I contratti di Gestione Territoriale (Territorial Management Contract -TMC):
uno strumento per ridurre migliorare la gestione sostenibile della risorsa suolo e la multifunzionalità in agricoltura

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Introduzione

Territorio, Frane & Eventi estremi

- Incremento degli eventi estremi

- 2011: nei soli USA danni per 380 miliardi di $

- Espanzione delle aree a rischio smottamento/ frana → 30.000 kmq per lo più suolo forestale ed agricolo (ISPRA, 2013)

Introduzione

La situazione in Italia

- Frane ed innondazioni sono una reale emergenza nazionale

("Terra e sviluppo, decalogo della terra 2010 - Rapporto sullo stato del territorio italiano", Consiglio nazionale dei Geologi).

- Frequenza degli eventi tragici accaduti negli ultimi 60 anni.

Polesine, 1951, 1966; Firenze, 1966; Genova, 1970; Ancona, 1982; Val di Fiemme, 1985; Valtellina, 1987; Piemonte, 1994; Versilia, 1996; Sarno, 1998; Soverato, 2000; North-West of Italy, 2000; Valbruna, 2003; Varenna, Nocera inferiore, 2005; Cassano delle Murge, 2005; Ischia, 2006; Vibo Valentia, 2006; Messina, 2009; Laces, 2010.

- Progressivo incremento del rischio idrogeologico, connesso allo sviluppo antropico in aree non stabili.

- Approccio "Privato" al governo del territorio: ISOLATO, SINGOLARI.

Introduzione

Connessione con il settore agricolo

- I pagamenti all'agricoltura destinati a diminuire sempre più → riduzione del numero di agricoltori e di conseguenza in difesa del territorio.

- **Pratiche agricole idonee possono favorire un mantenimento del buono stato del territorio.**

- II Pilastro della PAC: presenti incentivi di correzione di pratiche agricole scorrette o di riduzione degli impatti ambientali, ma non si può affermare sia presente un approccio di pianificazione globale.

Obiettivi

Proporre uno strumento di gestione del territorio che **coinvolga attivamente gli agricoltori** - Soluzione *EX-ANTE*

Domande a cui si cerca di rispondere:

- Quali meccanismi e quali metodi adottare per azioni di tipo precauzionale?

- Quali sono i meccanismi di gestione e controllo?

→ **Proposta: I Contratti Territoriali di Gestione (TMCs)**

TMCs: cosa sono

L'IDEA DEI TMCs

Contratti tra le istituzioni locali e gli agricoltori al fine di regolamentare tutte le necessarie **azioni per la salvaguardia del territorio e la protezione dell'ambiente.**

→ drainage, cleaning of ditches, construction of dykes, soil consolidation, setting of trees rows

→ both on their own property and surfaces surrounding them

→ respect of technical parameters

→ **PAYMENTS to the farmers for surface and/or risk**

TMCs: cosa sono

FUNCTIONS OF TMC

→ to prevent environmental problems, avoid permanent and temporary damages

→ to enforce the social role of agriculture in the territory

→ greater functionality to the role of the agricultural sector

→ improvement of cash flow business of farmers

→ use and dissemination of ICT for monitoring and control activities.

CHARACTERISTICS OF TMC

→ STRICTLY LOCALIZED – *ad hoc* contracts

→ Different types of preservation activities

TMCs: esperienze

• **FRANCE - Contrats d'Aménagement du Territoire**

Contracting agreements between the State and territorial communities

→ Active participation for *sustainable development projects*

　　　Example: Toulon Bay Contract

• **FRANCE - Land Management Contract**

1999 French Law of Agricultural Orientation: payment for non-marketable products of their activities

• **ITALY – Paper of Forests**

Document supporting a *sustainable model for development and management of forests*. Principles and engagements for a good management of Forests of Lombardy

