliferous plants		1,5	y	
7.2 Other fallow land		1	y	
8 Others				
Land eligible for payments along the forestedge	6	1,5	y	
9 Small Ponds		1,5	y	y

Table 4 Investment Measures in the Polish CAP Strategic Plan (2022-28)

Article	Code	
Invest - Art 73 & 74	I.10.1.1	Investments in agricultural holdings to enhance competitiveness (subsidies)
	I.10.1.2.	Investments in agricultural holdings to enhance competitiveness (Financial Instruments)
	I.10.10.	Infrastructure in rural areas and implementation of the smart rural concept
	I.10.11.	Afforestation of agricultural land
	I.10.12.	Creation of mid-field woodlots.
	I.10.13.	Establishment of agro-forestry systems
	I.10.14	Enhancing the biodiversity of private forests
	I.10.15	Investments to improve the welfare of cattle and pigs
	I.10.2	On-farm investment in RES and energy efficiency improvements
	I.10.3	Investments to prevent the spread of African Swine Fever
	I.10.4	Investments contributing to environmental and climate protection
	I.10.5	Development of small-holdings
	I.10.6.1	Value chain cooperation development (grant) - on-farm
	I.10.6.2.	Development of cooperation within the value chain (Financial instruments) - on farm
	I.10.7.1	Development of cooperation within the value chain (grant) - Off-farm
	I.10.7.2	Development of cooperation within the value chain (Financial instruments) - Off-farm

Table 6: Zero-tree-index ranking of EU Member States (i.e. percent of agricultural hectares with zero trees)

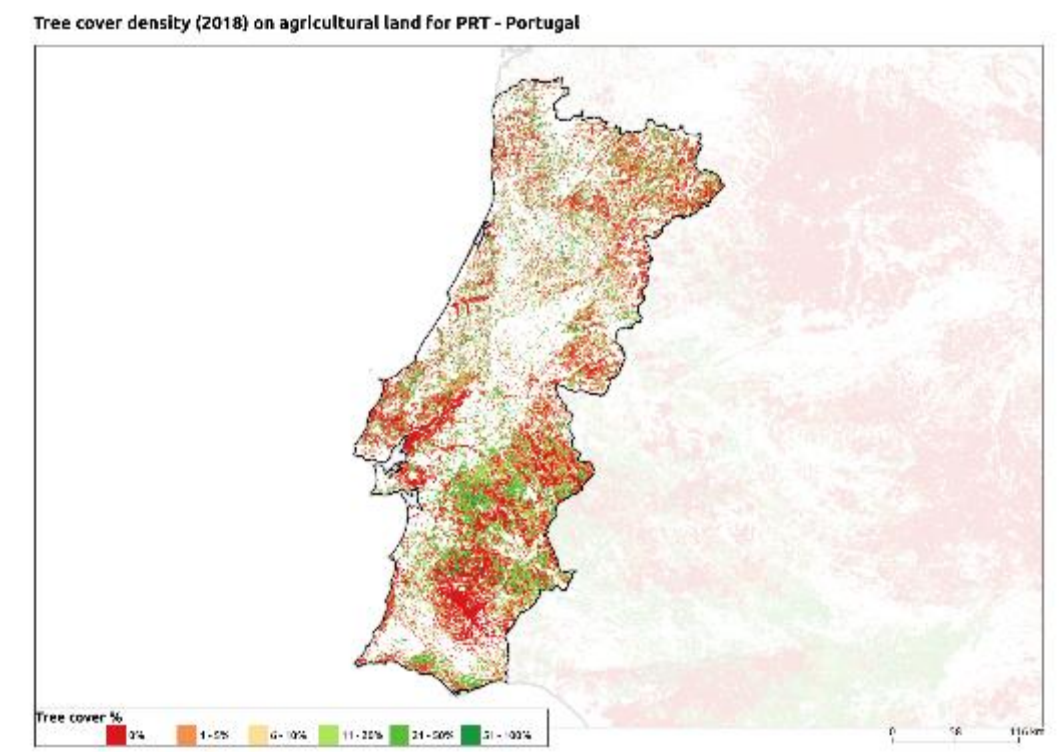
	PT	SE	SI	IE	FI	LV	AT	FR	DE	LU	EE	BE	IT	DK	ES	PL	CZ	HR	SK	NL	EL	HU	BG	LT	RO	CY	MT
TDI	48.0	49.4	53.5	59.1	59.5	61.7	61.9	62.4	64.0	64.9	65.1	65.3	67.3	70.1	70.1	70.2	71.2	71.4	71.4	75.2	76.1	77.7	79.3	81.8	82.2	87.9	95.2
#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Definition: "an agricultural area, where trees or shrubs are integrated with agricultural crops on the same area of land", established in a manner similar to the two supported agroforestry schemes" Permanent crops are not applicable.

Table 3 Agri Environment Climate in the Polish CAP Strategic Plan (2022-28)

Article	Code	Measure
AECM - Art 70	I.8.1	Protection of valuable habitats and endangered species in Natura 2000 areas
	I.8.10	Afforestation commitments under RDP 2004-2006, RDP 2007-2013, RDP 2014-2020
	I.8.11	Organic Farming
	I.8.2	Protection of valuable habitats and endangered species outside Natura 2000 sites
	I.8.3	**Extensive use of meadows and pastures in Natura 2000 areas**
	I.8.4	**Preservation of orchards of traditional fruit tree varieties**
	I.8.5	Conservation of endangered plant genetic resources in agriculture
	I.8.6	Conservation of endangered animal genetic resources in agriculture
	I.8.7	Biodiversity on arable land
	I.8.8	**Premium for afforestation and agroforestry schemes**
	I.8.9.1	Agri-environmental and climate commitments implemented under RDP 2014-2020. Package 4 - valuable habitats and endangered species of birds in Natura 2000 areas
	I.8.9.2	Agri-environmental and climate commitments implemented under Rural Development Programme 2014 - 2020. Package 5 - habitats outside Natura 2000
	I.8.9.3	Agri-environmental and climate commitments implemented underRural Development Programme 2014 - 2020. Package 1 - Sustainable agriculture

8. Portugal



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PORTUGAL	LF - Weight	LF - Areas	LF - Protected
1 Buffer Strips		y	
2 Cairns			
3 Cultural Features			y
4 Ditches	2	y	y
5 Field margins and patches			
6 Woody-landscape-features			
6.1 Hedgerows			
6.2 Trees in Line	2	y	y
6.3 Groves/copses	1,5	y	y
6.4 Individual trees	1,5	y	y
6.5 Scrub or forest margins	2	y	
7 Land lying Fallow	0.3	y	
7.1 Fallow land with melliferous plants	1.5		
8 Others			
9 Small Ponds	1,5	y	y
10 Small Wetlands			
11 Stonewalls	1	y	y
12 Streams			
13 Terraces			

Table 6: Zero-tree-index ranking of EU Member States (i.e. percent of agricultural hectares with zero trees)

	PT	SE	SI	IE	FI	LV	AT	FR	DE	LU	EE	BE	IT	DK	ES	PL	CZ	HR	SK	NL	EL	HU	BG	LT	RO	CY	MT
TD	48.0	49.4	53.5	59.1	59.5	61.7	61.9	62.4	64.0	64.9	65.1	65.3	67.3	70.1	70.1	70.2	71.2	71.4	71.4	75.2	76.1	77.7	79.3	81.8	82.2	87.9	95.2
#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Table 3. Agri Environment Climate Measures implemented in the Portuguese CSP

Article	Code	Measure
	C.1.1.1.1	Soil conservation - Direct seeding
	C.1.1.1.2	Soil conservation - Greening
	C.1.1.1.3	Soil conservation - Biodiverse Pastures
	C.1.1.1.2	Efficient use of water
	C.1.1.2.1	**Montados and Lameiros**
	C.1.1.2.2	Permanent Crops and Traditional Landscapes
	C.1.1.3	**Agroforestry Mosaic**
	C.1.1.4	Maintenance of indigenous breeds
	C.1.1.5	Conservation and Improvement of Genetic Resources (animals, plants and forests)
	C.3.2.8	**Allowance for loss of income and maintenance of forestry investments**
	D.2.1	**Zonal Agri-environmental Plans**
	D.2.2	**Management of the montado by Results**
	D.2.3	Integrated Management in Critical Areas

Table 4 Investment Measures implemented in the Portuguese CAP Strategic Plan

Article	Code	Measure
	C.2.1.1	Agricultural Productive Investment - Modernisation
	C.2.1.2	Agricultural Investment for the Improvement of Environmental Performance
	C.2.1.3	Non Productive Investments
	C.2.2.2	Productive investment Young Farmers
	C.3.1.1	Productive investment Bioeconomy - Modernization
	C.3.1.2	Investment in the Bioeconomy to Improve Environmental Performance
	C.3.2.1	Afforestation of agricultural and non-agricultural land
	C.3.2.2	**Setting up agroforestry systems**
	C.3.2.3	Forest prevention against biotic and abiotic agents
	F.1.7	Non-productive Investments
	F.2.1	**Investment in afforestation and tree planting**
	F.2.2	**Investment in the creation and regeneration of agroforestry systems**
	F.2.3	**Forest prevention against biotic and abiotic agents**

*"Agroforestry systems in Portugal are based on natural regeneration processes, which prevent the alignment of trees, and promote undercover systems with meadows and permanent pastures rather than annual crops. In this sense, (...) due to the difficulty of combining a density of trees with the necessary installation and harvesting of arable crops, **it is considered that arable land cannot form agroforestry systems**".*

9. Slovakia

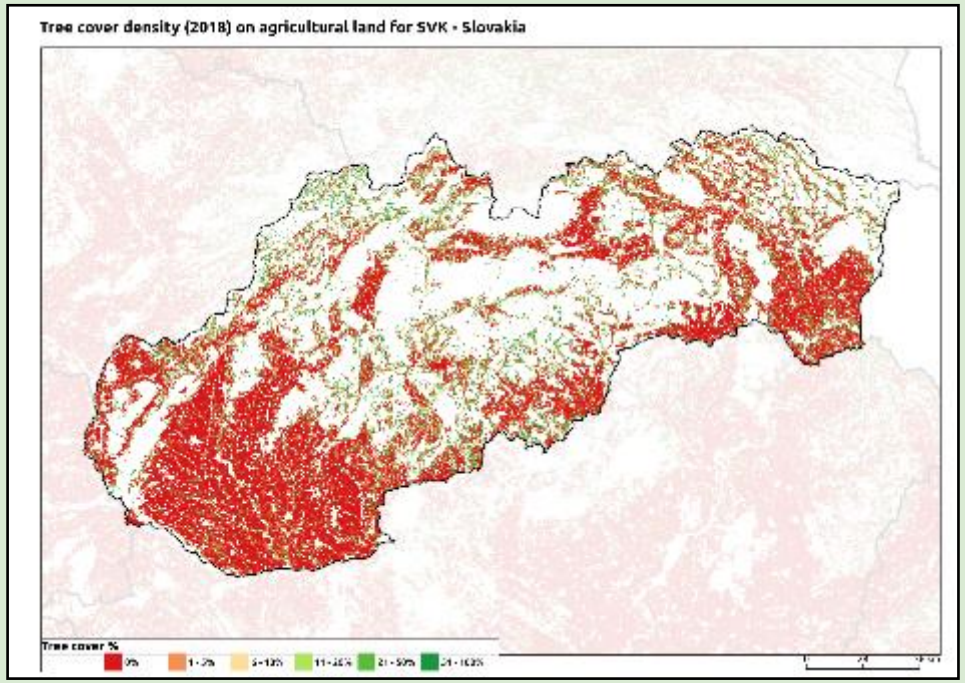


Table 6: Zero-tree-index ranking of EU Member States (i.e. percent of agricultural hectares with zero trees)

	PT	SE	SI	IE	FI	LV	AT	FR	DE	LU	EE	BE	IT	DK	ES	PL	CZ	HR	SK	NL	EL	HU	BG	LT	RO	CY	MT
TDI	48.0	49.4	53.5	59.1	59.5	61.7	61.9	62.4	64.0	64.9	65.1	65.3	67.3	70.1	70.1	70.2	71.2	71.4	71.4	75.2	76.1	77.7	79.3	81.8	82.2	87.9	95.2
#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

