



La Estrategia de la UE para la Adaptación al cambio climático – pertinencia por el sector agrario

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DG Climate Action

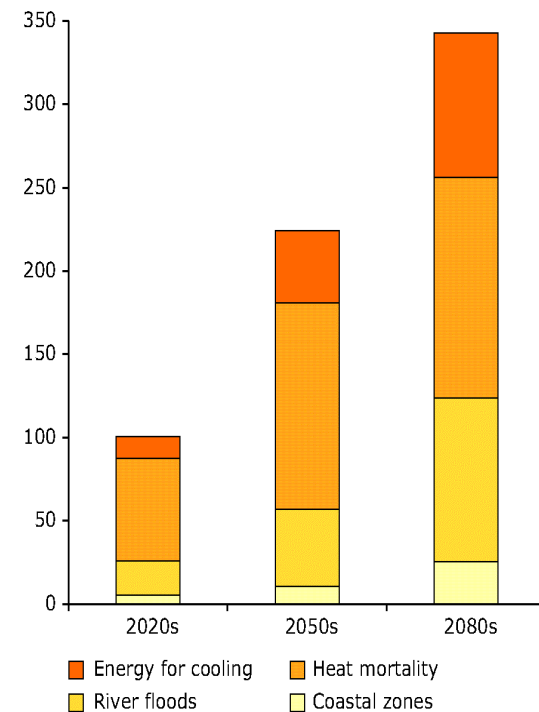
Madrid, 29 de enero de 2014



Complementariedad entre Mitigación y Adaptación

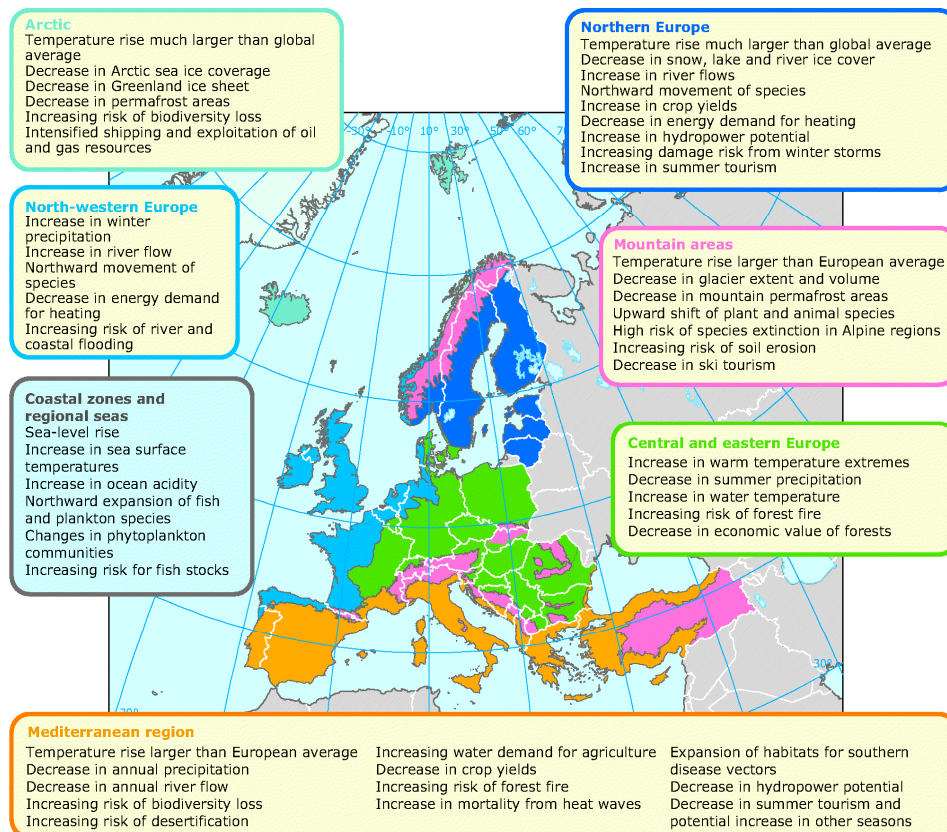
- **Es necesario aumentar los esfuerzos y compromisos de mitigación.** El objetivo de 2°C se basa en que por encima, la adaptación será más difícil y onerosa (IPCC AR4).
- **Es necesario adaptarse a los efectos del cambio climático.** La adaptación es inevitable (efectos diferidos de las emisiones sobre el sist. climático).
- **La adaptación es eficiente y tiene sentido económico.** (Ej.: 1€ invertido en protección contra inundaciones puede ahorrar 6€ de daños más tarde).
- **Es necesario actuar YA.** Una acción adaptativa tardía o deficiente implicará mayores daños y costes. (≥ 100 b€/año en 2020; 250 b€/año en 2050 en la UE)
- **Debemos priorizar,** centrando la acción en los sectores más vulnerables y las medidas más urgentes y eficaces.

