

Poljoprivreda Agriculture

Obradivog zemljišta u BiH je malo. Stanje je još više pogoršano brojnim minskim poljima, što sprečava da se značajne površine zemlje upotrijebe za poljoprivredu. Veći dio zemljišta nije upotrebljiv za poljoprivredu bez navodnjavanja (REC, 2000). Zemljište koje se navodnjava je, međutim, preko 250 puta manje od evropskog prosjeka. Upotreba đubriva je skoro 30 puta manja od evropskog prosjeka (FAOSTAT, 2001).

Land suitable for agriculture is scarce. The situation is much worsened by many minefields that prevent substantial areas of the land from being used for agriculture. Most of the land is not usable for agriculture without irrigation (REC, 2000). Irrigated agricultural area is, however, more than 250 times smaller than the European average. The use of fertilizers is almost 30 times lower than the European average (FAOSTAT, 2001).

Glavni trendovi u BiH

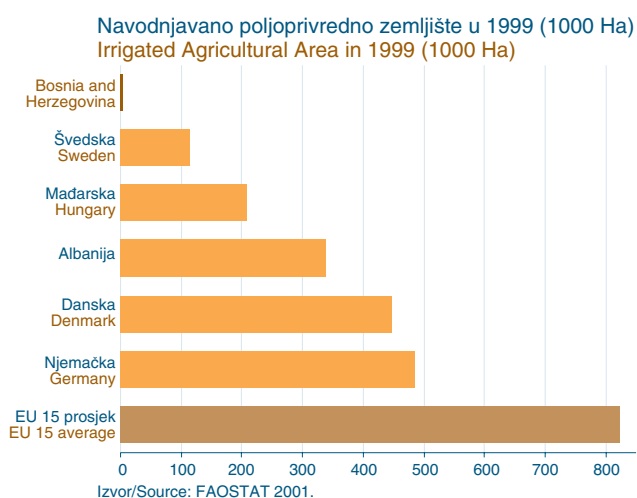
Obradivo zemljište je rijetko, a sistemi navodnjavanja nerazvijeni. Navodnjava se samo 3000 hektara, dok evropski prosjek iznosi 824.000 hektara (FAOSTAT, 2001).

Broj stoke i poljoprivrednih mašina smanjen je kao posljedica rata, ali tačni podaci ne postoje (REC, 2000).

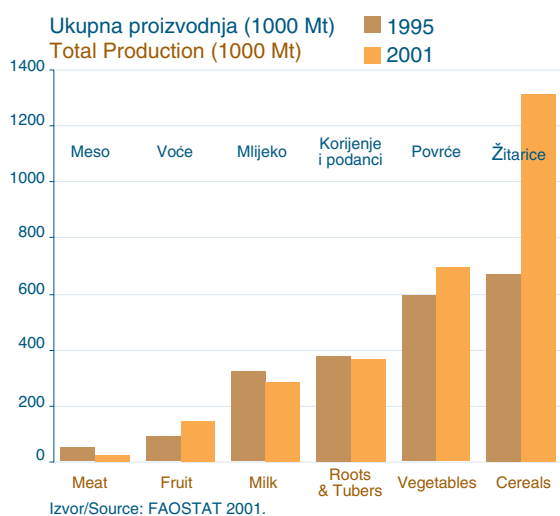
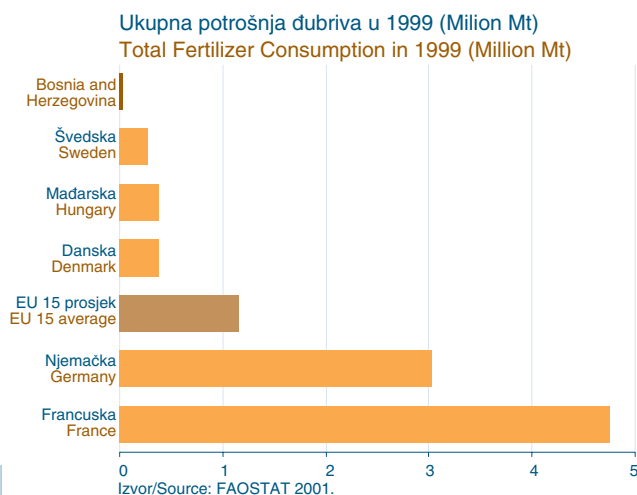
Ukupna potrošnja đubriva, koja je opala tokom rata, porasla je od 1995. U 1999, iznosila je 42.000 Mt, dok evropski prosjek iznosi 1.156.029 Mt (FAOSTAT, 2001).

