

Welcome to the Workshop on

Optimal Strategies for Climate Action in Rural Development

Brussels, 22 November 2012

European Commission, Directorate General Climate Action and
University of Hertfordshire, UK, Agriculture and Environment Research Unit





Global climate challenges and one of the EU's responses:

Mainstreaming of climate action in the EU's rural development policy

Peter Wehrheim, Head of Unit for Climate Finance and Deforestation Directorate General Climate Action

Workshop on Optimal Strategies for Climate Action in Rural Development, Brussels, 22 November 2012





Agriculture and Forestry: Part of the

GLOBAL CLIMATE ISSUE



Global climate issues



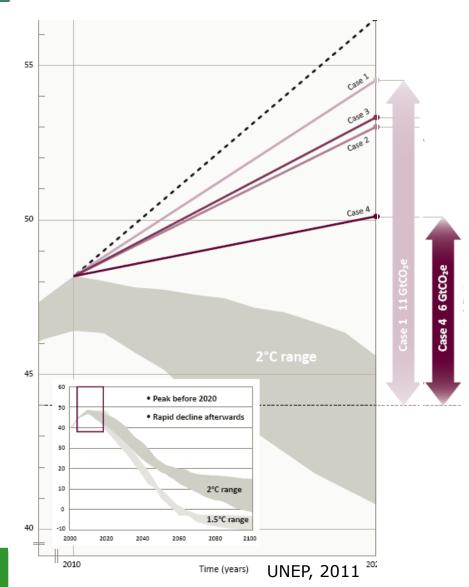
- Limit temperature increase to 2°C
- Durban decisions: note the ambition gap
- 2020 levels consistent with

2°C: ~44 GtCO2e

Ambition gap: 6-11 GtCO2e

To stay below 2° C:

- For every \$1 of missed investment now, \$4.30 to invest after 2020
- 2011 global investments in renewable energy US\$240bn levels to sustain up to 2020







Agriculture and Forests: competing for land & attention

- The need to ensure food security to feed 9 billion people
- The EU has the objective of eliminating net deforestation
- Efforts to reduce agricultural emissions and increase sink function of agriculture and forestry,
- Increased biomass use for energy as a result of global action on climate change

Pressure on natural resources increases, continued productivity increases are necessary to feed the world!





We need a

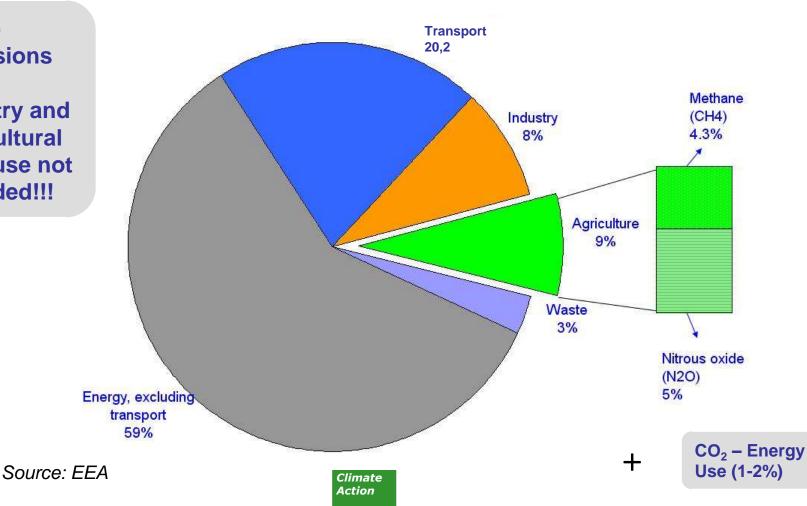
CLIMATE FRIENDLY EU AGRICULTURE





EU-27 CO₂-Emissions by sectors (2007)

CO₂ -**Emissions** from forestry and agricultural land use not included!!!





