



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

14 - 15 March 2023, Bologna | Italy



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



EU Climate Adaptation Strategy and key climate change adaptation objectives in the Common Agricultural Policy

Irene Bonvissuto

European Commission
DG Climate Action

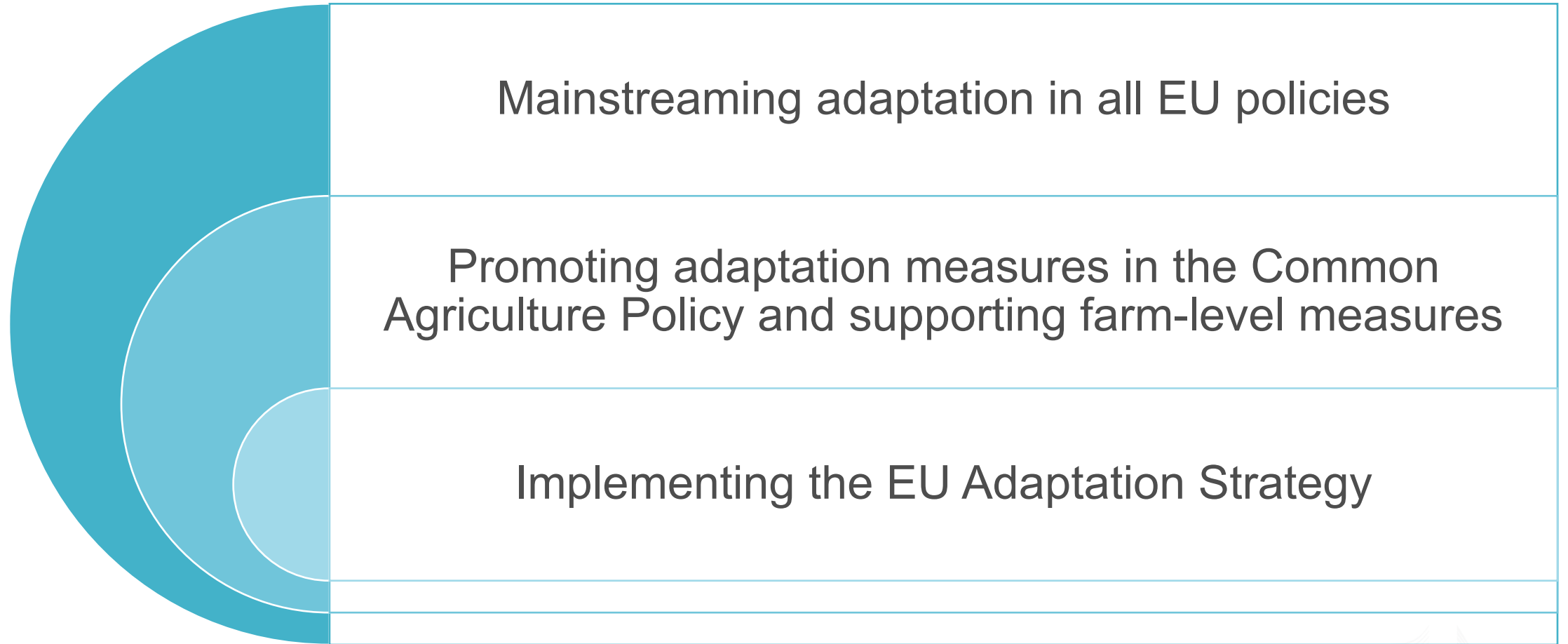




EU Climate Adaptation Strategy and Key climate change adaptation objectives in the CAP

*Irene Bonvissuto
European Commission DG Climate Action*

Preparing for future climate:



Smarter adaptation

- Pushing the frontiers of knowledge on adaptation
- More and better climate-related risk and losses data
- Making Climate-ADAPT the authoritative European platform for adaptation knowledge