Minska polja predstavljaju veliku prepreku za razvoj poljoprivrede. Neke procjene pokazuju da se zbog minskih polja ne može koristiti 10000 hektara poljoprivrednog zemljišta. Poljoprivredno zemljište čini 19,64% zemljišta deminiranog u 2000, a drugo je na listi prioriteta za deminiranje, poslije sektora domaćinstava (ICBL, 2001).

Zemlja se veoma oslanja na uvoz hrane niskog kvaliteta (REC, 2000).



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Main BIH Trends

Arable land is scarce and irrigation systems are underdeveloped. Irrigated area is only 3,000, compared to the European average of 824,000 hectares (FAOSTAT, 2001).

Number of livestock and agricultural machinery has been reduced as a consequence of the war, but the exact data does not exist (REC, 2000).

Total fertilizer consumption declined during the war, but has been increasing since 1995. In 1999, it was 42,000 Mt in comparison to the Europe's average of 1,156,029 Mt (FAOSTAT, 2001).

Minefields represent a large handicap for agriculture development. Some estimates are that 10,000 hectares of agricultural land cannot be used due to landmines (ICRC, 1997). Agricultural land accounted for 19.64% of the land cleared of the mines in 2000, and is the second highest priority for clearance, after the household sector (ICBL, 2001).

The country relies heavily on the import of low quality food (REC, 2000).

Uticaj poljoprivrede na okoliš

Poljoprivreda ima i pozitivne i negativne uticaje na okoliš. Održiva poljoprivreda pomaže očuvanju zemljišta, prevenciji od poplava, kao i apsorpciji ugljika iz atmosfere (OECD, 2001). Neodrživa poljoprivreda izaziva degradaciju zemljišta, smanjenje biološke raznolikosti, te zagađenje vode i vazduha.

Poljoprivreda je jedan od najvećih potrošača vode. Površina navodnjavanog zemljišta u razvijenim zemljama se povećava, a održiva praksa u navodnjavanju je rijetka pojava. Skoro polovina vode širom svijeta se gubi kroz navodnjavanje zbog oštećenih cijevi i neefikasnih irigacionih sistema (OECD, 2001).

Cijeđenje đubriva, pesticida, životinjskog đubreta, kao i spiranje zemljišta prouzrokuje zagađenje podzemnih voda. Zagađenje nitratima koje potiče od poljoprivrede je jedan od najozbiljnijih problema

Globalni trendovi i projekcije

Očekuje se da će potražnja za hranom rasti do 2020, sa laganijim porastom u zemljama OECD, a bržim u zemljama izvan OECD. Međutim, udio poljoprivrede u GDP-u u zemljama OECD će opasti.

Prosječna raspoloživa količina hrane je veća nego što je potrebno, ali oko 18% stanovništva u zemljama u razvoju je pothranjeno.

Neodrživa poljoprivredna praksa imala je negativan uticaj na okoliš, kao što su veoma visoki gubici vode kod navodnjavanja, zagađivanje tla i podzemnih voda zbog upotrebe hemikalija, kao i zagađivanje vazduha kao posljedica ratarstva i stočarstva.

Emisije stočnog metana povećat će se na skoro 22% širom svijeta do 2020.

Šezdeset devet posto svih izvora vode koristi se za poljoprivredu. Korištenje vode u poljoprivredi i dalje će se povećavati u zemljama OECD.

