**F1 - Interview farmer #1 Cambil 02-11-2021**

**How old are you?**

I am 65 years old, just turned 65 in May

**And how long are you working in the olive sector?**

All my life, since I was 14 years old

**To which cooperative do you belong, this one?**

Yes this one, [name]

**Do you have other work?**

No, I am retired, but I always worked in the olive sector.

**How much time do you invest in the olive cultivation?**

That depends on what needs to be done and on the time a year, but approximately every day.

**What is you education level?**

Very limited, only primary education.

**Do other family members help you in the field?**

Yes my son, but he is also working, so he helps sometimes.

**How many hectares do you have?**

I have about 500 tress, I don’t know how much hectares that is.

**And do you have traditional cultivation methods?**

Yes

**How do you do the harvest? With vibrator?**

Yes

**And the pruning?**

With chainsaw

**And do you burn or chip the pruning rests?**

That depends, what I can chip, I chip, but I cannot access all the terrains, so the rest I burn.

**Why do you do it like that?**

Well because there is no other way. If I can go there with the machine, I chip it, but where I can’t access it, I have to burn it.

**And do you work with employees in the pruning? Or do you do it yourself?**

No, I do it myself.

**What type of fertilizers do you use?**

Majority is nitrogen, that is the best for the terrain we have here

**And how much, approximately?**

That depends, if you have irrigation for example, they do it via irrigation. Those that don’t have irrigation, they use the half of it.

**What are the main challenges or problems that you face in the sector? For example water scarcity or soil degradation?**

The climate, it rains a little, you need to help, but if you don’t have irrigation, than it is challenging. The challenge is that it rains little.

**And diseases of the olive trees, is that a problem?**

It attacks, but not that much. Here we don’t have a lot of trouble with that. The climate is the biggest problem, everything that happens in the field is related to if it rains or not.

**And if you could improve something, what would it be?**

Here in the countryside? Well I don’t know. The climate, but I don’t know, or having less costs.

**Now I would like to ask you about the pruning rests, if you would be willing to sell it instead of burning.**

Yes, if they would give you anything for it, then why not?

**And what volumes could you provide, do you prune every year or every two years?**

Every two years, but not that much.

**Why would you be interested to sell your pruning rests? Well, like you said, for economic reasons?**

Yes, for economic reasons, if they can pay you something.

**And under which conditions would you be willing to sell your pruning rests? Economic benefits, formation, employment opportunities?**

If there would be economic benefits, to earn something apart from selling olives, and also to generate employment here because here for example, I am not the only one working in the field, only 70% of the time. Others work as well, or people that own the machines that are needed, so yes, it could generate employment as well.

**What benefits could it have?**

Apart from economic benefits, it would be great if employment could be generated.

**And what is preventing you from currently selling the pruning rests?**

Because nobody buys it, it doesn’t exist yet.

**And would you be open to change your practices? For example, to leave cover crops for example?**

Cover crops, I do that wherever that is possible. But that is not everywhere. I do not use as much herbicides as before, before I used a lot. Since 30 years, when I learned more about it, I use less.

**And on a scale of 1 to 10, how much interest do you have to participate in this project and sell your pruning rests?**

Participate in this project, to sell the pruning rests, well put 8 or 9, because what I said before, if I can earn something with it. If it is profitable, but now everywhere they chip it and leave it on the soil to decompose. But then, you would take it, take the cover crops, than you also lose a service.

**I didn’t explain well before, but by taking away the residue, it can be replaced by another material called biochar, that can be applied to the soil.**

**And in a scale from 1 to 10, how much influence do you think you would have on a project like this?**

I? Little, because I have a small number of trees. 3 or 4 I would say.

***We use the capability cards and use the car to display the cards***

**Here we have cards that display different aspects of life that you might need to live a good life. For example physical or mental health**

Yes, physical and mental health are most important, mental health, with all the things going on here. And what do you want me to do?

**If you could choose, from all these cards here, 3 cards that for you are most important?**

This, satisfactory work for example. This one as well, security. And public participation could also be.

**And why are these 3 important to you?**

Well, what to say, security, to not have problems with security, to feel comfortable. Not to have problems with others, that you can say what you want to say.

Work, that is also important, that is yours, if you don’t have it we are lost. Now, the young peoples, what they need to have is work. If you don’t have work, you don’t have security. And if you don’t have work, you don’t have equality.

**And are you satisfied with these aspects in your life?**

Yes, I am satisfied. I don’t have problems, my health is good, my family is fine, what else do you need. Normally, things are going fine.

**And if you could choose 3 aspects that you would like to improve?**

This could be improved (political participation), because the politics they are bad here, they don’t do a lot and they earn their salary and that is that.

**And do you think you can influence that or participate?**

I can’t influence or participate, primarily because I have no idea. I have no ideas for this, that is for the young people. Younger people need to participate and ask their rights.

And another thing, I don’t know. This is also something that can be improved (care for the environment), the animals, which is less and less here. Here in Spain, there is less and less cattle. Here, we are in an area in the mountains where we didn’t have fires or anything. There used to be a lot of goat here, white goat, that would eat the grasses and everything, and because of that, there was less fire risk. But now, there are less and less goats.

Another thing in that aspect it that was used to happen here a lot is that instead of chipping the pruning rests, people would cut it and burn it. And they would do that in the summer! That was risky. But now, they chip it and leave it on the field.

But especially the cattle, the cattle clean the mountains, they prevent fire.

Another thing, I don’t know what to choose more. I don’t know.

Public participation, but that depends on ourselves, that we participate more. We could be more active, what we do now a lot id criticize and talk about the things, we give our opinions. But we could be more active.

I don’t know what else to say

**And you said that you lived 100% from olive cultivation?**

Yes, I am now retired, but before yes.

**And could you live well from that?**

That is what I said before. Here, we live a good life. We live a good life, in this village you live well. Some people maybe have some problems, but the majority lives really well.

**Well, thank you very much for participating**

**Would you like to add anything?**

No, just anything that is good for the countryside, for us that would be good. Especially for the younger generation, I am already done, but for them, it would be good that for them it is good to live in the countryside, that they stay here.

**And do younger people leave the countryside?**

Well, currently, all younger people are studying, but those that really like the countryside, which would be around 8%, they stay and work in the fields, but the rests studies and leave the countryside. Because it is hard work in the field, and the weather/climate is not helping. For the whole agricultural sector, not only olives.

**Well, thank you very much**