

CAP, NAP, rural development and sensitive areas: integrated management at catchment level, the Agri Basin, Italy

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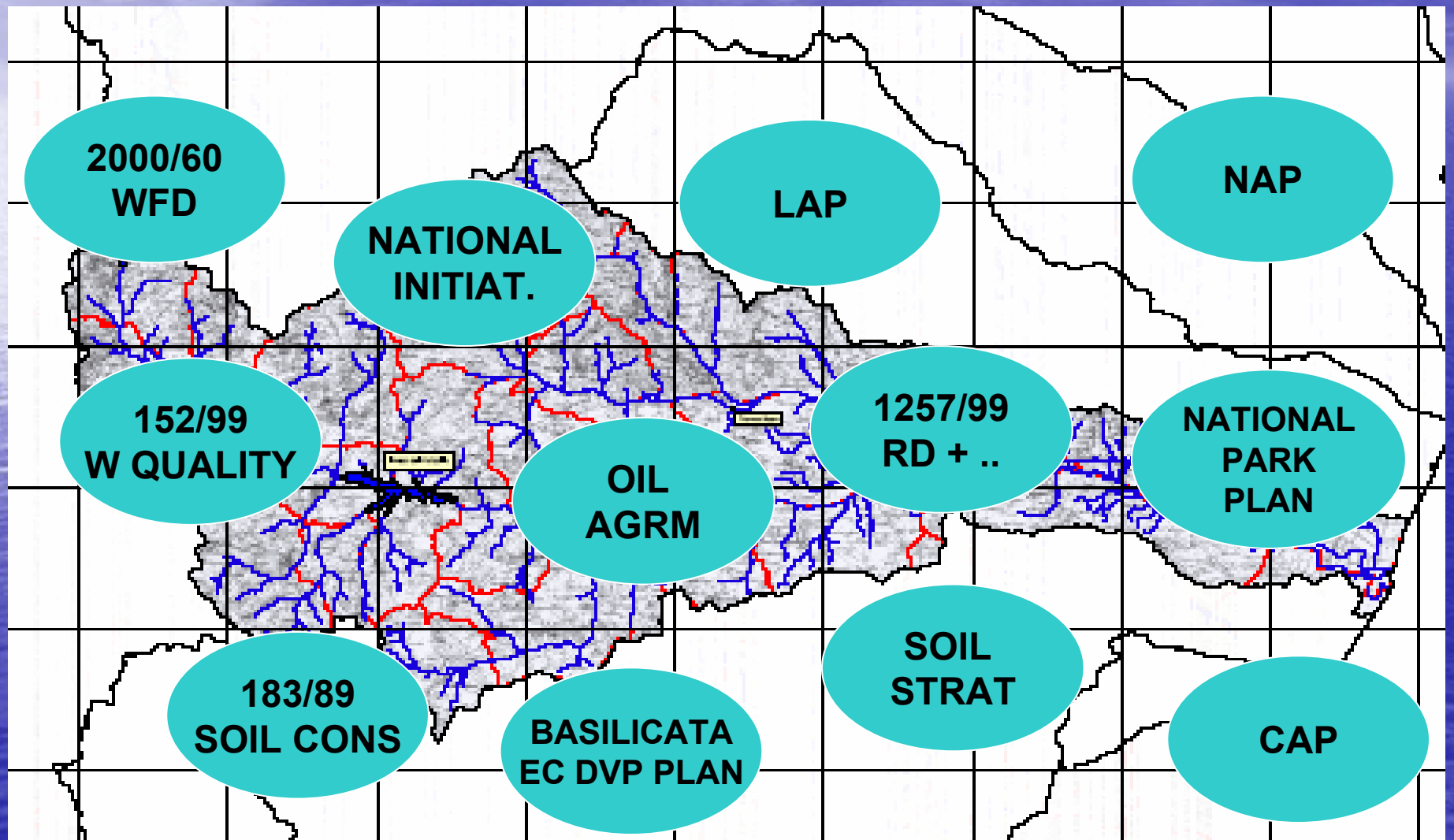
The objective

- To analyse issues related to integrated management strategies, at basin level, in a Mediterranean area exposed to high desertification risk, taking in account economic, environmental, social and institutional dimensions.

