



Fondazione
CARIPLO



BIOREGIONE

METROPOLI AGRICOLE

Uno sforzo collettivo per un'agricoltura sana, equa e sostenibile

**Una nuova PAC per fermare il
collasso della biodiversita'
nelle nostre campagne**

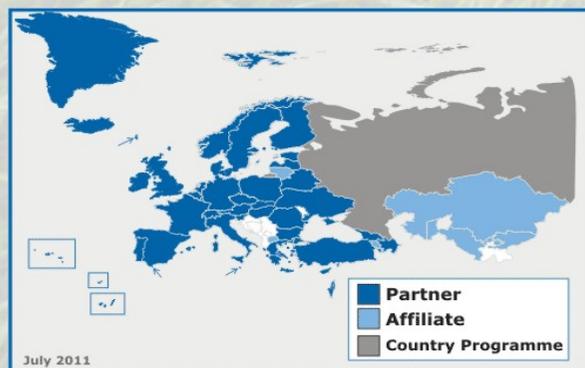
ARIEL BRUNNER

Senior Head of Policy, Birdlife Europe and Central Asia

BirdLife International & BirdLife Europe

BirdLife International

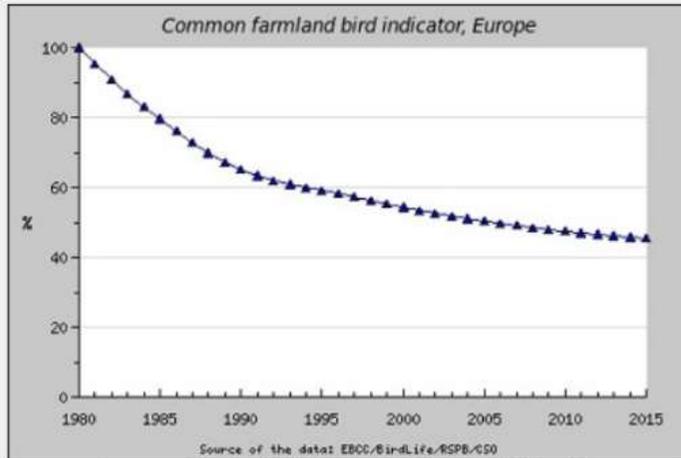
The world's largest nature conservation Partnership (119) is driven by belief that local people, working for nature in their own places but connected nationally and internationally through our global Partnership, are the key to sustaining all life on this planet. We are recognised as the world leader in bird conservation.



