



Impact assessment of the drinking water initiative on agricultural structures, sector income and the environment

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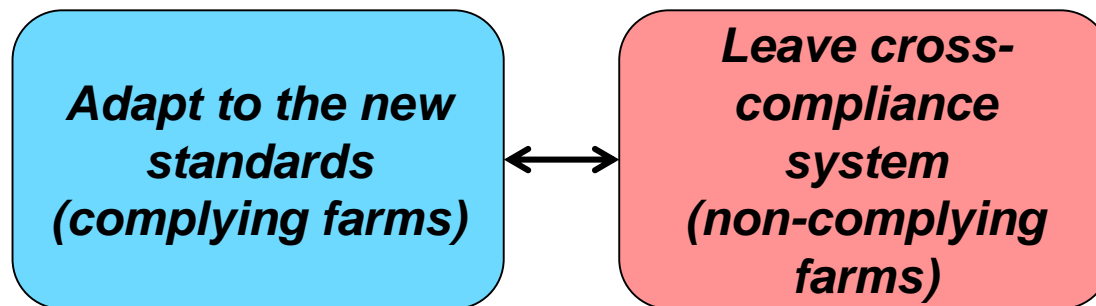
**Do not use any
pesticides**

**Adapt their livestock
to their on-farm feed
capacity**

**Do not use
antibiotics regularly
or prophylactically**

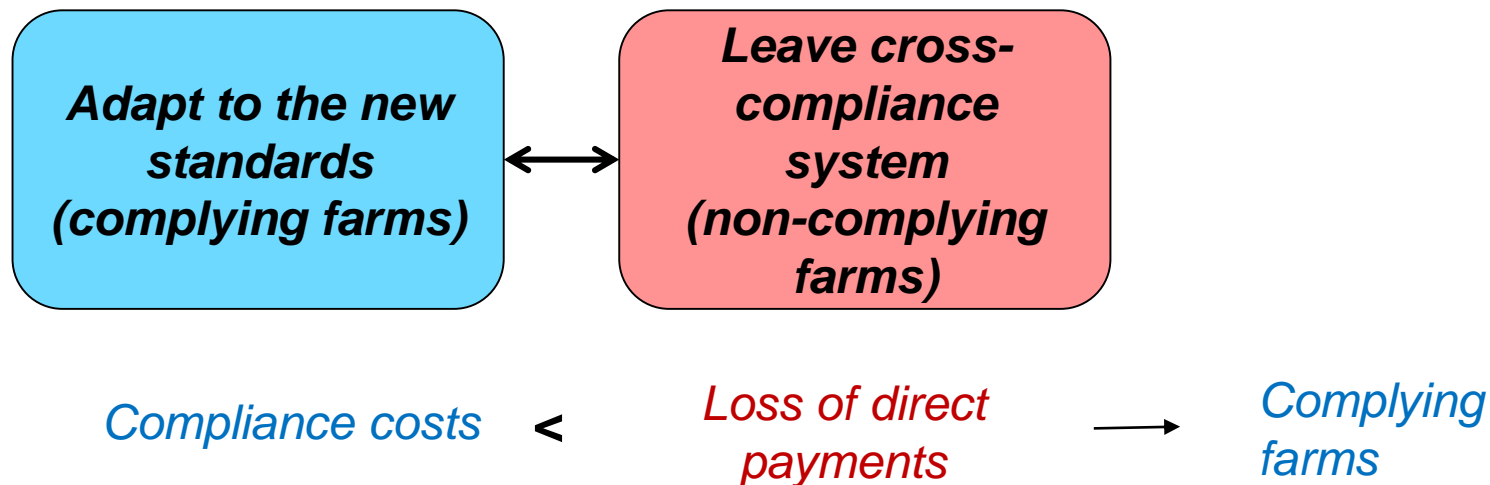


Possible reactions by farmers to the initiative



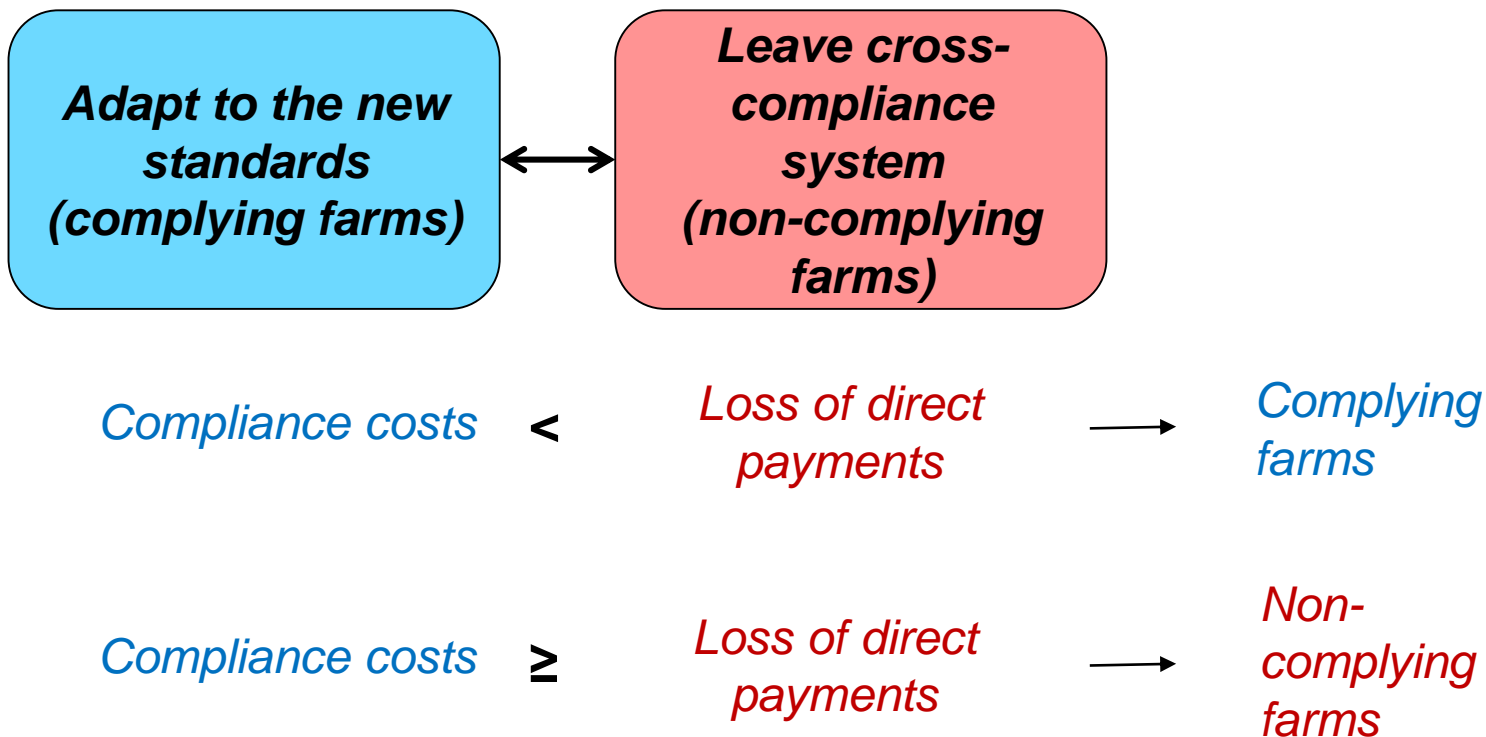


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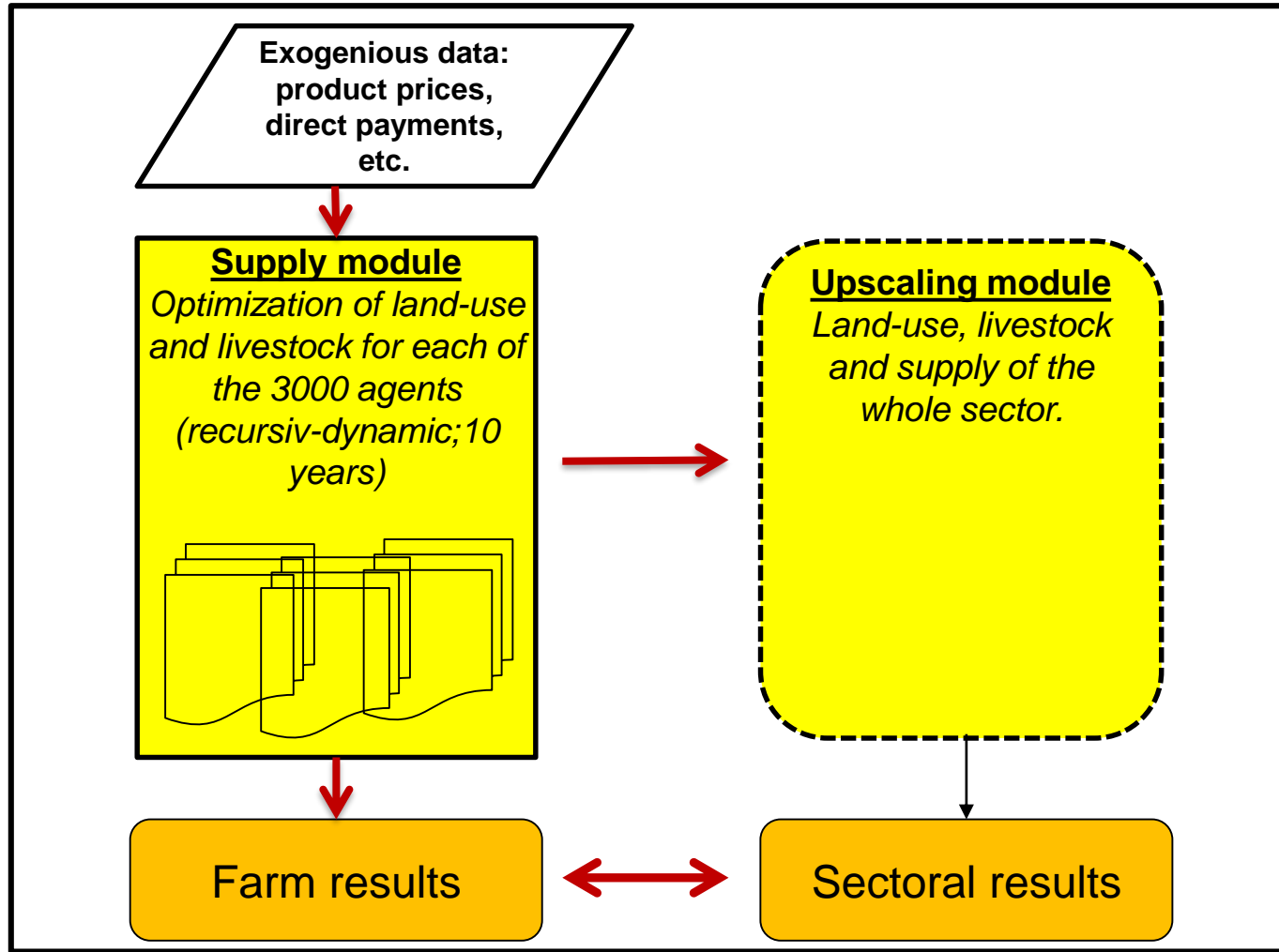


Research questions

- How many and which **type of farms** will decide to **opt-out**?
- How will **land-use, livestock, agricultural production** develop for the **Swiss agricultural sector**?
- How will the **farm income** of the complying and non-complying farms develop due to stricter standards, and is it possible to compensate for the income losses of the complying farms without increasing public expenditures?



Methods: Agent-based agricultural sector model SWISSland





Data Basis

1. **Online- literature review:** Compiling a valide data-basis on the effects of a pesticide ban on crop yields.
2. **Experts-Interviews:** With scientists from Agroscope



