



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**

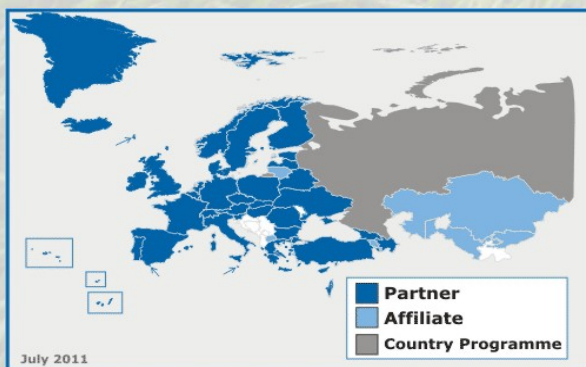
*Senior Head of Policy, Birdlife Europe and Central Asia*



# 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

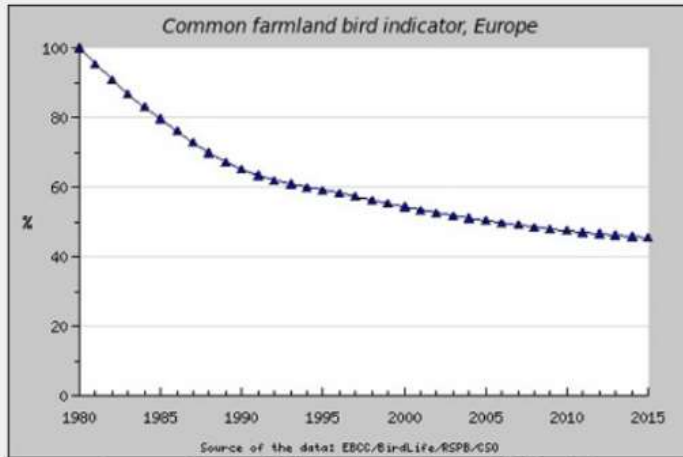
Supports the partnership of Europe and Central Asia, present in 47 countries, of which the 28 EU Member States.

**METROPOLI AGRICOLE**

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

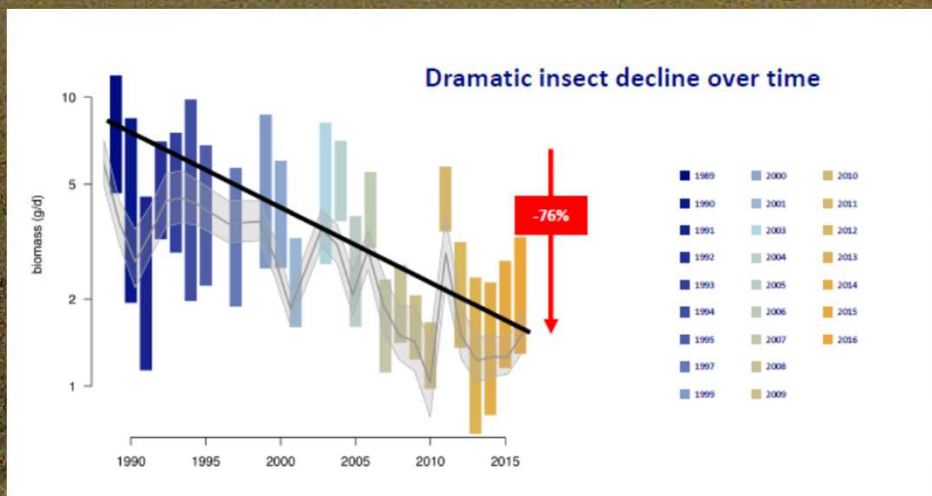
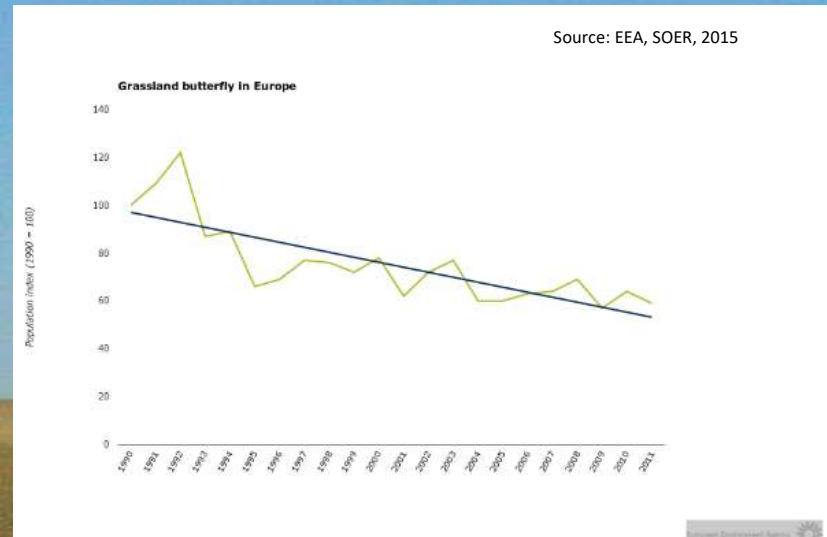