BirdLife Europe

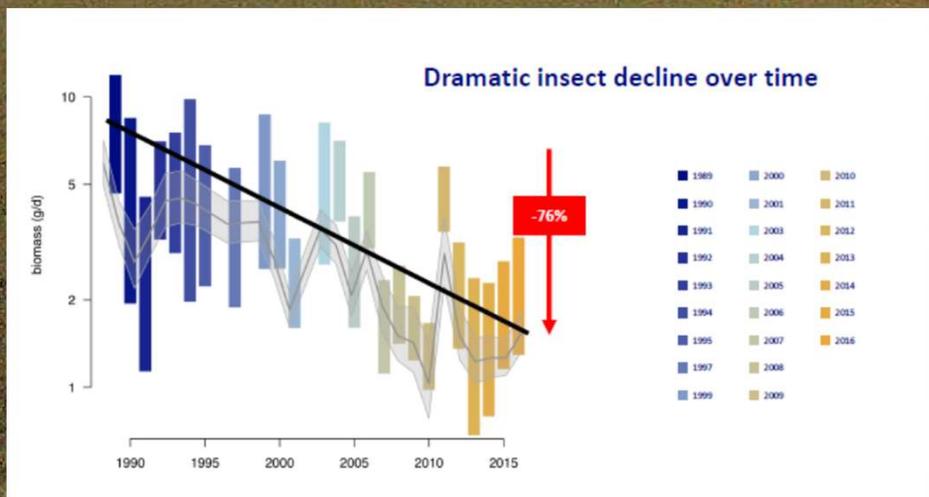
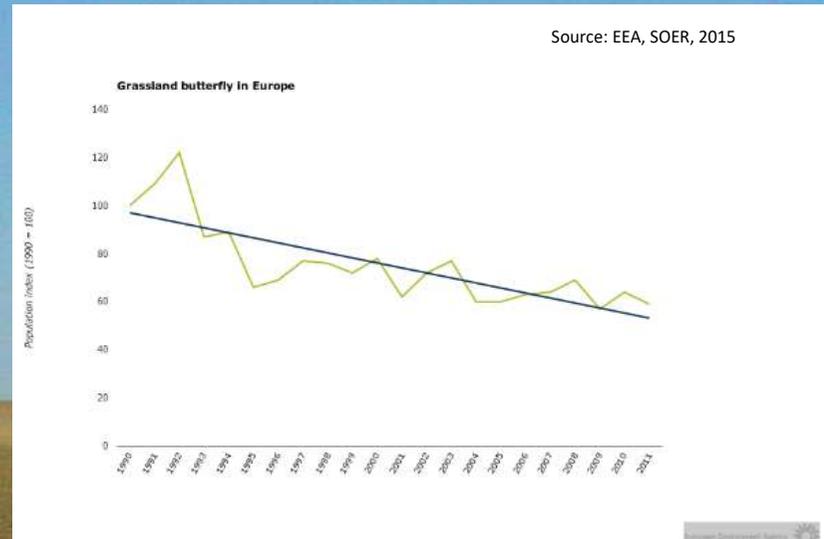
Supports the partnership of Europe and Central Asia, present in 47 countries, of which the 28 EU Member States.

Crisi della biodiversità nelle campagne Europee

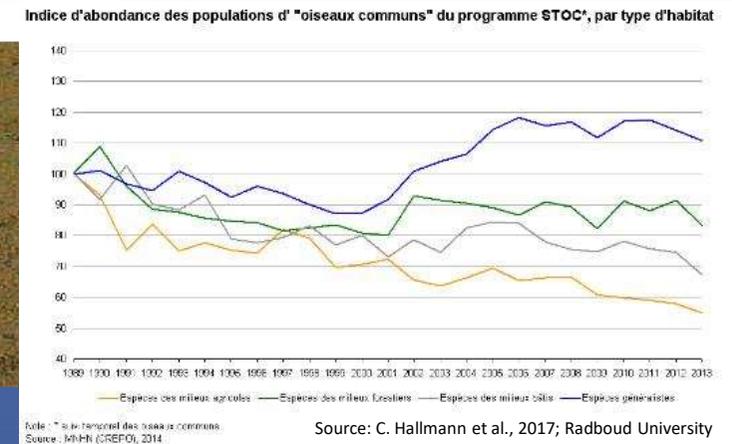


Common Farmland Bird Indicator, Europe, 2017 update

Source: PECBMS



80% OF PROTECTED EXTENSIVE GRASSLANDS IN NATURA 2000 SITES IN UNFAVOURABLE CONDITION



METROPOLI AGRICOLE
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Le cause sono ben note

Rimozione di elementi del paesaggio

Conversione di ambienti semi naturali

Monocolture (frumento invernale o mais)