Outline

- What should be integrated at catchment level
- CAP
- Rural development programs (1257/99 + COM(2004/0161) EAFRD)
- NAP, National Action Plan (to combat desertification),
 - Local Action Plan (LAP)
- *Soil Strategy*
- WFD (2000/60)
- What have been done and what's going on

What should be integrated at catchment level to have a sustainable rural development



The necessity of a new CAP

- After only 2.5/7 years of Agenda 2000, Mid Term Review signalled further big change.
- Driven by :
 - Domestic unhappiness with the CAP
 - Seen as a policy for quantity not quality
 - **Still seen as environmentally damaging**
 - Accused of absorbing too much of EU budget
 - Eastern Enlargement
 - WTO Doha Development Round
- MTR signalled decoupled payments and more funds to be switched to Pillar 2 (RD).

The new CAP: decoupling and cross compliance

- Package agreed 2003 (1782/2003 Regulation) creates a decoupled Single Farm Payment SFP
- The SFP conditional on respecting 18 EU directives and 'good agricultural and environmental' conditions, as defined at local level
- *Rural Development Regulation extended to stimulate quality and meeting standards for environment*

Cross Compliance

- an additional criteria for keeping land in "**good agricultural and environmental condition**" (to be defined by the individual Member State) has been introduced to avoid the abandonment and marginalisation of land (**Annex IV**)

ANNEX IV

Good agricultural and environmental conditions referred to in Article 5

Issue	Standards
<p>Soil erosion: Protect soil through appropriate measures</p>	<p>Minimum soil cover Minimum land management reflecting site-specific conditions Retain terraces</p>
<p>Soil organic matter: Maintain soil organic matter levels through appropriate practices</p>	<p>Standards for crop rotations where applicable Arable stubble management</p>
<p>Soil structure: Maintain soil structure through appropriate machinery use</p>	<p>Appropriate machinery use</p>
<p>Minimum level of maintenance: Ensure a minimum level of maintenance and avoid the deterioration of habitats</p>	<p>Minimum livestock stocking rates or/and appropriate regimes Protection of permanent pasture Retention of landscape features Avoiding the encroachment of unwanted vegetation on agricultural land</p>

Soil strategy

- In developing a soil protection strategy the Commission has taken a pragmatic approach directed in the first instance towards the adjustment of existing policies relevant to soil taking both a preventative approach through the development of new environmental legislation and an integrational approach for sectoral policies of particular relevance for soil.
- In addition the Commission has established the need to provide a more solid base through monitoring for actions in the future. These actions will be beneficial not only to soil, but will also contribute to reducing water and food contamination by hazardous pollutants and will therefore contribute to the limitation of environmental impact on human health.

NAP/LAP: Actions proposed

Soil protection, including forest management, slope protection and flood control.

Sustainable management of water resources, identification of water requirements and control of water demand.

Reduction of the impact of productive activities; prevention of physical, chemical and biological damage to the soil; production and use of compost.

Territorial rebalance, including reclamation and re-naturalisation; re-evaluation of traditional knowledge; integrated planning policies

From policy making to policy implementation

- After Lisbon and Goteborg, the watershed seems to be even more the best territorial unit where the principles of sustainable integrated development can be applied.
- **But who should be responsible of implementing such strategy and, foremost, how?**

WATER MANAGEMENT ITALIAN LEGISLATION (BEFORE WFD)

- **Law n. 183/89 – Soil protection**, *"Norme per il riassetto organizzativo e funzionale della difesa del suolo"*
- *basin plan* (art.17)
- **Law n. 36/94 – water risorse management**, *"Disposizioni in materia di risorse idriche"*
- **Gov. Act n. 152/99 – Water Quality**, *"Disposizioni sulla tutela delle acque dall'inquinamento e recepimento della Direttiva 91/271/Cee concernente il trattamento delle acque reflue urbane e della direttiva 91/676/Cee relativa alla protezione delle acque dall'inquinamento provocato dai nitrati provenienti da fonti agricole"* corretto ed integrato con il decreto legislativo 18 agosto 2000 n. 258