On arable land *AF is the management and cultivation of trees in linear formations with maximum width of 3m, distance of lines greater than 12m, and distance between trees at least 3m. Conditions: a) agricultural activities can be carried out similarly as on land without trees of the same area, b) number of trees per ha is not greater than 100 trees/ha, c) trees are being properly taken care of including animal protection.*

On permanent grassland AF is

On ***Permanent Grassland****: AF is a management/cultivation of a site with permanent grassland with trees in formations: a) tree lines with max width of 3m, min distances of lines of 12m, min distance between trees is 3m, b) Scattered trees with min distance of 8m, c) Woody vegetation groups which do not exceed 20 woody plants and continuous area of 400m2/ha, additionally there can be only one group per ha, also following conditions need to be fulfilled: i) grasses and other fodder crops are still a dominant component, ii) number of trees per ha is not greater than 100 trees/ha, iii) trees are being properly taken care of including animal protection, iv) List of tree species will be specified by legislation of the Slovak Republic.*

Table 5. Landscape features selected in the CAP Strategic Plan of Slovakia (2023-27)

SLOVAKIA	Weight	LF	Retain?	Notes
1 Buffer Strips	1,5	y		
2 Cairns		n		
3 Cultural Features		n		
4 Ditches		n		
5 Field margins and patches	1,5	y	y	
6 Hedgerows/individual or group of trees/ trees in rows				
6.1 Hedgerows	2	y	y	No further information
6.2 Trees in Line	2	y	y	No further information
6.3 Groves/copses	1,5	y		
6.4 Individual trees	1,5	y	y	No further information
6.5 Scrub or forest margins				
7 Land lying Fallow (4% of arable land must be set aside)	1	y		
8 Others		y		
Areas with intercropping or green cover	0,3	y		
Nitrogen-fixing crops				
9 Small Ponds	1,5	y		
10 Small Wetlands	1,5	y	y	
11 Stonewalls		n		
12 Streams	2	y		
13 Terraces	1	y	y	

Article	Code	Measure
	73.01	Establishing an agroforestry system
	73.02	Establishment of linear vegetation elements
	73.03	Afforestation of agricultural land
	73.04	Productive investment in agricultural holdings
	73.05	Productive investment in agricultural holdings - Young farmer
	73.06	Investments to improve vertical cooperation between primary producers and processors

Table 6 Agri Environment Climate and Investment Measures in the Slovakian CSP

Article	Code	Measure
AECM - Art 70	70.01	**Protection and maintenance of trees within the established Agroforestry system**
	70.02	**Protection and maintenance of trees within an established linear vegetation element**
	70.03	**Protection and maintenance of trees within forested farmland.**
	70.04	Organic Farming
	70.05	Agro Environmental-Climatic intervention - Precision fertilisation of arable soils - protection of water resource
	70.06	Agri-environmental-climatic intervention - Sustainable management of arable land, in orchards and vineyards
	70.07	Agro environmental-climatic intervention- Protection and conservation of biodiversity.
	70.08	Agro Environmental-climatic intervention - Grassing of waterlogged arable land
	70.09	Breeding and maintenance of endangered livestock breeds
	70.10	**Forest-environment and climate services and forest protection**
	70.11	**Promoting animal welfare**

The EU Carbon Removals Certification Framework is coming .....

- ***CAP Agroforestry Measures:*** ***Greater use is needed of in-field tree measures in Ecoschemes (Article 31), Investment (Article 73) and AgriEnvironment (Article 73), (see Policy Briefing #22)***
- ***CAP Landscape Feature Measures*** ***(e.g. hedgerow, lines of trees, small copses and isolated trees) are still part of GAEC-8 (conditionality) and the draft Nature Restoration Regulation (see Policy Briefing #21)***
- ***Carbon Farming "Additionality"*** ***- solution, "sequential funding" following ecoschemes (planning & baselines, year 0), Investment (planting, year 1), AECM (maintenance, yr 2-5). Policy Briefing #8***
- ***Carbon Farming "Permanence" - solution, recording of planted trees as landscape features - giving same felling rules as forests (see Policy Briefing #26)***
- ***Carbon Farming "Leakage" solution, transparent parcel-based registry of certificates in EU and application of the CBAM to agricultural and forest imports and improved international LULUCF Accounting - see Policy Briefing #17***
- ***Carbon Farming MRV - IPCC rules, existing certificates, better models - including trees! - see Policy Briefing #20***
- ***Carbon Farming "sustainability" - simplified management plans - following the Environment Delegated Act of the Sustainable Finance Initiative - see Policy Briefing #28***

This DigitAF project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme- Grant agreement: 101059794

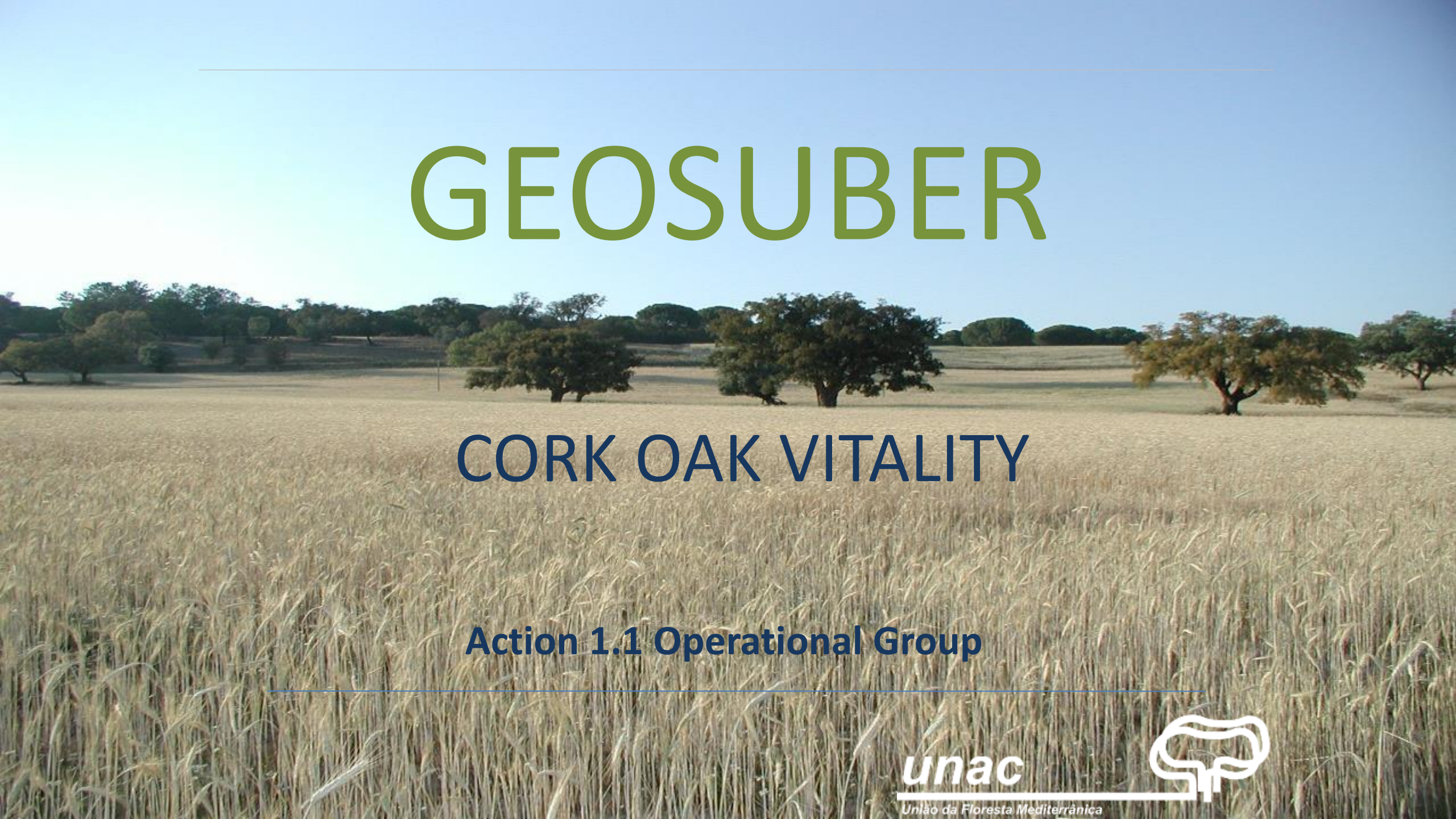
Co-funded by the European Union

Barrosa cattle in a Portuguese montado at dawn

GEOSUBER

CORK OAK VITALITY

Action 1.1 Operational Group



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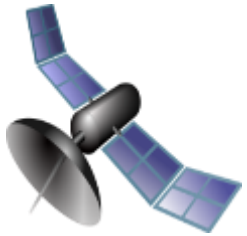

In cork oak woodlands in Portugal, over the last 3 decades, there has been a phenomenon of loss of vigor and decline.

Until now, there is no mechanism for monitoring the cork oak's vitality in a timely manner.

Lack of tools that allow the optimal extraction period definition.

Monitoring the evolution of the cork oak leaf index and its relationship with the beginning of the cork extraction period

Evaluate the possibility of adjusting the extraction season

Establishment of adaptive management recommendations

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- Make information available directly to the forest owner, on an annual basis
- Identify and diagnose stress situations in cork oaks
- Facilitate the process of identifying and marking dead cork oaks in the farm
- Bureaucracy reduction in the mandatory felling request to ICNF

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01

VITALITY MONITORING

REFERENCE PLOTS AND EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS


Area= 17 ha

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Pleiades Satellite
High Resolution
(0,5m)

Sentinel 2 Satellite
(10 m)

