

Workshop: 'Enhancing food security under changing weather patterns: farm adaptation' | 14-15 March 2023 | Bologna, Italy

Current and Future Climate
Change Impacts on European
Agricultural Production

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 Current and Future Climate Change Impacts on European Agricultural Production
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 EU Climate Adaptation Strategy and key climate change adaptation objectives in the Common Agricultural Policy

Irene Bonvissuto, European Commission DG Climate Action

EIP-AGRI and EU CAP Network
 Anikó Seregélyi, European Commission
 DG Agriculture and Rural Development





# Current and Future Climate Change Impacts on European Agricultural Production

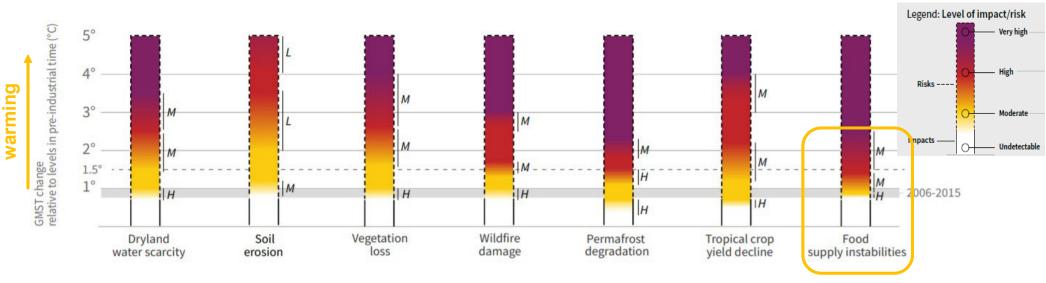


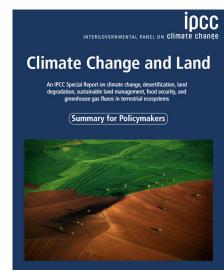
#### Climate Change and food production

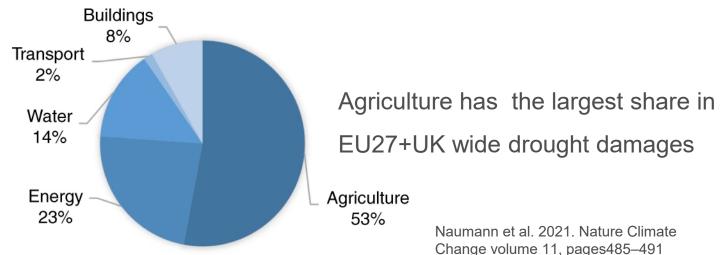
- 1. Global food production is highly vulnerable in the coming decades (IPCC). Water availability is a key risk for Europe.
- 2. Two severe drought events in Europe 2022 and 2018: can become normal in the 2040s.
- Production of specific crops becomes unfeasible by 2050.
- 4. Agro-climatic zones have changed and keep changing with implications for crop growth feasibility.
- 5. Monitoring of the resilience of crop production points to the importance of crop diversification and the importance of European common market but we cannot count on compensation mechanism for the future.



