

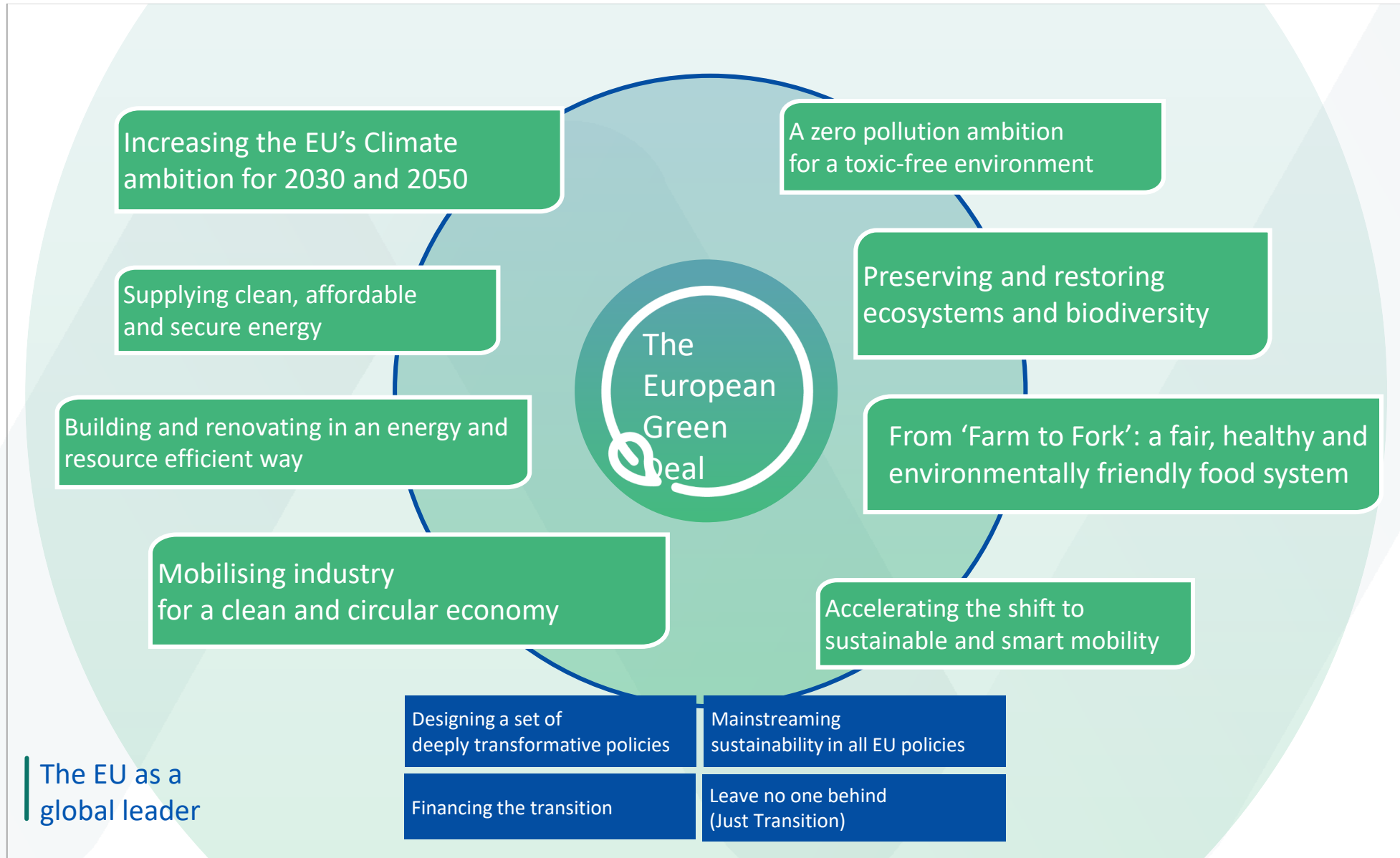


EU view on strategies and modalities to scale up implementation of best practices

**Slovensko predsedovanje Svetu Evropske unije
Slovenian Presidency of the Council of the European Union**

What are the EU's experiences with scaling up the implementation of best practices, innovations and technologies that increase resilience and sustainable production in agricultural systems according to national circumstances?