Modelling the effects of a pesticide ban

■ Changes in crop yields

- The literature review showed high variations in yield losses.
- Consideration of 3 scenarios:
 - High, medium and low yield losses

■ Changes in labour requirements

- Increase in labour demand due to the ban of herbicides

■ Changes in machinery costs

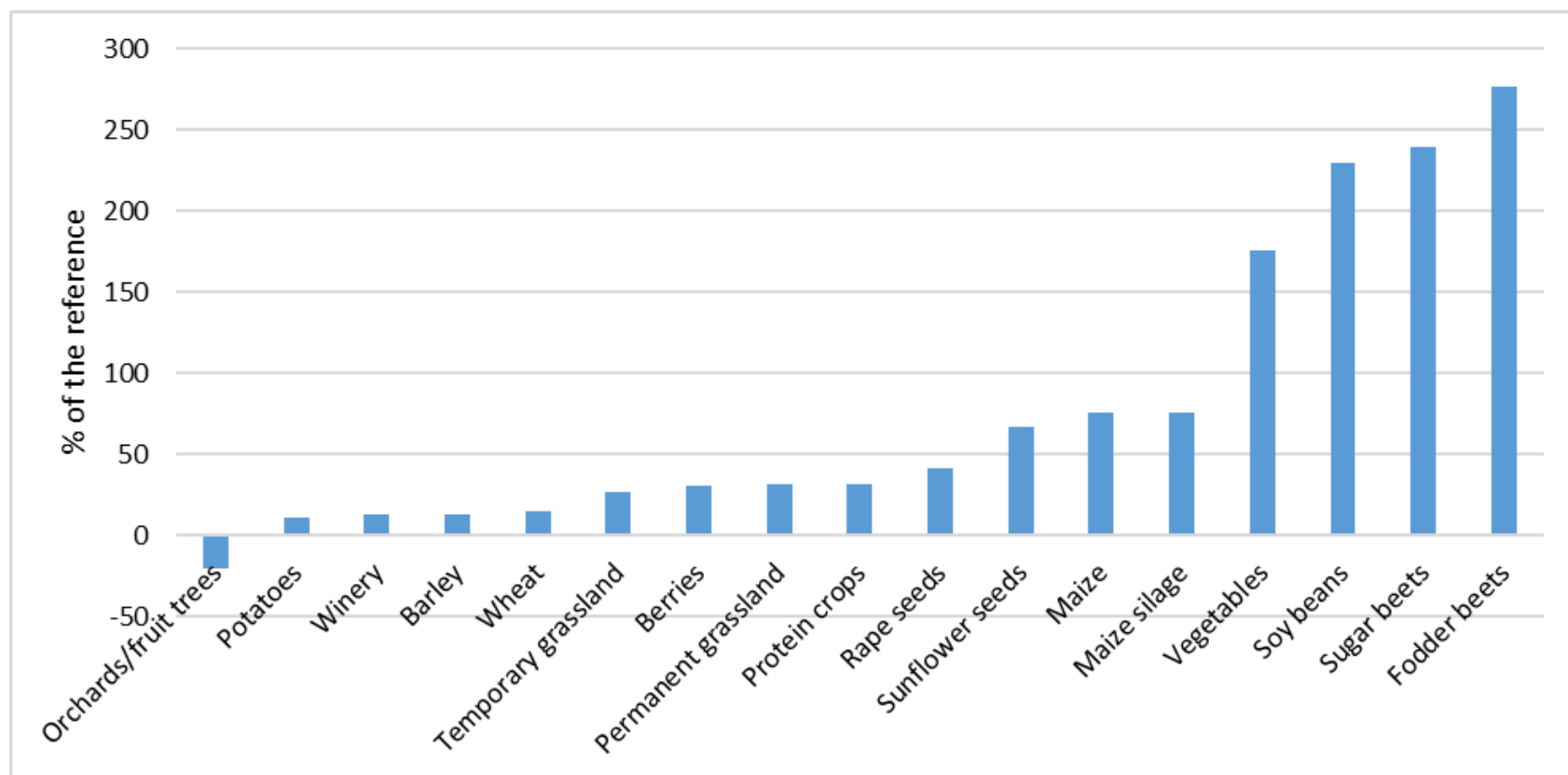
- Complying farms switch from spraying to mechanical weeding

Data-basis for yield losses due to a pesticide ban

	High yield losses			Medium yield losses			Low yield losses		
	intensive	extensive	organic	intensive	extensive	organic	intensive	extensive	organic
Crop									
Wheat	-42	-27	-8	-21	0	0	-5	0	0
Barley	-49	-30	-12	-41	-20	0	-26	0	0
Protein crops	-41	-29	-23	-24	-8	0	-17	0	0
Sunflower seeds	-33	-20	0	-25	-10	0	-17	0	0
Rape seeds	-40	-32	0	-23	-12	0	-7	0	0
Soy beans	-35	n.b	-20	-31	n.b	0	-19	n.b	0
Maize	-34	n.b	-12	-29	n.b	0	-25	n.b	0
Sugar beets	-40	n.b	0	-39	n.b	0	-27	n.b	0
Potatoes	-68	n.b	-46	-58	n.b	-29	-50	n.b	-15
Orchards/Fruit trees	-60	n.b	-46	-52	n.b	-35	-44	n.b	-24
Wines	-80	n.b	-76	-60	n.b	-53	-40	n.b	-29
Berries	-80	n.b	-78	-49	n.b	-44	-40	n.b	-34
Maize silage	-34	n.b	-12	-25	n.b	0	-17	n.b	0
Vegetables	-51	n.b	-29	-23	n.b	0	-9	n.b	0