NATIONAL BASIN AUTHORITIES

11 INTER-REGIONAL BASIN AUTHORITIES

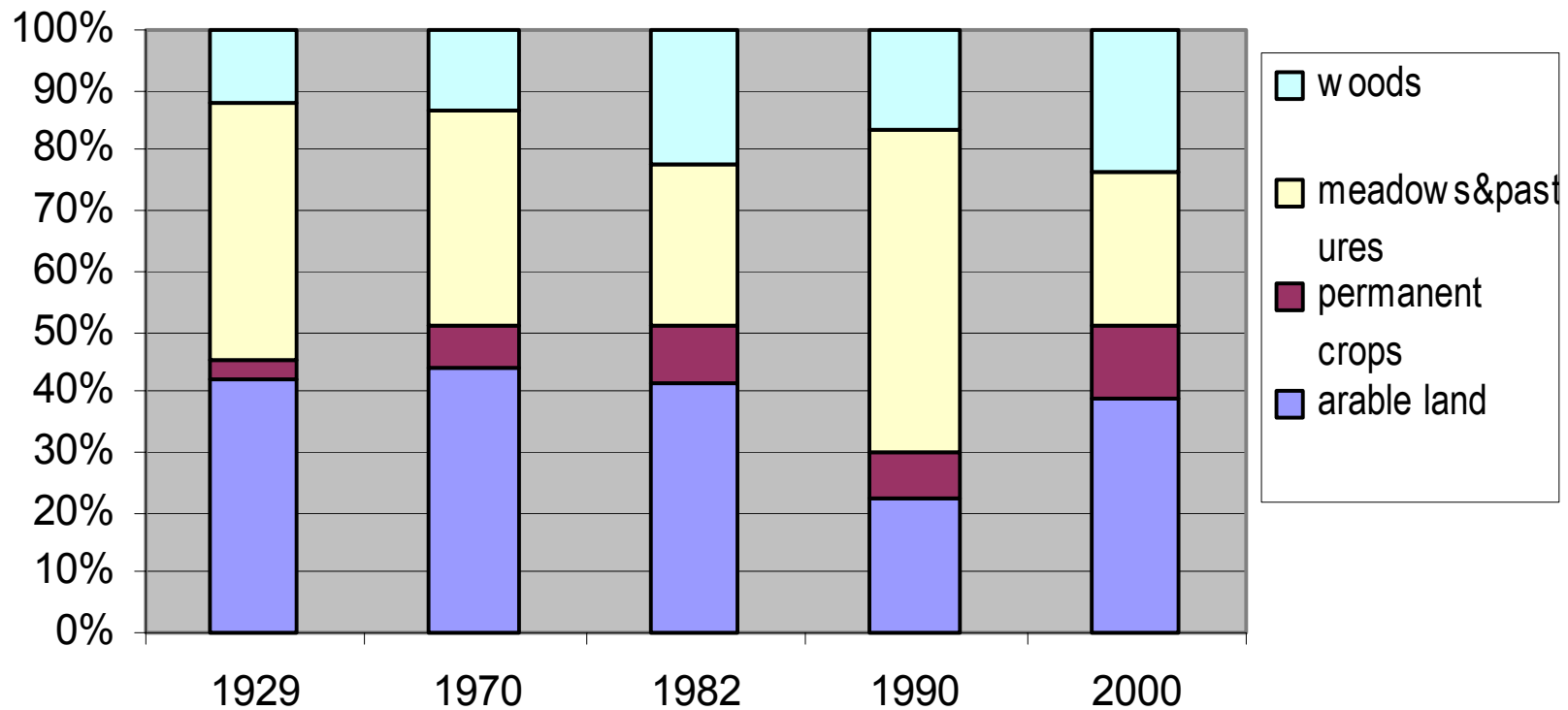


- **ADB INTERREGIONALE DELLA BASILICATA;**
- AdB del fiume Reno (interregionale Toscana- Emilia Romagna);
- AdB interregionale della Campania;
- AdB del fiume Magra;
- AdB interregionale Marecchia Conca;
- AdB interregionale Veneto Friuli con competenza sul Lemene;
- AdB interregionale del Veneto con competenza sul Sile;
- AdB interregionale del fiume Fissero – Tartaro – Canalbianco;
- AdB interregionale del fiume Fiora;
- AdB interregionale del fiume Tronto;
- AdB interregionale del fiume Lemene;