Uso massiccio di erbicidi e insetticidi

Aratura di prati stabili

Meccanizzazione sempre più pesante

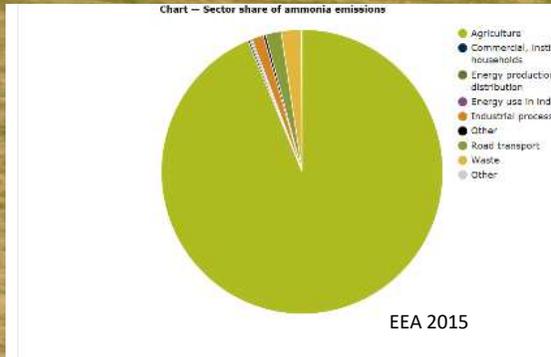
Meno siti di nidificazione

Distruzione nidi

Meno cibo

Più vulnerabilità alla predazione

Aria



Suolo

3.4 Land-use change and intensification threaten soil ecosystem services and drive biodiversity loss

Trends and outlook: Land use and soil functions

- 5-10 year trends:** Loss of soil functions due to (urban) land take and land degradation (e.g. as a consequence of soil erosion or land intensification) is continuing; nearly a third of Europe's landscape is highly fragmented.
- 20+ year outlook:** Land use and management, and their associated environmental and socio-economic drivers, are not expected to change favourably.
- No target:** Progress to policy targets: The only non-binding explicit objective is to arrive at 'no net land take by 2050', and to restore at least 15% of degraded ecosystems by 2020.

! See also: SOER 2015 thematic briefings on land systems; agriculture; and soil.

Land use is a major factor influencing the distribution and functioning of ecosystems and thus the delivery of ecosystem services. The degradation, fragmentation and unsustainable use of land is jeopardising the provision of several key ecosystem services, threatening biodiversity, and increasing

The European environment | State and outlook 2015 59

3.5 Europe is far from meeting water policy objectives and having healthy aquatic ecosystems

Trends and outlook: Ecological status of freshwater bodies

5-10 year trends: Mixed progress; more than half of rivers and lakes are in less than good ecological status.

20+ year outlook: Continuous progress is expected as implementation of the Water Framework Directive continues.

! **Progress to policy targets:** Only half of surface water bodies meet the 2015 target to achieve good status.

! **See also:** SOER 2015 thematic briefings on freshwater quality; and hydrological systems and sustainable water management.

Acqua

4.9 Reducing water stress requires enhanced efficiency and water demand management

Trends and outlook: Water use and water stress

5-10 year trends: Water use is decreasing for most sectors and in most regions but agricultural water use, in particular in southern Europe, remains a problem.

20+ years outlook: Water stress remains a concern in some regions, and efficiency improvements may not offset all impacts of climate change.

! **Progress to policy targets:** Water scarcity and droughts continue to affect some European regions, impacting both economic sectors and freshwater ecosystems.