Projected damage costs, A1B, billion EUR per year, undiscounted



Impactos climáticos territoriales

(Fuente: EEA 2013)

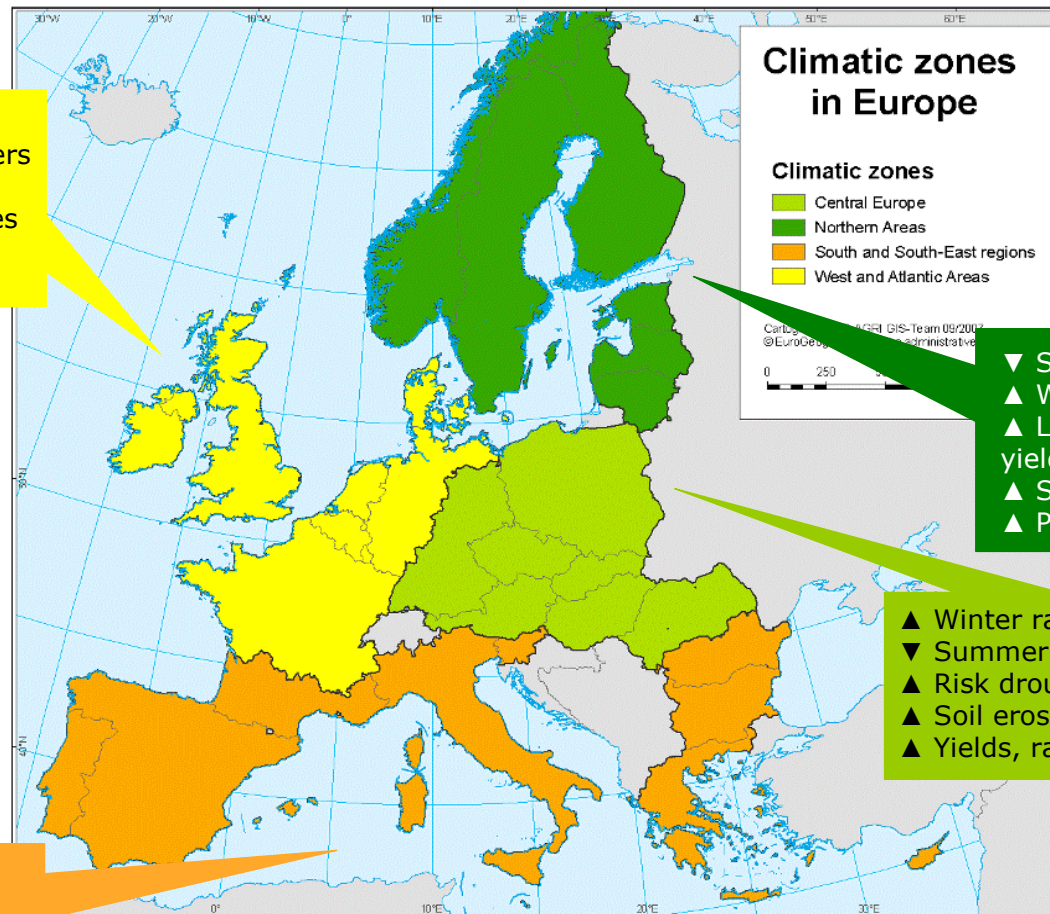


Áreas más vulnerables de Europa:

- Sur de Europa y Cuenca del Mediterráneo
- Áreas de montaña
- Zonas costeras, zonas inundables, islas
- Región del Ártico
- Ciudades (población)

➔ **Todas, salvo la referencia al Ártico, son aplicables en España**

Climate change – Possible impacts on EU agriculture



- ▲ Floods risk
- ▲ Hotter and drier summers
- ▲ Sea levels
- ▲ Risk crop pests, diseases
- ▲ Crop, forage yields
- ▼ Animal health, welfare

- ▼ Summer rainfall
- ▲ Winter storms, floods
- ▲ Length growing season, yields
- ▲ Suitable farmland
- ▲ Pests, diseases risks

- ▲ Winter rainfall, floods
- ▼ Summer rainfall
- ▲ Risk drought, water stress
- ▲ Soil erosion risk
- ▲ Yields, range of crops

- ▼ Water availability
- ▲ Risk drought, heat spells
- ▲ Risk soil erosion
- ▼ Growing season, crop yields
- ▼ Optimal crop areas

Source: own elaboration



¿Por qué una Estrategia de la UE?

- **Dimensiones transfronterizas**
- Competencia de la UE en **políticas comunes**, vulnerables al cambio climático
- **Economías de escala** en ámbitos como: capacitación, investigación, obtención de datos e transferencia de conocimiento
- **Solidaridad europea**, ante las capacidades y vulnerabilidades diferentes entre regiones y poblaciones
- **Financiación comunitaria**: necesidad de inversiones relacionadas con el clima (y resilientes) en el nuevo Marco Financiero Multianual

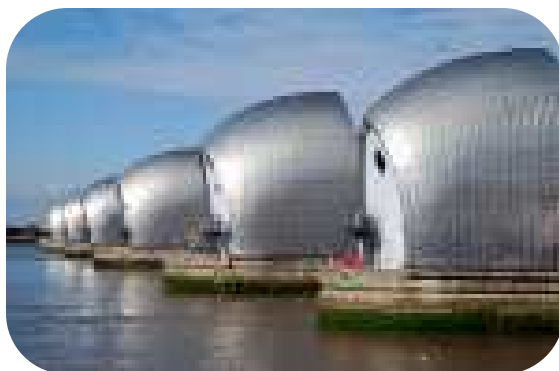
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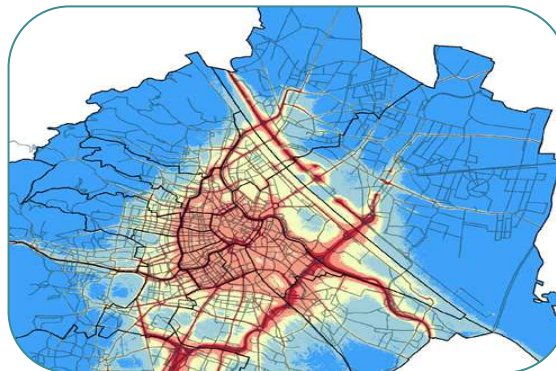
Objetivo general:

Contribuir a una UE más resiliente al clima

Prioridad 1:
Promover la adaptación en los Estados Miembros



Prioridad 2:
Fomentar una toma de decisiones informada



Prioridad 3:
Sectores vulnerables



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El 'Paquete' de la Estrategia de la UE

Comunicación "*An EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change*" COM (2013) 216, acompañada de su Evaluación de Impacto correspondiente.

Libro Verde sobre el seguro aplicado a los desastres naturales y causados por el ser humano

Documentos de trabajo de la Comisión sobre:

- *Adaptación en áreas **costeras y marinas***
- *Impactos en la **salud** humana humana, animal y vegetal*
- *Adaptación de las **infraestructuras***
- *Alteraciones climáticas, degradación ambiental y **migración***
- *Directrices técnicas para programas e inversiones de la **Política de Cohesión***
- *Principios y recomendaciones para los programas de **desarrollo rural***
- *Directrices para el desarrollo de **estrategias de adaptación***

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Prioridad 1: Promover la adaptación en los Estados Miembros