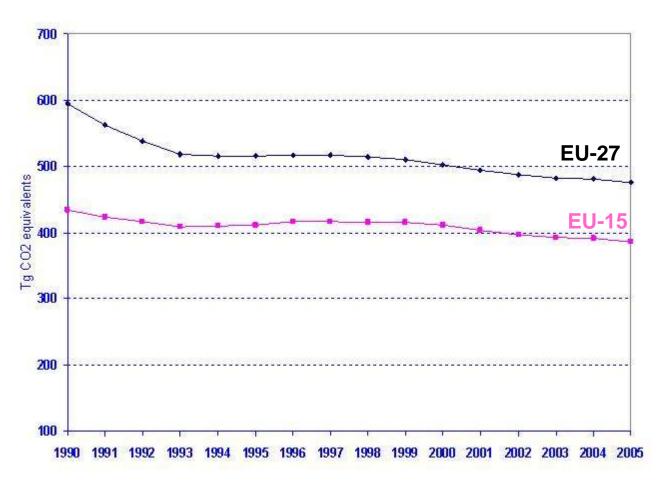
EU Emissionen drop since 1990

• EU-15: -11%

• EU-27: -20%

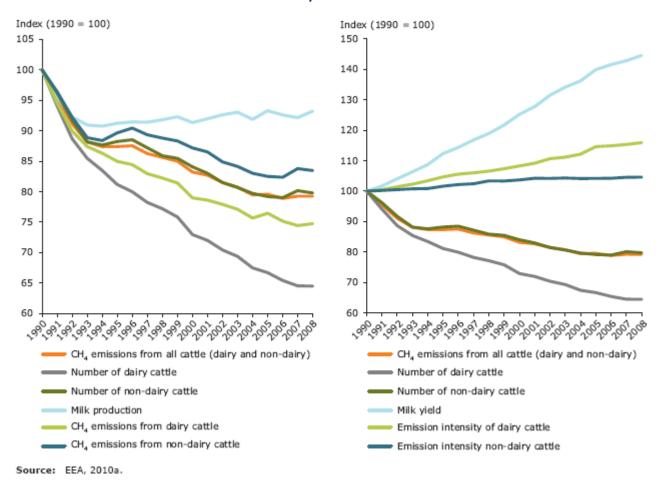
- Contribution of the Common Agriculture Policy, Nitrate Directive and Water Protection

- Efficient life stock and fertilizer management





Example for resource efficiency: CH4 emissions from enteric fermentation of cattle in the EU, 1990 - 2008







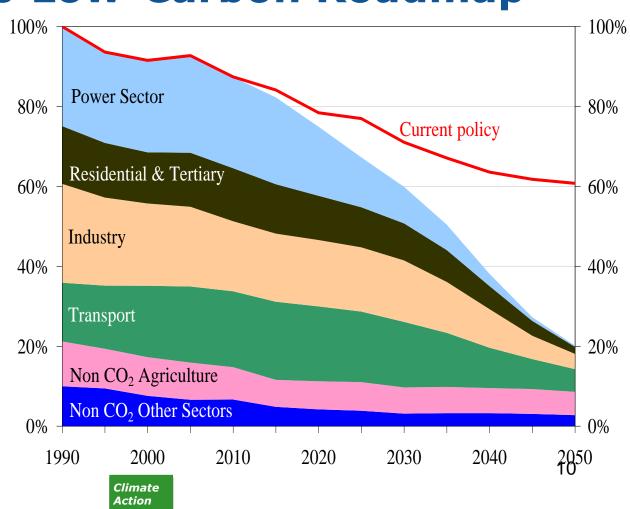
Looking beyond 2020: The 2050 Low-Carbon Roadmap

80% domestic reduction in 2050 is feasible:

- With currently available technologies,
- With behavioural change only induced through prices
- If all economic sectors contribute to a varying degree & pace.

Efficient pathway and milestones:

- -25% in 2020
- -40% in 2030
- -60% in 2040





Climate friendly land use needs

ACCOUTING FOR GHG

LULUCF: Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry





Emission reduction target: key policy instruments

GHG Target in 2020: -20% compared to 1990

Climate Action



-14% compared to 2005



EU Emissions Trading
System (ETS)
-21% compared to 2005

Non ETS sectors (transport, buildings, waste, agriculture)
-10% compared to 2005

CH₄ and N₂O from agriculture included

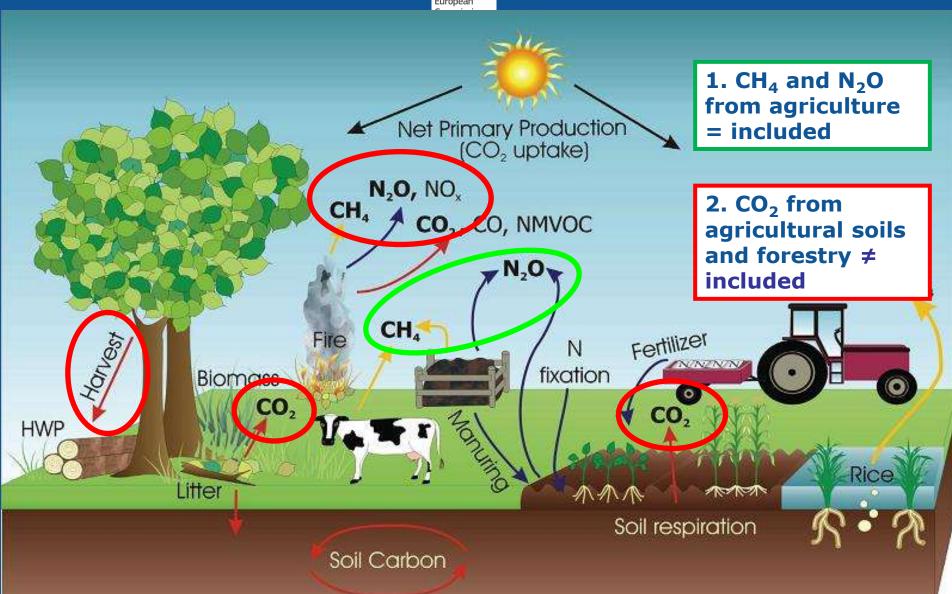
CO₂ from LULUCF NOT included 27 Member State targets stretching from -20% to +20%