#### The global food system is highly vulnerable

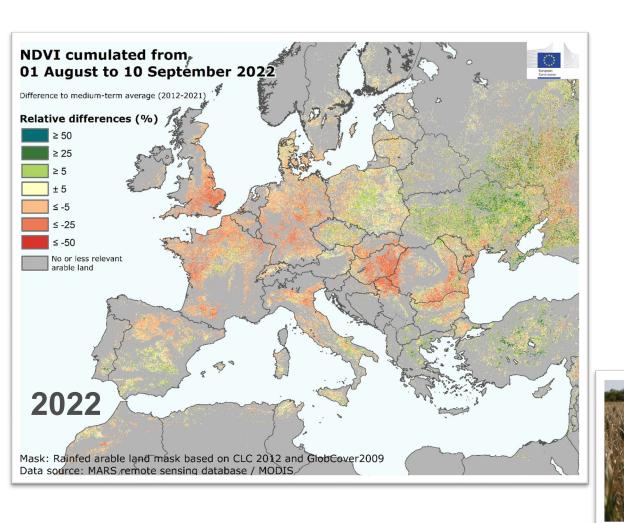


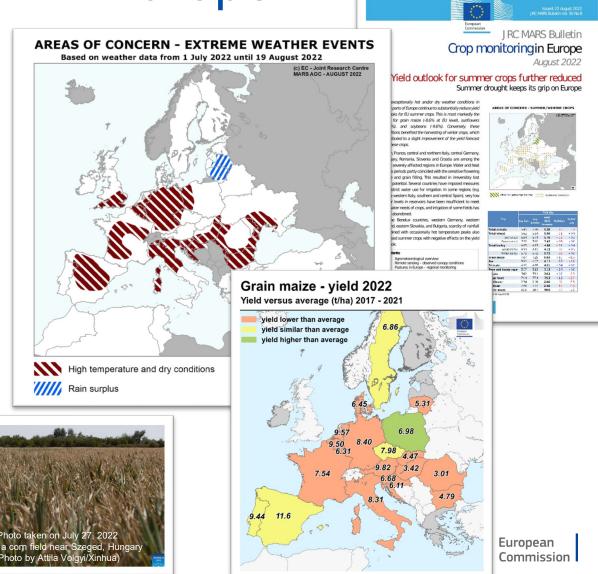




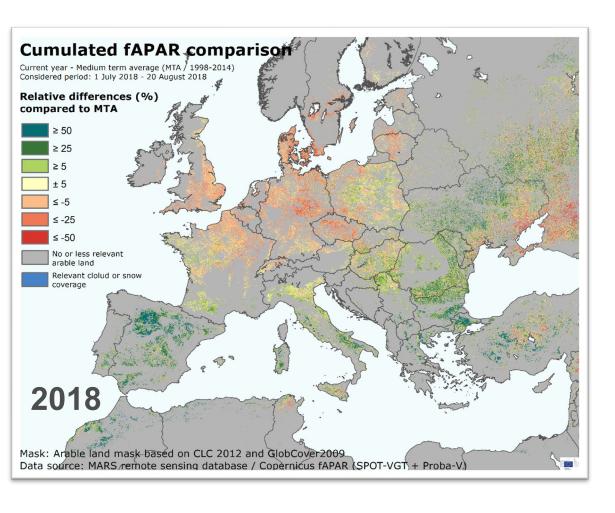


### The summer 2022 drought severely affected summer crop production in Europe





## The summer 2018 drought impacted a large part of northern Europe

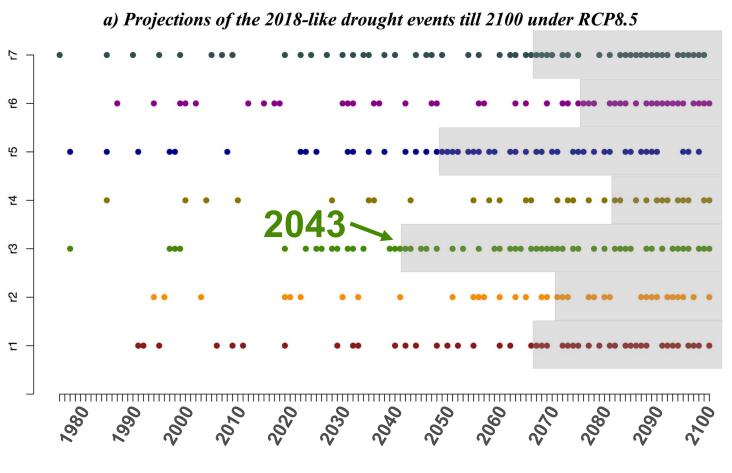




Photograph shows stressed grassland in Southern England 17th July 2018



### Extreme drought events similar to the one of 2018 could become normal as early as 2043



- Occurrence of 2018-like drought events using
   7 high-resolution climate projections (RCP8.5)
- 2018-like droughts could become "normal" in the early 2040s (grey areas). Two CAPs ahead of us.
- Climate change adaptation strategies for agriculture in Europe cannot count on recurrent water "seesaws" - i.e. compensation between Northern-Central-Southern Europe.



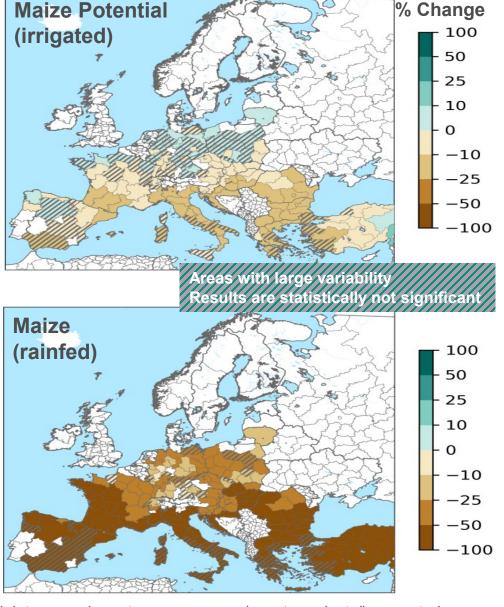
PESETA-IV: Climate change Simulated Grain maize yield change by 2050

impact assessment

 PESETA4 is a cross-sectoral climate risk assessment performed at the JRC.