Acción 1. Estimular la adopción de estrategias nacionales de adaptación y sus programas de trabajo)

- Directrices y Guías para elaborar estrategias de adaptación
- 'Marcador' (scoreboard) de estado de las políticas de adaptación
- Revisión en 2017 del grado de cobertura y calidad de las estrategias nacionales

Acción 2. Reforzar con Fondos europeos (**Instrumento LIFE**) la capacidad adaptativa de los EEMM

- Gestión transfronteriza de inundaciones y zonas costeras
- Ambiente urbano
- Áreas de montaña e insulares
- Áreas susceptibles a la sequía (agua, desertificación, incendios forestales)

Acción 3. Promover la adaptación en el ámbito urbano a través del *Pacto de los Alcaldes*

- Complementando la iniciativa existente sobre mitigación y eficiencia energética



Prioridad 2: Fomentar la toma de decisiones informada

Acción 4. Abordar las lagunas de conocimiento (Estrategia de conocimiento)

- Identificación y priorización de las lagunas de conocimiento
- Incorporación de los hallazgos en el programa de I+D+i de la UE 2014-2020 (Horizonte 2020)
- Promoción de mejores interfaces ciencia/política/sector privado
- Evaluaciones de vulnerabilidad a escala de la UE: costes económicos; informes integrados de riesgos y amenazas.

Acción 5. Desarrollar **Climate-ADAPT** (climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu):

- Mejora de los vínculos con otras plataformas, incluyendo nacionales, bases de datos y servicios climáticos.
- Integración con el sistema europeo de servicios climáticos Copernicus (Ex-GMES, *Global Monitoring for Environment and Security*)

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CLIMATE-ADAPT

European Climate Adaptation Platform

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Search the website Search...

Home | Adaptation information | EU sector policies | Countries and other areas | Tools | Links | Search the database

**New to adaptation?
Use the Adaptation Support Tool**

What are European countries doing?

Choose your country

News

- » Adaptation in Scotland – ASC assessment
- » Environment Agency to invite you to participate in adaptation research
- » Adaptation reporting power – final tranche of reports published

Climate Change

The European Climate Adaptation Platform helps users to access and share information on climate change impacts, risks and vulnerability assessments, case studies and potential adaptation options

- Expected climate change impacts
- Current and future vulnerability assessments
- National and transnational case studies and potential adaptation options

Algunas herramientas específicas :

- Apoyo al desarrollo de Planes de Adaptation - Casos de estudio

Events

» Planet under Pressure, 26-29 March 2012, London

Adaptación en las políticas sectoriales de la UE.

Netherlands

The legal framework for the implementation of the national adaptation strategy in the Netherlands is the Delta Act. The Delta Act endorses the Delta Programme, the Delta Fund and the role of the Delta Commissioner. The Delta Act entered into force on 1 January 2012 (1).

The Delta Programme is a nationwide programme. The national government provinces, municipalities and regional water boards work together with input from social organisations and the business community. The objective is to protect the Netherlands from (coastal and river) flooding, to realize climate resilient urban areas and to ensure adequate supplies of freshwater for generations ahead.

The Dutch Government appointed the **Delta Commissioner** who submits proposals for the development of the Delta Programme on a yearly basis. The minister of infrastructure and the Environment co-ordinates the Delta Programme and bears primary responsibility. The Delta Programme comprises plans and provisions to guarantee food safety and a sufficient supply of freshwater, as well as climate resilient urban areas, including the relevant planning and a cost estimate. The Delta Programme uses an integrated approach to flooding solutions when tackling the issues of safety, water supply and the role that spatial planning can play in resolving those issues. The integrated approach will lead to the **Delta Decisions**. These Delta Decisions will be presented to parliament in 2015. The Delta program presents a long term perspective for the measures that are prepared to implement the European Framework Directive and Floods Directive and seems to achieve coherence between them.

