

The role of Conservation Agriculture to achieve the Green Deal in Europe

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ECAF
European Conservation Agriculture Federation

Theme:

Building a Resilient Future in Africa through Conservation Agriculture and Sustainable Mechanization





Introduction

Total soil loss [Mt]

Soil tillage is threatening the sustainability of agricultural ecosystems

553

More than 60% of European soils are degraded or highly degraded largely due to agriculture.

• Farmland values are projected to decrease in parts of southern Europe by more than 80 % by

595 (+8%)

645 (+17%)

2100

Total Soli 1055 [Wit]	000	000	(.0,0)	000	(.0,0)	0.01	11.701
Mean soil loss [t ha-1 yr-1]	3.07	3.47	(+13%)	3.46	(+13%)	3.76 (+	22.5%)
% of land in severe erosion	6.6	7.8		7.7		8.6	
% of land with increased erosion (Future vs. Baseline)			74		76	8	4
Soil erosion	Baseline	2050	RCP 2.6	2050 I	RCP 4.5	2050 F	RCP 8.5
t ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹ < 1 1 - 2 2 - 3 3 - 5 5 - 10 10 - 20 > 20							
	180.3 million ha (2016)	80.3 million ha (2016) Utilized agricultural area: 173 million ha (-3.9%) in 2050					
	Relative change due to:	Land use change	Climate change	Land use change	Climate change	Land use change	Climate change
	Land use / Climate	-3.3%	+16.7%	-2.8%	+15.7%	-3%	+25.5%

596 (+8%)

The rainfall erosivity projections use three Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) from the most aggressive mitigation pathway (RCP 2.6) to the less aggressive one (RCP8.5)

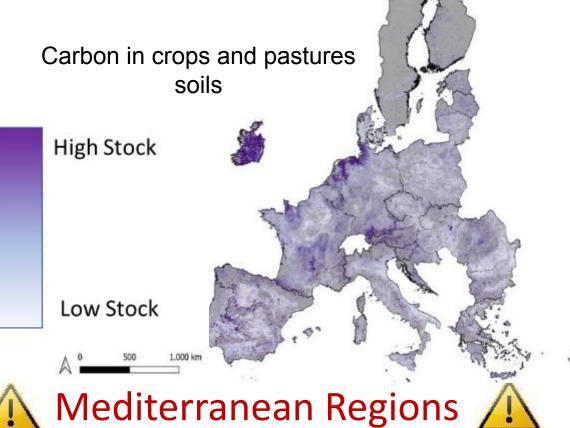
Source: Panagos et al. 2021





Introduction





Source: Andrés et al. (2022).



Adapt European agricultural systems without compromising sustainability







5-8 June 2025 | Rabet, Morocco





Reduce by 50% the overall use and risk of chemical pesticides and reduce the use by 50% of more hazardous pesticides by 2030



Climate

Environment

Reduce nutrient losses by at least 50% while ensuring no deterioration in soil fertility; this will reduce the use of mineral fertilisers by at least 20 % by 2030

How Conservation
Agriculture can help to
achieve these targets?

Antimicrobial resistance

Animal welfare



UE - 28

37,381,131

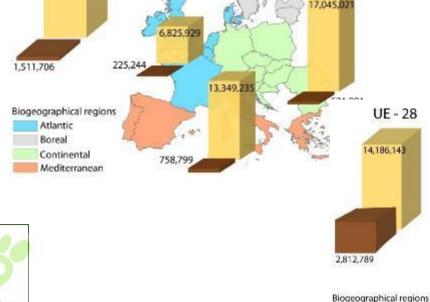
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Groundcovers

Climate targets

- Contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- 55% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 1990.
- Energy efficiency, green heating and carbon capture and storage.