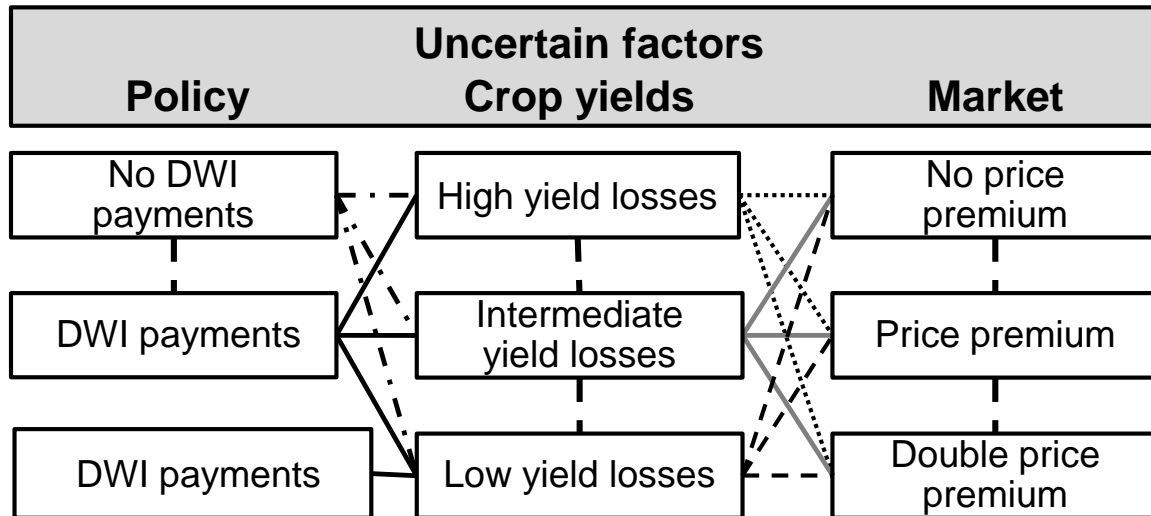
Changes in labour requirements due to pesticide ban [% of the reference]



Reference = as today/with pesticides applications

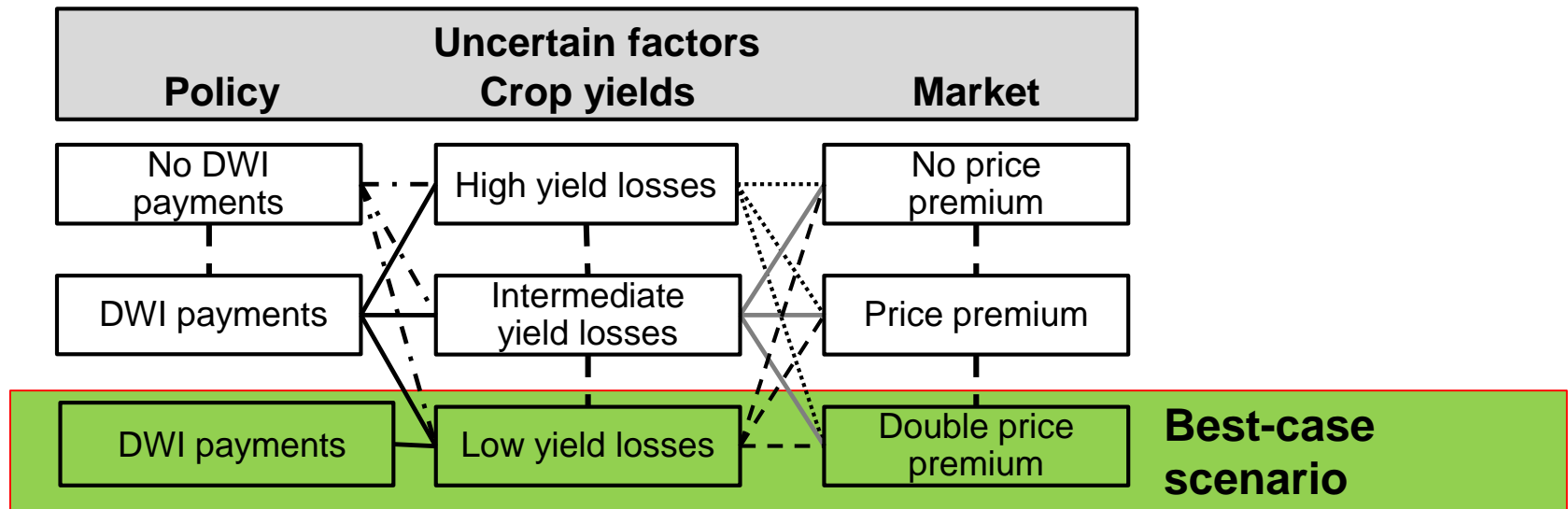


Scenarios



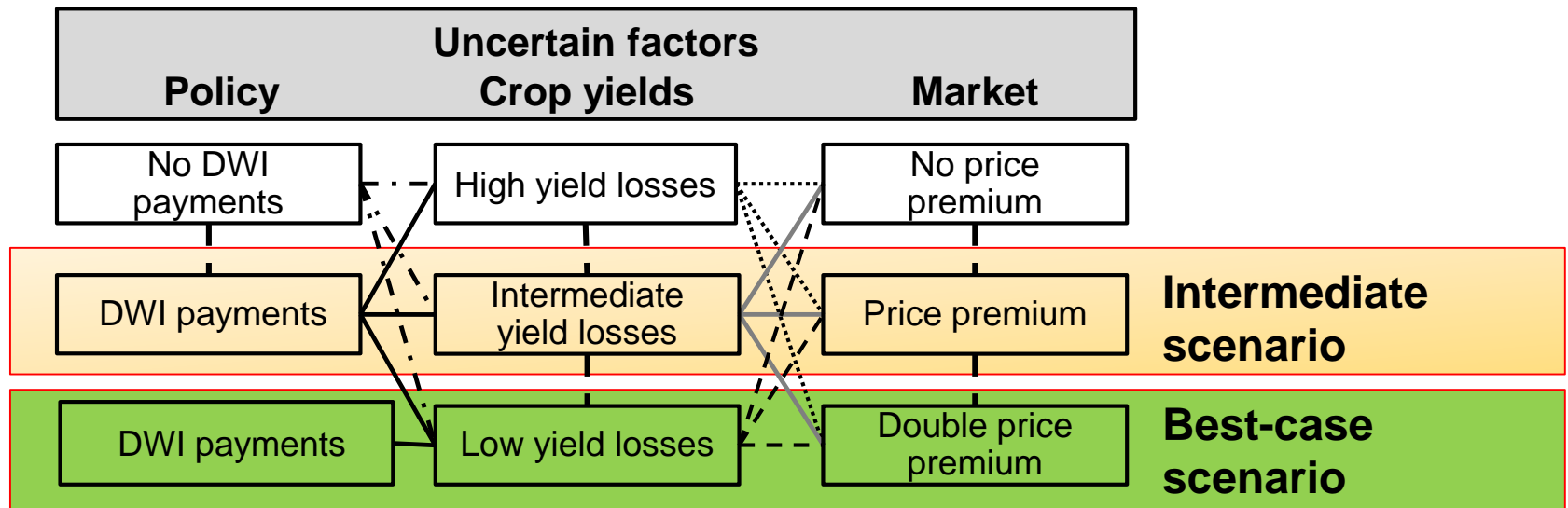


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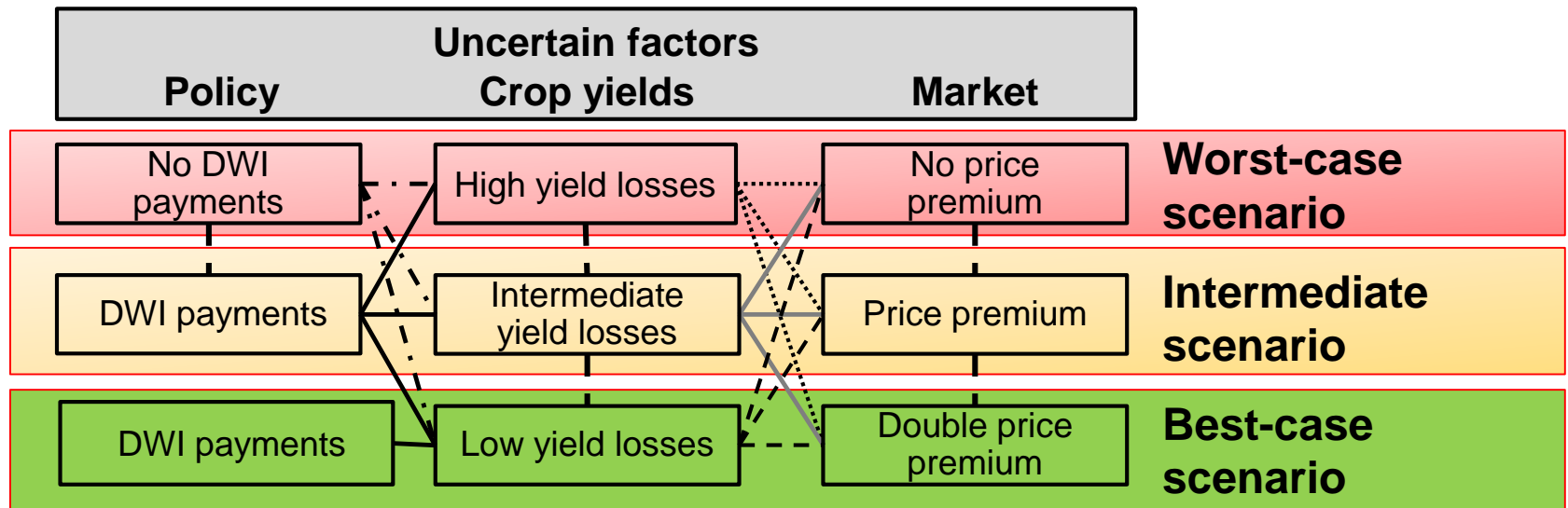


