

Legal framework,

Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy "

• (33) The objective of achieving good water status should be pursued for each river basin, so that measures in respect of surface water and groundwaters belonging to the same ecological, hydrological and hydrogeological system are coordinated.



Legal framework,

Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy "ANNEX V. SURFACE WATER STATUS

- 1.1. Quality elements for the classification of ecological status
- 1.1.1. Rivers
- Biological elements
- Composition and abundance of aquatic flora
- Composition and abundance of benthic invertebrate fauna
- Composition, abundance and age structure of fish fauna
- Hydromorphological elements supporting the biological elements
- Hydrological regime
- Quantity and dynamics of water flow
- connection to groundwater bodies
- River continuity
- Morphological conditions
- River depth and width variation
- Structure and substrate of the river bed
- Structure of the riparian zone
- Chemical and physico-chemical elements supporting the biological elements
- Thermal conditions
- Oxygenation conditions
- Salinity
- Acidification status
- Nutrient conditions
- Specific pollutants
- Pollution by all priority substances identified as being discharged into the body of water
- Pollution by other substances identified as being discharged in significant quantities into the body of water

13 OF 23 QUALITY
ELEMENTS DIRECTLY
RELATED WITH
EROSION

Legal framework,

European Directive 2007/60/EC on the "Assessment and management of flood risk"

- Assessment of potential risks
- Reduction of adverse consequences for human health, environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods



Floods are a natural phenomena which cannot be avoided



However, some human activities contribute to an increase in the likelyhood and adverse impact of flood events

Human settlements in floodplains

Reduction of the natural water retention by land use

Second pillar of the CAP: rural development policy

As the second pillar of the common agricultural policy (CAP), the EU's rural development policy is designed to support rural areas of the Union and meet the wide range of economic, environmental and social challenges of the 21st century. A higher degree of flexibility (in comparison with the first pillar) enables regional, national and local authorities to formulate their individual seven-year rural development programmes based on a European 'menu of measures'. Contrary to the first pillar, which is entirely financed by the EU, the second pillar programmes are co-financed by EU funds, and regional, national or local funds.

Legal basis

- •Articles 38-44 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU);
- •Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013) (common provisions concerning the European Structural and Investment Funds);
- •Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013) (support for rural development);
- •Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013) (financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy);
- •The Omnibus Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2017/2393; OJ L 350, 29.12.2017, p. 15) (introducing changes to Regulation Nos 1305/2013 and 1306/2013).



REDUCTION OF POTENTIAL DAMAGES OF FLOODS

WATER FRAMEWORK, ACHIEVE GOOD WATER STATUS

The Water Cycle



Groundwater storage

HABITATS DIRECTIVE,

FAVORABLE CONSERVATION STATUS OF NATURAL SYSTEMS

CAP.

SUPORT RURAL AREAS



MINISTERIO PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA CONFEDERACIÓN HIDROGRÁFICA DEL GUADALQUIVIR, O.A.