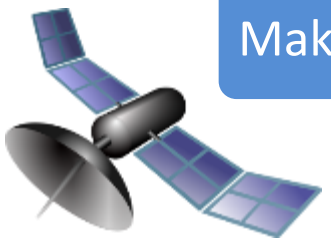
UAV
Unmanned aerial
vehicle

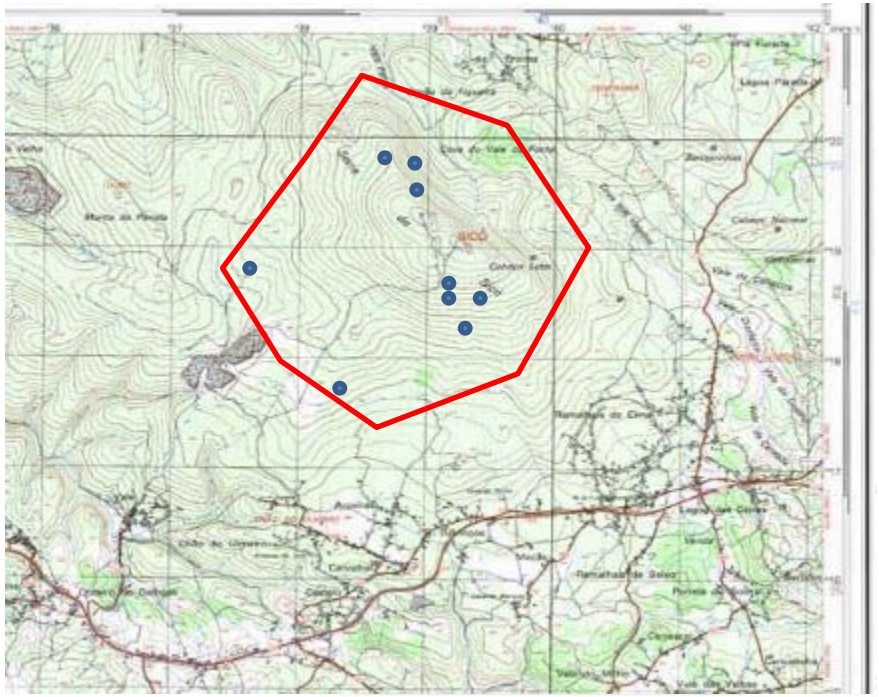
GEOSUBER

Information processing to obtain georeferenced data

Identification of the spectral signature of cork oak vitality

Make the web platform and application available

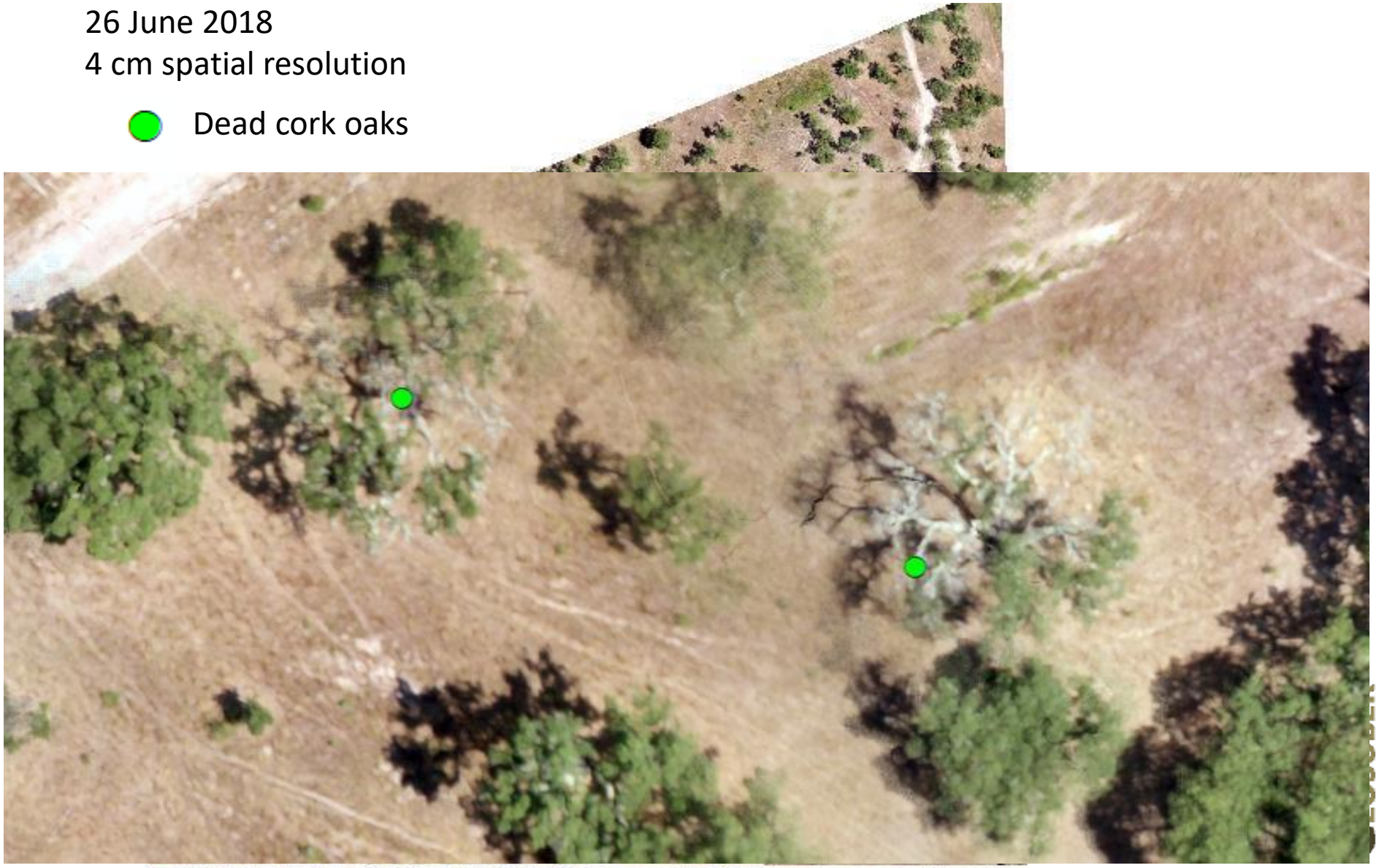


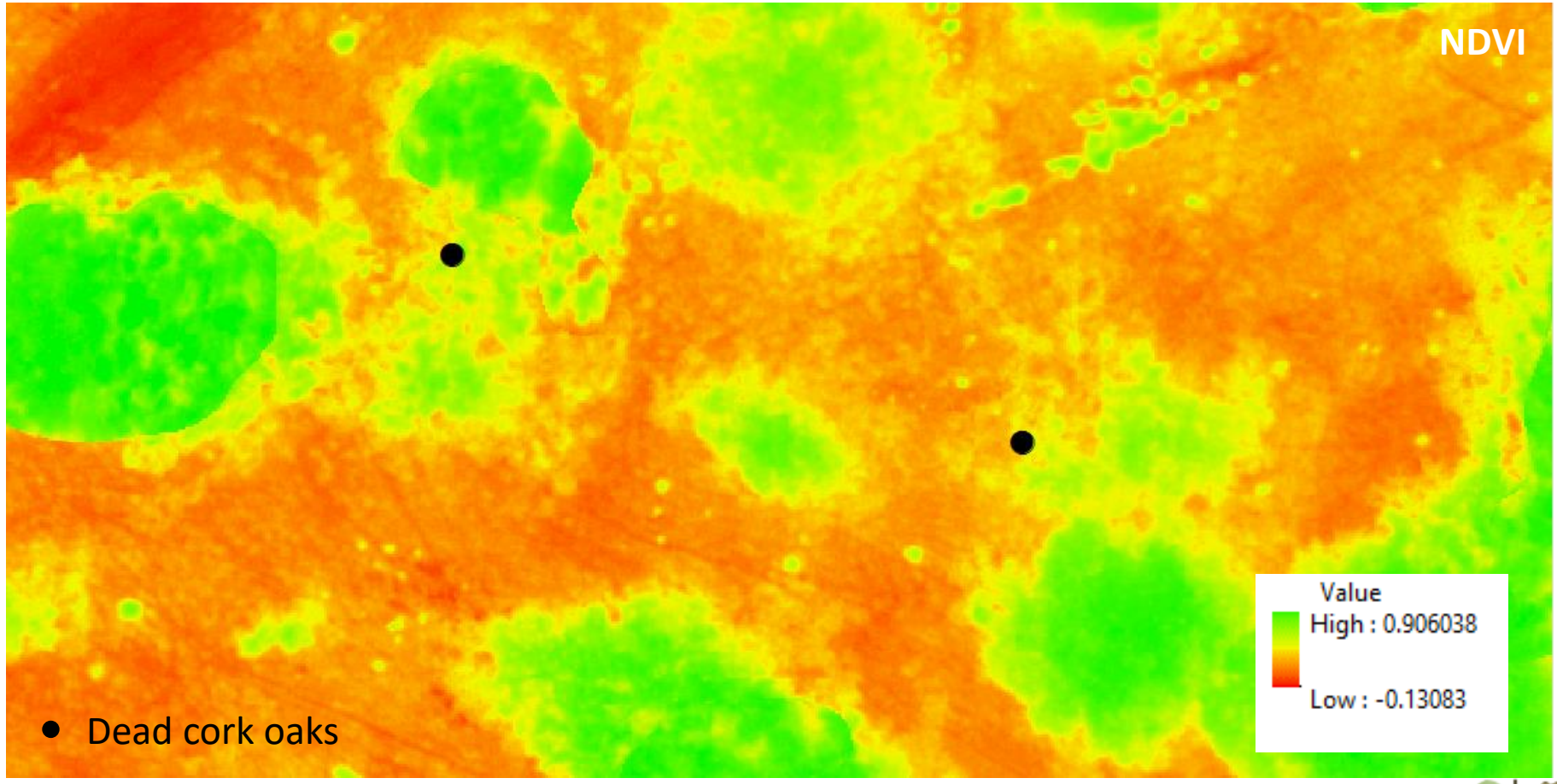


unac
União da Floresta Mediterrânica

26 June 2018
4 cm spatial resolution

- Dead cork oaks





NDVI value much lower than expected for a healthy cork oak

GEOSUBER

02

MULTITEMPORAL ANALYSIS

SENTINEL 2

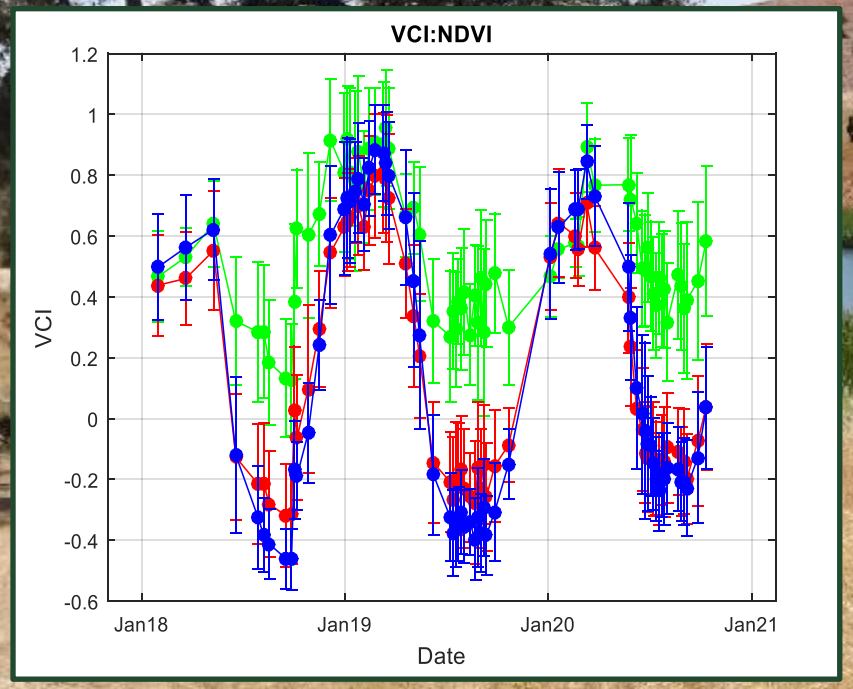
VEGETATION INDEX

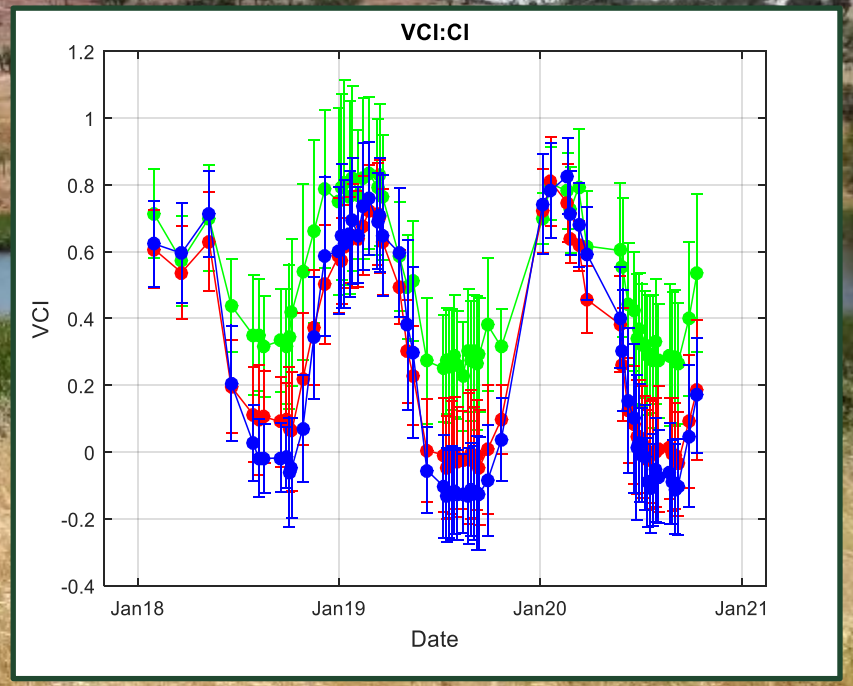