© picture: NOAA



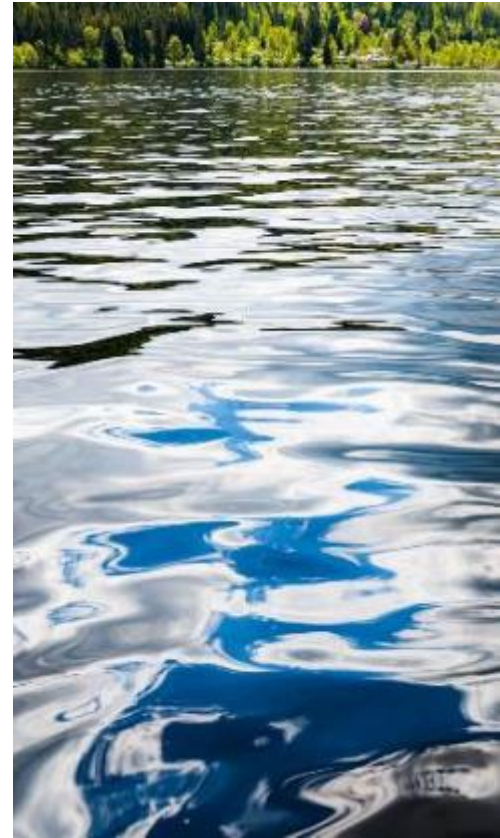
More systemic adaptation

- Improving adaptation strategies and plans
- Fostering local, individual, and just resilience
- Integrating climate resilience in macro-fiscal policy
- Promoting nature-based solutions for adaptation



Faster adaptation

- Accelerating the rollout of adaptation solutions
- Reducing climate-related risk
- Closing the climate protection gap
- Ensuring the availability and sustainability of freshwater



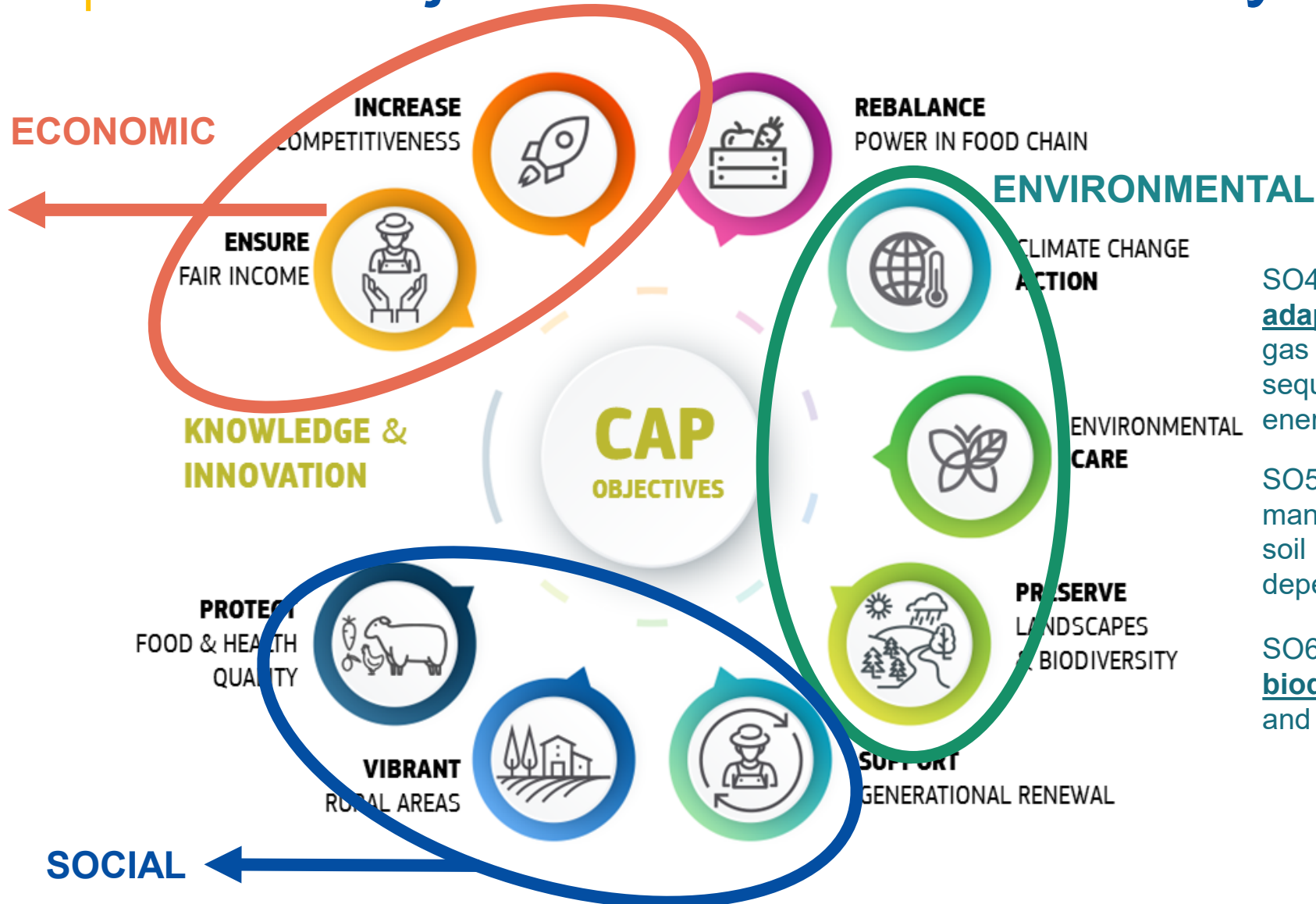
Specific actions:

- **Knowledge-based approach**, high-tech and nature-based solutions
- Organisational and technical adaptation solutions for **drought management** highlighted:
the sustainable (re-)use of water, soil management and vegetation cover, drought resistant crops, vertical farming, land use planning and restoration of damaged areas and precision farming
- Robust **ecosystem restoration** and management to ensure the delivery of vital ecosystem services and features (incl. in food provision)
- **Natural disaster insurance** that incentivises adaptation
- Enforcement of employment legislation on **Workers' protection** from climate impacts.
- Not explicitly covered in the Strategy: hazards such as hail; impact on livestock; impact on (and of) inputs other than ecosystem services (e.g. ammonia); other financial risk management tools (including in the conversion to climate-positive/resilient agriculture)...

Specific support:

- support the development of **rapid response solutions** (incl. for small farmers)
- strengthen its support to protect the potential of **genetic resources** for adaptation, including by proposing legislation on the production and marketing of seeds;
- help ensure climate-resilient, **sustainable use and management of water** across sectors and borders by improving coordination of thematic plans and other mechanisms, such as water resource allocation and water-permits;
- help reduce water use by... encouraging water efficiency and savings, and by promoting the wider use of drought management plans as well as **sustainable soil management and land-use**;
- [encourage] the incorporation of the risks of **climate change in risk analyses** of water management.”

CAP Objectives & sustainability dimensions



SO4: contribute to climate change mitigation and **adaptation**, including by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing carbon sequestration, as well as promoting sustainable energy

SO5: foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as **water**, soil and air, including by reducing chemical dependency

SO6: contribute to halting and reversing **biodiversity** loss, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes.

Eco-schemes

- Voluntary tools to be offered by Member States to farmers, Compulsory for MS
- **Min. 25% of direct payments budget**
- Annual or multi-annual commitments
- Support many types of voluntary action going beyond conditionality and other relevant obligations.

Support for rural development

- **A simplified menu:** from 20 rural development “measures” and 64 “sub-measures”, now streamlined into eight broad “types of intervention”
- **Rural development** support continue to cover environment- and climate-friendly land management animal welfare, compensation for disadvantages, investments, knowledge-building, innovation and co-operation.
- **Minimum mandatory expenditure for environment and climate:** 35% of the EAFRD with support for ANC weighted at 50%



Climate adaptation practices in the CAP

- The Plans will incentivise land managers **to store carbon in soil and biomass** through **appropriate management practices, with adaptation benefits**
- CAP basic standards (conditionality) protect soils against erosion, ensure minimum level of on-farm biodiversity, **with adaptation benefits.**
- The enhanced requirement to maintain non-productive areas and features on at least 4% of arable farm land will also increase the carbon removal and **provide adaptation functions** (protection against strong wind and heatwaves, shelter for animals and insects).
- The Plans will incentivise land managers **to store carbon in soil and biomass** through **appropriate management practices**
- Support for investments in biogas production differentiate income for a higher economic resilience.
- “Non-productive” investments that deliver positive env. Impact, Risk management tools, Advisory services, Farm management tools, Participatory approach (involvement of stakeholders), Innovation