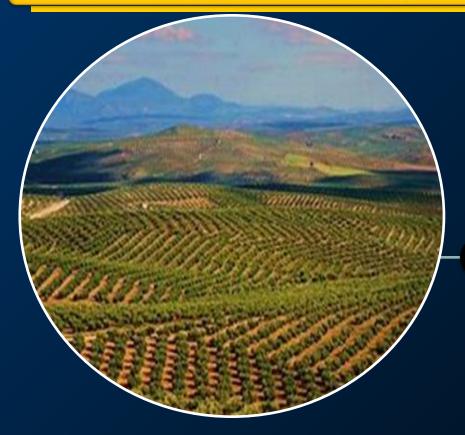
EROSION CHALLENGES

LOSS OF FERTILITYOF SOILS INCREASES COSTS OF CHANNEL MANTEINANCE

REDUCES RESERVOIRS OF DAMS INCREASES DAMAGES OF FLOODING

RUINS CROPS FIELDS REDUCES BIODIVERSITY IN RIVERS



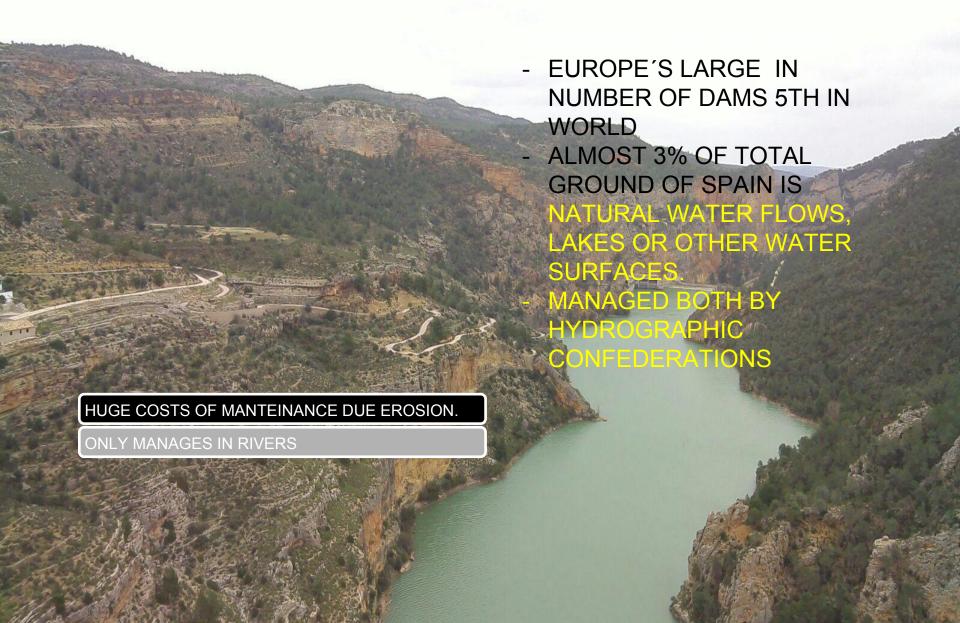


What about wide fields?

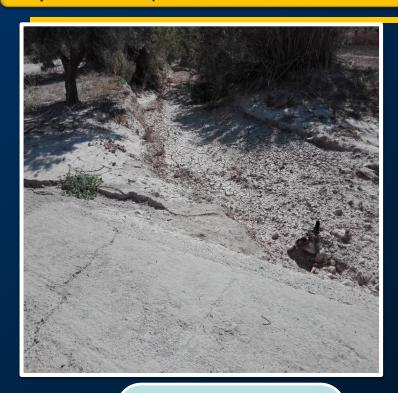
How their use is related with flow in rivers?











Reduction of the natural water retention by land uses



Challenges in rural areas

- Destruction of riparian vegetation \rightarrow Erosion of the river bed, lack of flood abatement
- Lack of vegetation cover in some Mediterranean environments

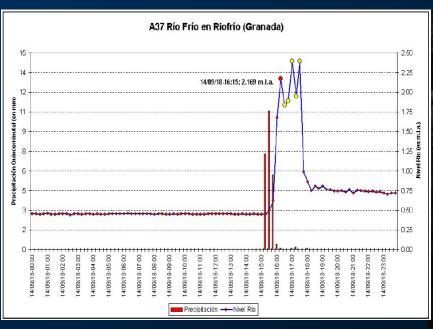


CONFEDERACIÓN

HIDROGRÁFICA DEL GUADALQUIVIR, O.A.



Flash flood: RIOFRIO- GRANADA province 14TH SEPTEMBER 2018





Impredicti ble



Devastating



No possibility of defense by dams



From 0.40 to 2.50 in less 15 min















Barley crops in olive groves

Reduction of the natural water retention by land use.

Measures to be enhanced by agricultural and environmental policies:

Vegetation cover in crop fields
 all year round

Weed control by grazing



Integrated production methods



Crops in platforms

Reduction of the natural water retention by land use.

Measures to be enhanced by agricultural and environmental policies:

Enhance infiltration in crop fields







MINISTERIO
PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA

CONFEDERACIÓN HIDROGRÁFICA DEL GUADALQUIVIR, O.A.

Reduction of the natural water retention by land use.

Measures to be enhanced by agricultural and environmental policies: Enhance riparian vegetation