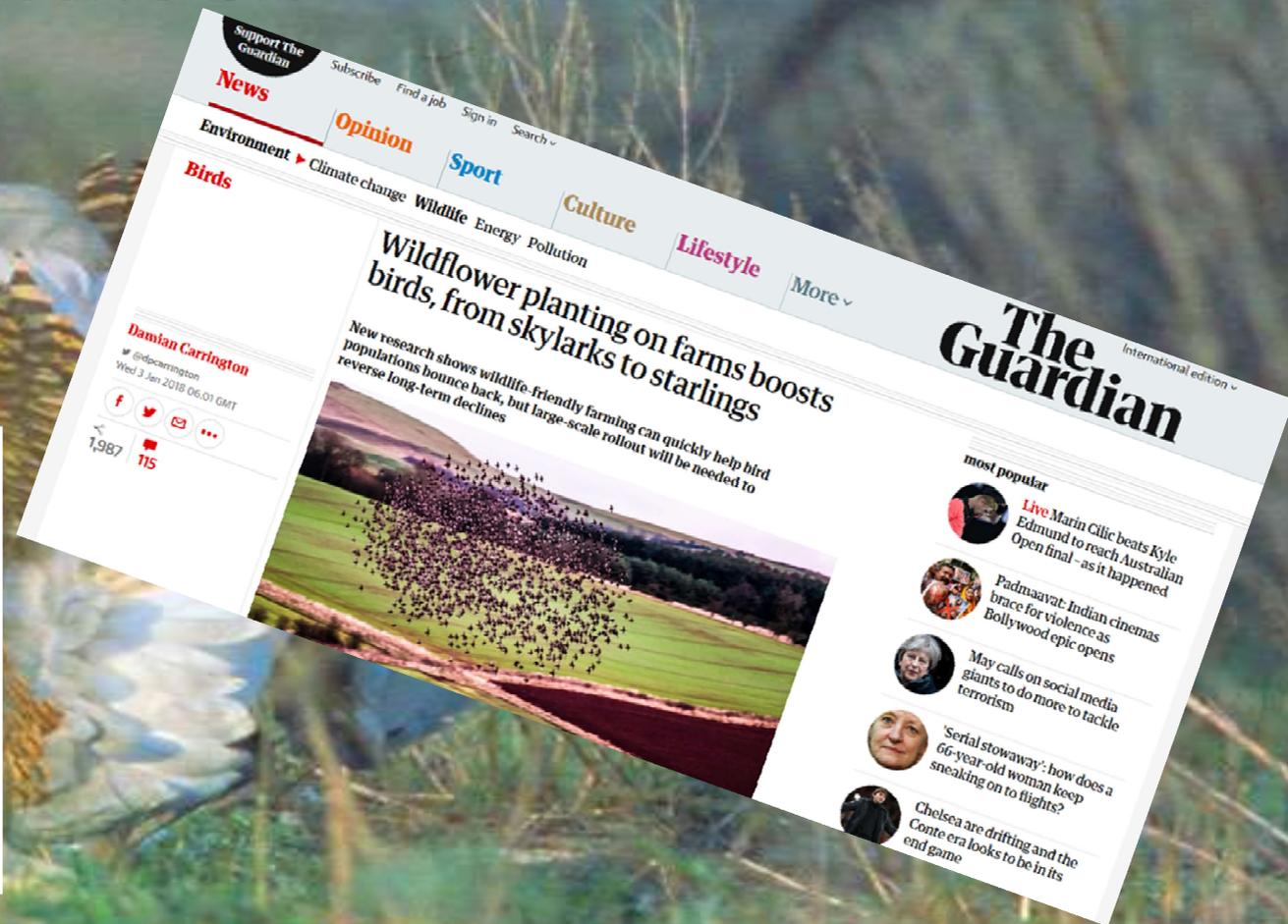
! **See also:** SOER 2015 thematic briefings on freshwater quality; hydrological systems and sustainable water management; climate change impacts and adaptation; and agriculture.



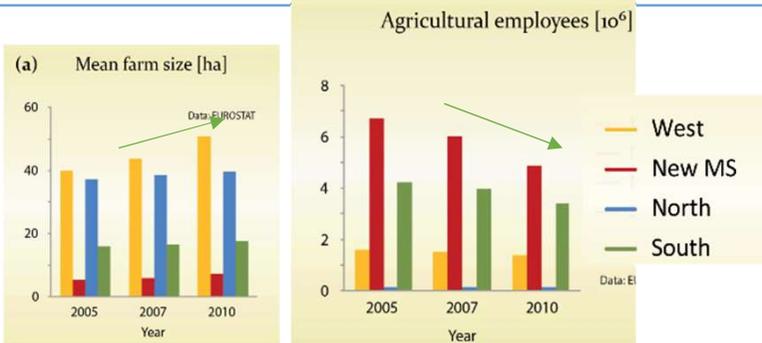
I problemi, li sapremmo risolvere...

“Quando gli agricoltori vengono aiutati ad adottare pratiche pro biodiversità, le popolazioni di uccelli si riprendono molto rapidamente.”

