2019 Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) Workshop

10-11th April 2019 – Valladolid, Spain

The Walloon vision to implement the Monitoring Approach

Joseph DELWART



Cozmin LUCAU-DANILA



OVERVIEW

- 1. Context
- 2. Walloon Paying Agency (OPW)
- 3. The overall methodology for implementation of monitoring approach in Walloon Region
- 4. Conclusions and perspectives





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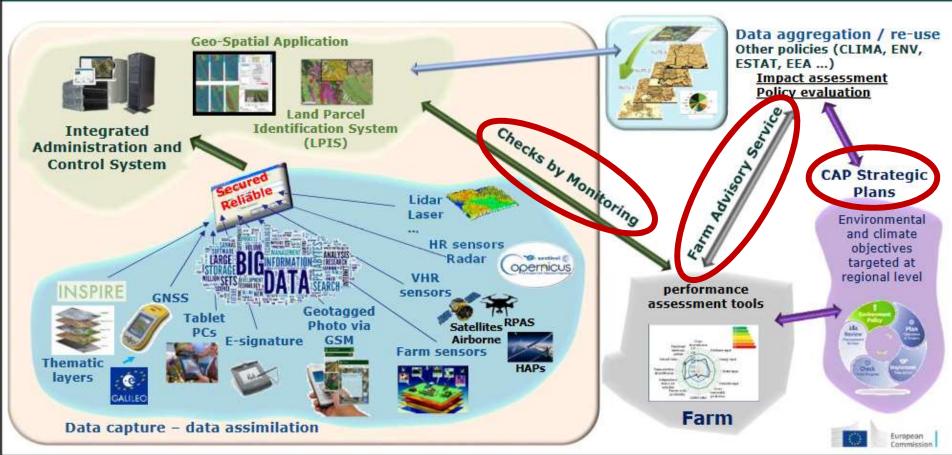


1. CONTEXT

Implementing Monitoring Approach

CAP2020+: Underpinning Technology & Innovation









1. CONTEXT

Implementing Monitoring Approach

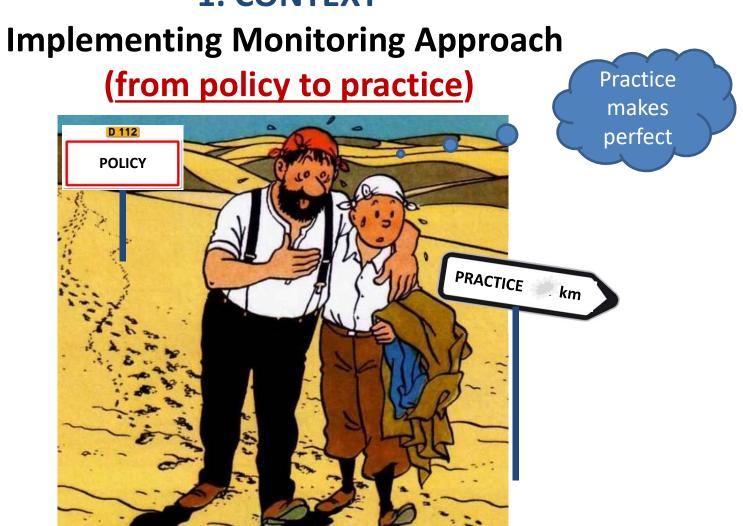
(from policy to practice)







1. CONTEXT







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OVERVIEW

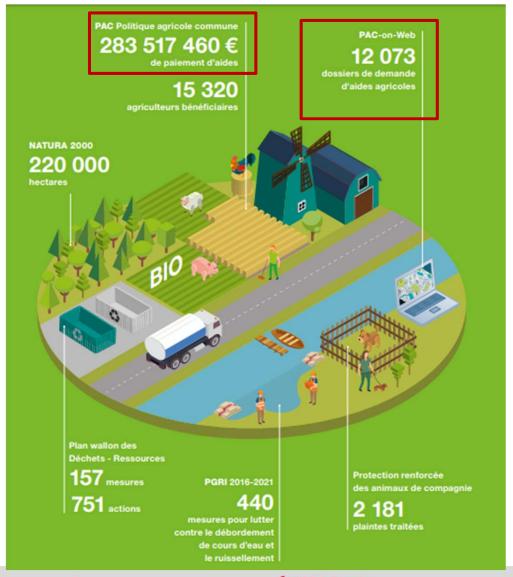
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2. Walloon Paying Agency (OPW)



