



SOLMACC FINAL CONFERENCE

Farmers tackling climate change:

Systemic solutions for greater mitigation and adaptation of
EU's agriculture sector

16 May 2018

9:30 – 13:15 Representation of the State of Hessen to the EU, Brussels



FiBL



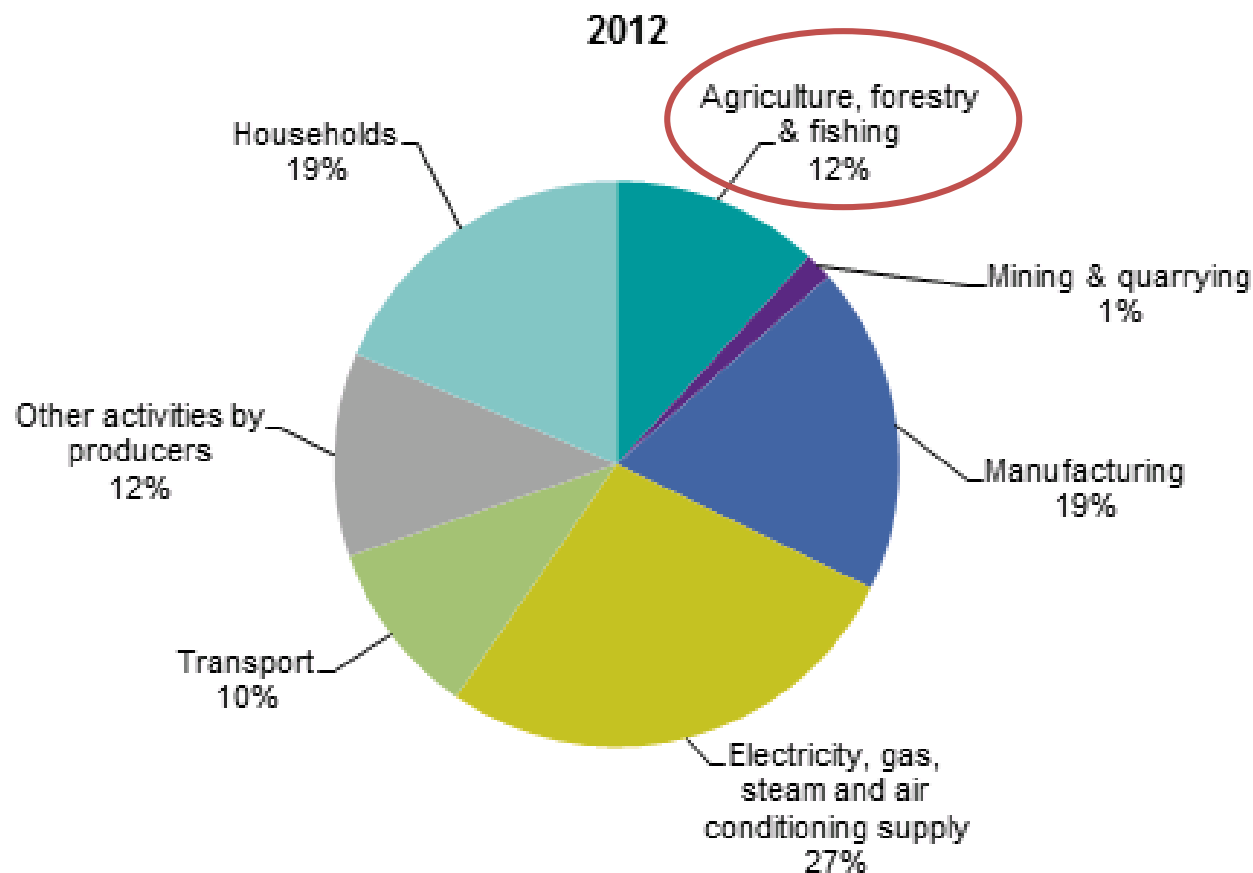
Part II

Policy recommendations for greater climate change mitigation and adaptation of EU's agriculture sector