Razvoj održive poljoprivredne prakse još uvijek se ne podstiče u dovoljnoj mjeri. Organska poljoprivreda je u porastu u zemljama OECD, ali još uvijek se odvija na manje od 2% ukupne poljoprivredne površine (OECD, 2001).

Global Trends and Projections

The demand for food is expected to increase by 2020, with a slower increase in OECD and a faster in non-OECD countries. However, the share of agriculture in GDP in OECD countries will decline.

On average more food per capita is available than is required, but around 18% of the population in developing countries is underfed.

Unsustainable agricultural practices have had a negative impact on the environment, such as: very high losses of water through irrigation; pollution of soil and groundwater due to the use of chemicals; and air pollution from crops and livestock.

Methane emissions from livestock will increase by almost 22% worldwide by 2020.

Sixty nine percent of global water extractions have been used for agriculture. Water use for agriculture will further increase in OECD countries.

The development of sustainable agricultural practices is still not widely encouraged. Organic agriculture is increasing in OECD countries, but is still located on less than 2% of total agricultural area (OECD, 2001).

sa otpadnim vodama s kojim se suočavaju OECD zemlje (OECD, 2001).

Degradacija zemljišta (erozija vjetrom, sabijanje, prodiranje morske vode, zakiseljavanje, kao i gubitak organskih materija) prouzrokovana je neodrživom poljoprivredom (monokultura, pretjerana ispaša, rjeđa i kraća rotacija usjeva i duboko oranje) potpomognutom klimom i tehnologijom (sabijanje teškom poljoprivrednom mehanizacijom). Sabijanje tla dovodi i do gubitka plodnosti, jer se ograničava kretanje i zadržavanje vode i hranljivih materija. Gubitak prirodnih staništa, monokulture i upotreba hemikalija izazivaju opadanje biološke raznolikosti. Ratarstvo i stočarstvo izazivaju oslobađanje amonijaka koji zagađuje vazduh.

Političke opcije

Tokom mnogo godina, poljoprivreda je bila u velikoj mjeri subvencionirana od strane vlada kroz vještački visoke cijene poljoprivrednih proizvoda i subvencije za sirovine, uključujući vodu za navodnjavanje. Ovo je stimulisalo porast poljoprivredne proizvodnje, ali i prouzrokovalo veliki porast potrošnje đubriva, pesticida i vode. Prioriteti u politici OECD zemalja su reforma subvencija, smanjenje zagađenja i podsticanje održive poljoprivrede (OECD, 2001).

Briga potrošača za humano postupanje sa životinjama i svijest o genetički modificiranoj (GM) hrani je u porastu. Iako se očekuje da bi GM i biotehnologija mogli imati pozitivan uticaj na razvoj poljoprivrede, rastuća zabrinutost u javnosti će zasigurno uticati na njihovu upotrebu u budućnosti. Certifikacija i eko-označavanje se koristi u nekim OECD zemljama kako bi se mogli razlikovati proizvodi koji su proizvedeni u skladu sa odživom poljoprivredom.

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Poljoprivreda u BIH

Obradivog zemljišta je u BIH malo. Klima i raspored padavina takođe nisu povoljni za poljoprivredu. Nedostatak vode u ljeto je najbitniji ograničavajući faktor za razvoj poljoprivrede u mediteranskom dijelu zemlje, gdje je poljoprivreda nezamisliva bez navodnjavanja. Trenutno je površina koja se navodnjava 4.630 hektara, a potencijalna površina koja bi trebalo da se navodnjava iznosi 74.000 hektara (REC, 2000). Postojeći sistemi za navodnjavanje su oštećeni zbog rata i nebrige. Većina ravnica u sjevernom dijelu zemlje koje se koriste kao obradivo zemljište sadrži visoki procenat vlage i treba da se odvodnjava.

Farme u BIH su male, prosječno tri hektara. Rat, koji je trajao od 1992-1995, ostavio je posljedice u vidu smanjenog broja stoke, oštećene i zastarjele poljoprivredne mehanizacije i smanjene poljoprivredne površine usljed postojanja minskih polja.