2018

Number of declared parcels: 280 624

Total declared areas: 763 430 ha

Permanent grasslands: 325 000 ha (42.5 %)



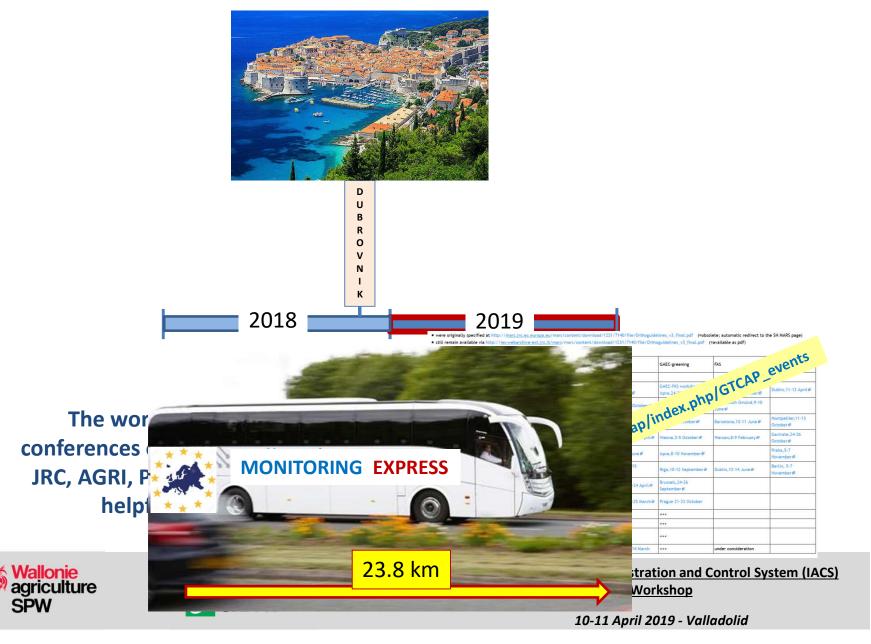


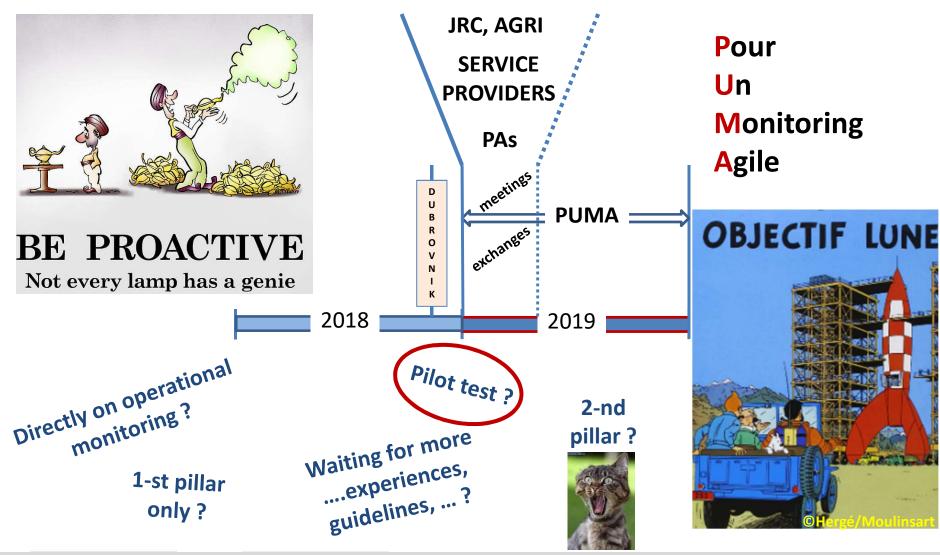
