Results of the survey on climate change mitigation and adaptation activities in EU MS

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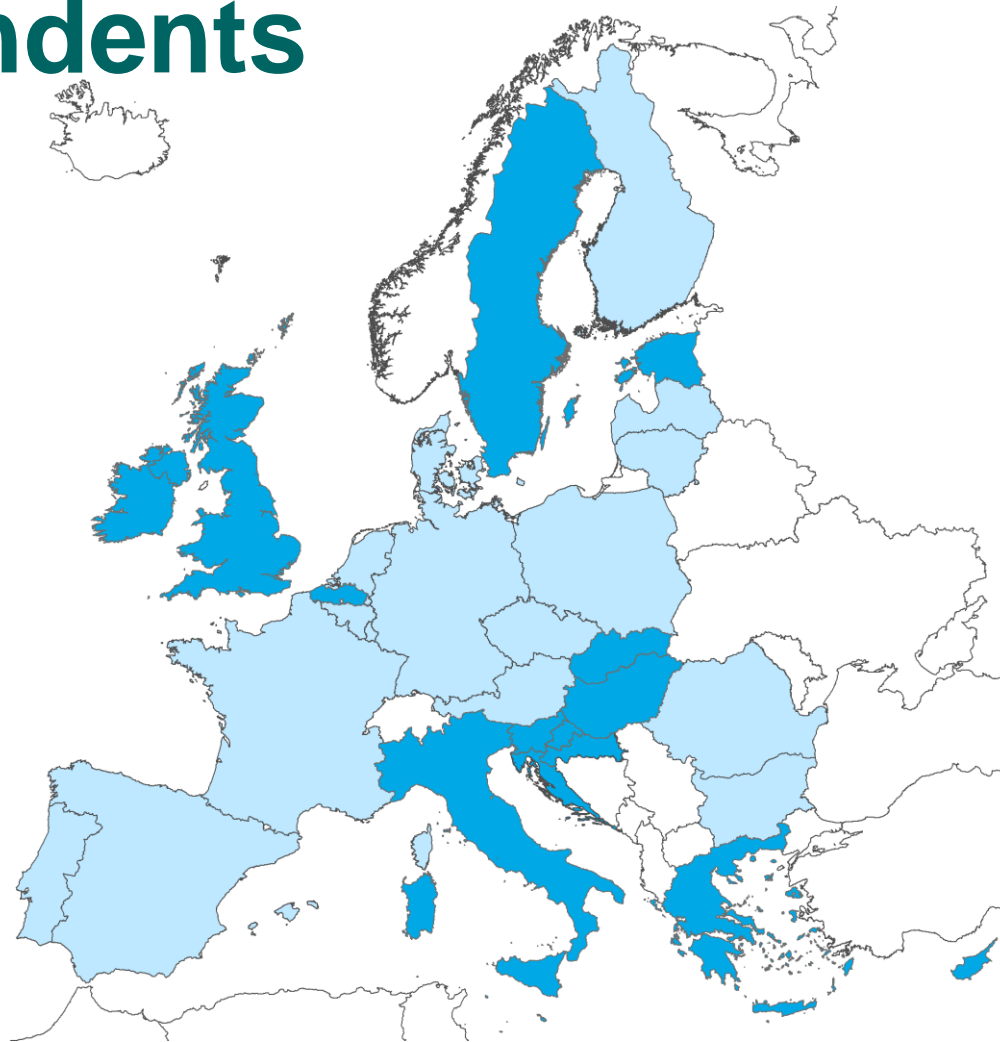
Outline