# Crisi della biodiversità nelle campagne Europee

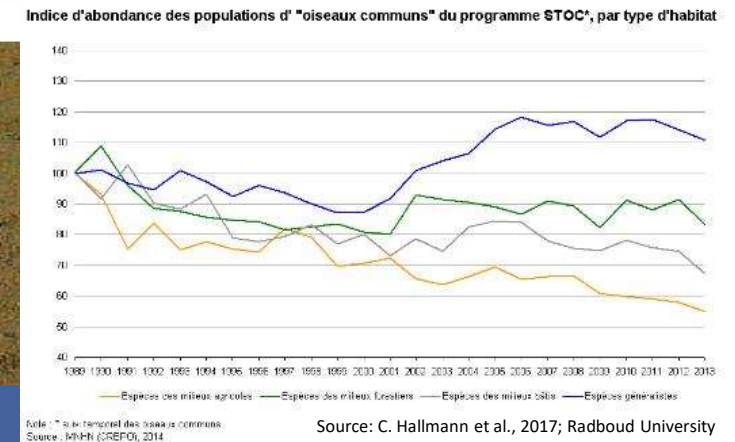


Common Farmland Bird Indicator, Europe, 2017 update

Source: PECBMS



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



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



# 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

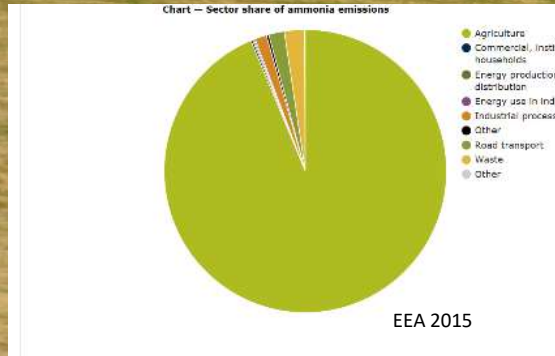
Distruzione nidi

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.