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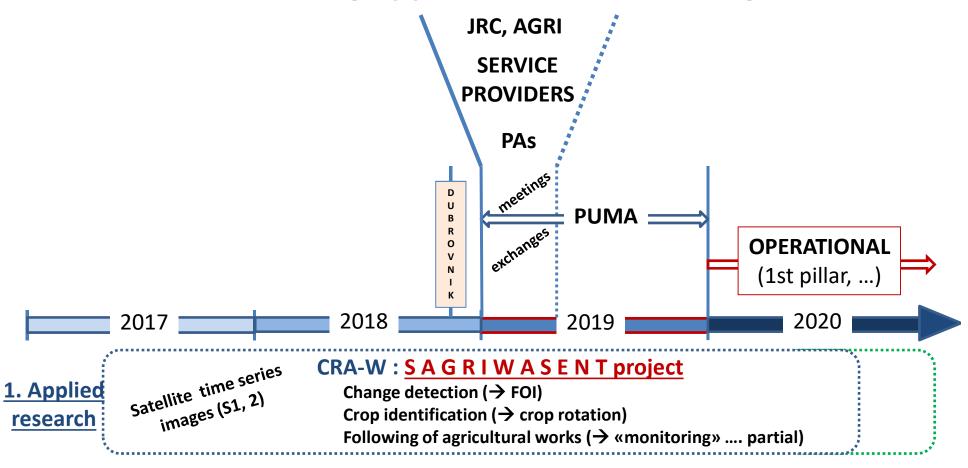






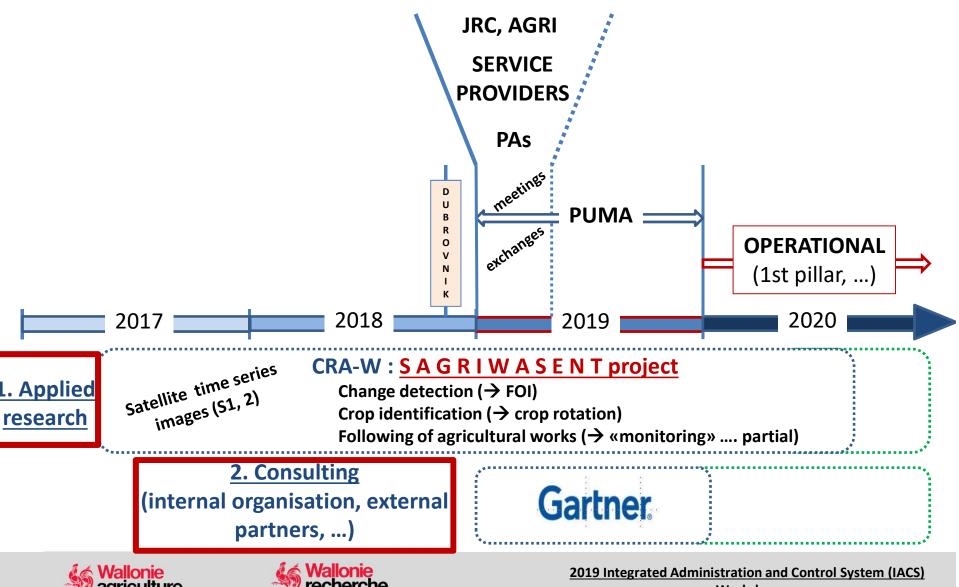


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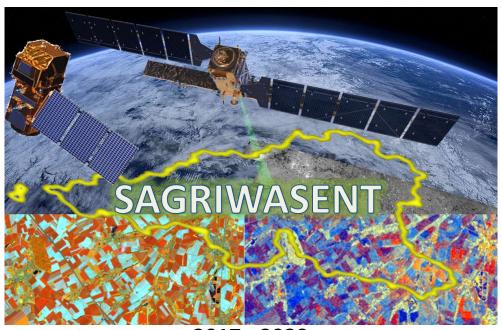