Will Peace, RSPB, Head of Research



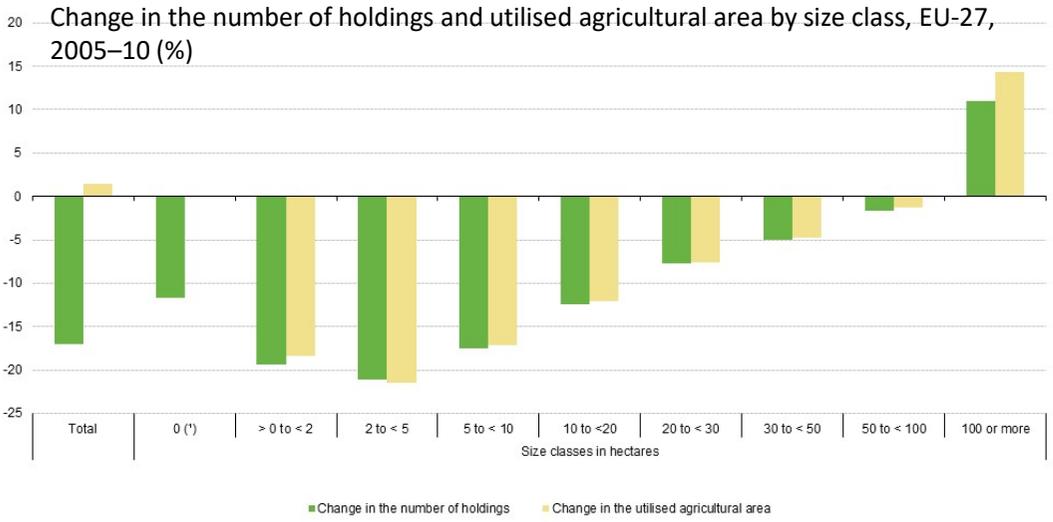
Ma almeno gli agricoltori stanno bene??



- Declino dell'impiego
- Seri impatti sulla salute (pesticidi)

Pe'er et al. (2014): EU agricultural reform fails on biodiversity. *Science* 344: 1090-1092

- Decline in farm holdings (except largest farms)



(*) By definition the size class of farms with 0 hectares of utilised agricultural area has no change in its area.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_ksvaareg)

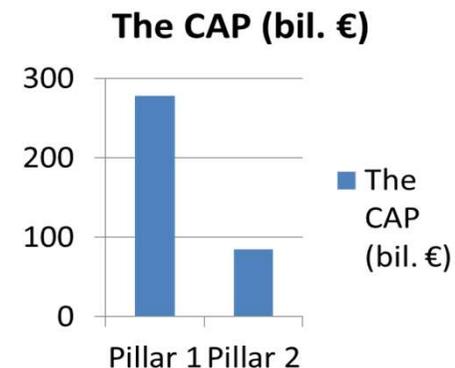


La PAC

Soldi pubblici per beni pubblici?

37.8% del budget UE (2014-2020)

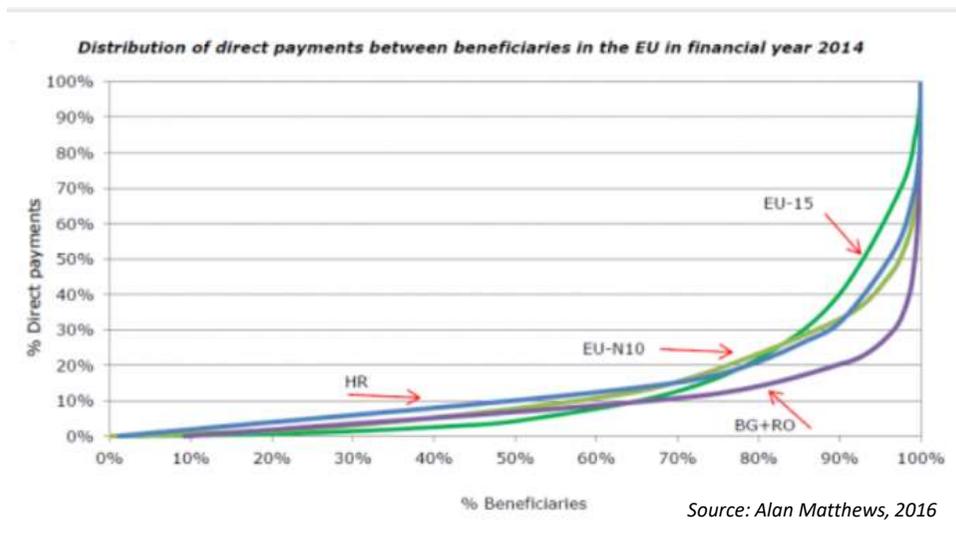
- **Primo pilastro:** pagamenti annui, per lo più "sostegno al reddito"
- **Secondo pilastro:** Piani di sviluppo rurale multiannuali
- **Misure di mercato**