No-tillage

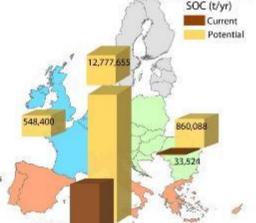
SOC (t/yr)

Current

Potential

Boreal

Continental Mediterranean



24% of agricultural
GHG emissions would be reduced with the potential adoption of CA





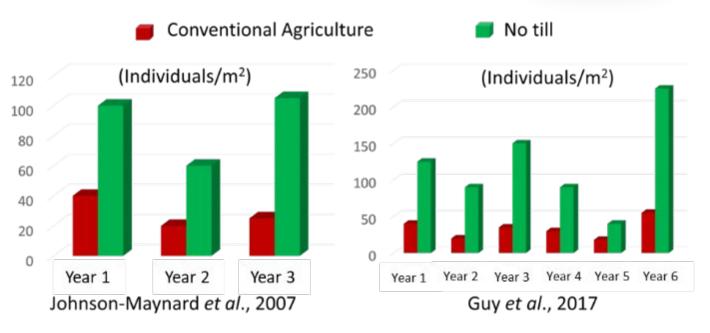


(Environmental targets)

- Efficient natural resource management
- Halting and reversing biodiversity loss
- Green transition in agriculture and the environment



Earthworm Density







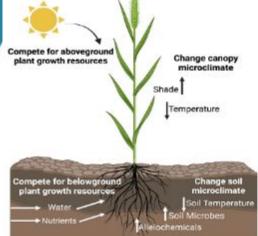


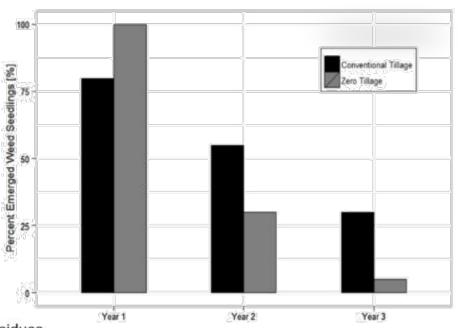


Pesticides reduction

Weed Supression Mechanisms of Cover Crops

Active Growing Cover Crops





Cover Crop Residues

Barrier for weed seedling emergence
Impede germination by altering light quality and quantity

Change soil microclimate
Chemical Input

Allelochemicals

Soil Microbes

Nichols et al. (2015)



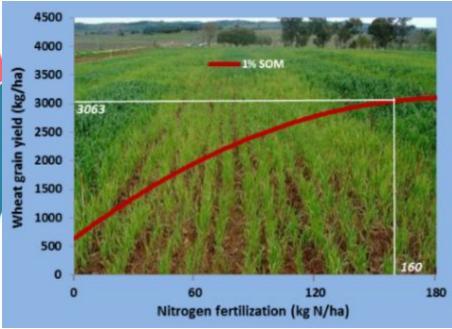
Fernando et al. (2023)

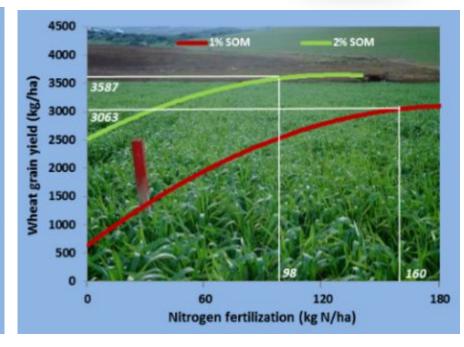






Fertilizers reduction





Source: Carvalho et al. (2012)



Conservation Agriculture in the European Policies. The Spanish Case

ECAF

- Ministry of Agriculture included four practices based on CA principles in the ecoschemes (Crop rotation with improving species; Direct Seeding; Spontaneous or seeded vegetative groundcovers; Inert Cover)
- Subsidies between 48 and 165 € ha⁻¹ (depending on the case)
- Irrespective of the practice (direct seeding or groundcovers), an additional support of €25/ha can be obtained if implemented during two consecutive years.







Area under CA in Spain



Green Deal contributions to spread CA in Africa

ECAF

- Africa faces serious threats from both climate change and land degradation
- If land degradation continues at the current rate, more than half of cropland in Africa will be unusable by 2050 (AGNES, 2020)



Financial assistance

Technical assistance







Development of policies in Africa based on CA to tackle the challenges to mitigate climate change and restore degraded cropland.





Conclusions

- The introduction of agricultural practices based on the three principles of CA on all European and African croplands will help achieve the Green Deals targets in the EU and will enhance the collaboration between the EU and the African countries, especially those in the Mediterranean basin.
- Governments should focus their support and direct funds and subsidies towards the promotion and implementation of CA practices to mitigate climate change and optimise the use of inputs, while improving soil health and ensuring environmental sustainability.
- The EU should facilitate **close collaboration** with African countries to **spread the adoption of CA** as the best agricultural system to make agriculture resilient and sustainable.









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