VEGETATION CONDITION INDEX - VCI

VCI: NDVI

Blue - bare soil
Green - healthy cork oak
Red - dead cork oak

VCI: RED-EDGE



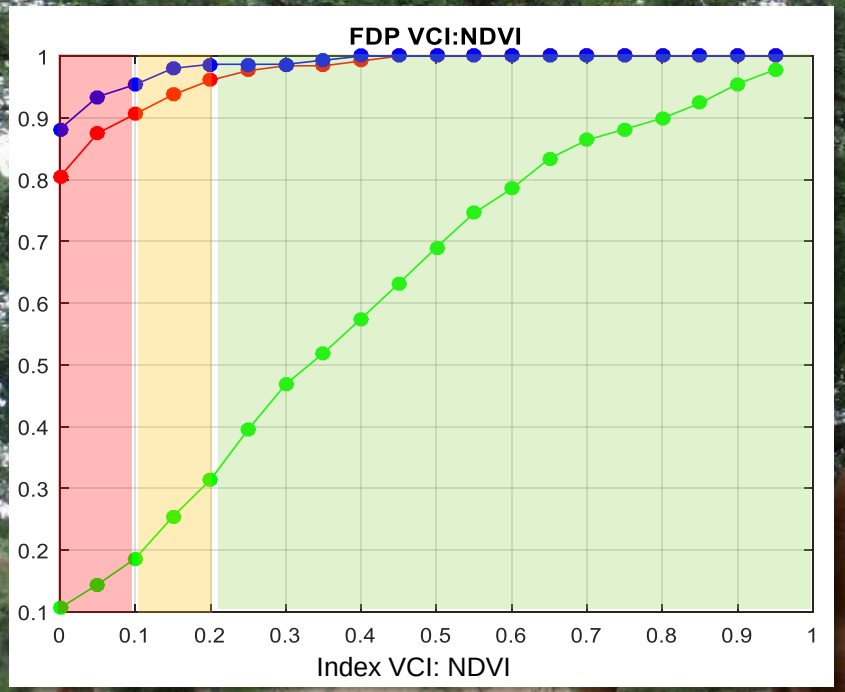


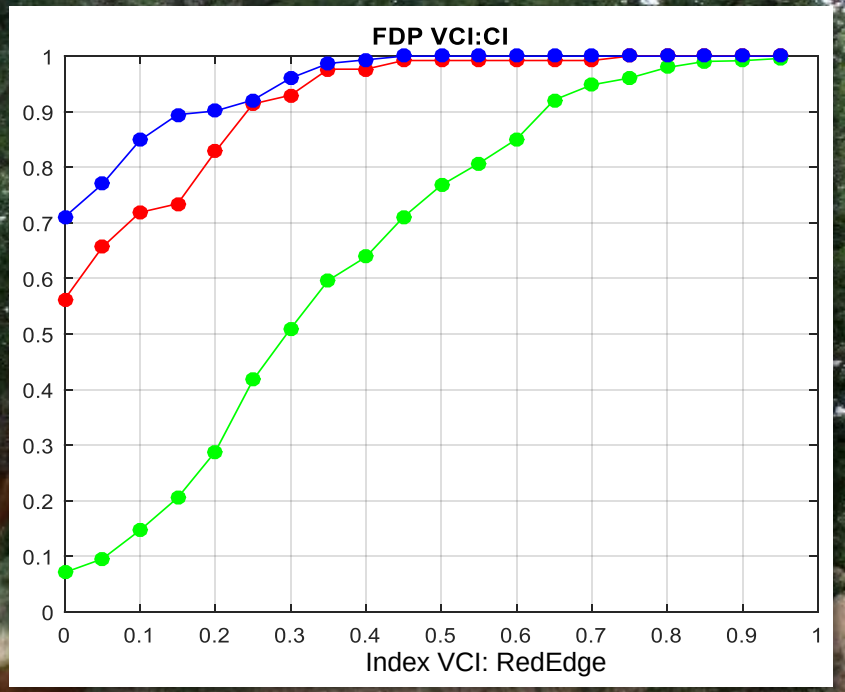
CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION

VCI: NDVI

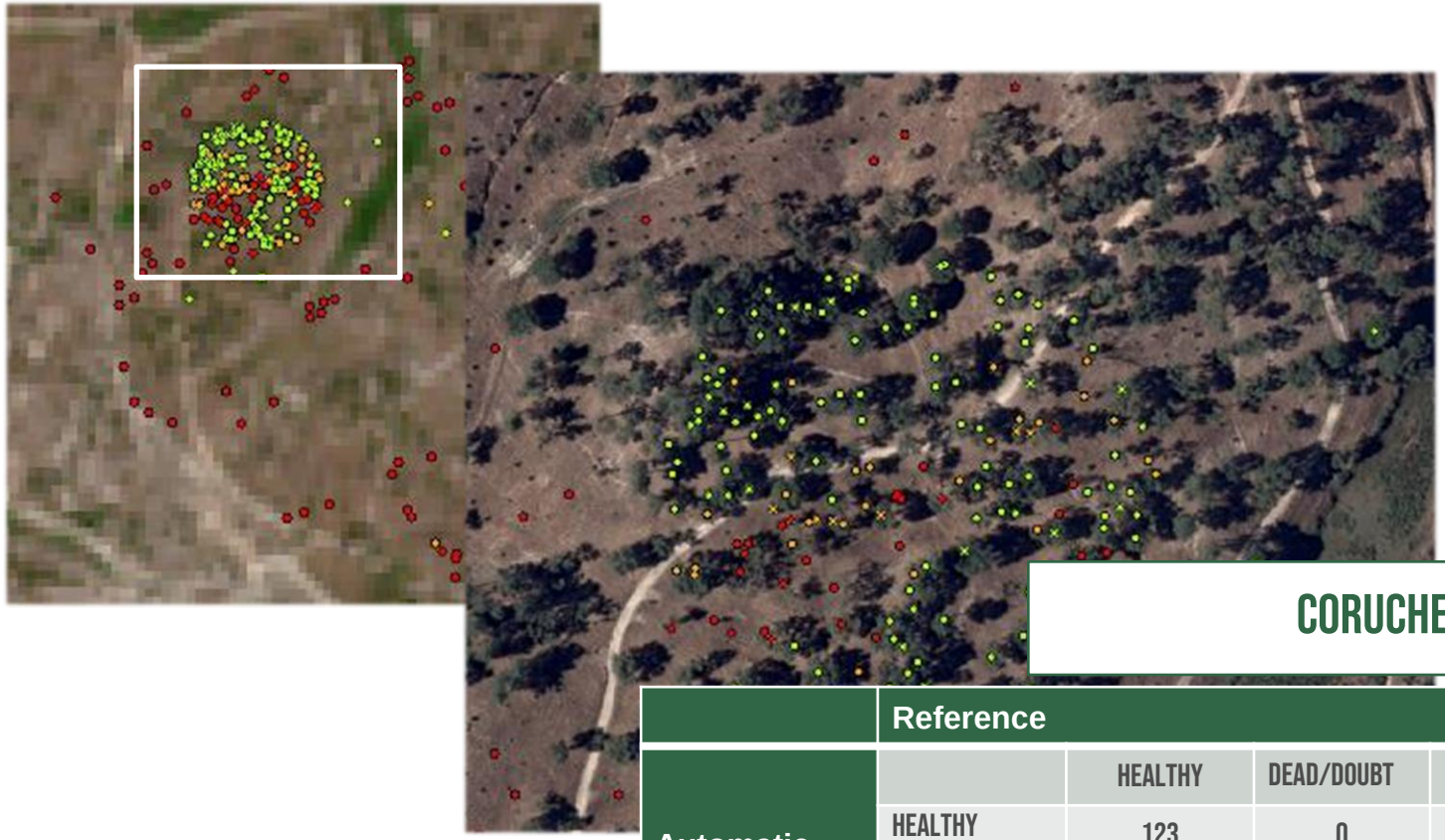
Blue – bare soil
Green – healthy cork oak
Red – dead cork oak

VCI: RED-EDGE





IDENTIFICATION OF TREES WITH REDUCED VEGETATIVE ACTIVITY SENTINEL 2



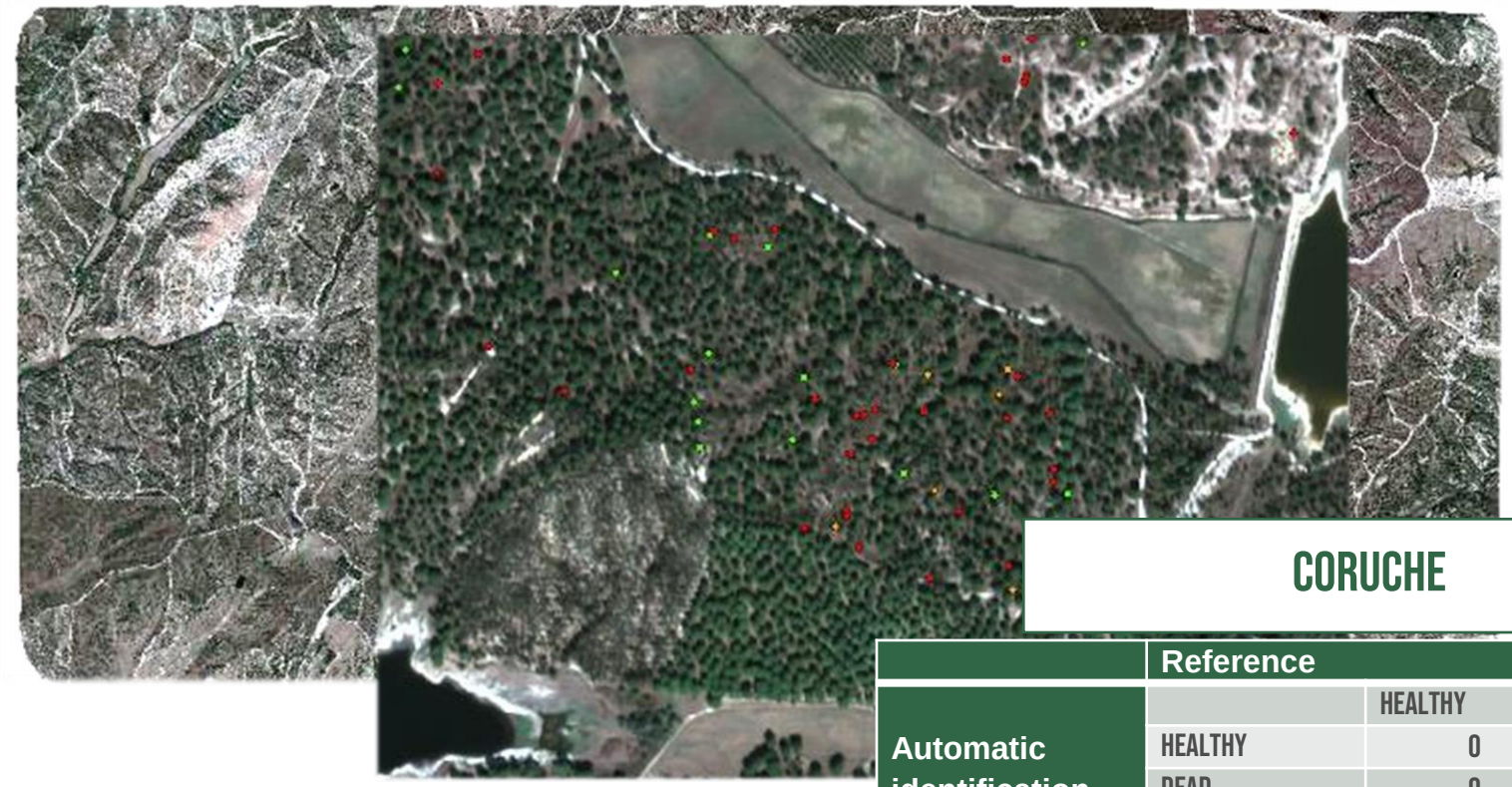
CORUCHE

	Reference				
		HEALTHY	DEAD/DOUBT	TOTAL	PRECISION
Automatic identification	HEALTHY	123	0	123	100%
	DEAD/DOUBT	25	67	92	72.8%
	TOTAL	148	67	215	
Revocation		83.1%	100%	EG= 88.4%	K= 0.75