Workshop

APPLIED RESEARCH – CRA-W



2017 - 2020

Change detection (→ FOI ... «LPIS update»)

Crop identification (→ crop rotation)

Following of agricultural works (→ «monitoring» partial)





APPLIED RESEARCH – CRA-W

1. Change detection (→ FOI ... «LPIS update») S2 (NDVI)

17/11

Object based analysis (parcel / FOI)

-Temporal evolution

-Classification

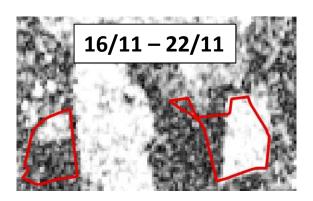
Homogeneity of objects!

Winter/spring crops! Catch crops!





S1 (coherence)

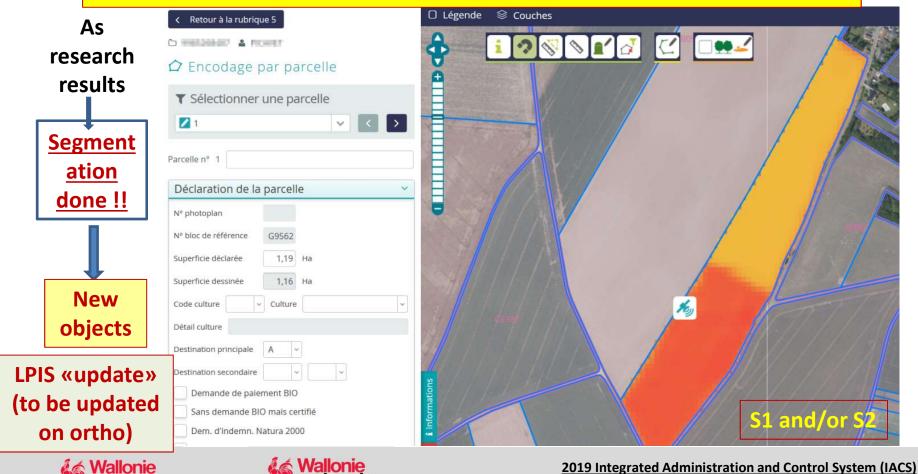






APPLIED RESEARCH – CRA-W

During the 2019 GSAA, the walloon farmers have a first « contact » with the monitoring approach



Workshop

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agriculture

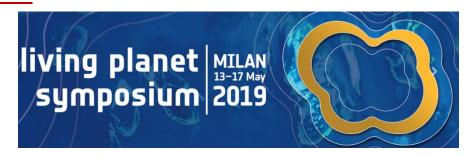
3. The overall methodology for implementation of monitoring approach in Walloon Region APPLIED RESEARCH – CRA-W

- 1. Change detection (→ FOI ... «LPIS update»)
- 2. Crop identification (\rightarrow crop rotation)

RANDOM FOREST

Object based
Crop type / crop group
Index of confidence
S1 (+ S2)
Parcel (FOI) size impact!
OA > 0.94 for 2018 season

- 1. \rightarrow Poster
- 2. \rightarrow Presentation

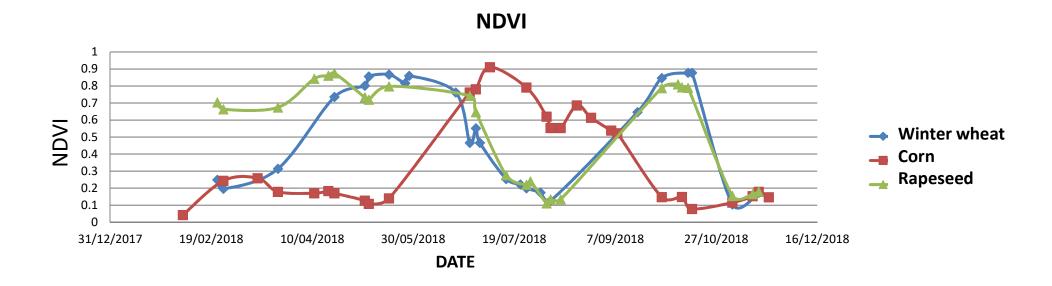






APPLIED RESEARCH – CRA-W

- Change detection (→ FOI ... «LPIS update»)
- 2. Crop identification (→ crop rotation)
- 3. Following of agricultural works (\rightarrow «monitoring» partial)