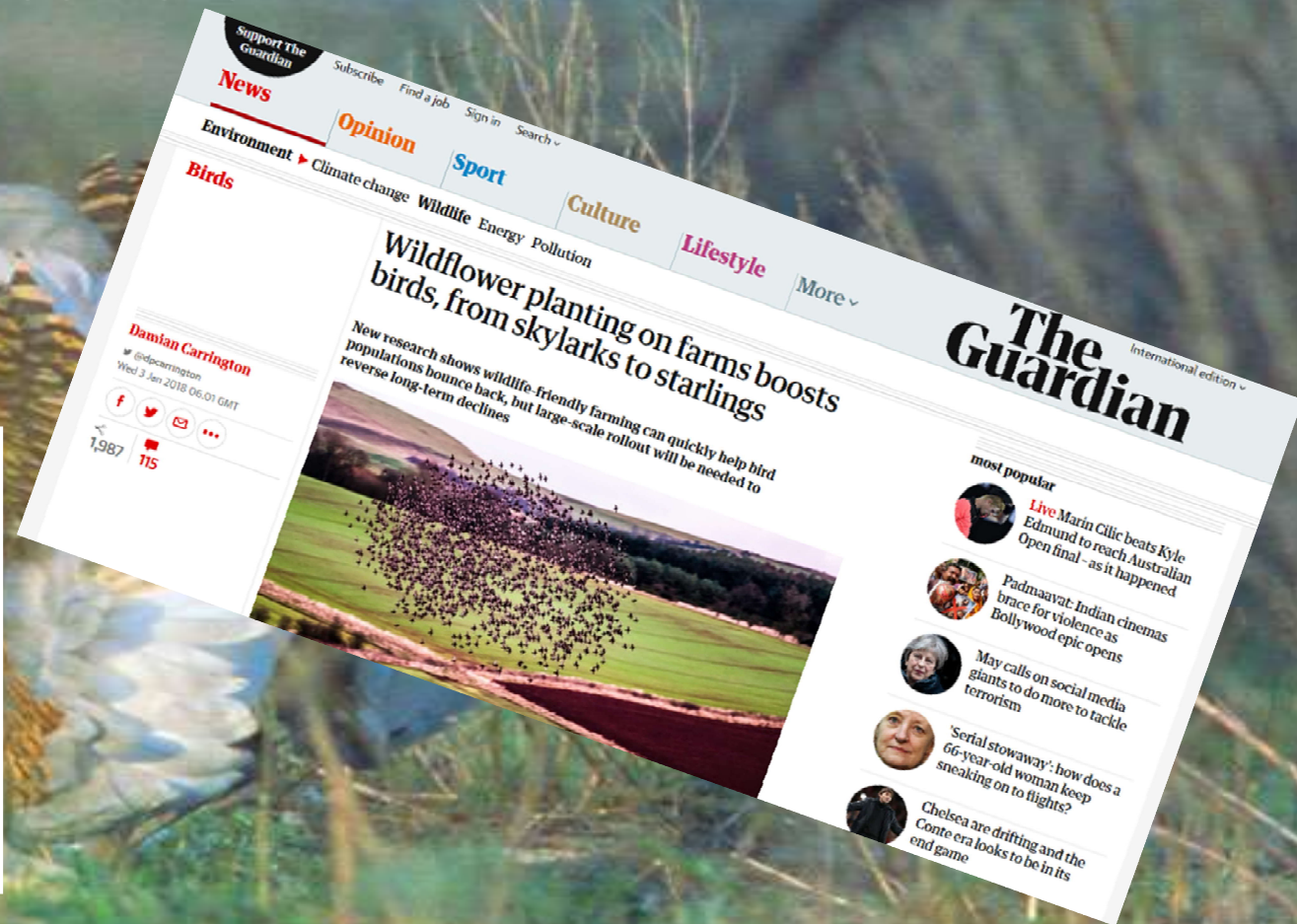




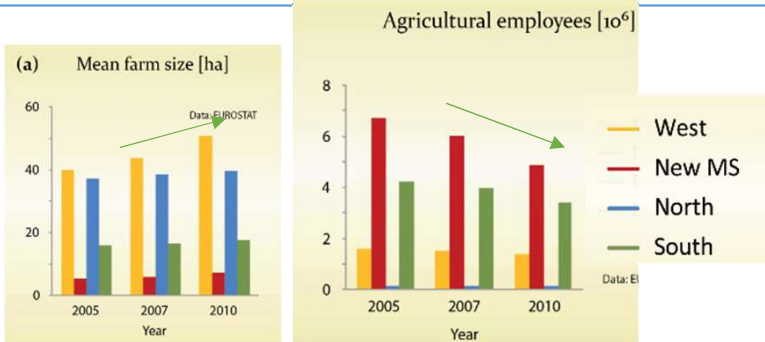
I problemi, li sapremmo risolvere...