1. **Objectives**

2. **Respondents**

3. **Outcomes**

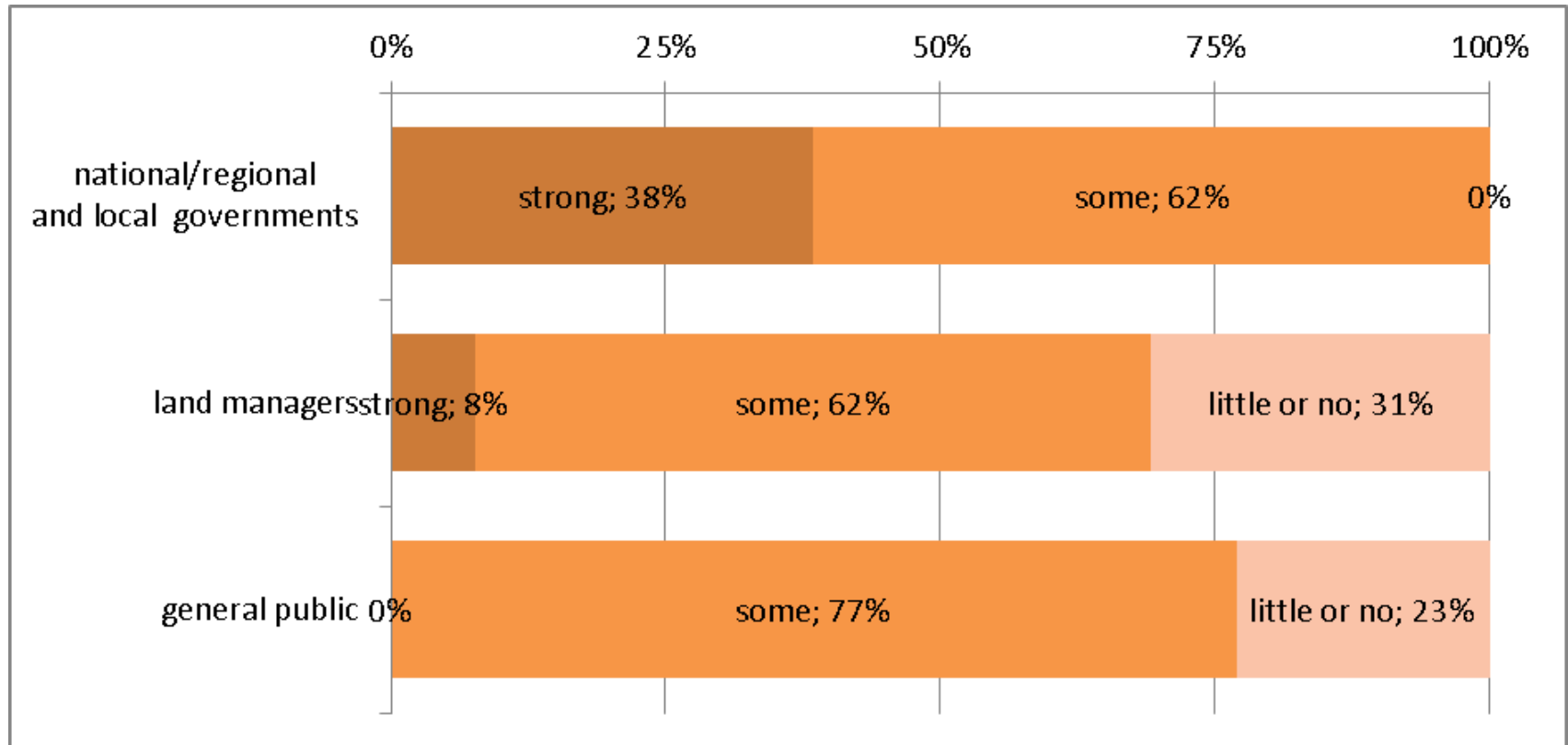4. **Conclusions**

1. Objectives

- **Explore the level of awareness of the stakeholders in the MS** in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation to be addressed through RDPs;

- **Assess experiences** in the current RDPs;

- **Identify obstacles and potential challenges** faced to implement climate change mitigation and adaptation activities in the new RDPs;

- **Provide background information** for the Good Practice Workshop

2. A total of 13 respondents

3.1 Level of awareness

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- **Strong in government, less in "land managers, even less among the general public. Why?**

3.2 Other policy areas

- Mitigation dominates. Coincidence or mind-set?

- Emissions trading scheme (M);

- renewable energy sources investment support (M);

- GHG emission reduction by agriculture (M);

- Electric Mobility Programme (M);

- Carbon Footprint for foodstuff (M);

- Biofuels (M);

- Interception of Bovine virus diarrhea (M);

- National Climate Change Strategies (M&A).

3.3 Measures of the RDPs

- **Measures expected to contribute most:**
  - M214 Agri-environment payments;
  - M213 NATURA 2000 payments;
  - M221 First afforestation;
  - M225 Forest-environment payments;
  - M121 Modernisation;
  - M125 Infrastructure.

- **Measures expected to contribute less:**
  - M112 Setting up of young farmers;
  - M142 Supporting setting up of producer group;
  - M212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas;
  - M313 tourism activities; M322 Village renewal; M321 Basic services; M323 Rural Heritage etc.
  - LEADER…

3.4 Assessment of impacts

- In most cases no specific climate change impact

- "Impact of the supported investments on GHG and the production of renewable energy";

- "Potential mitigation of agriculture policies and techniques of soil tillage";

- "Extensification and restrictions on fertilisation" (M 214)

