

## EUWMA Cambridge statement on CAP post 2013 and EU 2020

EUWMA members in 9 EU-member states\* welcome the opportunity that the reform of the CAP post 2013 provides for input and contributions to the debate around the future of European agricultural policy. With their declaration of Valencia from January 2011 EUWMA members have already pointed out the close and mutually dependent relationship between land and water management. This paper builds on the declaration by highlighting the issues that reflect the common perspective of these water management associations and is to be seen as an constructive input to the Commission Communication "EU 2020 on a strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth".

Having considered the following aspects of CAP and EU 2020 Strategy to:

- include more coordinated and integrated actions between agriculture and water management. Coordinated action is more understandable to EU citizens than measures separating land uses which attempt to solve competing interests between agriculture and nature conservation in isolation;
- recognize that water of good quality and quantity is a common good and an essential right of all citizens;
- contribute through networking competing interests of landuse of agriculture, water management and nature conservation the challenges of the "EU 2020 Flagships Initiatives", like "Resource efficient Europe" in particular;
- encourage a sustainable policy in the Member States that requires a balance between economic, ecological and social conditions when allocating resources;
- ensure regional water and land use areas, where practical beyond administrative boundaries, to facilitate a balance between different policy objectives;

### EUWMA members emphasize that the CAP post 2013 should:

1. include more targeted measures to emphasize the commonalities and win-win-options between agriculture and water management;
2. encourage and fund networking and cooperation between interested parties to improve the irrigation and flood risk that supports rural needs - e.g. water level management such as resource saving irrigation and flood storage payments for farmers, and other techniques for saving, storing and controlling the risk from water whether in flood or drought. This support should fund EUWMA members to deliver these objectives through Pillar 2;
3. recognize water is a major source of biodiversity. Cross-linked management between water managers and agriculture will result in benefits for biodiversity and agriculture;
4. encourage self-governing and self financing structures with competence in local decisions, done by EUWMA members. Local decision in water management will enhance the CAP's, ability to take into account regionally diverse conditions, target common goods more efficiently.
5. encourage the management of water on a catchment basis.

Water management organizations across the EU are already working on cooperation with the agricultural sector and others to make WFD program of measures operational. EUWMA Members offer many regional best-practices that can contribute to the development of both CAP post 2013 and the EU 2020 Strategy.

\* EUWMA, the European Union of Water Management Associations, represents public local and regional water management organizations from, currently, nine EU member states, covering a surface of at least 50 million hectares.

**EUWMA members:**

Belgium/ Belgique - Vereniging van Vlaamse Polders en Wateringen (VVPW) / l'Association des Wateringues Wallonnes (AWW);

France – wateringues & Association Syndicales Autorisées (ASA);

Germany - Deutscher Bund der Verbandlichen Wasserwirtschaft (DBVW);

Hungary - Vízgazdálkodási Társulatok Országos Szövetsége (VTOSZ);

Italy - Associazione Nazionale Bonifiche, Irrigazioni e Miglioramenti Fondiari (ANBI);

Portugal – Federação Nacional de Regantes de Portugal (FENAREG);

Spain - Federación Nacional de Comunidades de Regantes de España (FENACORE);

The Netherlands – Unie van Waterschappen (UvW);

United Kingdom - Association of Drainage Authorities (ADA).