(based on SOLMACC results)

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The direct share of agriculture in GHG emissions



Source: Eurostat, Greenhouse gas emissions by economic activity, EU-27, 2012



Non CO2 emissions from the agriculture sector

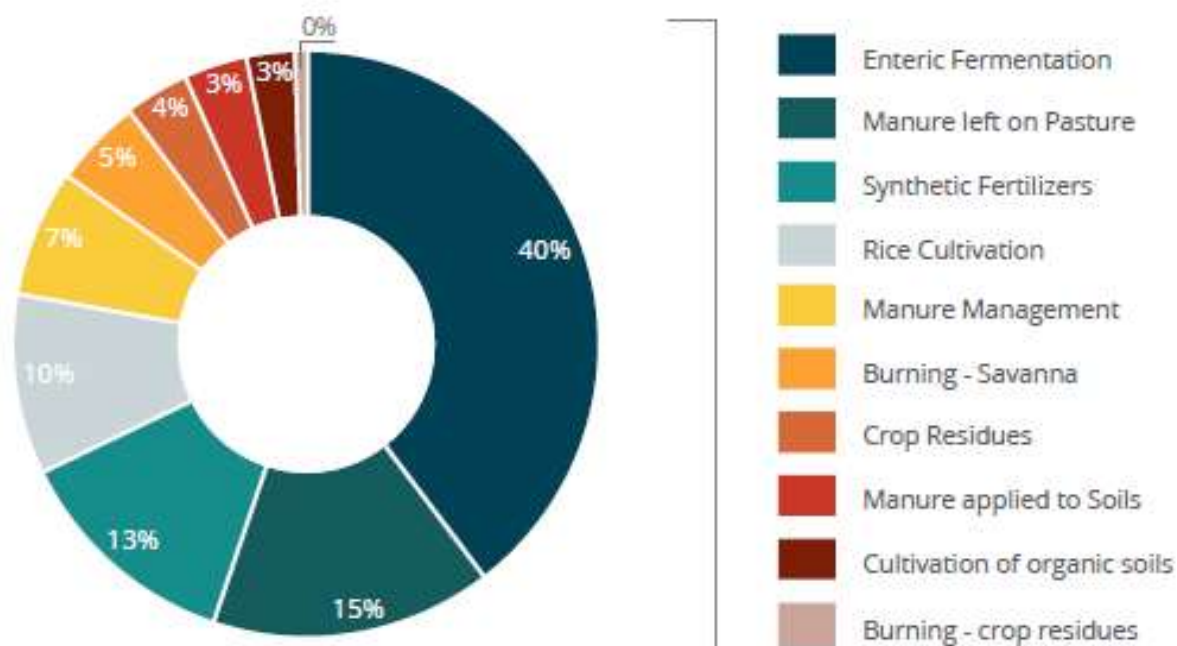


FIGURE 3-5 Agriculture emissions by sub-sector, 2001-2011

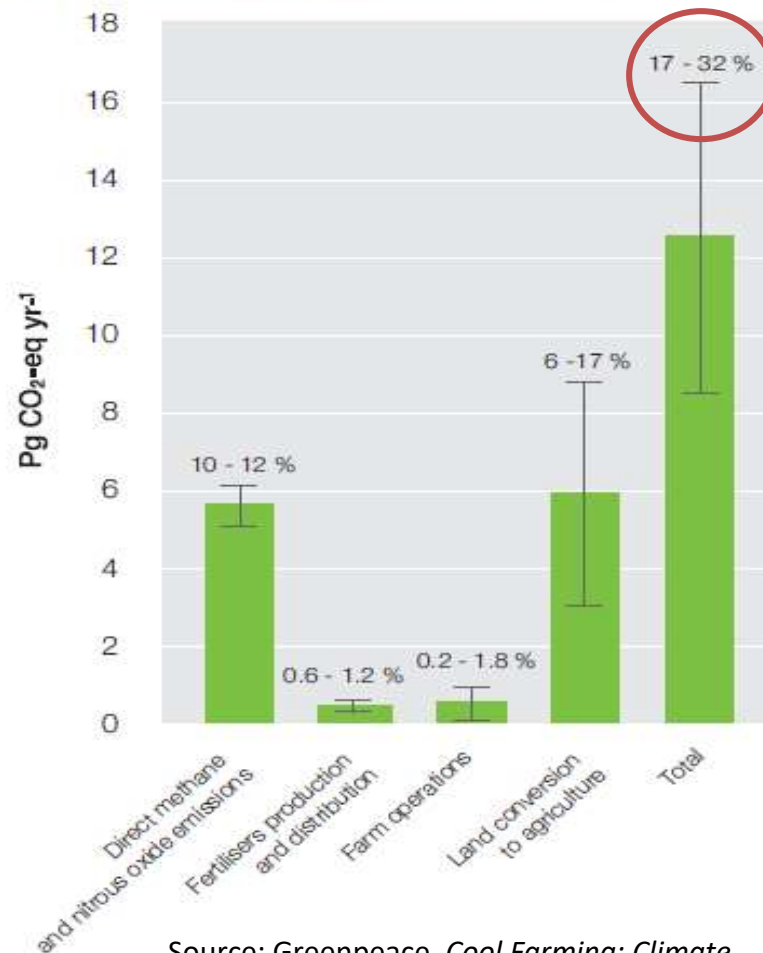
Source: FAO Statistics Division, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use, Emissions by Sources and Removals by Sinks, Trends 1990-2011



The direct and indirect GHG emissions from agriculture



Figure 1. Global contribution of agriculture to greenhouse gas emissions.