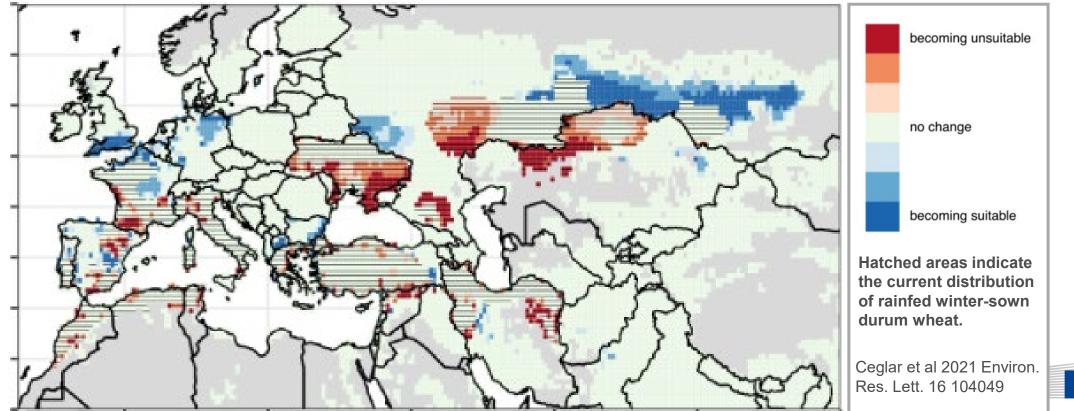


- Without adaptation, climate change
  will substantially lower grain maize and wheat yields in
  Southern Europe, and to a lesser extent grain maize in northern
  Europe
- Grain maize 2050 irrigated yield change: Losses up to 25 % in Southern Europe, moderate gains in Northern Europe.
- Climate change could further restrict the water available for irrigation- de-facto making the production of certain summer crops impossible in Southern Europe



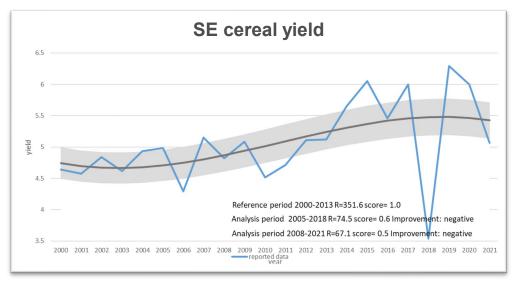
#### Agro-climatic zones in Europe will look different

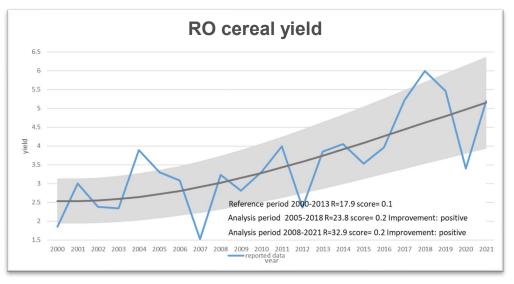
- Estimated impacts of climate change on rainfed winter-sown durum wheat suitability for SSP370 scenarios and 2061-2090
- Northward migration of climate zones between 50-150 km per decade is already being detected.... and even stronger northward migrations are expected

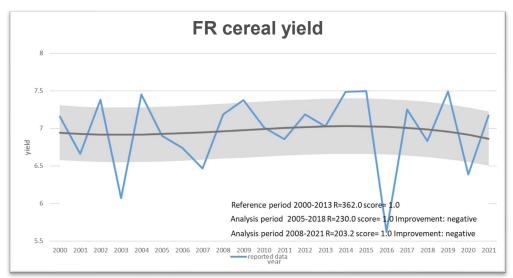


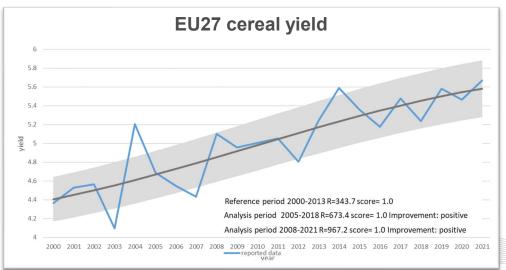


#### Resilience of the agricultural production system









European Commission

See more in Zampieri et al. 2020. Science of The Total Environment



### EU CAP Network workshop 'Enhancing food security under changing weather patterns: farm adaptation'

14-15 March 2023 Bologna, Italy

All information on the workshop is available on the **EU CAP Network website** 

On the event webpage: <a href="https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/events/eu-cap-network-workshop-enhancing-food-security-under-changing-weather-patterns-farm en">https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/events/eu-cap-network-workshop-enhancing-food-security-under-changing-weather-patterns-farm en</a>