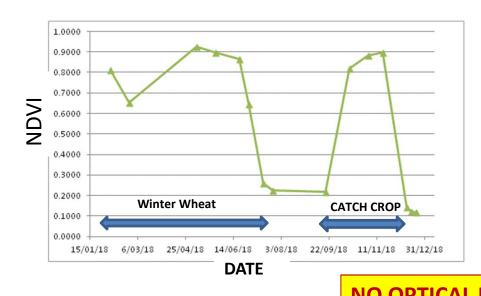


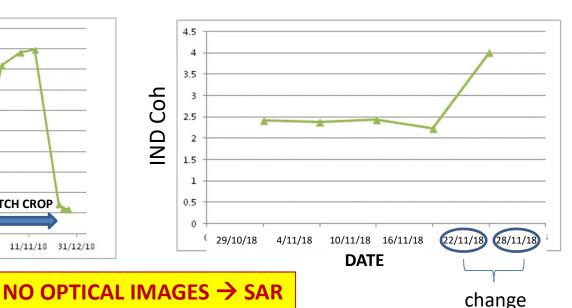
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Temporal evolution NDVI S2

S1 coherence product



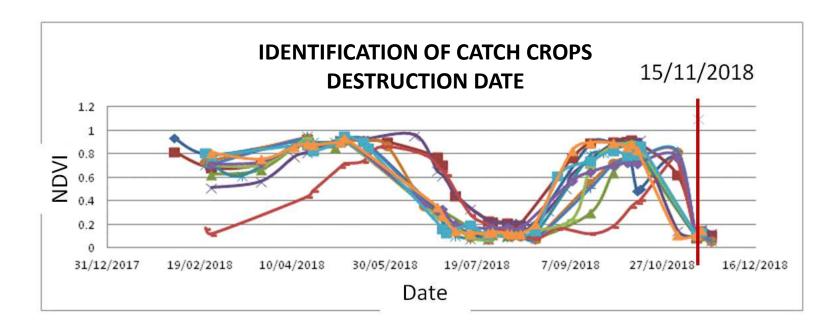






APPLIED RESEARCH – CRA-W

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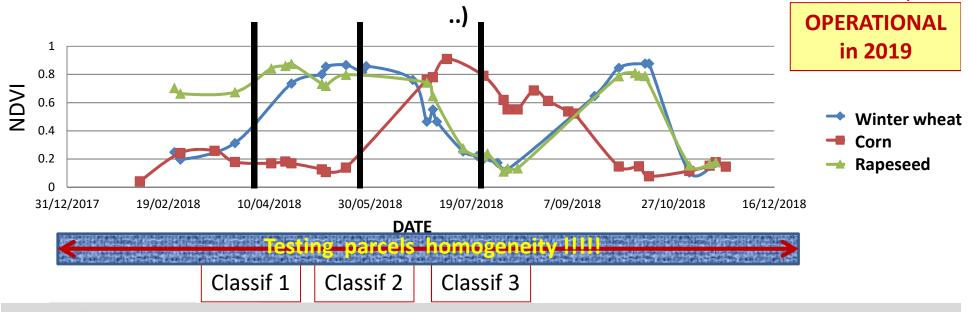


APPLIED RESEARCH – CRA-W

Change detection (→ FOI ... «LPIS update»)

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TEMPORAL EVOLUTION OF NDVI (COHERENCE, BACKSCATTERING COEFF,







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TESTED in 2018

WR

APPLIED RESEARCH – CRA-W

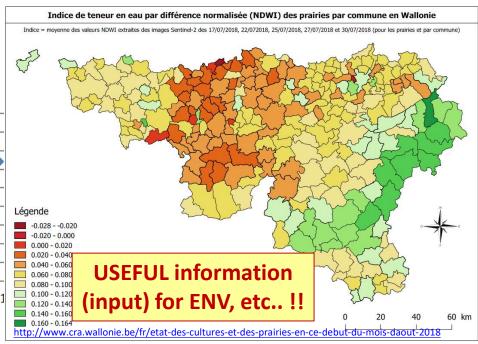
Knowledge of regional → local specific conditions (agricultural practices, wheater, etc...) very important !!!