Meno del 8% a misure agroambientali, maggioranza della spesa a sostegno dell'intensificazione



Aiuto al reddito... soprattutto dei ricchi



80% dei pagamenti diretti vanno a 20% dei beneficiari

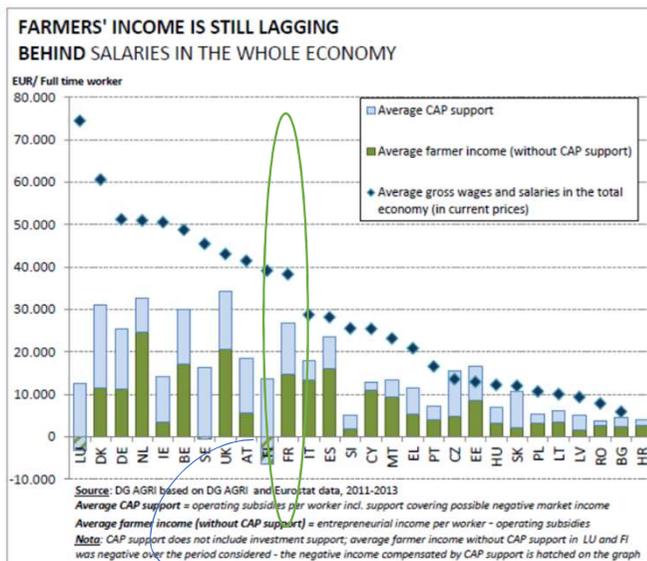
35% all'1.5% di maggiori beneficiari!

Stragrande maggioranze dei soldi vanno agli agricoltori più intensivi!



Continuazione dei pagamenti diretti giustificata da analisi "Grossolanamente fuorviante"*

* Prof. Alan Matthews



FRANCE (source: micro-sources)	1997 €	2003 €	Annual percentage change 1997-2003 (%)
Per household			
Average			
Farmers' households	32,310	29,890	-1.3
All households	25,570	28,410	1.8
Farmers as percentage of all households	126.4	105.2	
Median			
Farmers	27,750	27,940	0.1
All households	24,230	24,230	1.7
Farmers as percentage of all households	126.8	115.3	



'Green(wash)ing' dei pagamenti diretti



- Stati Membri Hanno scelto opzioni “meno ambiziose”
- Indebolimento' della condizionalita'
- Modulazione all'inverso
- Spostamento di fondi da agroambiente efficace verso misure “facili”



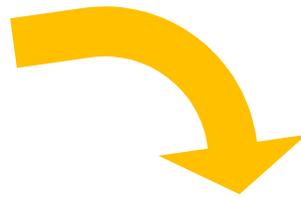


BirdLife Europe, European Environmental Bureau, NABU
Is the CAP fit for purpose?

Briefing: Evidence based fitness-check assessment¹ and lessons for policy

A detailed analysis of more than 450 publications has shown that the CAP is not fit for an environmental and a socio-economic perspective. The five "fitness check" questions on efficiency and internal coherence and mixed results for effectiveness, relevance and This is just not good enough to keep justifying the billions of euros spent on the CAP in BirdLife Europe, EEB and NABU ask for a fundamental reform. This new policy must set deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals.