Ciências ULisboa

GEOSUBER

IDENTIFICATION OF TREES WITH REDUCED VEGETATIVE ACTIVITY PLEIADES



CORUCHE

	Reference		
		HEALTHY	DEAD
Automatic identification	HEALTHY	0	235
	DEAD	0	1079
	TOTAL		1314
Revocation			82%

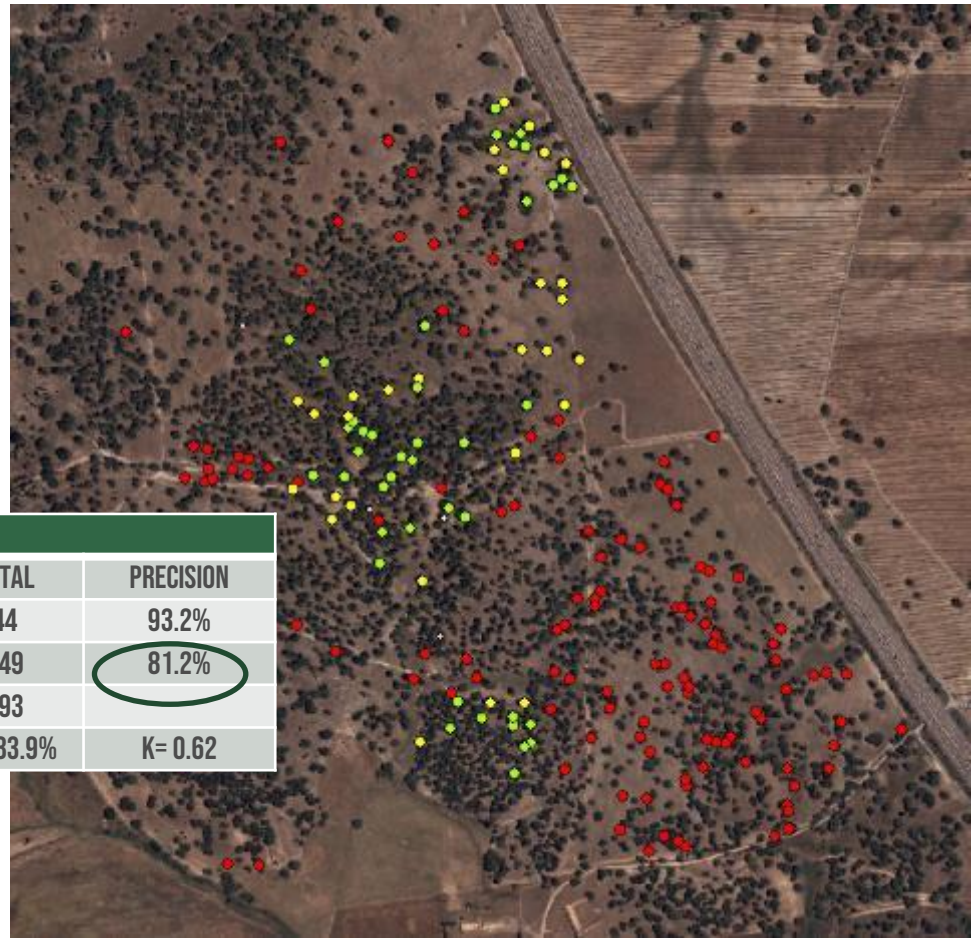
Ciências ULisboa

GEOSUBER

IDENTIFICATION OF TREES WITH REDUCED VEGETATIVE ACTIVITY SENTINEL 2

GRÂNDOLA

	Reference				
		HEALTHY	DEAD/DOUBT	TOTAL	PRECISION
Automatic identification	HEALTHY	41	3	44	93.2%
	DEAD/DOUBT	28	121	149	81.2%
	TOTAL	69	124	193	
Revocation		59.4%	97.6%	EG= 83.9%	K= 0.62



Ciências ULisboa

GEOSUBER

GEOSUBER

03

APP GEOSUBER

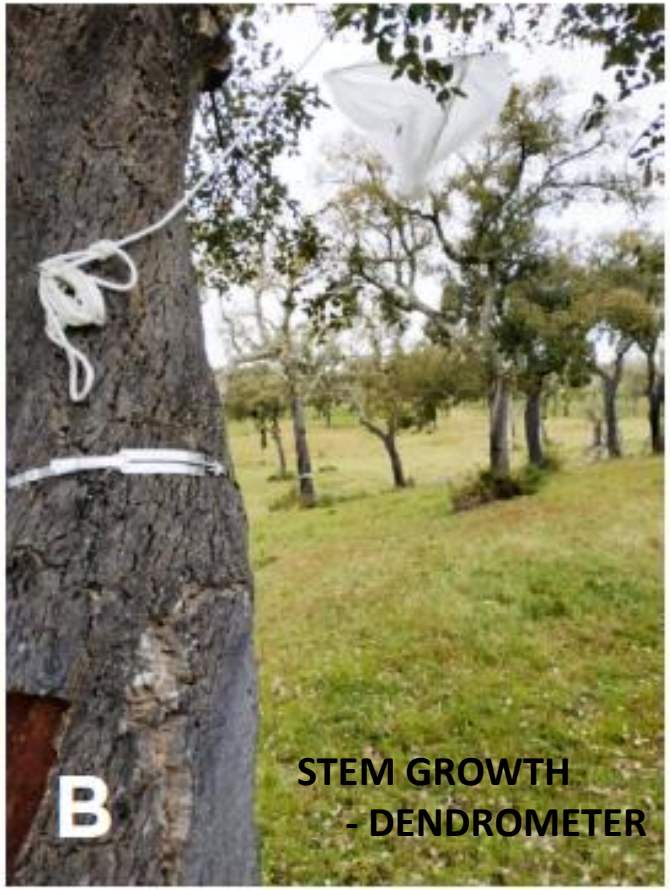
ONLINE PLATFORM

GEOSUBER

04

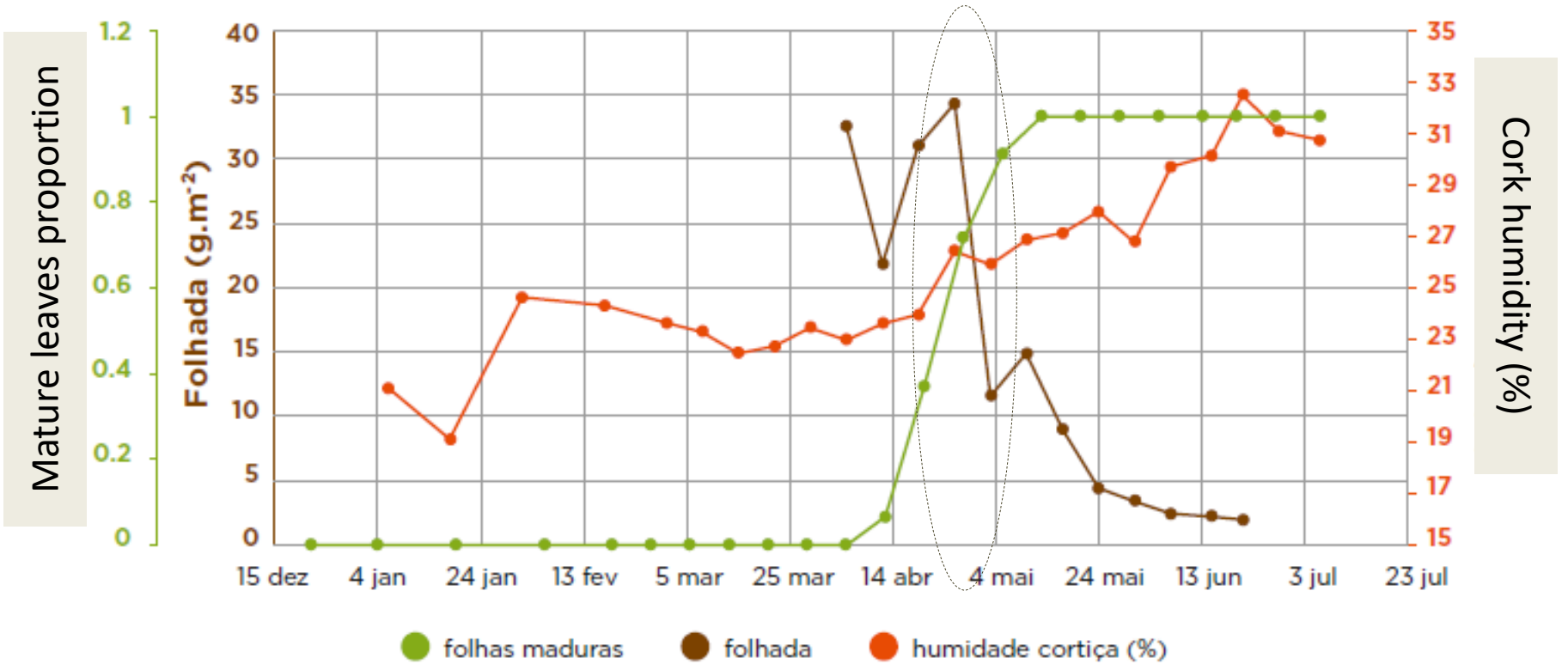
CORK EXTRACTION

PHENOLOGY



Diameter increase of cork oak stems → beginning of the budburst and growth of new leaf.

unac
União da Floresta Mediterrânica



GEOSUBER

GEOSUBER

05

CONCLUSIONS

1. GEOSUBER allowed the development of a prototype for mapping dead cork oaks at the property scale, based on multi-temporal analysis of vegetation index;

2. The different methods – UAV, Sentinel 2 or Pleiades – have different and variable levels of accuracy depending on where the algorithm is executed;

3. The selection of the method must take into account the objective, the available information, the scale of work and the cork oak characteristics;

4. The algorithm acts by default and conservatively when identifying dead trees;

Requires prior georeferencing of all cork oaks

After automatic processing, an expert assessment of the quality of the information obtained is still necessary to adjust the parameters.