EX.: checking the permanent grasslands conditions in 2018

Temporal evolution NDVI S2 (permanent grassland)



Drought conditions (permanent pastures, Wallonia – July 2018)







DATE

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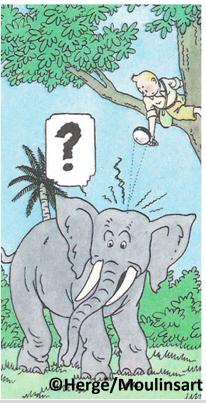


















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CONSULTING - GARTNER





Works done in the framework of SAGRIWASENT research project Fully covering Wallonia

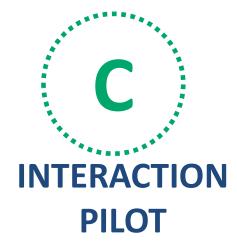
To be continued/adapted

B AUTOMATION PILOT

Automation of all (pre)processing chain

Traffic lights + different indices
Integration with actual IT system

Only over a test area in 2019



Interaction with a sample of farmers from test area

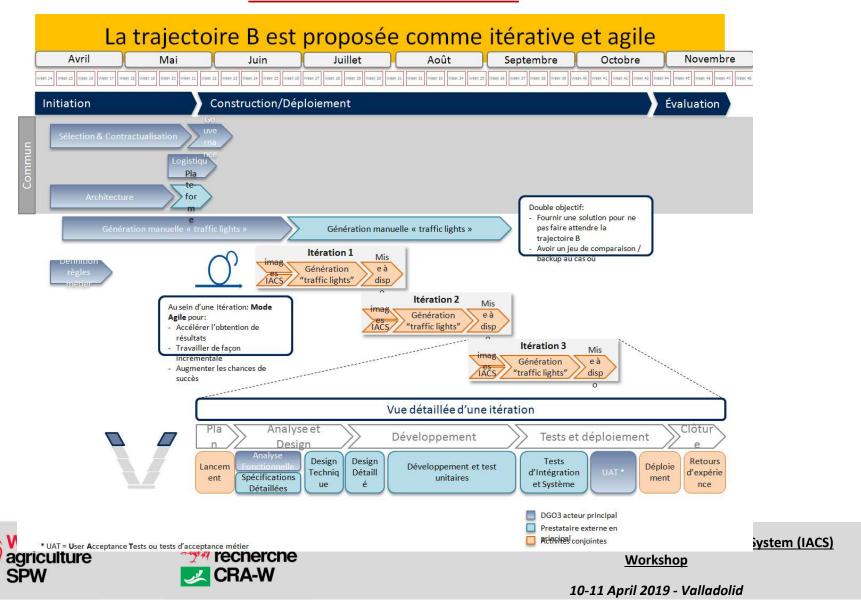
Testing the geotagged photos







CONSULTING - GARTNER



CONSULTING - GARTNER

Le Scénario retenu est une combinaison de 2 approches: B et C Pilote d'Automatisation Pilote d'Interaction Automatiser le processus interne de Tester des modes d'interaction (e.g. Monitoring, de bout-en-bout photo géotaggée) avec le Secteur - de Vérifier les résultats de Monitoring sur manière limitée ou théorique base de données réelles de la zone de Affiner le processus de résolution de ■ Tester l'intégration avec les systèmes Gagner de l'expérience sur comment vendre » le concept à toute la Suivi interne Suivi externe Croisement Calcul des « traffic GEE traitement lights » d'informati ons Analyse d'imagerie aérienne et numérique Monitoring 1er et 2nd pilier (partiellement) Critères monitorables à travers les sources d'information aisément disponibles (images S1 et S2)