- "Direct support of investments in renewable energy sources" (M 123, M311, M312).
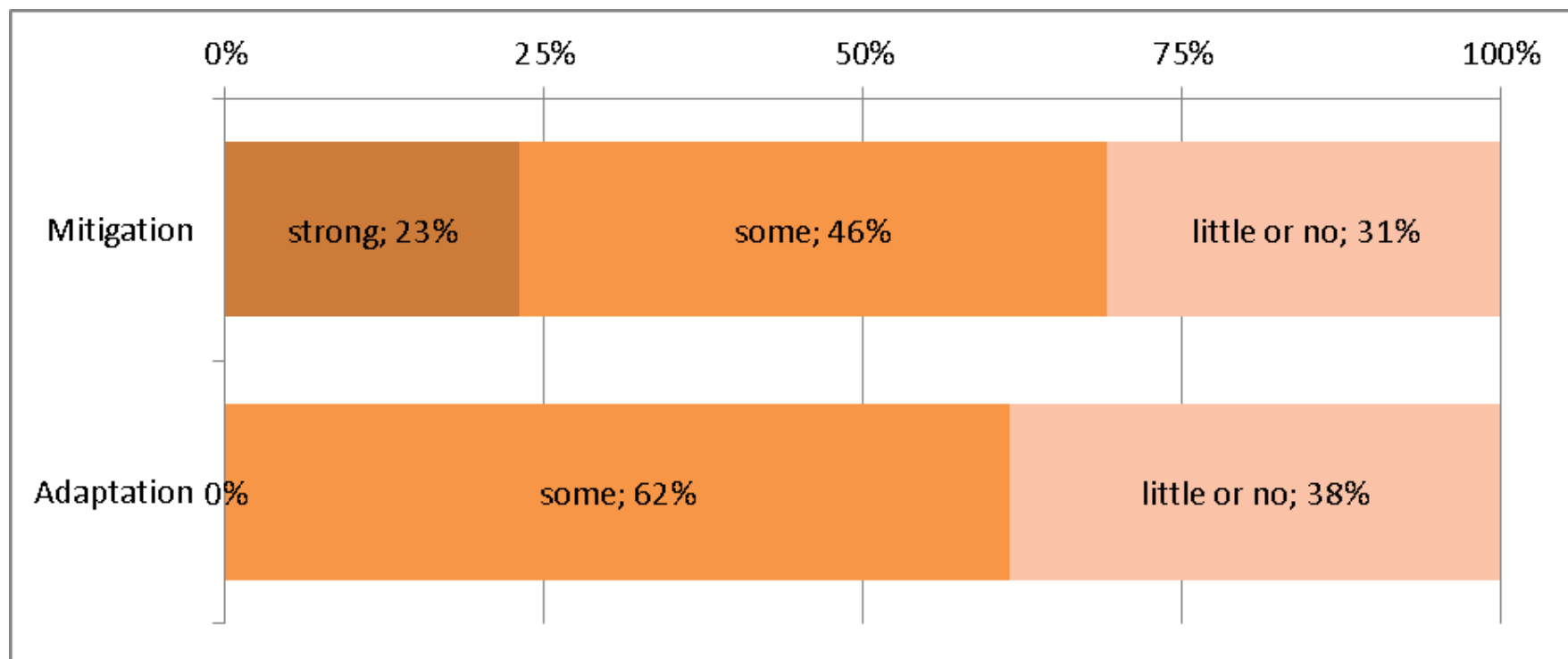
3.5 Main obstacles for 2014-2020

- Conflicts, e.g. biodiversity and mitigation;

- Contradictory policy signals (income support vs climate change mitigation and adaptation);

- Complex and in many cases unclear relationships;

- Difficulties to monitor and evaluate the exact impact of the different measures;

- Lack of funds;

- New measure (AEM);

- Low participation of farmers in RDP;

- Lack of expertise, awareness and know-how.

3.6 Main *ex-ante* challenges for 2014-2020

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- Complex and in many cases unclear relationships;

- Knowledge gaps;

- Measures untested at holding level;

- RDPs complex structures;

- Unclear intervention logic;

- No quantified climate change targets;

- Difficult to depict in the Indicator Plan;

- New measures;

- Difficult to define selection criteria and conditions.

3.7 How ready are we?

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Previous experiences, knowledge and collected evidence

4. Conclusions

- Mitigation aspects are well established;

- Focus on GHG and especially CO2 emission reductions;

- Adaptation is a more intangible concept; hence less familiar;

- Level of awareness diminishes as we move from the inner-circle of the RDP; perception or reality?

- Contribution of single measures: what about adaptation?

4. Conclusions

- Policy and incentives contradictions;

- Methodological gaps regarding monitoring and evaluation;

- Lack of

  – experience;

  – baselines;

  – awareness and

  – willingness.

- What can be addressed by the RDPs? Policy, Method or Acceptance?

THANK YOU