The case study: Agri Basin



Basin Authority

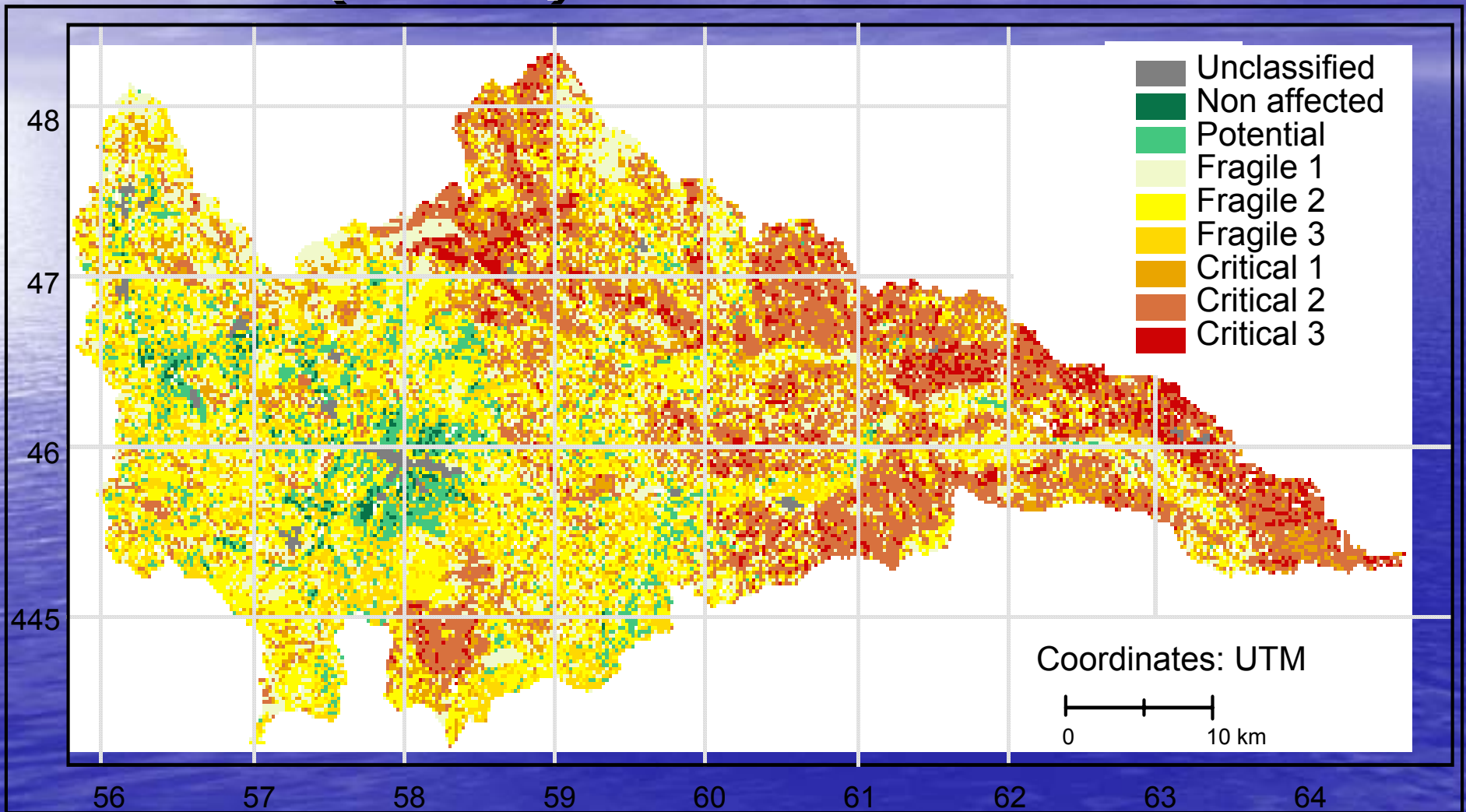


Main observable desertification processes

- Heavy land



Environmental Sensitive Areas (ESAs)



What has been done....

- According to national regulation, the Authority of Basin have produced the fourth version (yearly updated) of the sub- hydrological plan, regardless of any other territorial policies, just setting constraints on some land use big change.
- CAP has been implemented regardless of the soil capability (50 years of wheat without rotation!). Irrigation water is distributed, with very poor infrastructure, every 10-15 days and with tariffs per ha base.
- NAP/LAP initiatives have never been implemented...