The European Green Deal



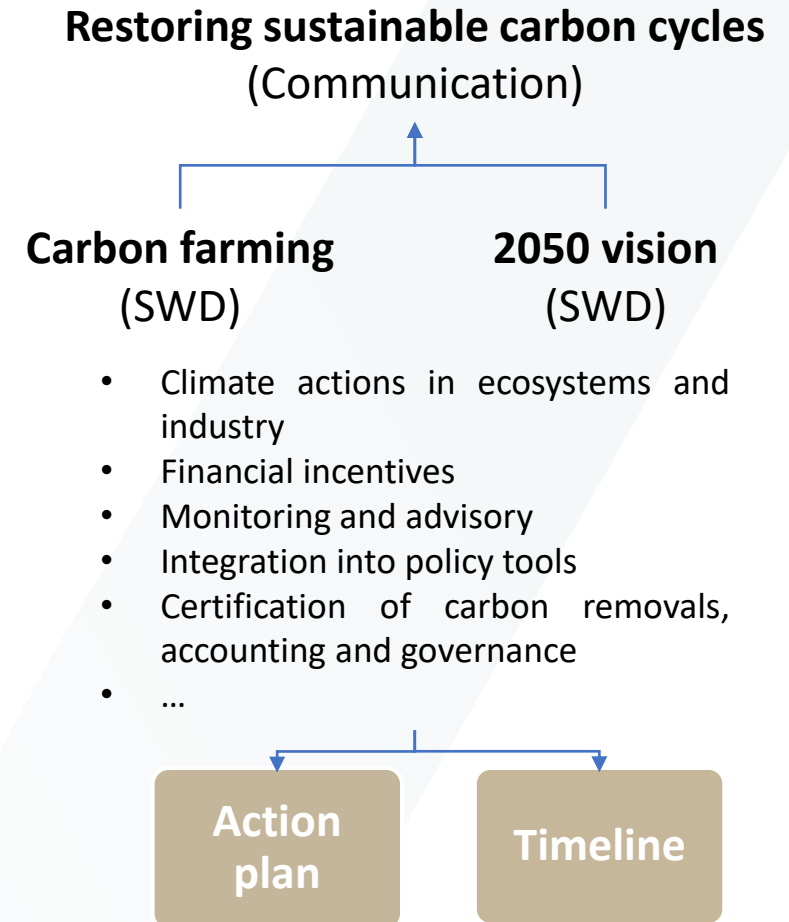
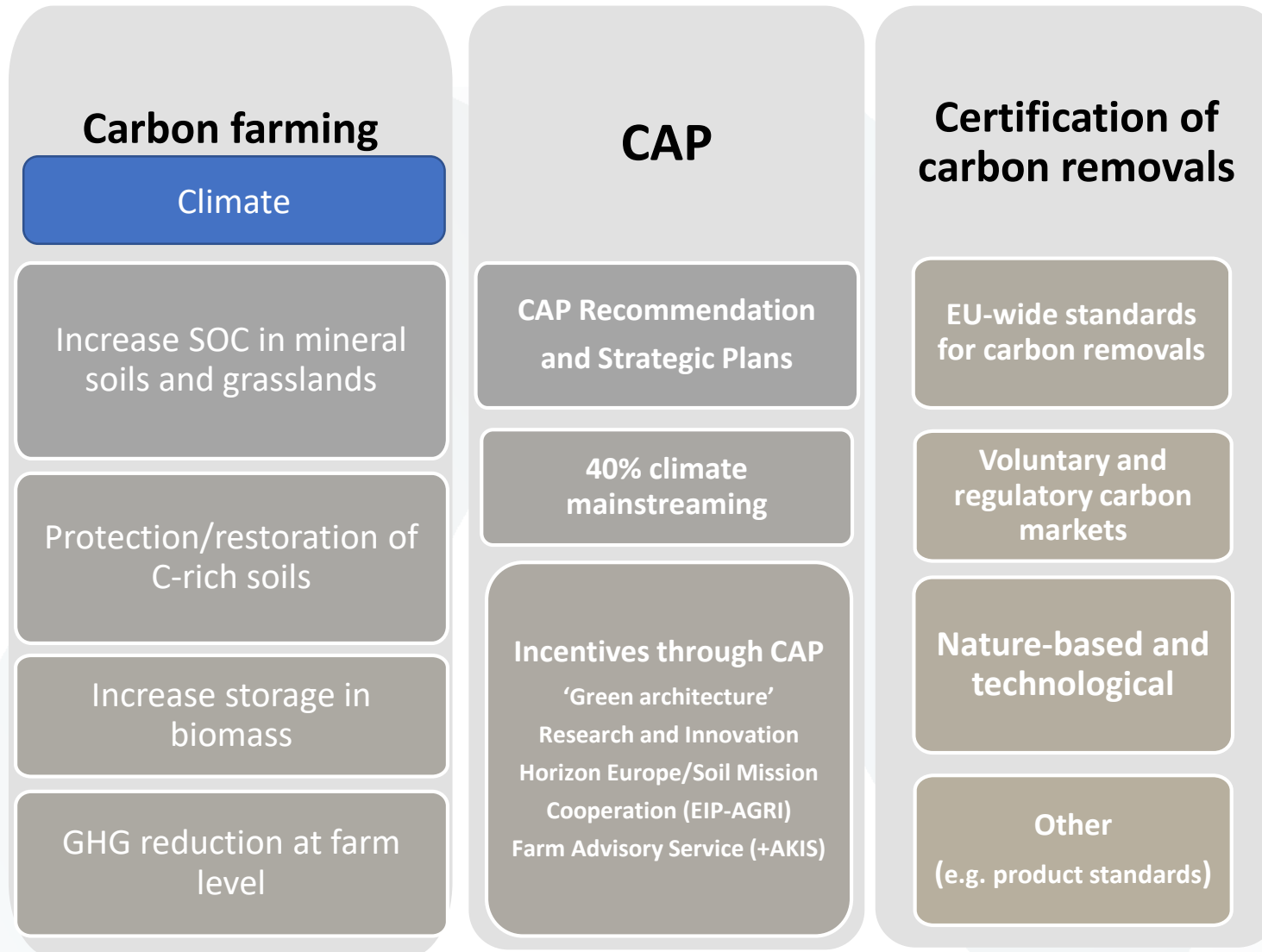
New Common Agriculture Policy common specific objectives