→ Participation of local communities in territorial development and predisposition of common actions
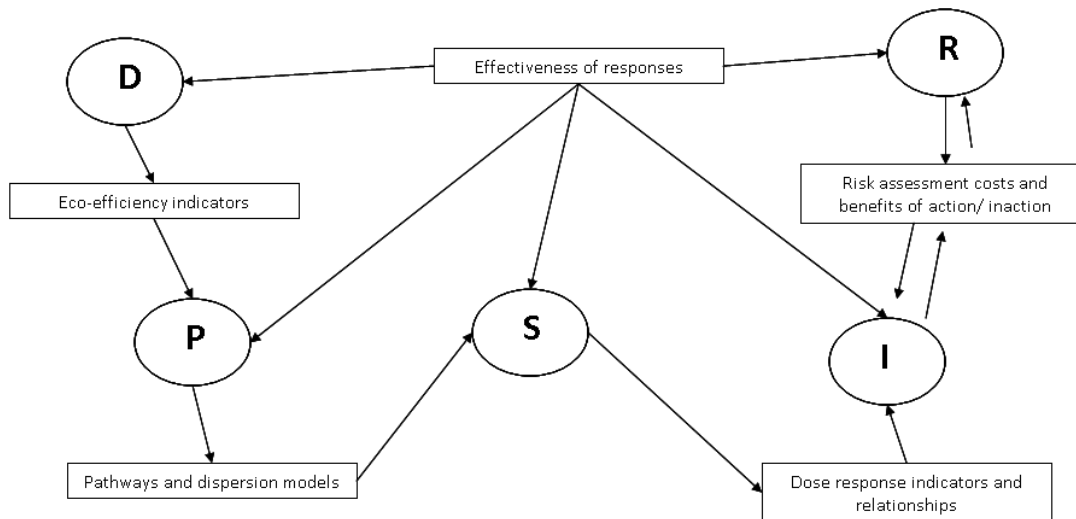
TMCs: il modello

1. Definition of the portion of territory, within applying the contract

   Identification of different areas → setting of different contracts

2. Environmental Assessment of the portion of territory

   Definition of environmental problems, critic points, environmental risks (e.g. damages caused by potential landslides or mudslides, risk of floods, exc)

3. Definition of general and specific objectives

TMCs: il modello

4. Setting of indicators, for the current situation and for monitoring changes

to monitor the current situation and the on-going changes linked to the application of the contracts; for quantifying objectives

The DPSIR scheme - Drivers-Pressures-States-Impacts-Responses
Gabrielsen and Bosch, 2003; EEA, 2011

TMCs: il modello

Setting of indicators

*The collection of indicators is to be regarded as a **process rather than a product**, and the collection is expected to be accompanied by **reviews of the indicators and their usefulness**, and **procedures to institutionalize the collection and use** of indicators as a part of national and local policy development and evaluation*

Urban Indicators Programme of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS)

TMCs: il modello

5. Definition of the actions to implement within the contracts, to reach the objectives.

   Possible methods: Contingent Evaluation, Choice Experiments

   - elicitation of willingness to pay or accept
   - preference of farmers/population about types of prevention actions

6. Definition of the payment for the farmers implementing the actions.

7. Control and monitoring

TMCs: una prima applicazione

THE PARK OF TRASIMENO

- Umbria Region (Central Italy), from 1995
- 12,994 ha (lake and surroundings)
- Relevant for history; important agricultural activities
- Important wetland
- Two Natura 2000 sites

Instruments for management:

        socio-economic plan

        managament plan: nature conservation actions

→ **possibility to include specific measures for contiguous areas**

→ the majority of the measures included involve farmers

THE PARK OF TRASIMENO

Selection of **CONTIGUOUS AREAS**

(= *located in the surroundings*, *adjacent*)

• ***They constitute the connective tissue ensuring the functional continuity of protected territories*** (Borchi, 1996).

• Functional relation to the park, contributing to maintain and preserve its resources → **particular environmental measures can be established**

→ → →**suitable to specific Territorial Management Contracts**

TMCs: una prima applicazione

CONTIGUOUS AREAS (Ciabattoni and Rocchi, 2010)

Choice experiments → Measures for increasing farmers participation in park management, to be implemented jointly about:

1. Conversion of agriculture areas and their naturalization,
2. Improvement of biodiversity,
3. Valorization of landscape
4. Reduction of lixiviation problems (vulnerable nitrate zone)

Willingness to accept of farmers → Premium of 160 euros/ha

TMCs: una prima applicazione

(Ciabattoni and Rocchi, 2010)

Measures included to receive the premium:

- Conversion to pasture of agriculture areas, with natural essence.
- Introduction of hedges
- Reduction of 5% of nitrogen in comparison to the VNZ limits

Supposing participation to TMCs of farmers who participated in the past to the II axis measures of RDP, **we cover roughly the 30% of the contiguous areas surface**

(elaboration: RICA 2009 dataset).

Considerazioni conclusive

▪ Necessary more active role of agriculture in management of territory

      - to justify payments to farmers

      - to go towards a real ***ex-ante* environmental protection**

▪ Safeguard of territory: prerequisite for sustainable development

▪ Involvement of citizens and farmers towards the achievement of this objective is an important step to carry out.

→TMCs: possible solution for these requirements

▪ Necessary analysis, case studies (hydro geological risk of farmers activities) and ultimate definition of the model

Grazie per l'attenzione!