Interim decisions will take account of uncertainties around the future impact of climate change as well as spatial and socio-economic developments. The approach here is the so-called 'adaptive delta management', choosing the kind of necessary measures that keep options open for later adjustment. In the process all relevant material, results of research and knowledge programmes (Knowledge for Climate), experience from international cooperation (Global Water Programme, Delta Alliance, Commission Delta Cities) and assessment by the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (such as the study 'Climate Adaptation in the Dutch Delta Strategic options for a climate-proof development of the Netherlands') are taken into account. Adaptive delta management based on sound knowledge used in a future oriented Delta Programme is essential for cost-effective investments.

Información en distintos ámbitos geográficos

Find case studies on adaptation in Europe

Share your information

Implicar a los usuarios: Comparte tu información (Inglés)

EU sector policies

- Agriculture & Forestry » [Read more](#)
- Water management » [Read more](#)
- » [View all sectors](#)



Prioridad 3: Sectores vulnerables

Acción 6. Integración de la adaptación en las Políticas Comunes: **Agricultura**, Cohesión y Pesca

- Directrices
- Capacitación

Acción 7. Promoción de infraestructuras adaptadas al cambio climático

- Cartografía de criterios e padrões através dos organismos europeus competentes (CEN/CENELEC)
- Orientaciones/Guía para promotores de proyectos

Acción 8. Promover productos y servicios resilientes' de los sectores aseguradores y financieros

- Libro Verde sobre seguros de desastres
- Diálogo con actores sociales



Gobernanza, financiación y revisión

- **Gobernanza:** Comunicación, consulta y cooperación con los Estados Miembros y las partes interesadas
 - CCC
 - Punto focal nacional
- **Financiación:** fondos y programas comunitarios 2014-2020, componente climática
- **Seguimiento:** desarrollo de indicadores
- **Informe al Parlamento y al Consejo Europeo en 2017:** Iniciativas complementarias?

Más información?

Fact sheet →

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/adaptation/index_en.htm
Paquete de la Estrategia

Climate-ADAPT



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Strengthening Europe's resilience to the impacts of climate change

The EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change, adopted by the European Commission in April 2013, sets out a framework and mechanisms for taking the EU's preparedness for current and future climate impacts to a new level.

To avoid the most serious risks of climate change, particularly large-scale irreversible impacts, the international community has agreed that global warming must be kept below 2°C compared to the pre-industrial temperature. International action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will therefore be needed for decades to come. But however successful these mitigation efforts prove to be, the impact of climate change will increase in the coming decades due to the delayed impacts of past and current greenhouse gas emissions.

Europe and other parts of the world therefore have no choice but to take adaptation measures to deal with the unavoidable climate impacts and their economic, environmental and social costs. By prioritising coherent, flexible and participatory approaches, it will be much cheaper to take early, planned adaptation action than to pay the price of not adapting to climate change.

The EU Adaptation Strategy has three objectives.

- 1. Promoting action by Member States:**
The Commission encourages all Member States to adopt comprehensive adaptation strategies (15 had strategies as of mid-2013) and will provide guidance and funding to help them build up their adaptation capacities and take action. The Commission will also support adaptation in cities by launching a voluntary commitment based on the Covenant of Mayors initiative.
- 2. Promoting better informed decision-making** by addressing gaps in knowledge about adaptation and further developing the European Climate Adaptation Platform (Climate-ADAPT) as the one-stop shop for adaptation information in Europe.



CLIMATE ACTION

European Commission > Climate Action > Policies > Adaptation to climate change > What

Home About us Policies Citizens News Contract & Grants

Climate change in brief

- 2020 package
- 2030 framework
- 2050 roadmap
- European Climate Change Programme
- Greenhouse gas monitoring and reporting
- Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)
- Effort Sharing Decision
- Low Carbon Technologies
- Transport
- Protection of the ozone layer
- Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases
- Forests and Agriculture
- Adaptation to climate change**
 - How will we be affected?
 - What is the EU doing?
 - Mainstreaming
 - Knowledge gaps
 - Promoting action
 - Financing Adaptation
 - International action
 - Climate finance
 - Working with international partners