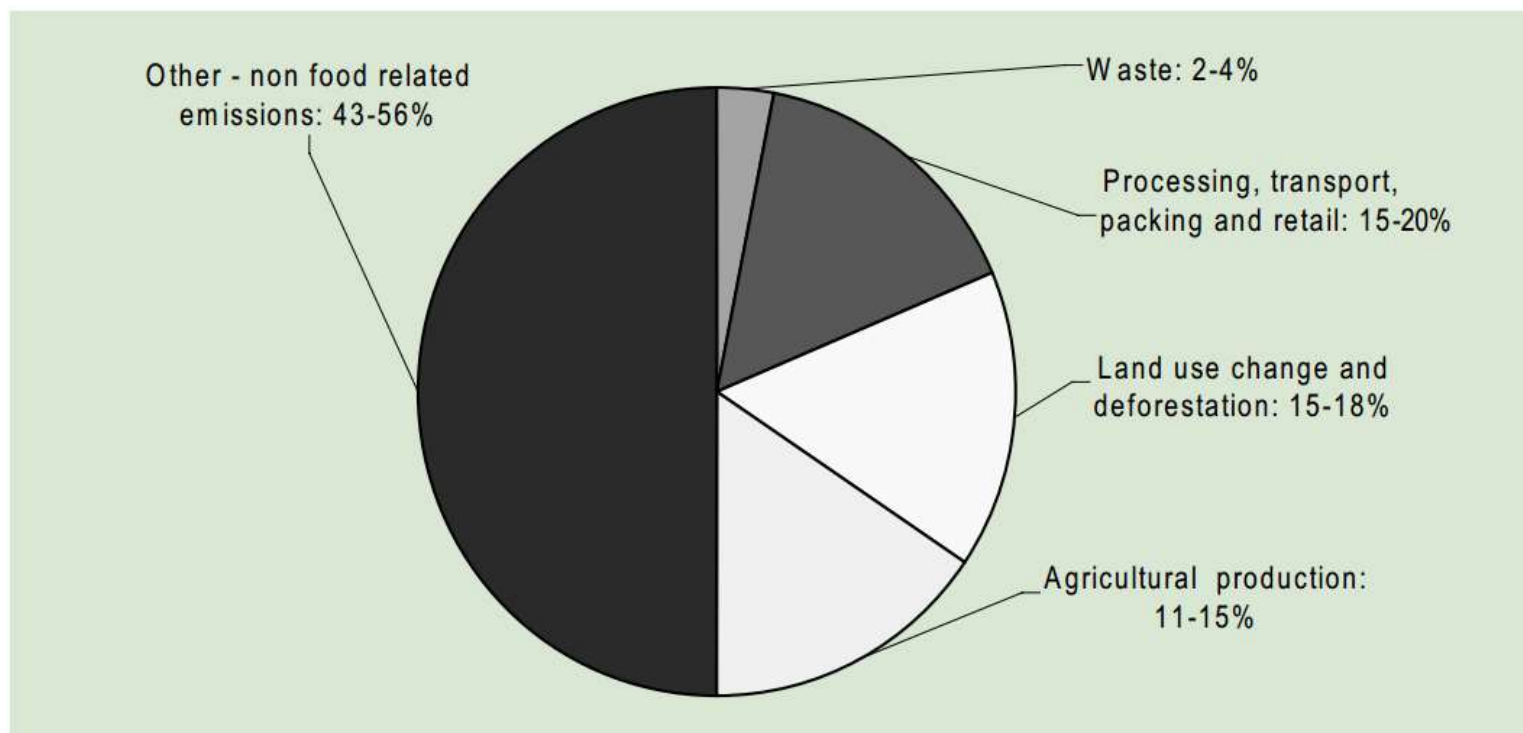


Source: Greenpeace, *Cool Farming: Climate impacts of agriculture and mitigation potential*



43-57% of emissions linked to the food system

Figure 9: Contribution of the global food production system to total GHG emissions



Source: Estimates of GRAIN

Source: the 43%-57% estimates, which are published in the [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's 2013 Trade and Environment Review](#), look at food production more broadly to also include emissions from land-use change and deforestation, as well as the processing, packaging, transport and sale of agricultural products.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A better integration of agriculture into climate change policies

- Set up long-term national and regional plans to 2050 for climate action in the agriculture sector
- Maintain a high level of ambition for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and for climate action in the agriculture sector at European and national level
- Set up sub-targets for the food and agriculture sector, both for 2030 and 2050



2. A better integration of climate change policies in agriculture and food sectors



- National strategies for agriculture and food, compatible with long-term decarbonisation strategies
- Action should be taken by the whole food industry
- Reframe the “food security” narrative in sustainability perspective and include environmental and climate objectives in official messages targeted at the agriculture and food sectors
- Communicate the benefits of adaptation to farmers to climate change, such as soil health and economic benefits of climate-friendly farming practices

3. Adopt a system-wide and multi-objective approach



- Adopt a multi-objective approach to reduce GHG emissions from food production and to transition towards sustainable food systems
- Establish a national inventory of emissions to take into account indirect emissions and emissions linked to consumption
- Develop methods for the optimal assessment of multi-functional farming systems
- Take into account the socio-economic benefits of transforming the agri-food system

4. Trigger a transformation of livestock production



- Establish sustainable levels of livestock production
- Reduce feed imports from unsustainable production systems
- Support sustainable grazing on well-managed grasslands
- Promote sustainable diets and demand side measures

5. Trigger a transition of the food system towards agroecology



- Fund a flagship research programme on agroecology
- Establish National Organic Action Plans to develop organic farming
- Promote agricultural practices based on agroecological principles

6. Transform the CAP and make it fit for environment and climate action



- Strengthen support for sustainable farming practices that provide public goods
- Fully involve environmental authorities and civil society in the reform and implementation of the CAP

Thank you for your attention!



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