Nekontrolisana upotreba pesticida bila je problem prije rata, dostižući ponekad vrlo visoke nivoe, kao na primjer, 1 kg pesticida po hektaru obradivog tla (REC, 2000). Za vrijeme rata, upotreba pesticida se smanjila, tako da se tlo uglavnom oporavilo od visokog sadržaja pesticida. Očekuje se, međutim, da će upotreba pesticida ponovo porasti u poslijeratnom periodu.

Samo 37-40% konzumirane hrane se proizvodi u zemlji. Država se, dakle, uglavnom oslanja na uvoz hrane, koja je vrlo često niskog kvaliteta. Samo 5% uvezene hrane pokriveno je sigurnosnom kontrolom. Ni jedna od laboratorija trenutno ne vrši monitoring pesticida i aditiva u hrani (REC, 2000).

Impacts of Agriculture on the Environment

Agriculture has both positive and negative effects on the environment. Sustainable agriculture helps in the land conservation, flooding prevention, and absorption of carbon from the atmosphere (OECD, 2001). Unsustainable agriculture leads to the soil degradation, biodiversity loss, and pollution of water and air.

Agriculture is one of the largest consumers of water. The irrigated land in developed countries has been increasing, and sustainable irrigation practices are rare. Almost half of the water produced worldwide has been lost through irrigation due to damaged pipes and inefficient irrigation systems (OECD, 2001).

Leaching of nutrients, pesticides, and animal waste, as well as soil run-off cause groundwater pollution. Nitrate contamination from agriculture is one of the most serious problems affecting groundwater that OECD countries face (OECD, 2001).

Soil degradation (water erosion, compaction, salinization, acidification, and organic matter loss) is caused by unsustainable agriculture (monoculture, overgrazing, fewer and shorter rotations, and deep tillage), stimulated by the climate and technology (compaction by heavy machinery). Compaction also leads to a loss of fertility by limiting the movement and retention of water and nutrients. The loss of natural habitats, monoculture, and use of chemicals cause a decrease in biodiversity. Both crops and livestock release ammonia that causes air pollution.

Policy Options

For many years agriculture has been highly subsidized by governments through artificially high prices for farm products and subsidies for agricultural inputs, including water for irrigation. This stimulated food production, but it also encouraged farmers to use more fertilizers, pesticides, and water. The policy of OECD countries is now to reform subsidies, reduce pollution, and encourage sustainable agriculture practices (OECD, 2001).

Customers are increasingly aware of environmental issues and concerned about animal welfare and genetically modified (GM) food. Although it is expected that GM and biotechnology may have a posi-

tive impact on agriculture development, a growing public concern will certainly affect its future use. Certification and eco-labeling has been used in some OECD countries to distinguish products that are made in accordance with sustainable agriculture.

Agriculture in BIH

Arable land in BIH is very scarce. The climate and precipitation distribution are also unfavorable to agriculture. In the Mediterranean part of the country, where agriculture is impossible without irrigation, water shortages in summer are the most important limiting factor for the agriculture development. At present, the area irrigated is only 4,630 hectares, and the potential area that should be irrigated is 74,000 hectares (REC, 2000). Existing irrigation systems are damaged because of the war and negligence. Most of the plains in the northern part of the country, which are used as arable land, contain high percentage of water, and need to be drained.

Farms in BIH are small, comprising three hectares on average, with an undeveloped irrigation system. The 1992-1995 war left the country with reduced livestock, damaged and old agricultural machinery, and reduced size of agricultural land area because of minefields.

Uncontrolled pesticide use was a problem before the war, sometimes reaching very high levels, such as 1 kg of pesticides per hectare of arable land (REC, 2000). During the war, less pesticides were used, and, as a consequence, the soils have mostly recovered from the high pesticide content. The use of pesticides is expected to increase in the post war period.

Only 37-40% of the food consumed is produced in the country, which relies heavily on the import of, mostly, low quality food. Only 5% of imported food is subject to safety control. No laboratory in the country currently monitors pesticides and additives in food (REC, 2000).