The role of the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP)

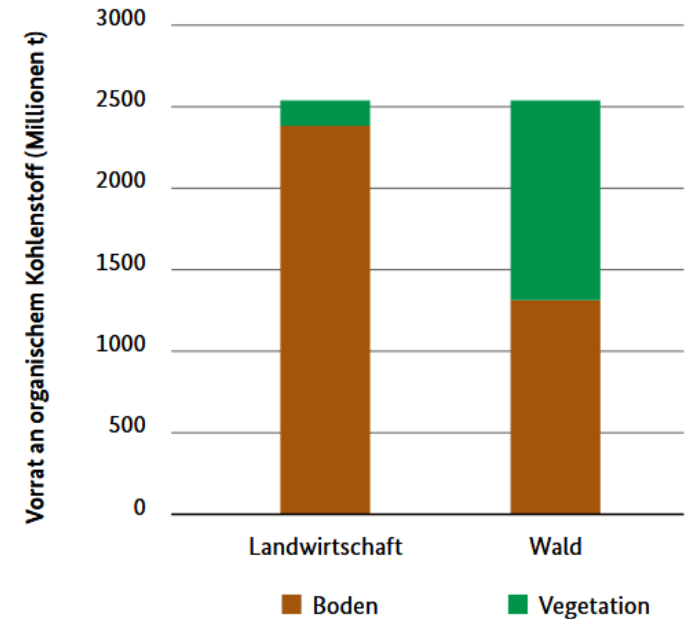
- Integrate CAP data in the National inventories
- Promote practices and technologies to reduce non-CO2 emissions
- Promote soil carbon protection (in grassland and peatlands)
- Promote practices for soil carbon increase in depleted soils
- Promote afforestation and agroforestry
- Promote production of sustainable biomass
- Cover upfront investments, support advisory, transaction costs, innovation