3. The overall methodology for implementation of monitoring approach in Walloon Region 2019-PUMA

Pour Un Monitoring Agile



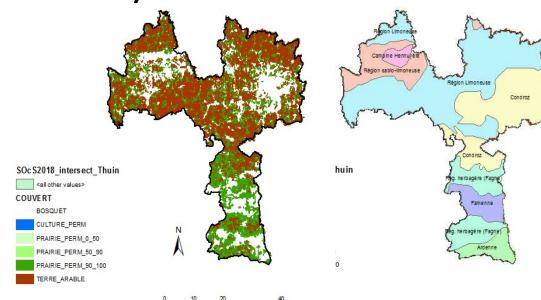




<u>2019 -</u> PUMA

PUMA = preliminary test covering

 One representative part (from agricultural point of view) of Wallonia



TEST AREA

7 (out of 10) different agricultural

Arable lands and permanent grasslands are the majority of areas (only few permanent crops)

regions (soil, ..)

Wallonie agriculture SPW



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2019 - PUMA

PUMA = preliminary test covering

 One representative part (from agricultural point of view) of Wallonia

	DE Thuin	Wallonie	Thuin/ Wal. (%)
Number of farmers*	1 334	14 561	9,2
Number of declared parcels	24 734	280 624	8,8
Agricultural area			
Arable land (ha)	46 882	435 276	10,8
Permanent grasslands** (ha)	23 102	325 022	7,1
Permanent crops (ha)	142	3 132	4,5
Total agricultural area (ha)	70 126	763 430	9,2

^{*} Farmers who have all declared parcel inside the test areas



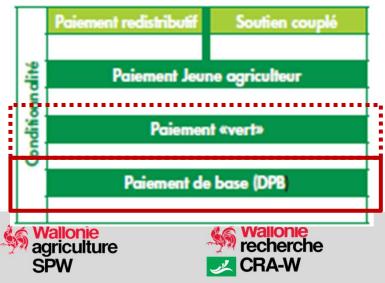


^{** -} permanent grasslands area after pro-rata calculation

PUMA = preliminary test covering

 One representative part (from agricultural point of view) of Wallonia

First pillar (BPS)





2019 Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS)
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2019 - PUMA

PUMA = preliminary test covering

- One representative part (from agricultural point of view) of Wallonia
- First pillar (BPS)
- Partially second pillar (organic farming, permanent grasslands – MB2,?)



Le nouveau programme agro-environnemental [2014 - 2020] propose en tout **11 méthodes**. Il existe **5 « méthodes de base »** - MB - (accessibles à tous les agriculteurs) et **6 « méthodes ciblées »** - MC - (uniquement accessibles sur avis d'expert). Cet **avis d'expert** est délivré par un conseiller de Natagriwal qui adapte les méthodes à la situation de l'exploitation et aux enjeux environnementaux identifiés. Le Programme wallon de Développement Rural regroupe ces méthodes en **5 axes**:

Axe "éléments du maillage écologique"	
Axe "prairies"	
Axe "cultures"	
Axe "approche globale à l'échelle de l'exploitation"	
Axe "animaux"	7





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4. Conclusions and perspectives

- ➤ The RS brings a great potential for (new) CAP, but the success of Area Monitoring Approach also depends on other specific factors (for each PA)
- ➤ The complementarity of <u>applied research results</u> and quantification of <u>monitoring approach impact on OPW organisation workflow</u> seems to give interesting results
- ➤ The results of 2019 pilot test will give us a good experience / feed back on monitoring approach implementation strategy
- ➤ We are conscient the monitoring of 2-nd pillar schemes will be more difficult (see impossible !!) to be carry out with «classical» monitoring approach but we will try to find alternative solutions and to quantify ...what is possible to be done
- > We appreciates the EC bodies support and interaction with other PAs/projects to share the experience





4. Conclusions and perspectives

"To succeed in a project is to master the art of the subtle symbiosis between people, technics and economicstrategic issues."