GEOSUBER

INOVAÇÃO E CIÊNCIA

VENCEDOR

UNAC - UNIÃO DA FLORESTA MEDITERRÂNICA

GO GEOSUBER

VITALIDADE DO MONTADO: RECOMENDAÇÕES PARA UMA GESTÃO ADAPTATIVA

FOREST4EU

Connecting forestry and agroforestry partnerships across Europe

Advancing innovation and best practices among Operational Groups at the EU level

Ana Maria Ventura

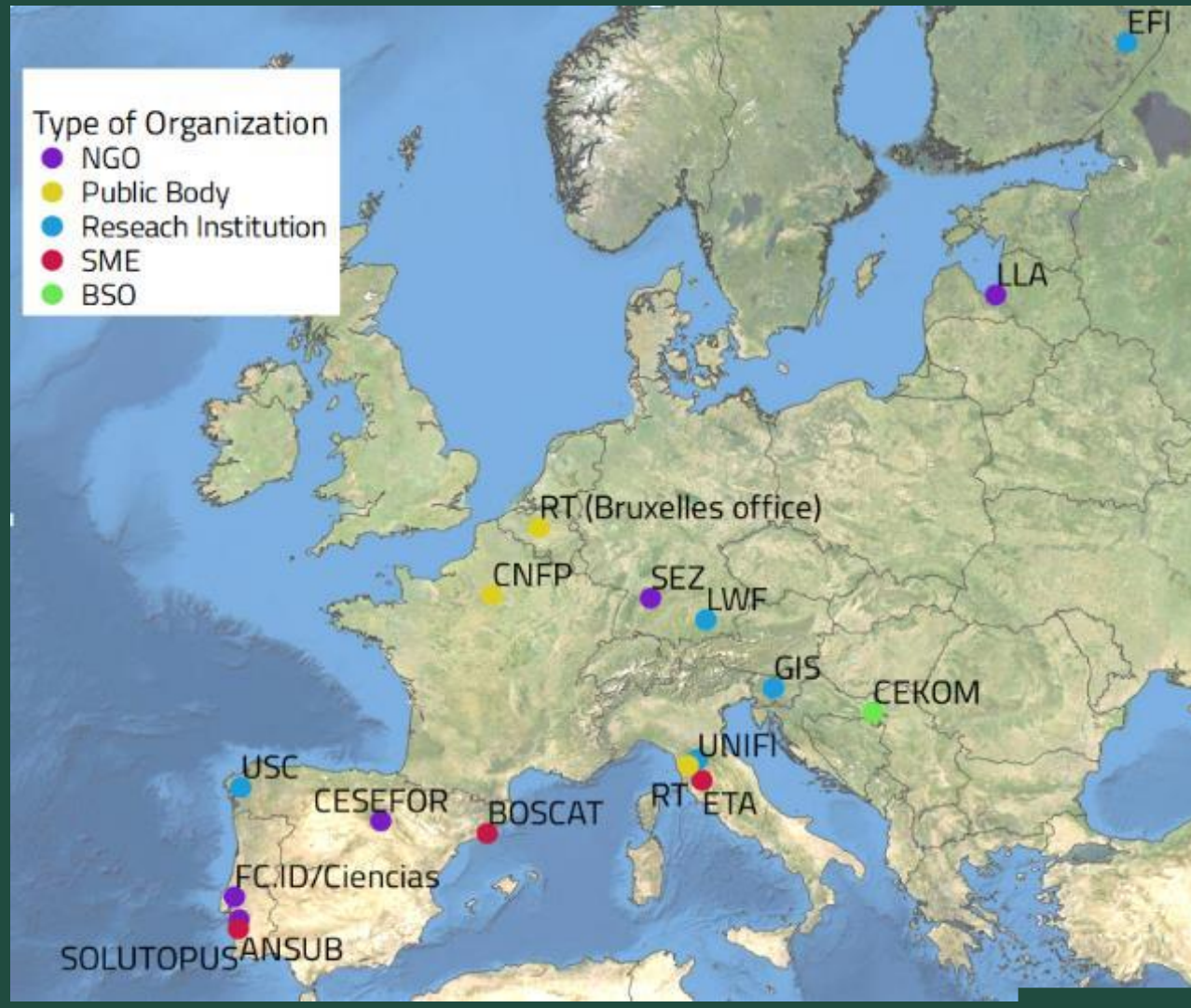
SOLUTOPUS

Funded by the European Union

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement no. 101086216.

FOREST4EU Partners: A multi-actor project

Led by UNIFI-Italy



SOLUTOPUS

Multi-actor approach for forestry and agroforestry sector

FOREST4EU - European Innovation Partnership Network promoting Operational Groups dedicated to forestry and agroforestry in different European countries in order to foster the transfer of knowledge and good practices between experts in the field.

Forestry and agroforestry in the EU

Around Europe, there are hundreds of Operational Groups: small projects promoted by groups of farmers, forest managers and local communities.

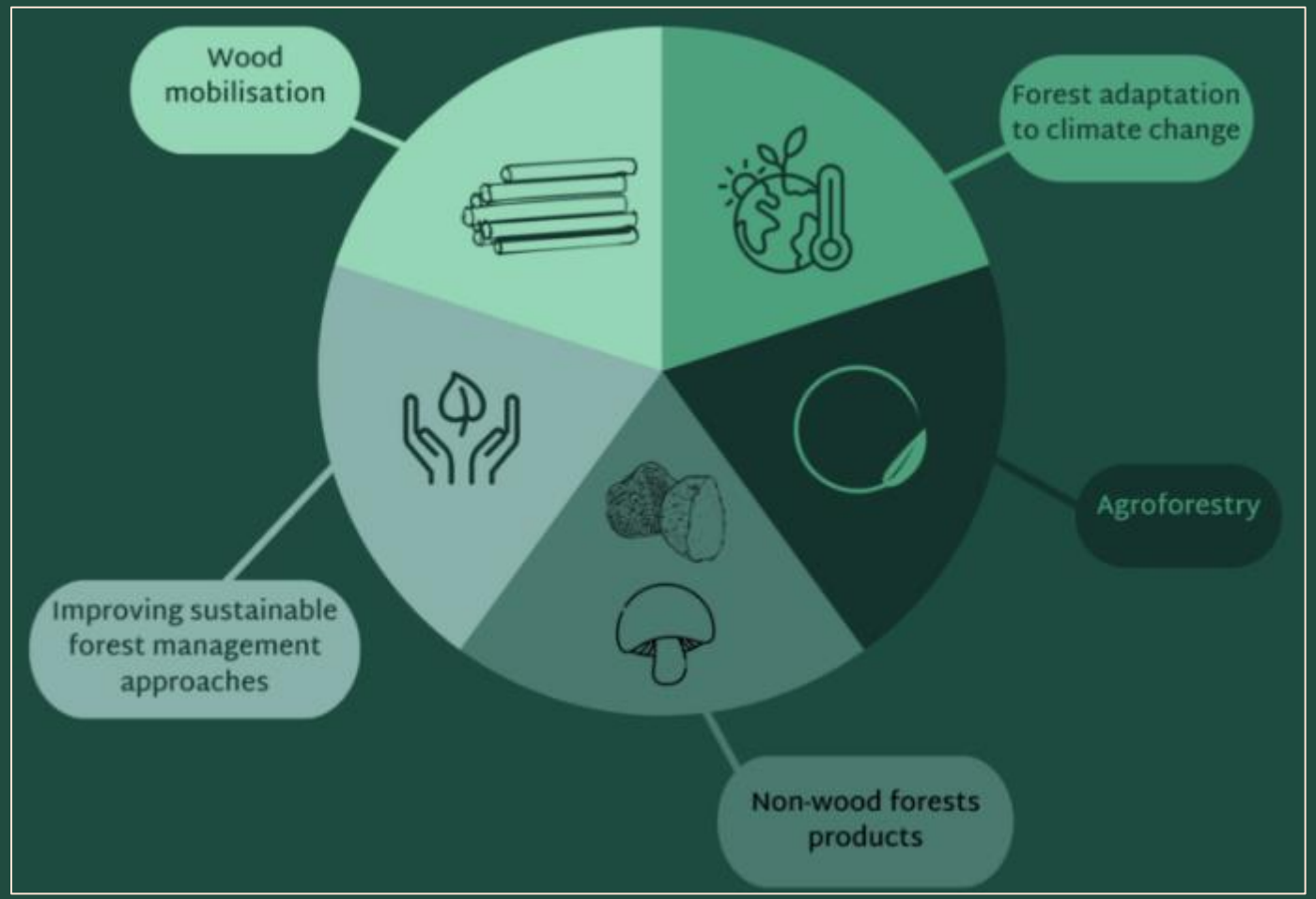
They all share the same goal: advancing innovation and good practices in forestry and agroforestry sector.

However, OG results struggle in crossing national borders: innovations and best practices tend to remain in the local environment and do not reach the EU level.

FOREST4EU

Innovation Topic Hubs - ITHubs

FOREST4EU established 5 multi- actor EU cross-countries Innovation Topic Hubs (ITHubs) related to 5 identified topics in forestry and agroforestry sectors.



*Why is it important to participate in OGs?

*Why is the multi-actor approach a suitable methodology?

SOLUTOPUS

Examples of collected innovations which can be disseminated in other countries:

GO FOSFORO (Portugal)

Spatio-temporal modelling of pasture quality based on NDVI time series in the Montado ecosystem
Technological innovation

GO ECOMONTADOXXI (Portugal)

Use of the Keyline system for planting cork and holm oaks in agroforestry systems
Process innovation

GO FORESTSCELTA (Spain)

Development of an autonomous and digitised feeding system for Celtic pigs in Atlantic broadleaf forests
Technological innovation

GO PS NEWTON (Italy)

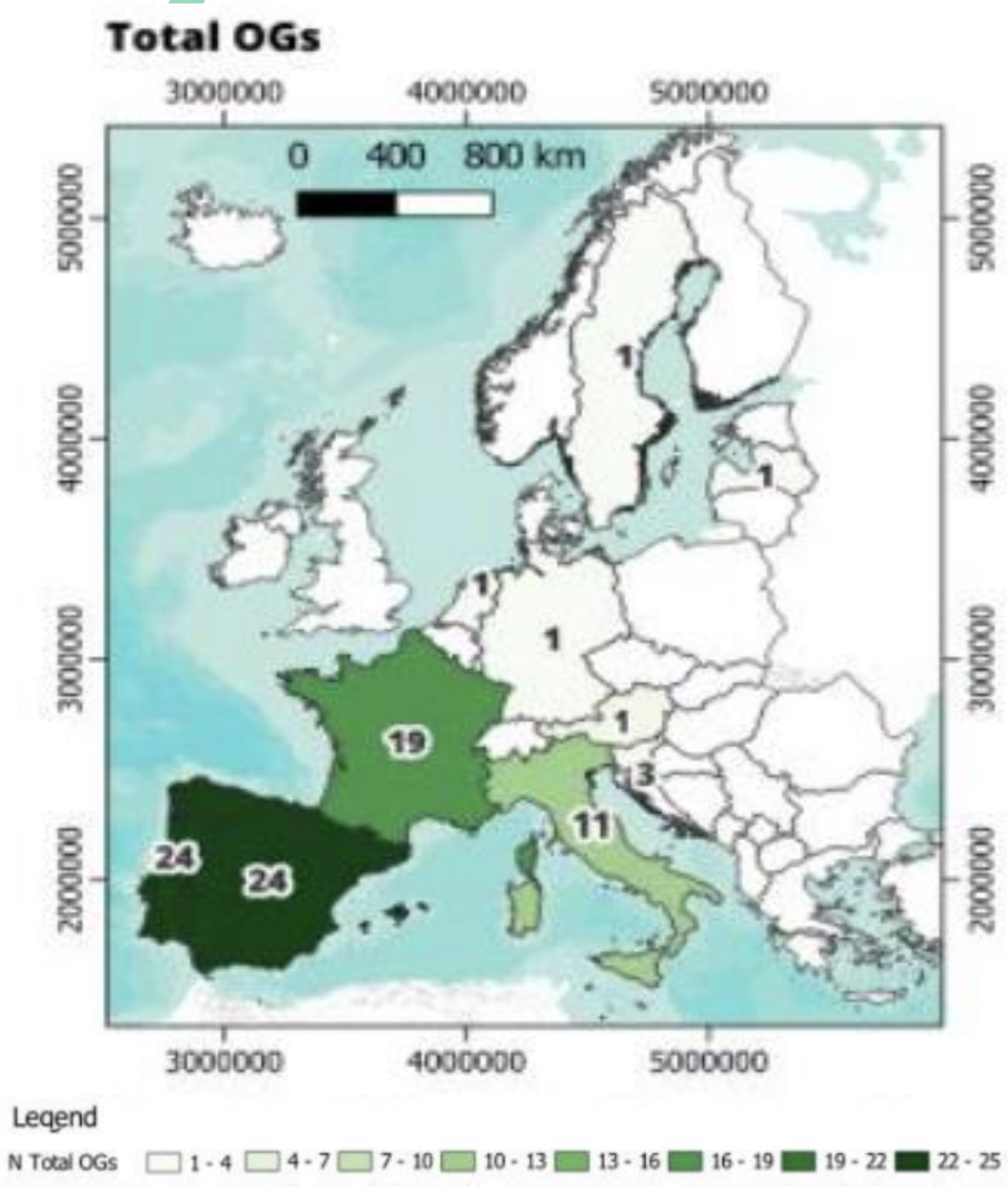
LCA in semi-extensive agro-sylvo-pastoral systems
Process innovation

GO Agroforst in Österreich (Austria)

Creation of the multi-actor 'Agroforestry in Austria' network
Organisational innovation

GO ARBRE (France)

Raising awareness and testing of assisted hedge regeneration
Service innovation



Operational Groups in forestry and agroforestry in Europe

A total of **175 innovations** in forestry and agroforestry were collected.

The majority of OGs were/are located in Spain (24 OGs), Portugal (24 OGs), France (19 OGs), and Italy (11 OGs).

OTHER COUNTRIES CAN BENEFICT, AS WELL!

FOREST4EU

National Prioritization Workshops:
A WAY TO PROMOTE DISCUSSION AND PARTICIPATION OF DISTINCT STAKEHOLDERS

The main aim of FOREST4EU national workshops is to implement an open discussion with national experts and local stakeholders to identify:

- the most relevant selected innovations and good practices for the forestry/agroforestry sector,
- the best channels for disseminating capacity-building material.