Agriculture
and Forestry
in EU Climate Policy

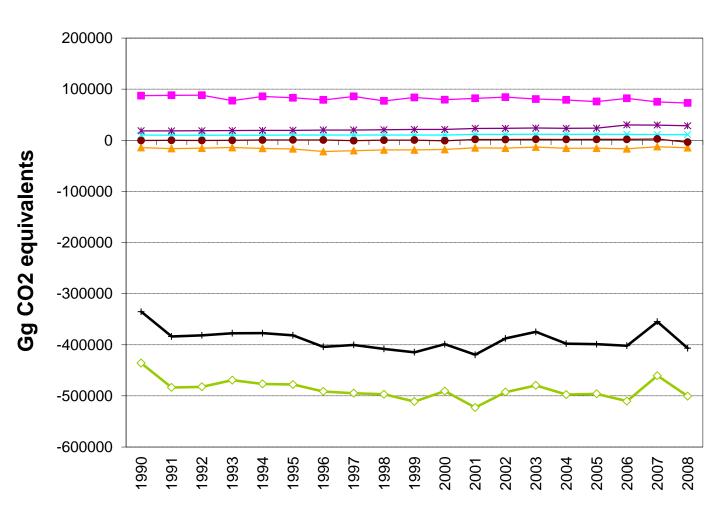


Agriculture (CH4 and N20) = included Forestry and CO2 from agriculture in the EU's Green House Gas balance!





LULUCF

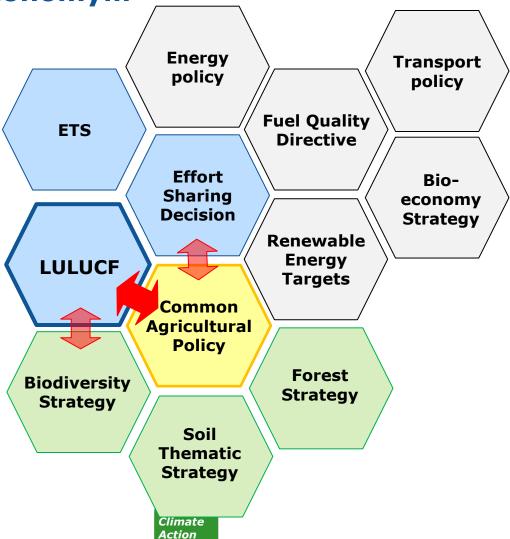


- Forest land (5A)
- -- Cropland (5B)
- Grassland (5C)
- → Wetlands (5D)
- → Settlements (5E)
- → Other land (5F)
- —Total LULUCF



Links: CAP, ESD, REE roadmap, Biofuels, Soil Thematic

strategy, Bio-economy...





Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development

CLIMATE MAINSTREAMING





Bridging the gap: The next EU budget 2014-2020

- Mainstreaming the climate-related share of the EU budget will be raised significantly to 20% of the whole EU budget (at least €200bn for climate-related expenditures)
- **Horizon 2020**: around 35% of the Horizon 2020 budget should be climate-related expenditure.
- **Cohesion policy**: more developed and transition regions should allocate at least 20% of their ERDF resources to investment in efficiency and renewables. Less developed regions would allocate at least 6%.
- Greening of the CAP direct payments, in particular...
- ...Rural Development!



Conclusion: Agriculture, Forestry, Climate Change



Three way relationship between agriculture, forestry and Climate:

- Emitter source of GHG
- Sink can sequester carbon
- Adapt needs to adapt, organic agriculture high potential to support this process
- Climate change requires coordinated mitigation and adaptation efforts
- → Mainstreaming of climate action into EU policies:
 - EU 20-20-20 climate strategy
 - Framework for Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (Commission proposal made in February 2012, currently in co-decision procedure with Council and EP)
 - 20% of EU budget for climate action
 - Greening of the Common Agricultural Policy as a baseline
 - More targeted action in post 2013 Rural Development Programmes

Climate Action



Thank you for your interest!

Further information on:

Commisioner for climate action, Connie Hedegaard:

http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/hedegaard/

EU Climate Action:

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/

On forests, agriculture and climate:

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/forests/