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

Will Peace, RSPB, Head of Research



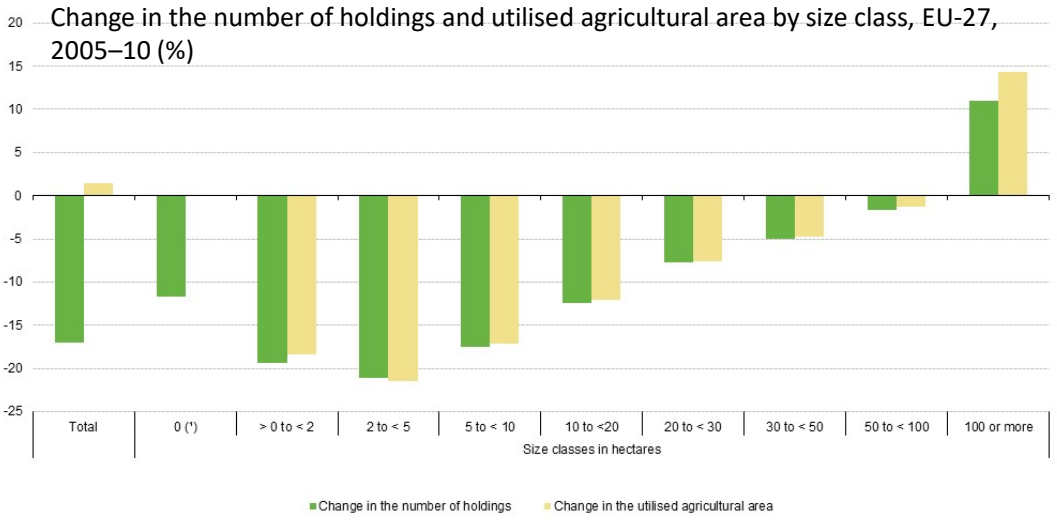
# Ma almeno gli agricoltori stanno bene??



- 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)

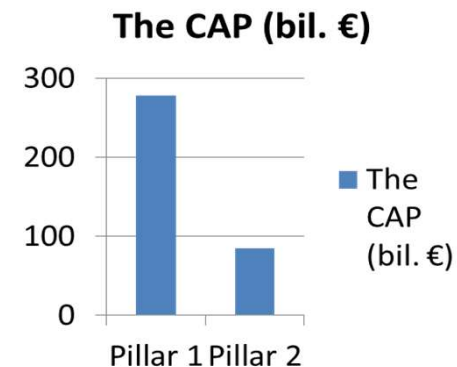


# La PAC

## 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**

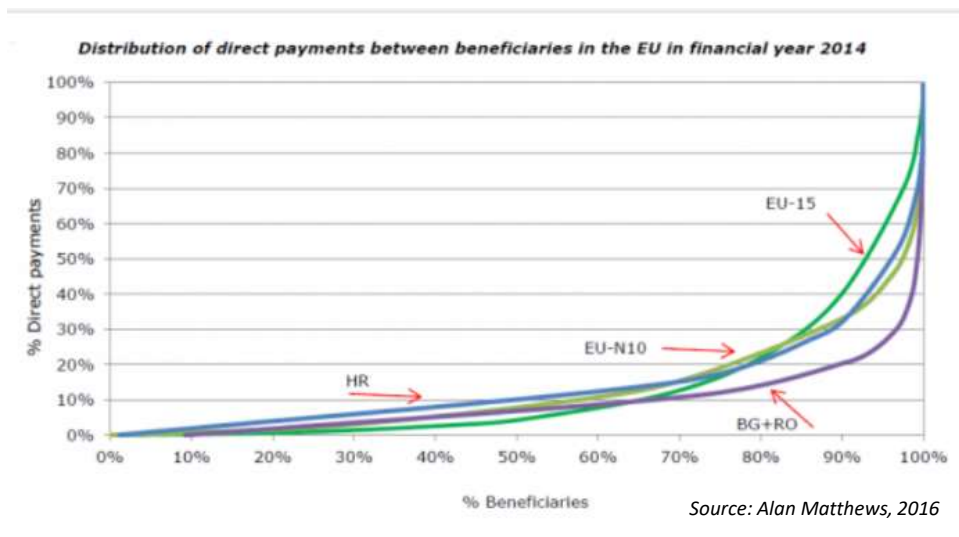


Meno del 8% a misure agroambientali, maggioranza della spesa a sostegno dell'intensificazione