¹The full study and executive summary can be downloaded on BirdLife, EEB and NABU websites. Cit et C. Prie, S. Lohse, S. NABA, C. Stepp, J. Wenzel, C. Kuhn, J. Singer, F. Hone, A. Bore, B. Henggebarth, J. Garmann, J. Hübner, A. Lohse, A. Lohse, S. Lohse, C. Lohse, S. Lohse, C. Lohse, A. von der Lippe, and J. Steppeler (2015) - Is the CAP fit for purpose? An evidence-based fitness check as basis for long-term Sustainability Research (2015) (http://www.impact.impact.org)



Efficiency (environment)



Least effective measures receive highest support



Policy measure	Area (in Mio. ha)	Public funds (in Mio. EUR)	Relation funds to area (EUR/ha)
Greening: Ecological Focus Area (EFA)	8.00	12,638.21	789.89
Agri-Environmental Measures (AECM) (Including areas and payments for organic farming, but without payment for areas with natural constraints)	13.15	3,250.92	247.17
Natura 2000 (Grassland area in SCI reported as by the EU commission)	11.65	290.00	24.89



PAC post 2020

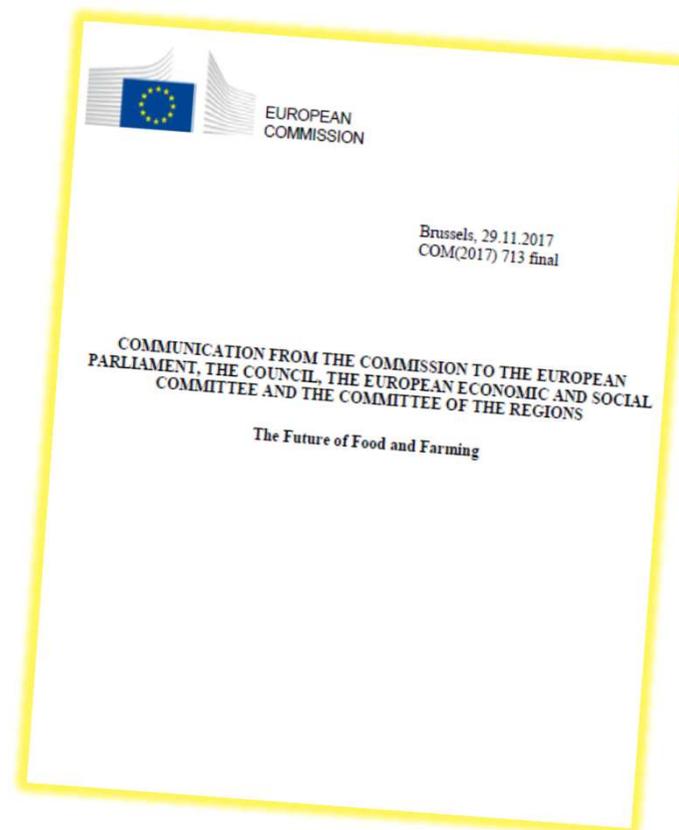
'A Smarter, Modern and Sustainable CAP'?