Carbon farming initiative (Farm to fork strategy)



Scaling up carbon levels on agricultural land

- In 2018, Germany carried out a nation-wide agricultural soil condition survey.
- For this purpose, more than 120,000 soil samples were taken and analyzed in close cooperation with over 3,100 farmers between 2012 and 2018. With an impressive result:
- a total of over two billion tons of carbon are stored in Germany's agricultural soils. The soil condition survey thus underlines the great importance of agricultural soils for climate protection and climate adaptation - a potential that is often underestimated
- So the goal is clear: to protect the soil as a carbon sink and further expand its storage potential.
- In Germany 186 million euros will be made available over the next three years through the Climate Protection Program 2030 to support farmers on this path.



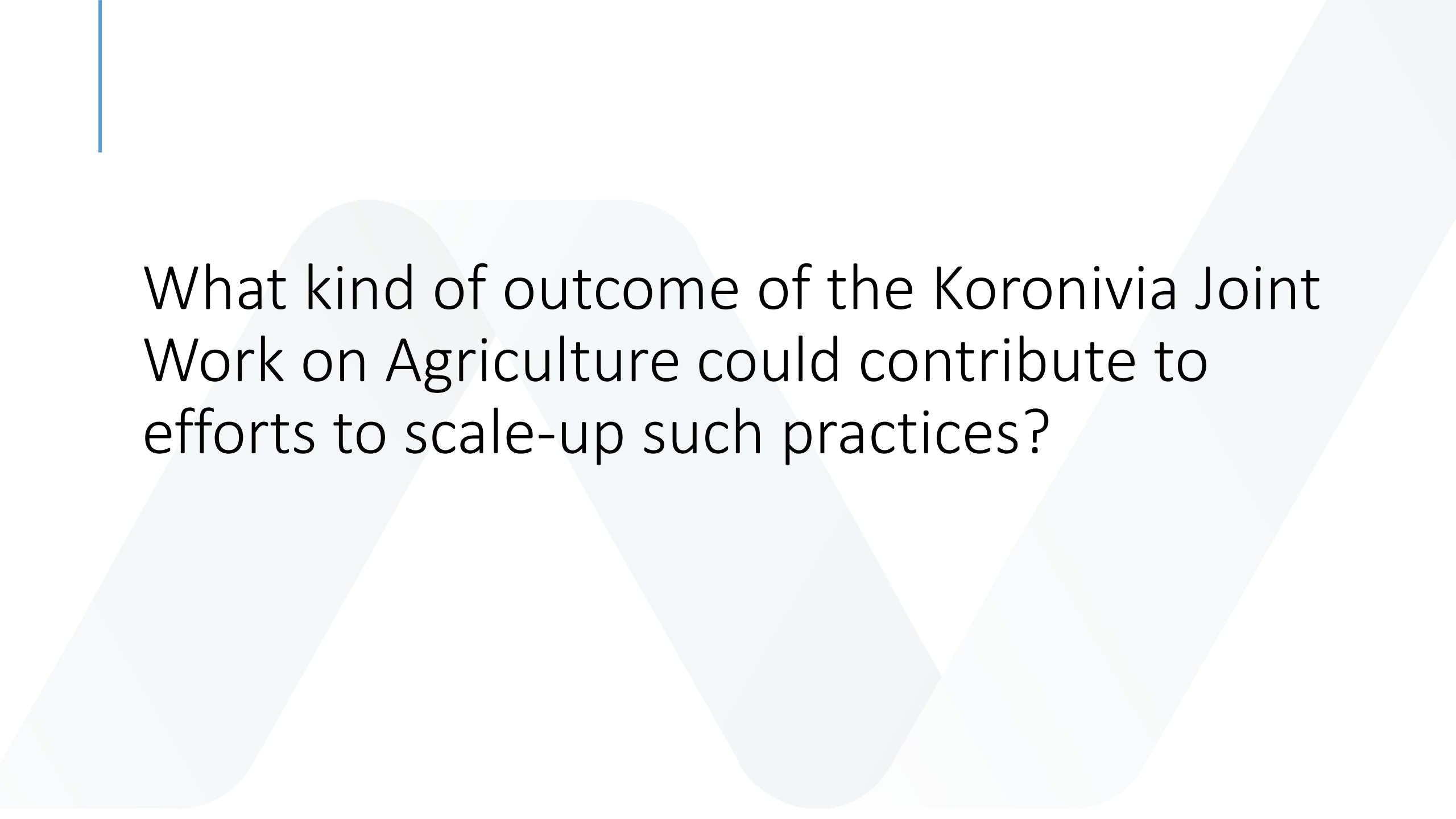
Source: Thünen Institut, 2019

Case Finland: Catch the Carbon Programme nudging LULUCF-sector towards climate neutrality 2035

- Public investment (100 M €) in research, development and implementation of best practices for mitigation and adaptation in agriculture, forestry and other land use in 2020-2025 taking into account environmental, social and economical sustainability, and biodiversity.
- The climate actions need to be based on scientific evidence: A new Catch the Carbon -research and innovation programme was launched to produce climate-sustainable land use solutions and takes into account the objectives of the low-carbon roadmaps designed by private sector.
- The existing data and information needs to be used efficiently as well as data/information systems developed to meet the future needs. An information programme for the sector was drawn up in close cooperation with those who produce and who need data/information.