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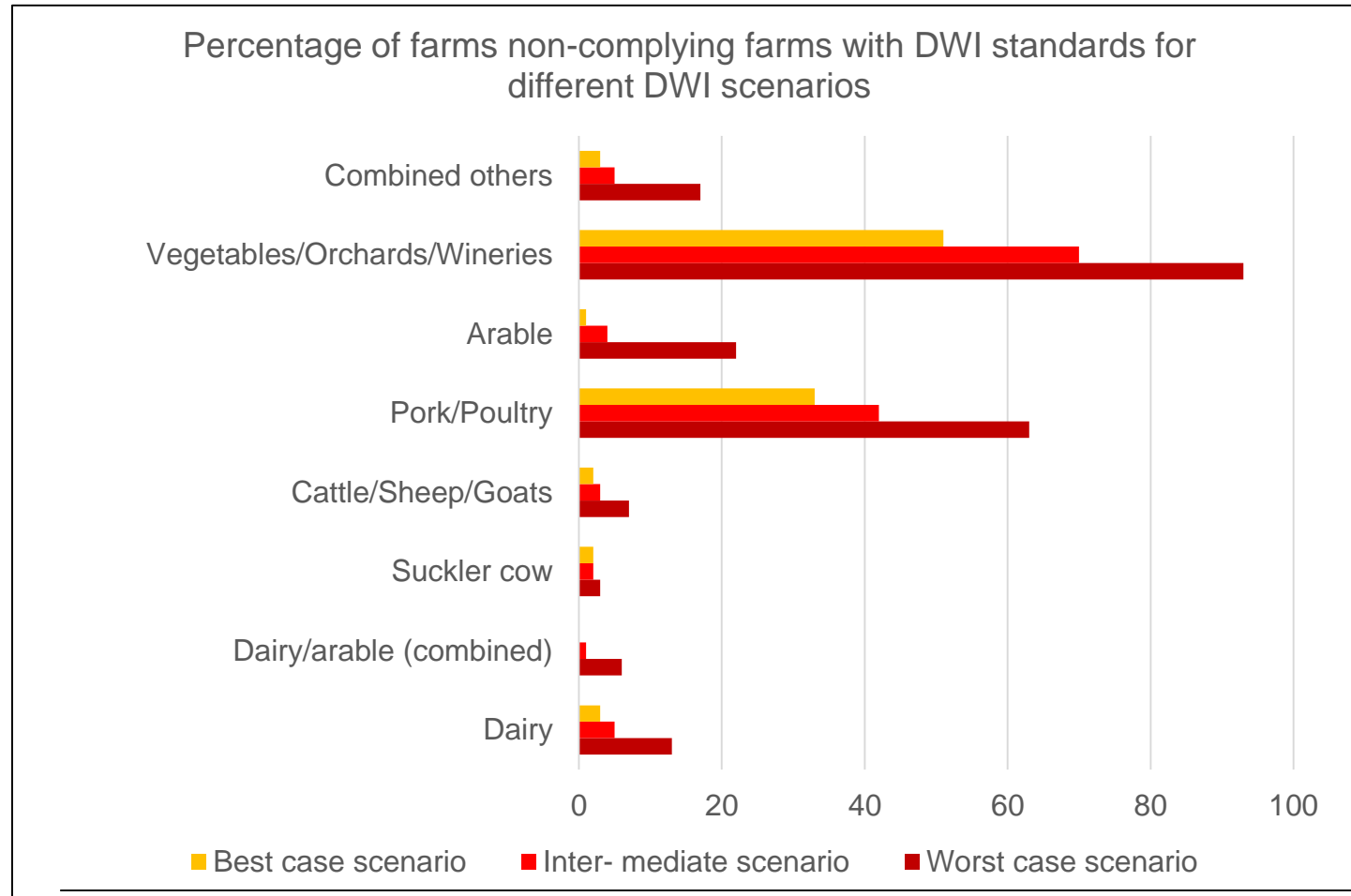




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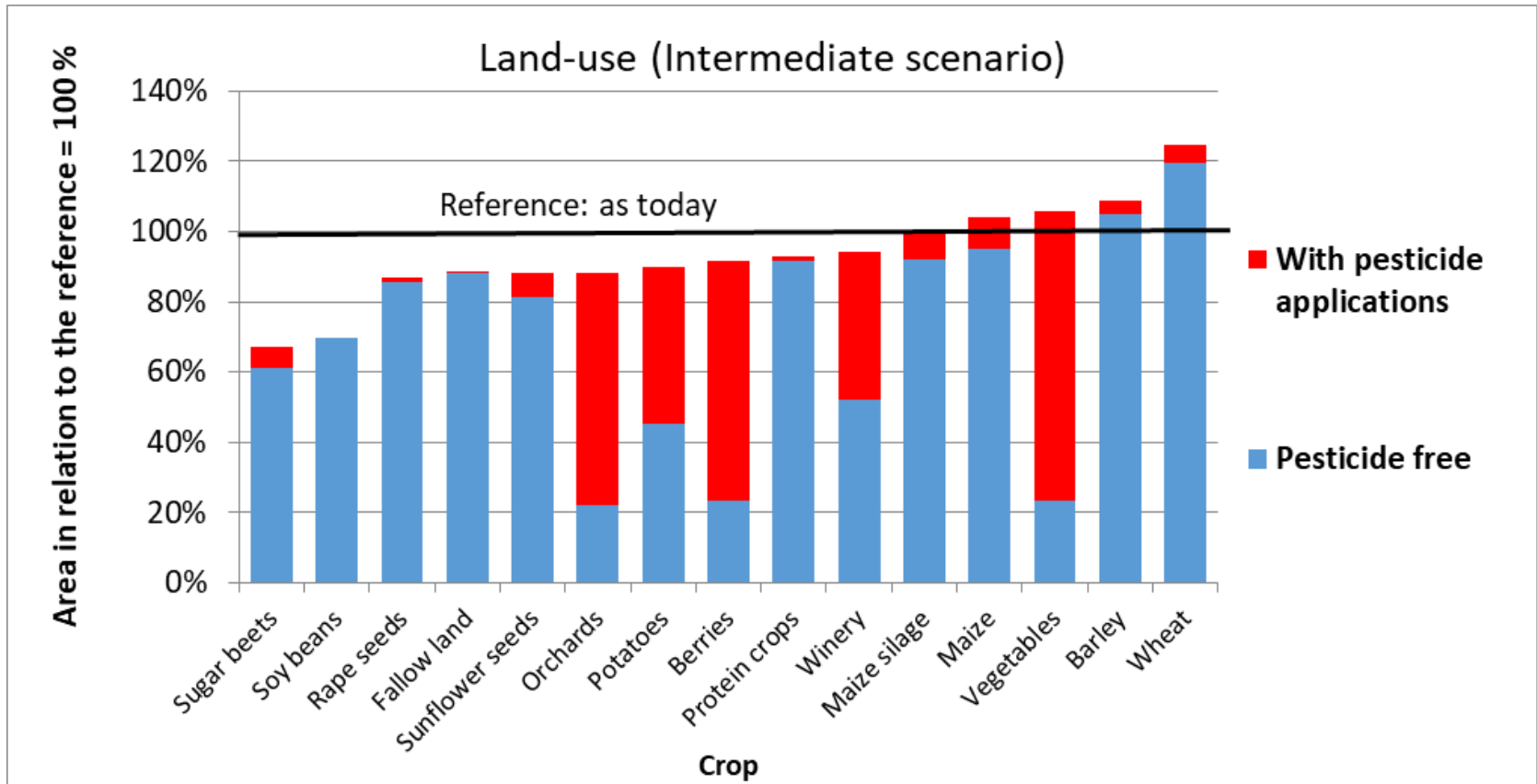


Results: For vegetable/orchards/winery farms, it is more profitable to opt out from the cross-compliance system!