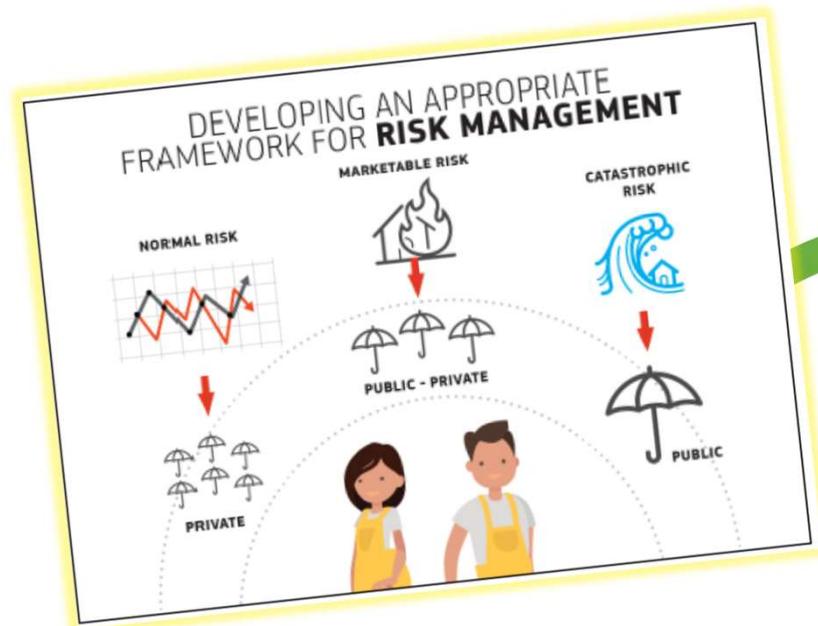
Idea forte:

- Flessibilità agli stati membri
- Focus su risultati
- Obiettivi comuni Europei

Però:

- Non si ammette il problema
- Mantenimento dei pagamenti diretti
- Governance: Ciascuno per se e Dio per tutti?





Idee pericolose: gestione del rischio, o incentivazione del rischio?

- “moral hazard”: rimozione degli incentivi all’adattamento e alla diversificazione
- Nazionalizzazione delle perdite, privatizzazione dei guadagni
- Sovvenzioni al settore finanziario

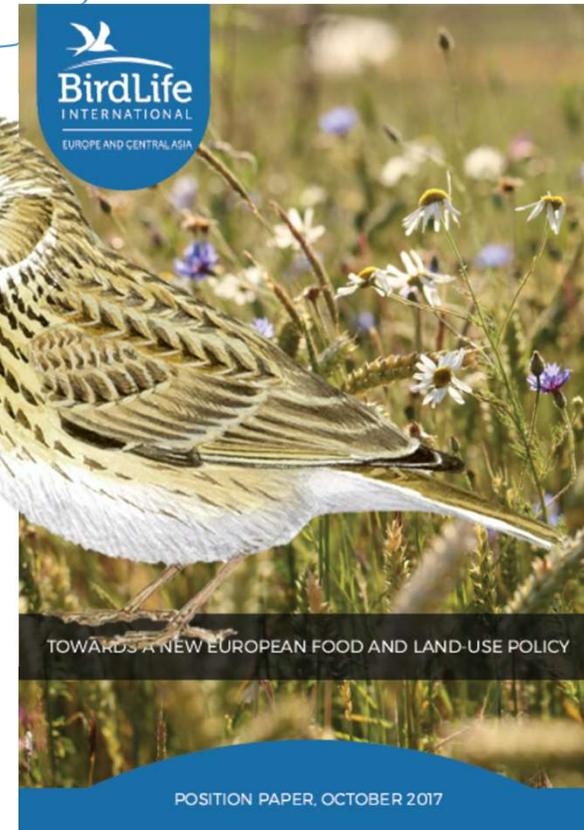


Serve una nuova CAP!

Una nuova politica Agricola e Alimentare

Mi servono 4 strumenti

1. **Finanziamenti per natura e biodiversità**
2. **Strumento per la transizione sostenibile**
3. **Strumento per una politica di alimentazione sostenibile**
4. **Spazio per la natura**



Infine, attenti alle balle...

WTO permette solo “mancato reddito” –
per lo meno poco convincente

*“The idea that the WTO is a major obstacle to
implementing new forms of environmental payments
is unconvincing”.*

Jean-Christophe Bureau, 2017

Professor of economics at AgroParisTech, Université of Paris-Saclay/ INRA





Partnership for
nature and **people**

Grazie per l'attenzione.

Seguiteci!

<http://europe.birdlife.org> - @BirdLifeEurope

Ariel.brunner@birdlife.org - @ArielBrunner

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