EU Adaptation Strategy Package

- 30/07/2013 - SWD (2013) 299 - Principles and recommendations for integrating climate change adaptation considerations under the 2014-2020 European Maritime and Fisheries Fund operational programmes (179 kB)
- 18/06/2013 - Council conclusions on the EU Adaptation Strategy
- 16/04/2013 - COM (2013) 216 - An EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change
- 16/04/2013 - SWD (2013) 131 - Summary of the Impact Assessment
- 16/04/2013 - SWD (2013) 132 - Impact Assessment Part 1 (716 kB)
- 16/04/2013 - SWD (2013) 132 - Impact Assessment Part 2 (2,27 Mb)
- 16/04/2013 - COM (2013) 213 - Green paper on the insurance of natural and man-made disasters
- 16/04/2013 - SWD (2013) 133 - Climate change adaptation, coastal and marine issues (448 kB)
- 16/04/2013 - SWD (2013) 136 - Adaptation to climate change impacts on human, animal and plant health (354 kB)
- 16/04/2013 - SWD (2013) 137 - Adapting infrastructure to climate change (494 kB)
- 16/04/2013 - SWD (2013) 138 - Climate change, environmental degradation and migration (286 kB)
- 16/04/2013 - SWD (2013) 135 - Technical guidance on integrating climate change adaptation in programmes and instruments of Cohesion Policy (228 kB)
- 16/04/2013 - SWD (2013) 139 - Principles and recommendations for integrating climate change adaptation considerations under the 2014-2020 rural development programmes (204 kB)
- 16/04/2013 - SWD (2013) 134 - Guidelines on developing adaptation strategies (697 kB)



Acción 6: ESIF (Fondos Estructurales y de Inversión Europeos) 2014-2020


- La acción climática puede integrarse completamente en los 5 Fondos Estructurales y de Inversión Europeos para el período 2014-2020.

- Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional (FEDER)
- Fondo Social Europeo (FSE)
- Fondo de Cohesión (FC)
- Fondo Europeo Agrícola de Desarrollo Rural (FEADER)
- Fondo Europeo Marítimo y de Pesca (FEMP)

- Estos 5 fondos deben contribuir de forma esencial a alcanzar el objetivo de gasto en acción climática de al menos el 20% previsto en el Marco Financiero Multianual 2014-2020.

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Fichas Fondos (Fact Sheets)

Climate action in ESIF

Introduction to the series of Fact Sheets on the potential for mainstreaming of climate action and the assessment hereof

Introduction

European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) 2014-2020

Climate Action




Potential for climate action

Examples of how to mainstream climate action and the potential for doing so

ERDF

European Regional Development Fund 2014-2020

Climate Action



Assessment of climate action

How to assess the mainstreaming of climate action in

Partnership Agreements

European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) 2014-2020

Climate Action



Climate action

Examples of how to mainstream climate action and the potential for doing so

CF

Cohesion Fund 2014-2020

Climate Action



Climate action

How to assess the mainstreaming of climate action in Operational Programmes

ERDF and CF

European Regional Development Fund and Cohesion Fund 2014-2020

Climate Action



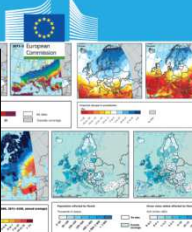
Climate action

Examples of how to mainstream climate action and the potential for doing so

ETC

European Territorial Cooperation 2014-2020

Climate Action



Climate action

How to assess the mainstreaming of climate action in Operational Programmes

ERDF - ETC

European Regional Development Fund - European Territorial Cooperation 2014-2020

Climate Action



Climate action

Examples of how to mainstream climate action and the potential for doing so

ESF

European Social Fund 2014-2020

Climate Action



Climate action

How to assess the mainstreaming of climate action in Operational Programmes

ESF

European Social Fund 2014-2020

Climate Action



Climate action

Examples of how to mainstream climate action and the potential for doing so

EAFRD

European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development 2014-2020

Climate Action




Climate action

How to assess the mainstreaming of climate action in Operational Programmes

EAFRD

European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development 2014-2020

Climate Action




Climate action

Examples of how to mainstream climate action and the potential for doing so

EMFF

European Maritime and Fisheries Fund 2014-2020

Climate Action



Climate action

How to assess the mainstreaming of climate action in Operational Programmes

EMFF

European Maritime and Fisheries Fund 2014-2020

Climate Action




Potential for climate action

Examples of how to mainstream climate action and the potential for doing so

EAFRD

European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development 2014-2020