## Aiuto al reddito... soprattutto dei ricchi



80% dei pagamenti diretti vanno a 20% dei beneficiari

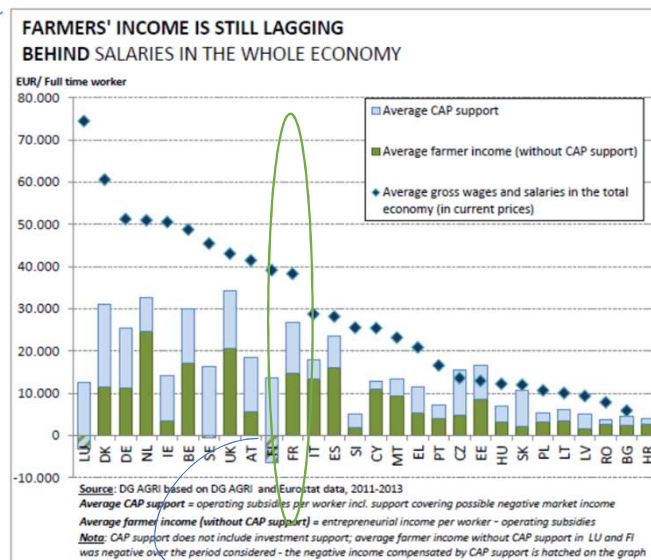
35% all'1.5% di maggiori beneficiari!

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”







# PAC post 2020

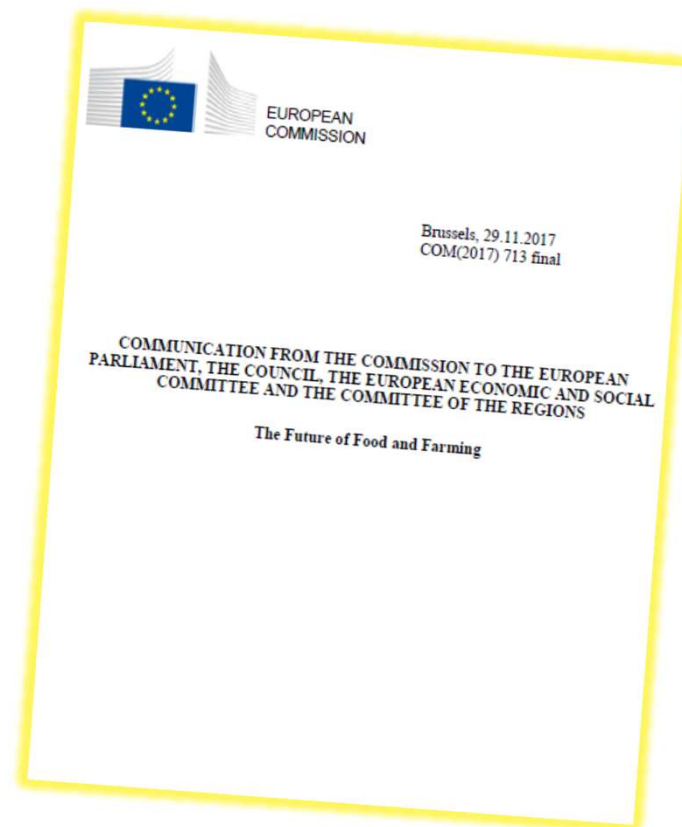
'A Smarter, Modern and Sustainable CAP'?

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](mailto:Ariel.brunner@birdlife.org) - @ArielBrunner

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