Examples of carbon farming practices with adaptation impact

Carbon farming for increasing soil organic carbon

Cover crops, sowing on residues, reduced tillage > increased resilience of plants to drought, as SOC is able to retain water, protection of soil from wind and water erosion

Carbon farming for increasing carbon storage in biomass

Establishment of trees and edges, sustainable management of forests > protection of plants from strong winds, shadow for animals, stimulate farm animal and insect biodiversity, healthier trees

Carbon farming as new business model

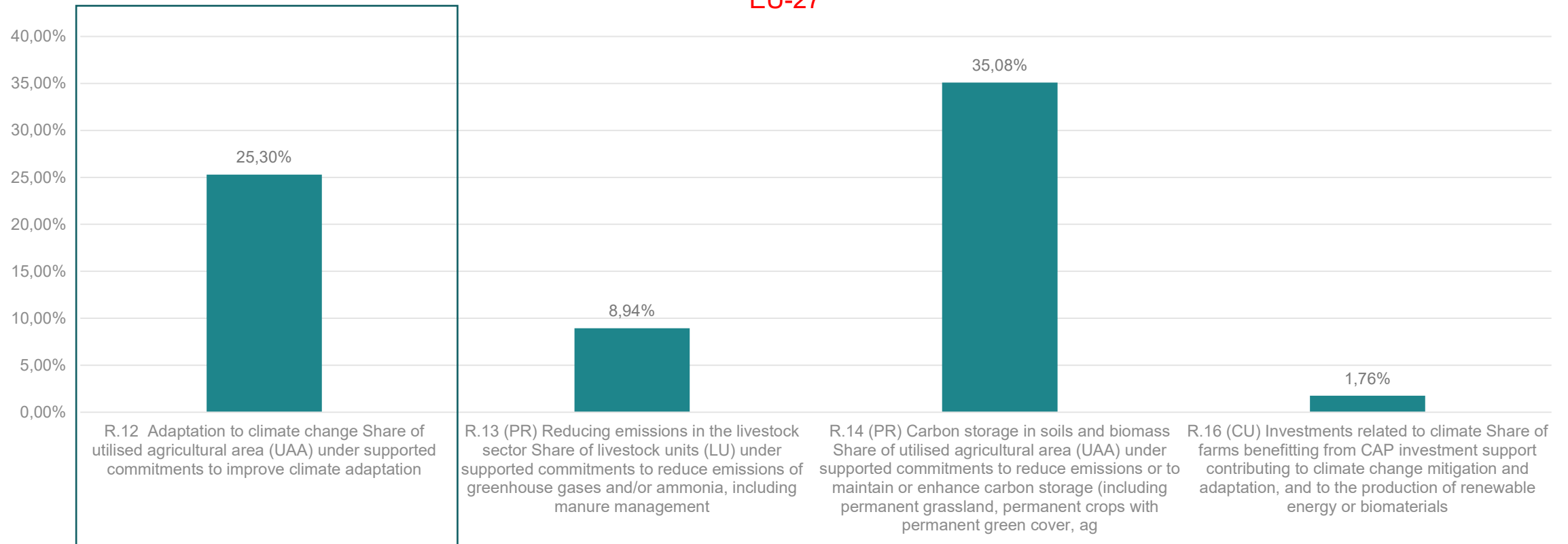
Carbon credits, higher values of products > income diversification, help economic resilience of land managers

Farm tools for carbon farming

Integration of decision supporting systems to adapt operations (such as harvest, pest management, etc.) with modified pattern due to weather and climate change

Climate adaptation and mitigation

EU-27



Adaptation in EU Forestry Strategy for 2030



© picture: Peter Löffler

- **Significant opportunities for win-win measures** which improve forest productivity, biodiversity, carbon sink function, healthy soil properties and climate resilience.
- Forest owners/managers **already strongly aware of the problem**. What they urgently need are knowledge exchanges on good adaptation solutions, targeted regulation, financial incentives and support to take action.
- **Also needed:** investing in disaster prevention, preparedness, response and post-disaster forest recovery ('restore and reforest better')

Thank you



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All information on the workshop is available
on the **[EU CAP Network website](#)**

On the event webpage: **https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/events/eu-cap-network-workshop-enhancing-food-security-under-changing-weather-patterns-farm_en**