They have occurred in all participating countries, with remarkable audience!

SOLUTOPUS

FOREST4EU

PT Workshop -Alc. Sal, 03/2024,

ANSUB

SOLUTOPUS

Capacity Building Material (1st part):

Reports

Vídeos

Manuscripts / Publications

Practice Abstracts

- Based on the information collected from Operational Groups, in all countries
- All in English; selection of the most relevant innovations and translation to national languages, according to the prioritization workshops and experts' opinions
- Publication and dissemination in available magazines (e.g., AGROTEC, on OG BioChestNut- IPM), platforms (e.g., Eu- Farm Book) and partners' networks, beyond Forest4Eu own resources

FOREST4EU

Policy Focus Groups:

four macro-regions: Central Europe, South-East Europe, South-West Europe, and Northern Europe

*webinars
*surveys
*analysis of responses
*Innovation uptake in forests and agroforests: What are the main drivers? Do they substantially differ across EU countries?

Next webinar, including Portugal (South-West Group) at 30/09, 09:30-11:30 PT>>>> register at:
https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=PNLjMcXkKE25uxEFD5fnqcR5-MYxSk5Liw47hghs6N5UODZJQTlFSlM0TElTMkI3ODBXSUNEVzROTS4u

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FOREST4EU

Innovate in Forest and Agroforestry…

Barriers

- Administrative
- Technical
- Political
- Climate effects and perception
- Temporal duration of OG (not adapted to forest demonstration)

Key aspects

In South-West Europe (similarities with other regions):

*The innovativeness relates to enhanced management practices and adoption of new technologies

*Sustainability appears related to the economic use of forest resources, allowing for their sustainable exploitation and for environmentally friendly operations.

Resilience!

Societal demands ⟷ forest ecosystem ⟷ adaptation along forest dieback crises

BUT…

Whereas the innovation drivers are largely the same across Europe, the understanding of what characterizes a forest sector's innovativeness is not!

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External drivers for innovation in Europe:

*Climate change is the key driver of innovation, in Central, South-East, and South-West Europe, and a little less strongly in Northern Europe.

*The Loss of biodiversity is a major driver of innovation in Southeast, Southwest, and Northern Europe, but less so in Central Europe.

*There is general agreement that the bioeconomy is a driver for innovation in South-West and Northern Europe, whereas the results for Central and South-East Europe are more mixed.

*Markets for forest ecosystem services are perceived as a driver for innovation in all regions, eventually with some scepticism

*Confirmation that Innovation requires knowledge transfer from research into practice

*The evolving societal needs stand out as a significant innovation driver across the four macro-regions.

*The behavioural drivers reflect the attitudes to innovation processes in forestry and agroforestry.

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Next steps:

Capacity Building Material- 2nd part (including cross-country visits)

Policy Focus Groups (ongoing)

Policy recommendations

Participation in many events around EU (technical and political)

Final event, expected in Brussels, to catch the attention to Forest and Agroforest, through Operational Groups

etc.

Follow us!

www.forest4eu.eu

And all partner's websites, social channels and in-person meetings!

SOLUTOPUS

FOREST4EU

Thank you!

Funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or HADEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

COORDINATOR

PARTNERS

agroforestry netwerk Nederland

Agroforestry Network Netherlands & other policy instruments

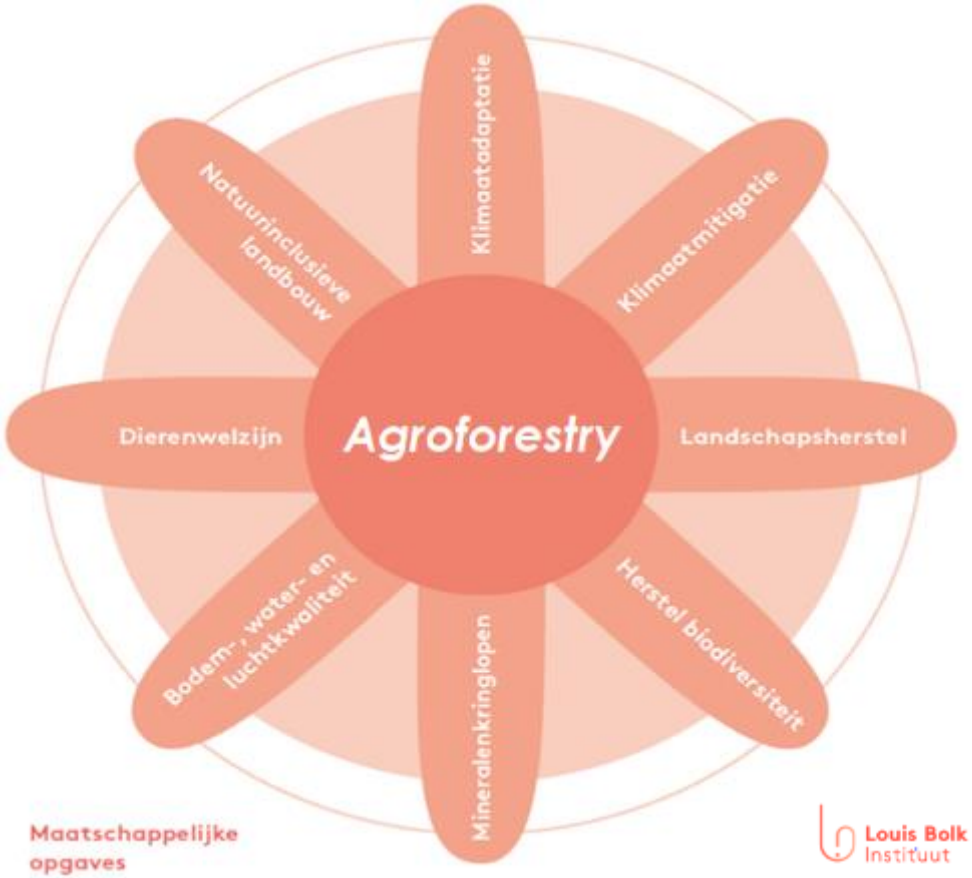
Anne Cobben – Bertani Lopes da Costa

Netherlands Enterprise Agency

25 September 2024, Coruche, Portugal

Policy goals

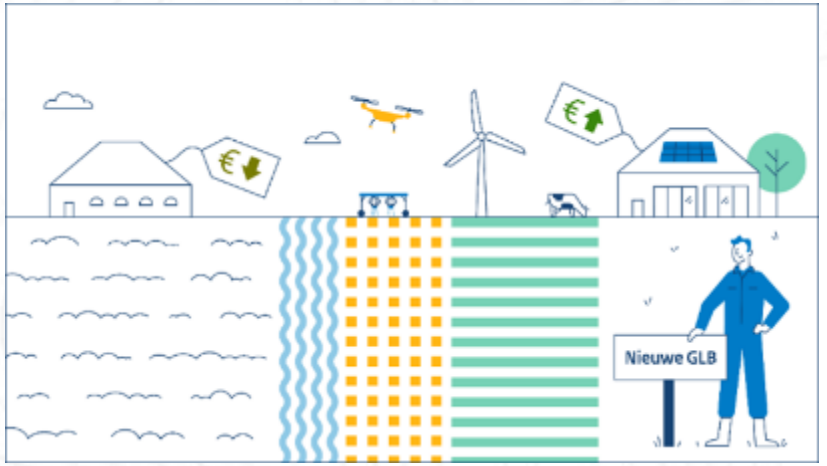
- Climate change mitigation/adaption
- Recovery of landscape
- Biodiversity
- Nutrient cycling
- Soil, water and air quality
- Animal welfare
- Nature inclusive agriculture
- Plant based proteins
- Short supply chain



Agroforestry in the CAP 23-27

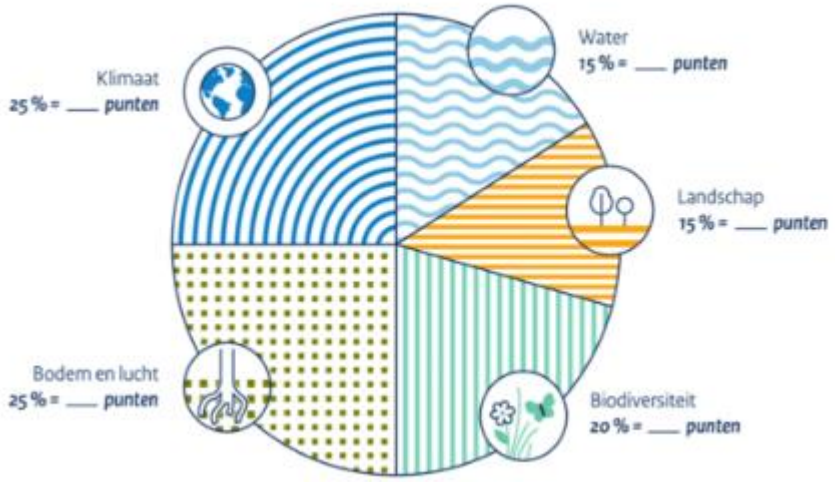
*A cultivation system whereby **trees and shrubs** are intentionally combined with livestock, arable and/or vegetable cultivation on the same plot.*

Agroforestry is an umbrella term and has several forms:
(1) Trees and shrubs combined with grass or arable land
(2) Food forests as permanent crops



Agroforestry in the CAP 23-27

- Agroforestry = agricultural land use
- Payment for “non-productive” landscape features
- Eco-scheme: Strip cropping, woody features, grassland with herbs, food forests (2025)
- Monitoring # hectares agroforestry (unofficial data): 1,500 farmers / 2,000 ha agroforestry



agroforestry netwerk Nederland

Trees and shrubs combined with livestock (silvopasture)

agroforestry netwerk Nederland

Trees and shrubs combined with arable crops (silvoarable)

agroforestry netwerk Nederland

Food forests

Other policy instruments

- Inclusion in National Climate Agreement and Forest Strategy
- Loans for transitioning to nature inclusive agriculture
- Funding research on agroforestry (Public-Private-Partnerships)
- Subsidy schemes for:
  - Planting material (provinces)
  - Machinery and technological innovations
  - Advice, knowledge, business plan
  - Collaboration and fieldlabs (EIP-AGRI)
  - Maintenance of nature on agricultural land
- Agroforestry Network Netherlands

Farm of the Future (Wageningen University & Research)

agroforestry netwerk Nederland

“The Agroforestry Network Netherlands stimulates embedding of trees and shrubs on agricultural land.”

Goal:	25,000ha agroforestry in 2030
Target groups:	Entrepreneurs with interest in agroforestry
But also:	Policymakers, researchers, advisors, supply chain actors, etc.