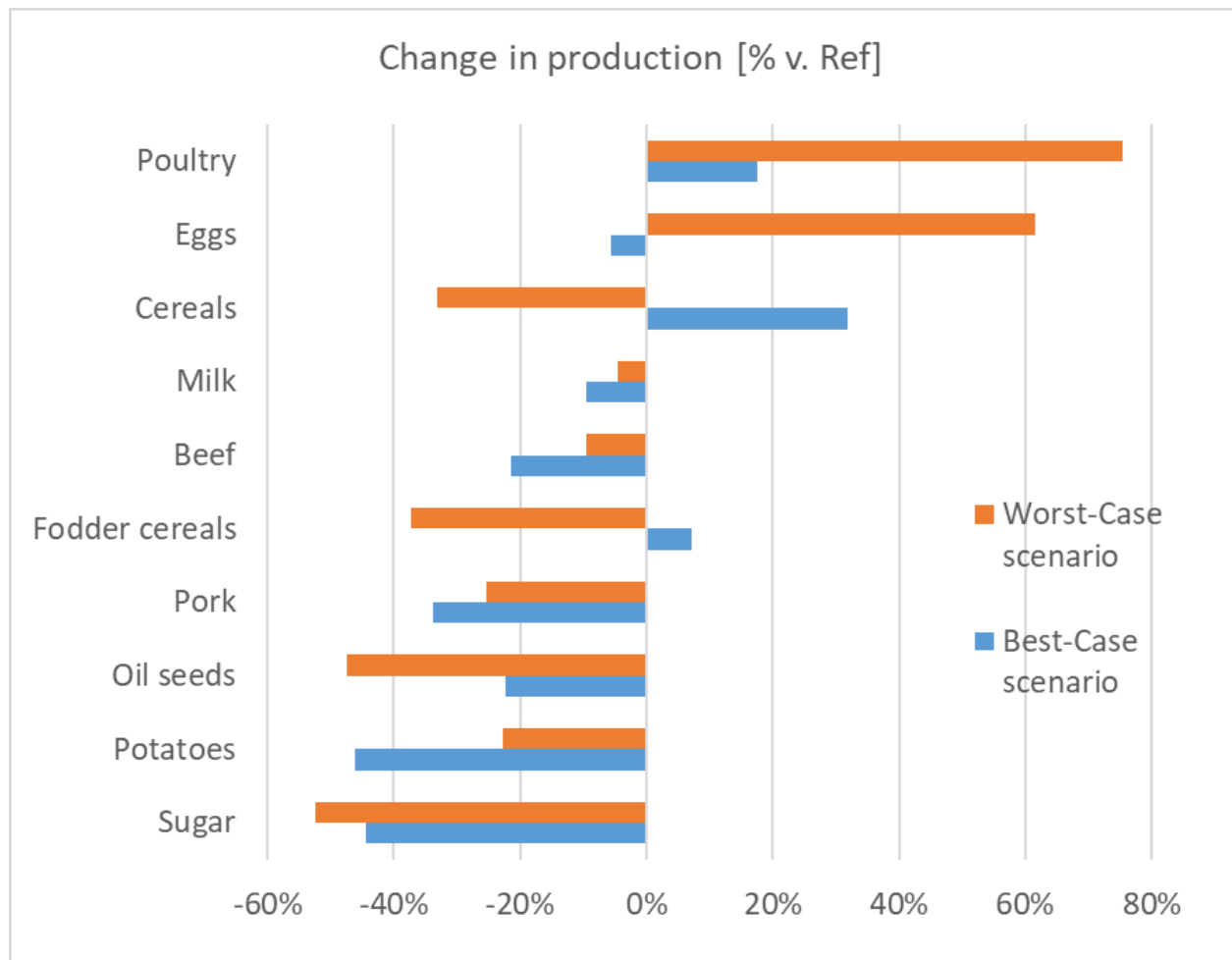


Impacts on land-use in Switzerland



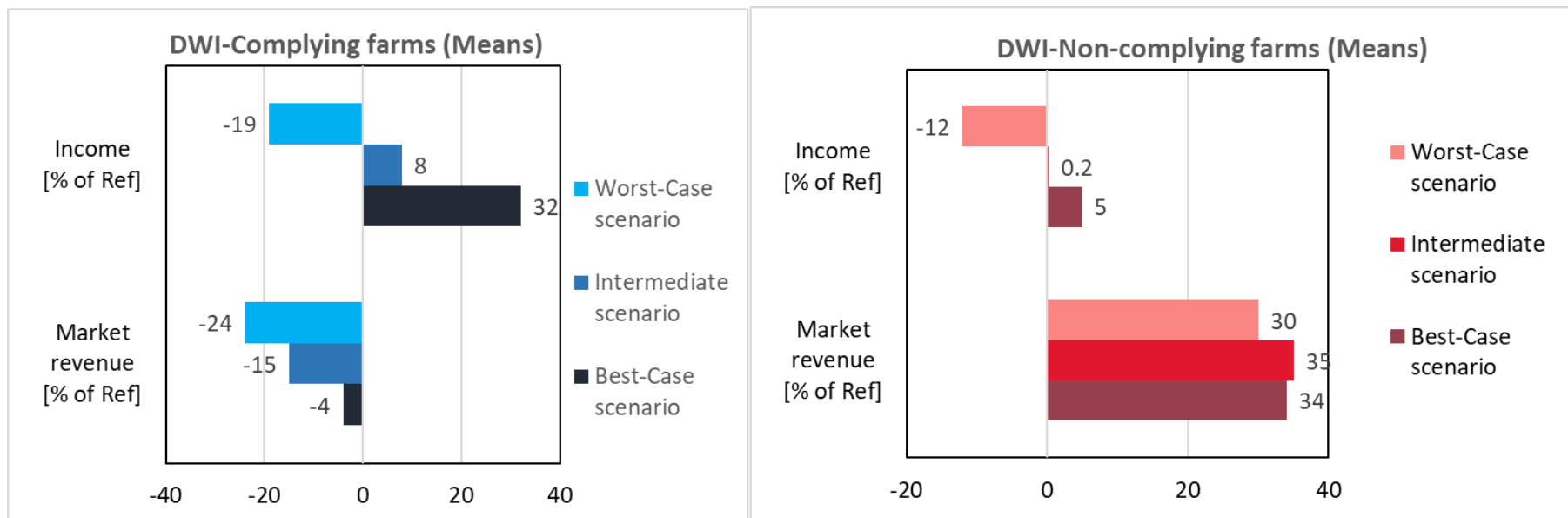


Impacts on sectoral production volume





Impacts on farm income





Life cycle assessment: goals

Environmental impacts of implementing the DWI

- Using the scenarios of the economical assessment
- Evaluate agricultural production + upstream processes
- Changing import and export quantities

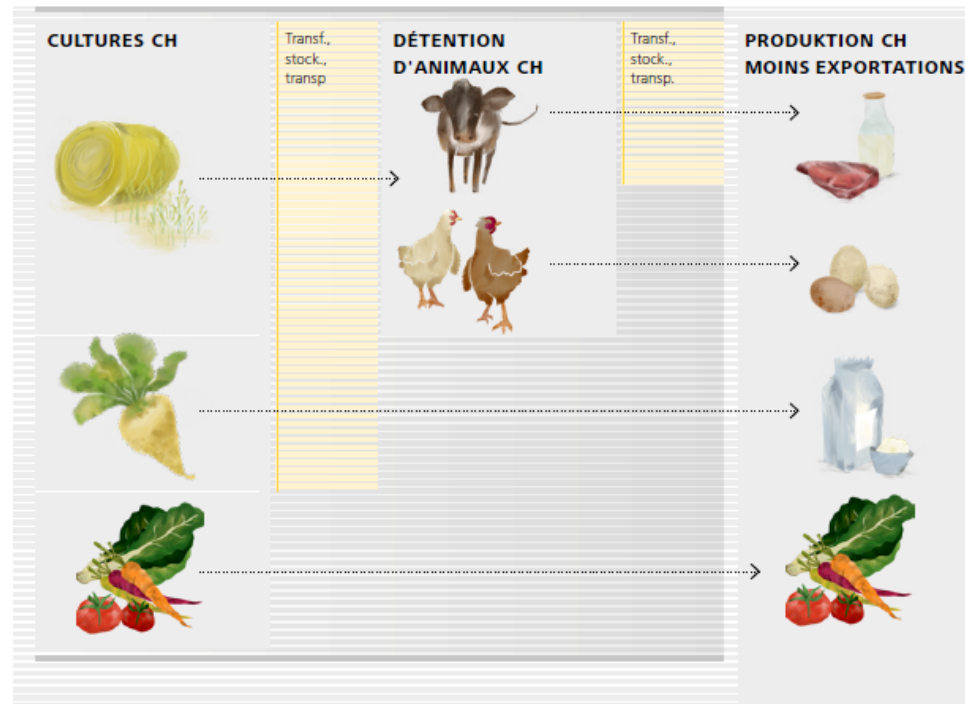
Keep in mind:

- Rate of self-sufficiency in Switzerland $\approx 60\%$



Life cycle assessment

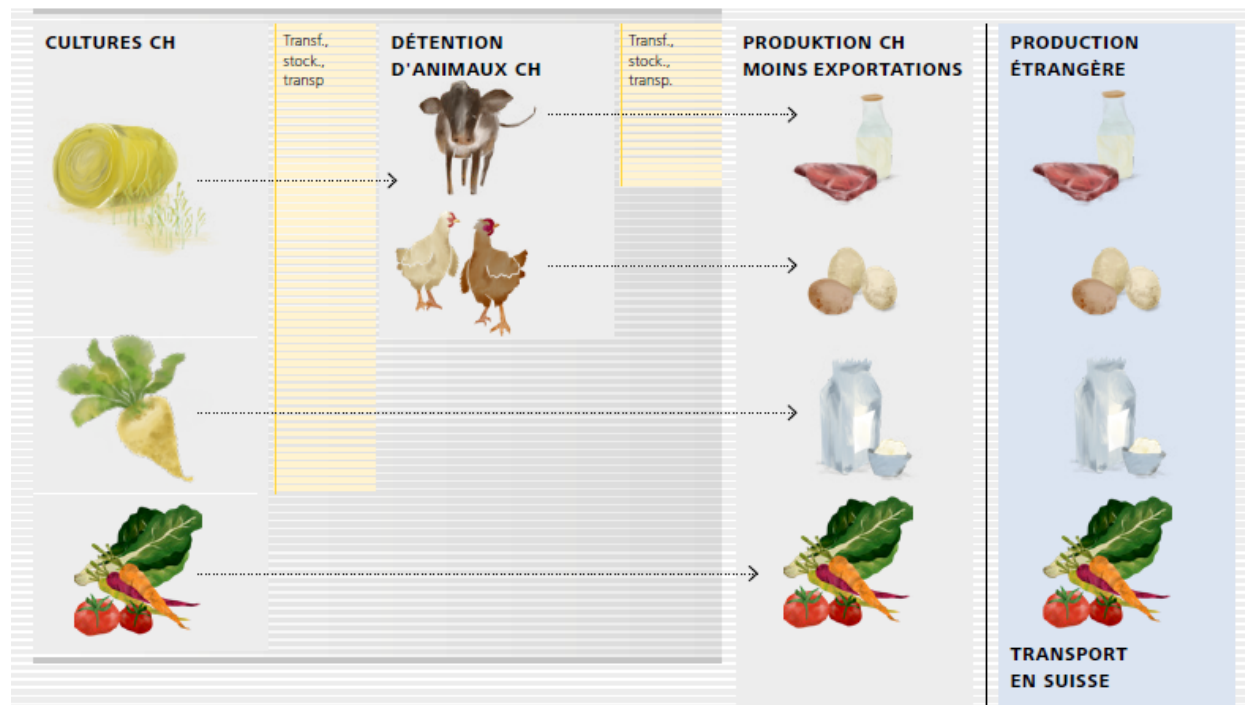
System boundaries of the scenarios





Life cycle assessment

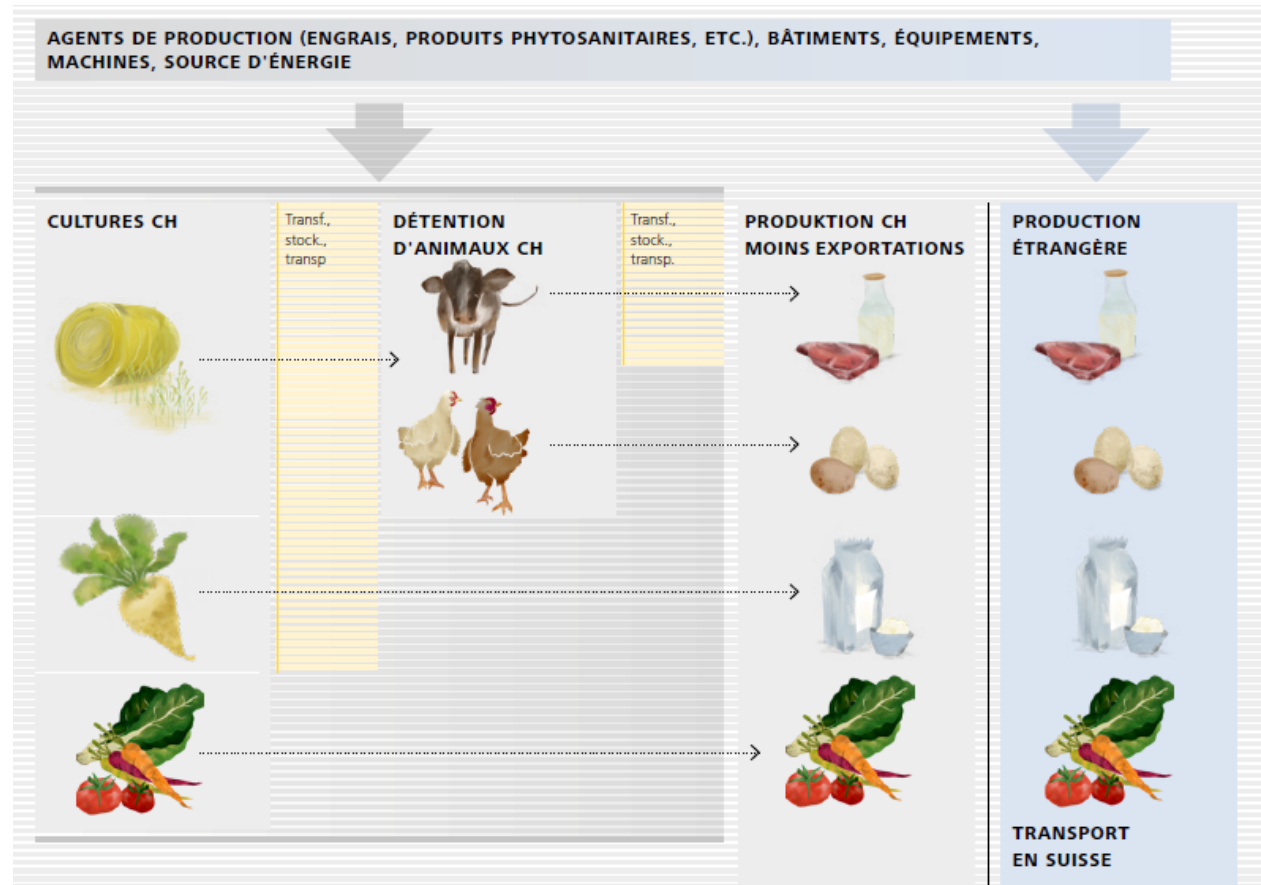
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Life cycle assessment