The Agri Stakeholders Focus Group

The Italian representative for the UNCCD (NAP)

Representative for the National Agency for Environmental Protection (APAT)

Representatives from the Basilicata Regional Government (including Environmental Agency – ARPAB)

Farmers representing the main adopted cropping system in the Agri Basin

Regional representatives of the major farmers organization

The representative of the Basilicata Basin Authority

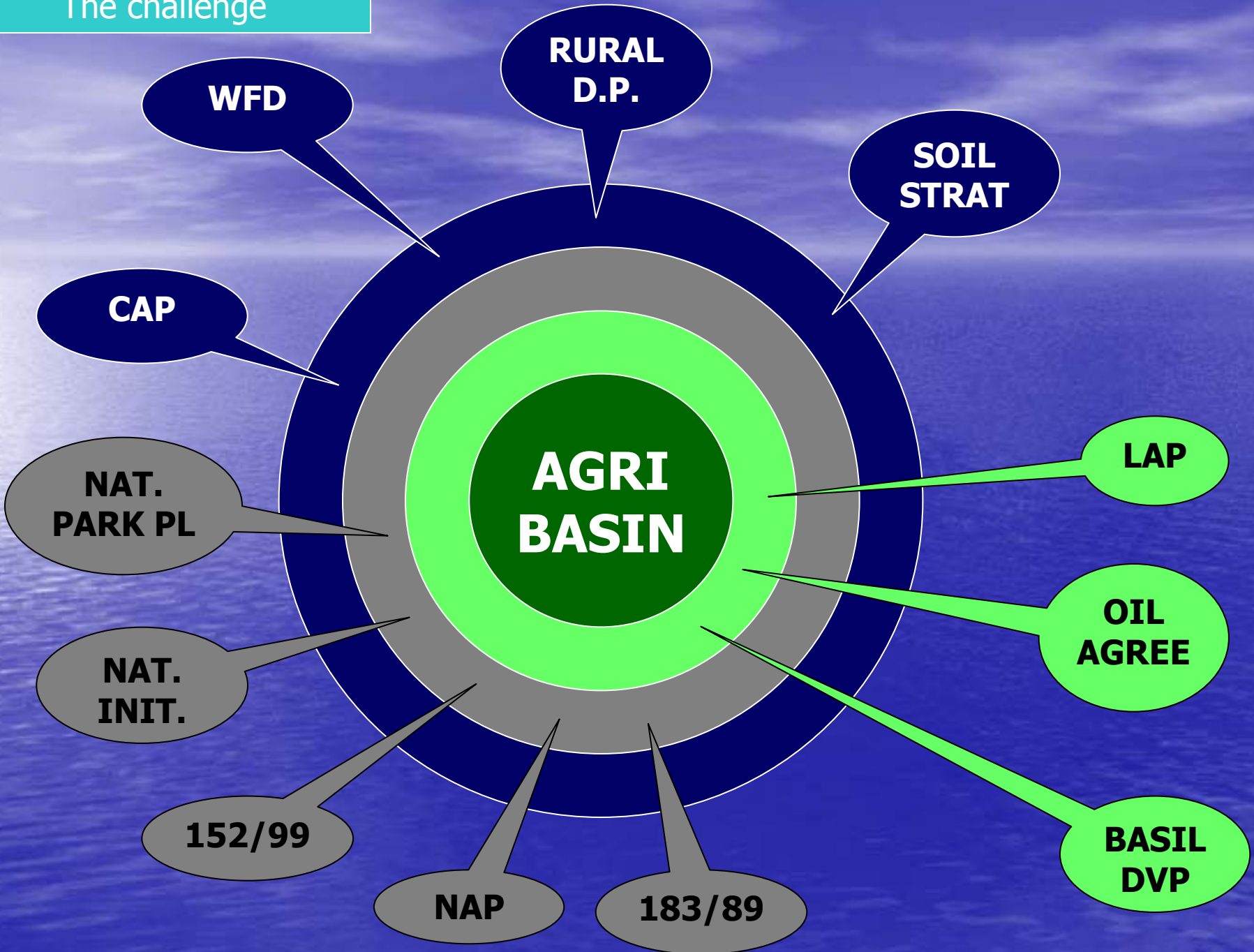
Regional economic activities Board – tourism, handcraft, industry

A Media representative

NGO



The challenge



many thanks!

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