Agroforestry Network Netherlands

- Funded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery, Food Security and Nature (LVVN)
- 3 thematic groups
- 2 practice oriented networks
- 12 provincial networks
- International: EURAF, DigitAF, Agromix, ILVO
- Website: Agroforestry Netwerk Nederland
- Policy – Research – Practice

Research & Education

Laws & Regulations

Markets & Supply chains

Livestock & arable crops

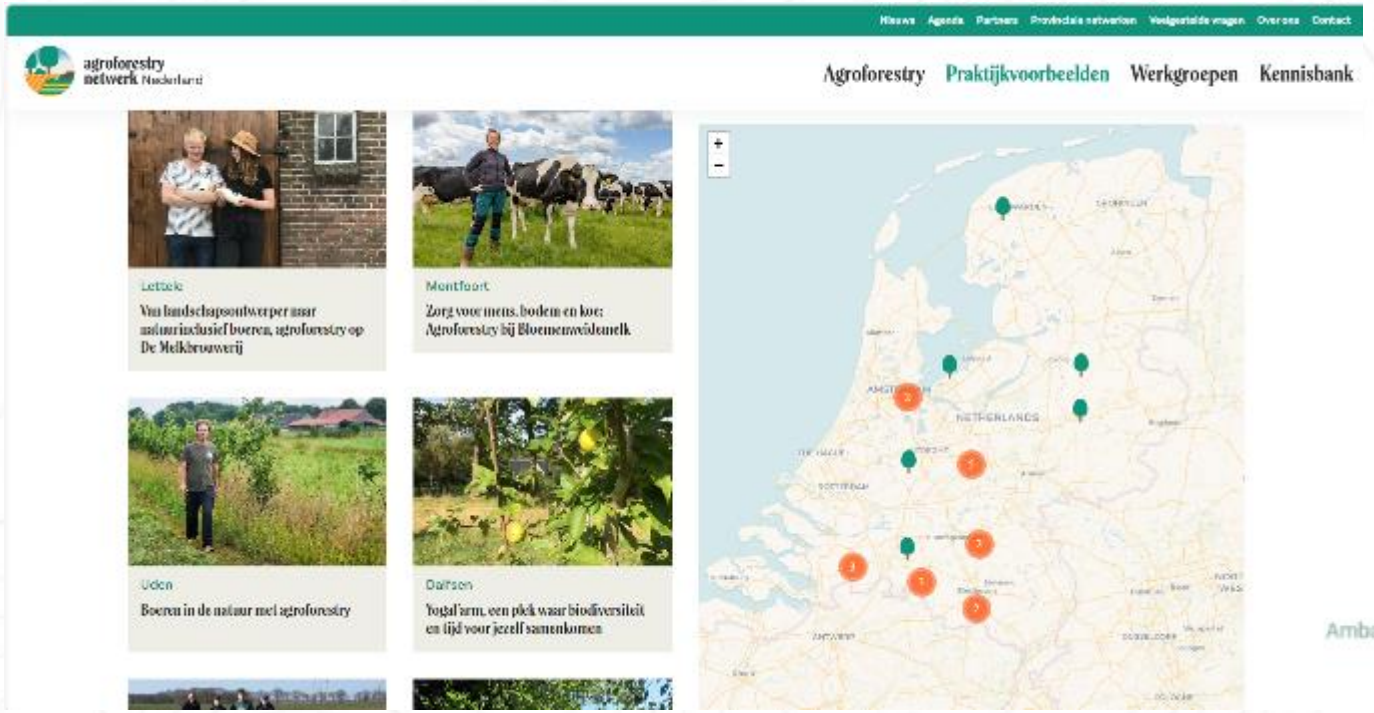
Food forests

Policy & Practice: dialogue sessions with farmers

- Feedback from practice
- Improving policy
- Address laws and regulations that inhibit agroforestry

Research & Practice: making knowledge available

Local examples & business models & value chain



Ambachtelijke walnootolie 200 ml

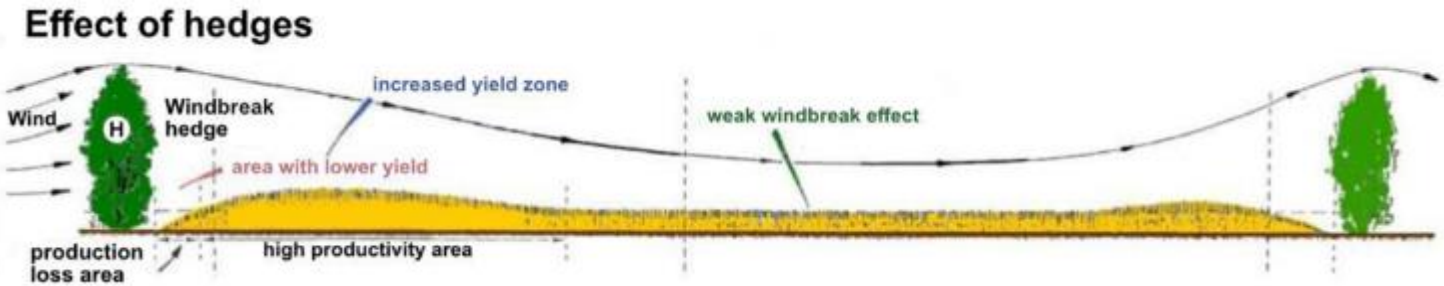
€15.00

Ongepelde walnoten 1000 gr

€5.00

Gepelde walnoten 175 gr

€4.50



Inspirational movie “Trees in my field”

agroforestry netwerk Nederland

Thank you for your attention!

Panel discussion

Panel discussion

- ***António Gonçalves Ferreira***

  Farmer & President of UNAC

- ***Augusta Costa***

  Researcher at INIAV and coordinator OG Oak regeneration

- ***Tiago Fioravanti Zibecchi***

  Researcher at Euro-Mediterranean Economists Association and partner in the EU project ReForest

Moderated by ***Ana Maria Ribes*** (Portuguese National Rural Network)

What questions do you have for the panelists?

Go to

www.menti.com

Enter the code

8924 9804

Or use QR code

Coffee break

Panel discussion

- ***António Gonçalves Ferreira***

  Farmer & President of UNAC

- ***Augusta Costa***

  Researcher at INIAV and coordinator OG Oak regeneration

- ***Tiago Fioravanti Zibecchi***

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Moderated by ***Ana Maria Ribes*** (Portuguese National Rural Network)

Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária e Veterinária, I.P.

Oak Regeneration

Reassessment of regeneration strategies in the Mediterranean scattered-oak woodlands

OAK REGENERATION

Augusta Costa

RefreSCAR Event
Agroforestry in Europe

September 25th, Coruche, Portugal

Practical problem

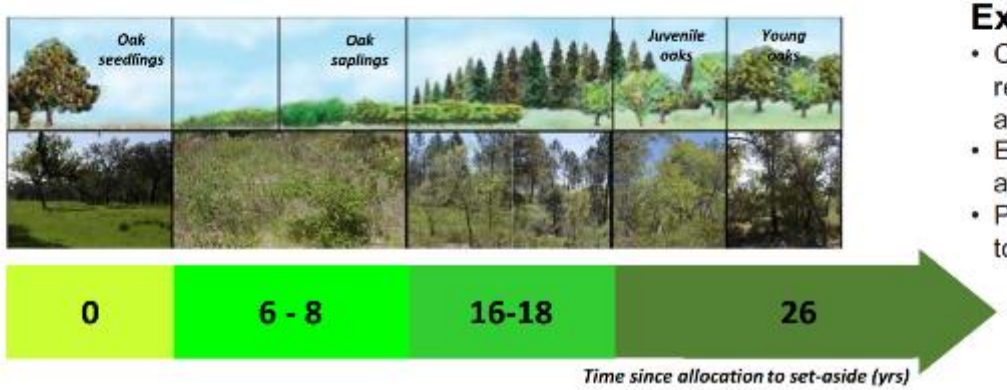
Lack of successful long-term natural tree regeneration in Mediterranean evergreen (cork and holm) oak woodlands

Objectives

- Protect oak natural regeneration hotspots still occurring spontaneously in Mediterranean scattered-oak woodlands
- Enable successful long-term natural oak regeneration in set-aside oak woodlands areas, under active management

Actions

- Promoting secondary forest succession in scattered-oak woodlands set-aside areas, under active management:
  i. Understorey clearing techniques
  ii. Reduction/substitution of livestock
  iii. Biological fertilization



Expected Results

- Comprehensive analysis of oak natural regeneration dynamics in Mediterranean (cork and holm) oak woodlands
- Ecological indicators to assess the timeline of set-aside schemes
- Planning and managing scattered-oak woodlands to naturally regenerate

REPÚBLICA PORTUGUESA | AGRICULTURA E PESCAS

Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária e Veterinária, I.P.

RefreSCAR Event
Agroforestry in Europe

September 25th, Coruche, Portugal

Project partners

Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária e Veterinária, I.P.

Agri association

ANSUB - Associação de Produtores Florestais do Vale do Sado
AFLOSOR - Associação de Produtores Agro-Florestais da Região de Ponte de Sor
ACHAR - Associação de Agricultores de Charneca
ADPM - Associação para o Estudo e Defesa do Património Natural e Cultural do Concelho de Mértola

Agri entreprise

CL - Companhia das Lezírias, S.A
EDIA - Empresa de Desenvolvimento e Infraestruturas do Alqueva, S.A.
Herdade do Paúl - Sociedade de Gestão Rural, Unipessoal Lda
Anta de Cima - Sociedade Agrícola Unipessoal Lda
Pedro Sacadura Teixeira Cabral Duarte da Silveira
César Sacadura Mexia de Almeida
Carlos Frederico Abecassis do Amaral Neto
Sociedade Agrícola do Casal das Pombas, S.A

Project contact

Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária e Veterinária, I.P.
augusta.costa@iniav.pt

Links

https://www.oakregeneration.pt/en/
https://inovacao.rederural.gov.pt/2/72-oak-egeneration
https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/find-connect/projects/oak%C2%AEegeneration
https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/news/inspirational-ideas-natural-tree-regeneration-oak

National Institute for Agrarian and Veterinary Research

OAK REGENERATION

PDR 2020 PROGRAMA DE DESENVOLVIMENTO RURAL 2014-2020

PORTUGAL 2020

UNIÃO EUROPEIA

REPÚBLICA PORTUGUESA | AGRICULTURA E PESCAS

REFOREST

WP5 FINANCE AND POLICY

Mapping Policy Report and Application of Sustainable Financing Scheme for Agroforestry in the EU

Tiago Zibecchi – Economist and Researcher at EMEA
tiago.zibecchi@euromed-economists.org

Join Our Platform

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 101060635 (REFOREST). Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Research Executive Agency (REA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

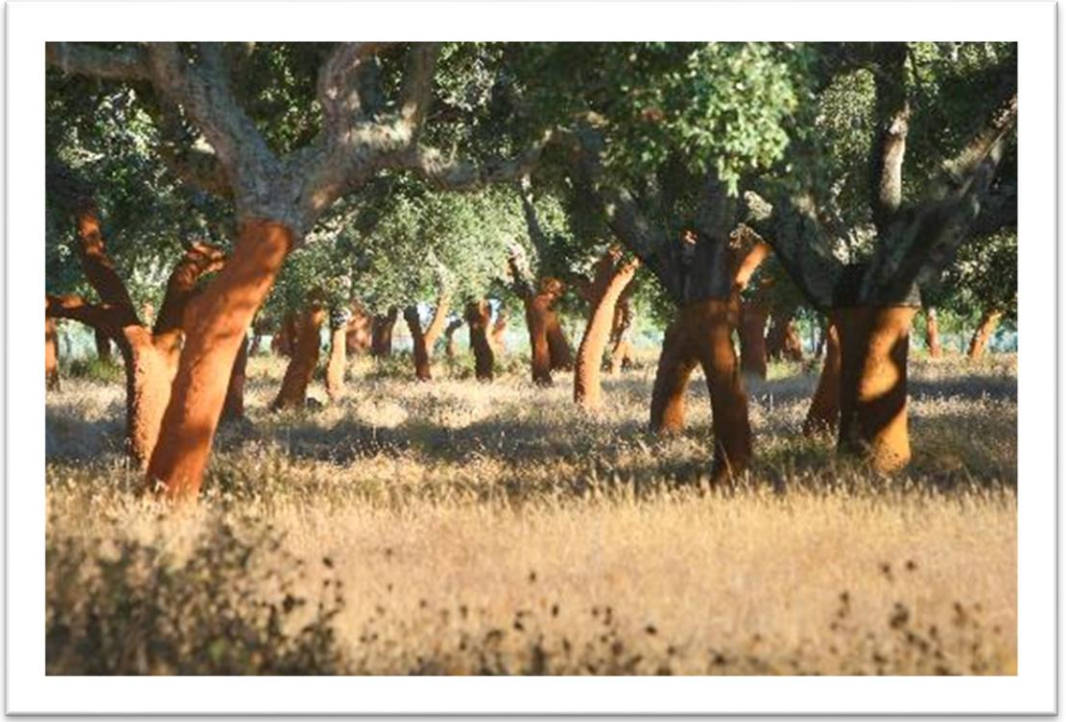
EURO-MEDITERRANEAN ECONOMISTS ASSOCIATION

Field visit

Quinta Grande

1,300ha of multiple agroforestry systems with cork, livestock, eucalyptus, vineyards and much more.

José Ribeiro da Cunha will give a presentation of the farm after which we'll visit several field plots.



Networking lunch