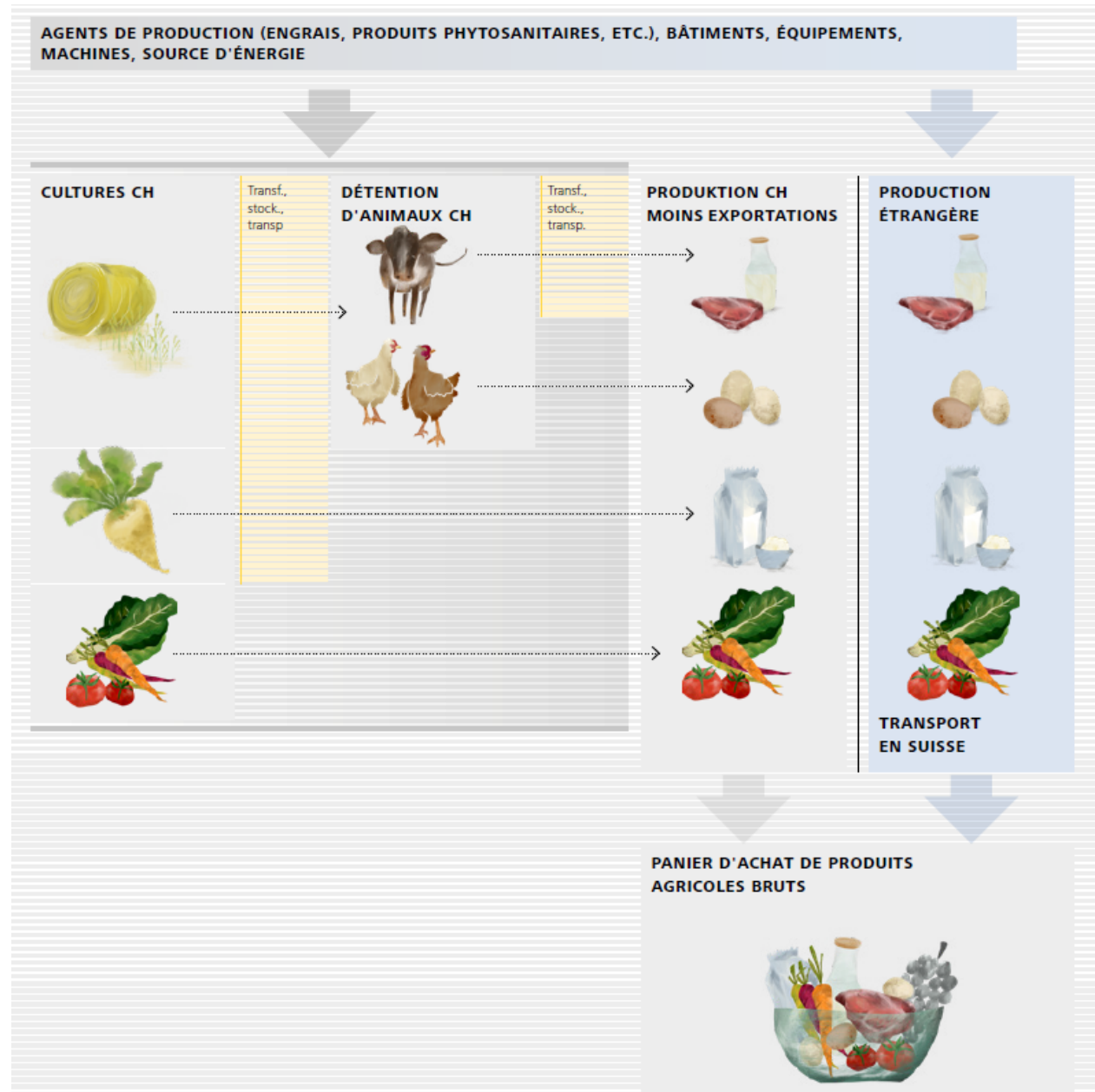
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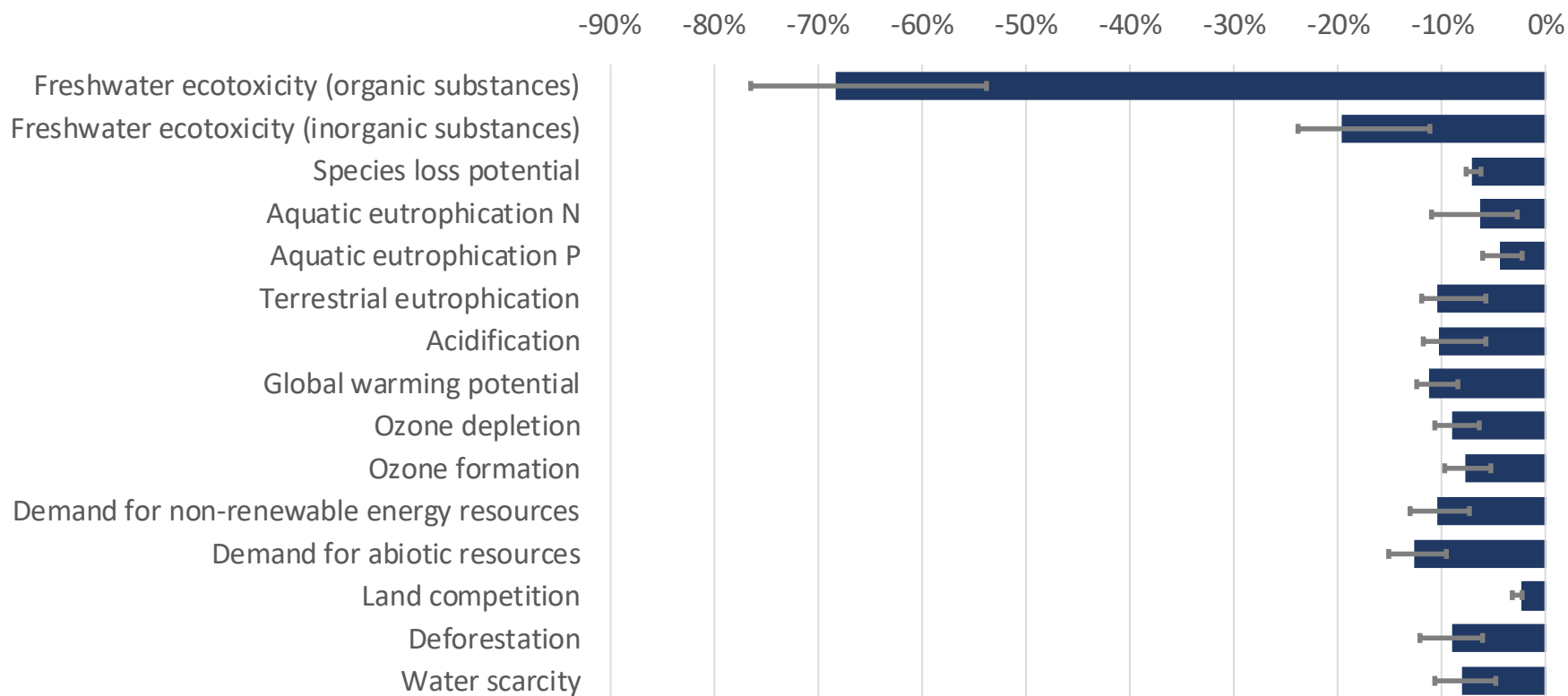
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Results: Domestic production CH

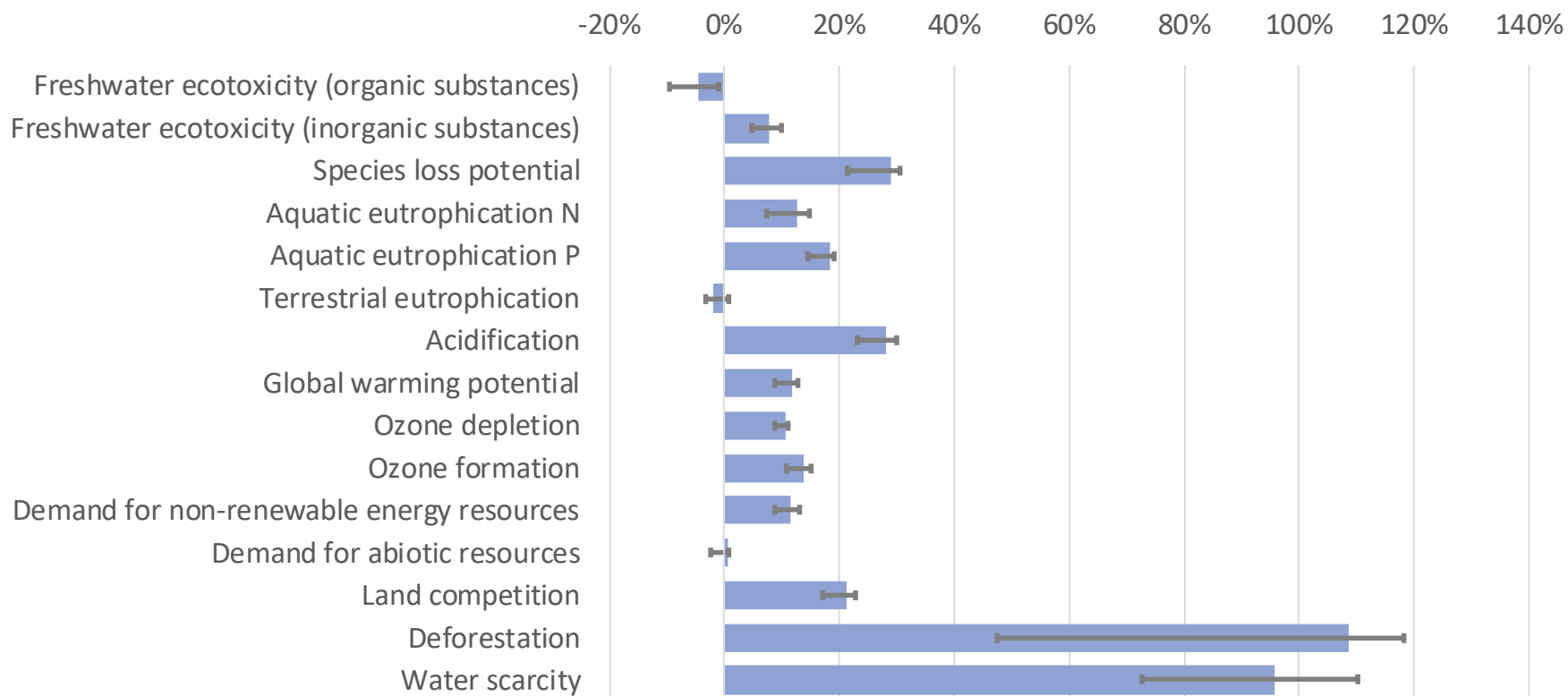
Environmental impacts of the intermediate scenario relative to the reference and distribution of all DWI scenarios