- Variety of projects with "strong practical applicability" are being launched to promote and implement climate-smart practices in agriculture and forestry (e.g. reducing emissions from peatland farming, increasing carbon sequestration and storage in mineral soils, diversifying farming, developing wetland cultivation, promoting local climate work, experiments in carbon markets)

Case Finland: Catch the Carbon Programme nudging LULUCF-sector towards climate neutrality 2035

- To build better and strong implementation of climate-smart forestry and agriculture practices, we put emphasis on communication, interaction and competence. We also study nudging as a way to enhance sustainable land use and food systems.
- We enhance co-operation between public and private actors: Farmers, forest owners, businesses, NGO's, cities and communities, citizens.
- Climate measures are implemented across the different sectors building interlinkage with several other Government and EU strategies programmes and initiatives (e.g. CAP and Fit for 55, 4/1000). Catch the Carbon measures will be incorporated into the comprehensive Climate Plan for the Land Use Sector 2022.
- [Climate-friendly Food Programme](#), with the main emphasis on reducing emissions from the consumption of food, supports the transition of society towards a sustainable food system.



What kind of outcome of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture could contribute to efforts to scale-up such practices?

- Mandate to the secretariat to map activities and mandates of the CBs related to agriculture and to make it available to Parties and observers in an easily accessible manner.
- Recognise the benefits of better integration of work on agriculture across different processes, inter alia in relation to NDCs, NAPs, TNAs and the identification of country needs.
- Ensure continued involvement of CBs and financial entities in any future work of the KJWA.
- Contents of KJWA reporting back can influence the work of providers of support outside the UNFCCC



Thank You!

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