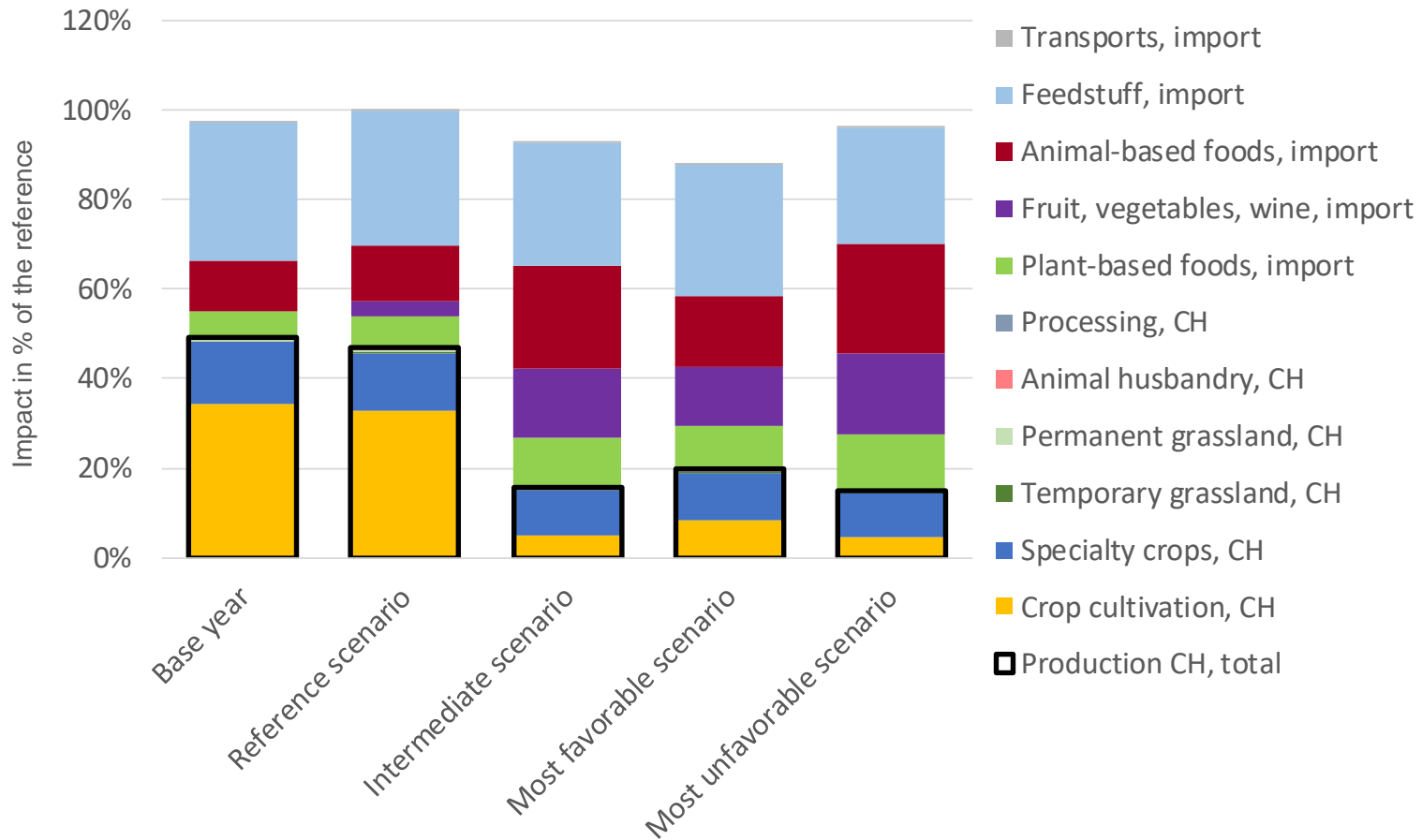
Results: Domestic production CH plus imports

Environmental impacts of the intermediate scenario relative to the reference and distribution of all DWI scenarios



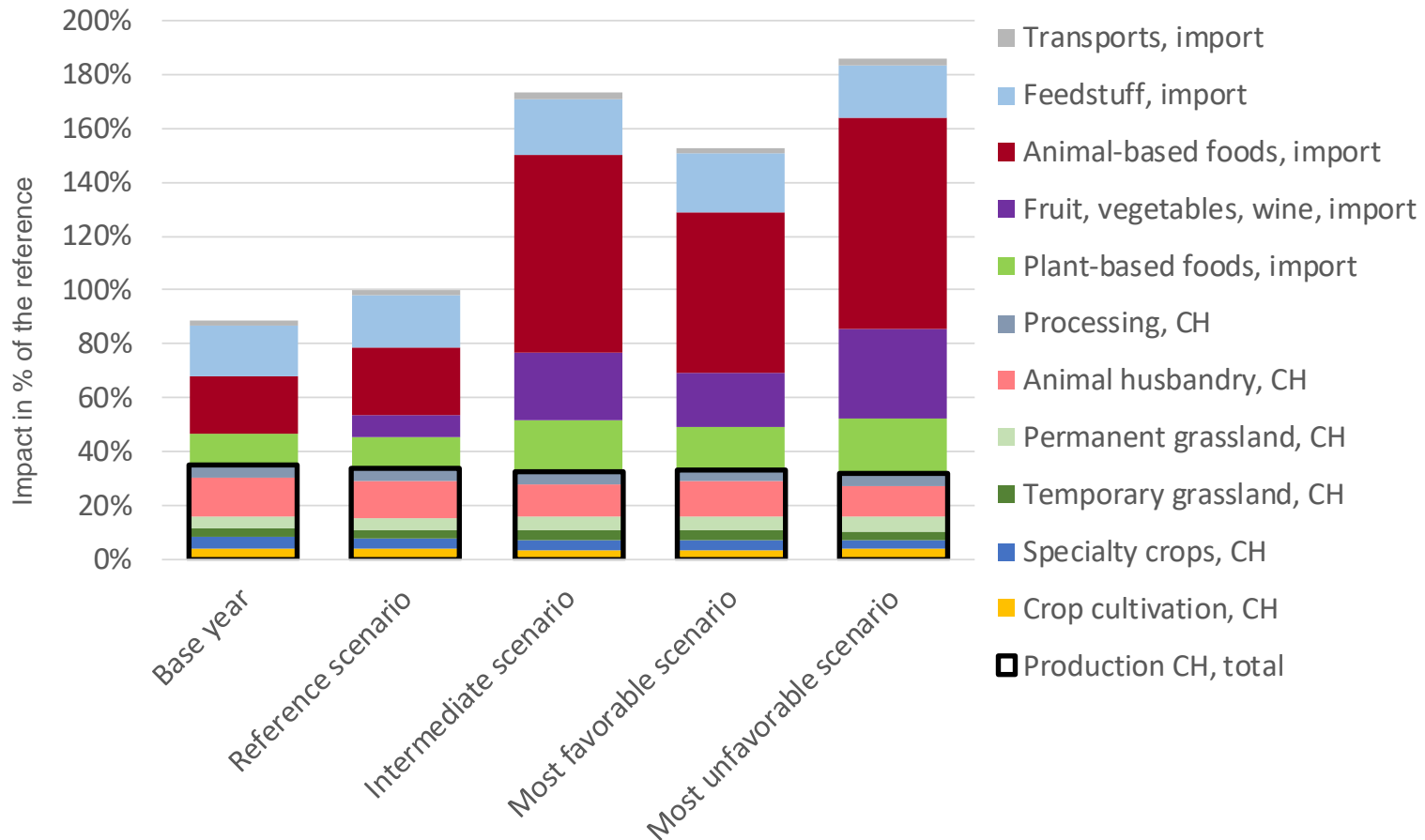


Results: Freshwater ecotoxicity (organic)





Results: Water scarcity





Conclusions

- Pork / poultry and speciality crop farms (vegetables / orchards / wineries) would leave cross-compliance system
- Cattle / sheep / goat farms would switch to the new regulations
- Reduced acreage of sugar beet, oilseeds, potatoes, vineyards, fruit and berries
- 72-93 % of arable land would be pesticide-free (25-60% of permanent crop and vegetable acreage)
- Calorie production of Swiss agriculture would decrease considerably → production shifted abroad.



Conclusions

- Within Switzerland, pollution of water bodies diminishes (ecotoxicity, eutrophication N and P)
- Slight reduction of most other environmental impacts within Switzerland
- The impacts of imports increase significantly

Total basket of products:

- DWI leads to slight improvement regarding freshwater ecotoxicity
- Other impacts:
 - Stable: Terr. eutrophication, demand for abiotic resources
 - Less favourable: all other impacts

Drivers:

- Lower domestic production → more imports
- Extensification inland → higher impacts per kg of product



Publications

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- Schmidt A., Mack G., Möhring A., Mann S., El-Benni N. 2019. Stricter cross-compliance standards in Switzerland: Economic and environmental impacts at farm- and sector-level, Agricultural systems 176, 2019.
- Schmidt A., Mack G., Möhring A., Mann S., El Benni N., 2019. Folgenabschätzung Trinkwasserinitiative: ökonomische und agrarstrukturelle Wirkungen. Agroscope Science Nr. 83. Agroscope, Tänikon Ettenhausen.
- Bystricky M., Nemecek T., Krause S., Gaillard G., 2020. Potenzielle Umweltfolgen einer Umsetzung der Trinkwasserinitiative. Agroscope Science Nr. 99, Agroscope, Zurich.



Thank you for your attention

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