Climate Action



Assessment of climate action

How to assess the mainstreaming of climate action in Operational Programmes

EAFRD

European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development 2014-2020

Climate Action

Ejemplos de medidas de mitigación y de adaptación

Examples of mitigation action

Number	Example/Selected Investment priority	General mitigation action
1	Establishing and supporting research and innovation (R&I) clusters and networks that combine research, production and business	Stimulate innovation and commercial uptake of clean, e.g. in field and wave energy, or energy storage technologies and/or measurement products. This could take the form of regional knowledge transfer projects that improve access for businesses to the regional knowledge base and facilitate connections between companies and research. This can help translate ideas into marketable, viable products and services. One such example is the creation of Green 4.0 Clusters in European Union regions (see EAFRD 2014-2020).
2	Improving access to land and the quality of forests for production and recreation	EU has an important role to play in building resilience through a range of policy levers such as transport, forestry, agriculture and climate. The EU's forestry policy, in particular, is designed to support the sustainable management of forests and to ensure that forests are able to provide a range of ecosystem services. The EU's forestry policy also supports the development of forest-based bioeconomy activities. The EU's forestry policy also supports the development of forest-based bioeconomy activities. The EU's forestry policy also supports the development of forest-based bioeconomy activities.
4	Shift towards the low-carbon and climate resilient economy	The low-carbon and climate resilient economy refers to one which burns less fossil fuel and, as a result, emits lower volumes of GHG emissions. Projects may promote the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures to displace or reduce fossil fuel use. For example, they may include the development of zero-emission hydrogen fueling infrastructure such as the Hydrogen Region Resilience Network project (H2RNN) in the UK, which focuses on early market demonstration of hydrogen technology developed by Shell.
4	Supporting energy efficiency in public infrastructure	Improved energy efficiency in public infrastructure can, for example, be provided through the construction of new building infrastructure that incorporates energy efficient systems and materials at least at the whole energy performance standard to reduce their energy consumption and CO2 emissions. As another example, projects can improve the energy efficiency of existing public buildings through retrofitting and renovation.
4	Energy Performance Contracting (EPC) in buildings	Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) provide energy as a service. In customizing delivery of energy to meet the customer's needs, the business model offers further incentives to invest in energy efficiency and to adopt new technologies such as heat pumps and solar PV. In EPC, an ESCO guarantees the energy savings generated from the installation of low-carbon technology. The energy generated through the installation covers the cost of the project and energy savings after the contract ends return to the customer. ESCO can substitute supply-side or demand-side energy efficiency.
4	Renewable energy production	Increase the production of energy from renewable energy sources. This could, for example, involve the construction of concentrated solar power plants or wind farms to reduce energy production based on fossil fuels and/or to accommodate expected increases in future demand.
4	Renewable energy distribution	Upgrade energy distribution systems to facilitate the integration of energy from renewable sources into the main gas 'smart grid'.
5	Green roofs	In providing an additional layer of insulation, a roof planted with vegetation reduces the need for heating and cooling in buildings.
6	Upgrading or construction of wastewater treatment facilities or closure of existing facilities	Waste treatment infrastructure built in compliance with EU law will reduce methane emissions from landfill sites. Processing sludge from wastewater treatment also decreases methane emissions.
6	Upgrading or construction of drinking water supply facilities	Contribution to improvement of water supply systems incorporating low energy use technologies, the Barcelona-based wastewater plant, financed by EAFRD, is an example. It combines energy recovery technology and renewable energy like Photovoltaic (PV) technologies and used to reduce its emissions from energy consumption.
7	Sustainable Urban Mobility	Promote and facilitate the use of sustainable modes of transport, which include transport demand management measures such as car-sharing systems, cycling management and low-carbon zones, complemented by improved public transport systems. Cities such as Huelva (see EAFRD 2014-2020) regional initiatives and sustainable mobility in the city of Huelva (Spain).
7	Upgrading the public transport vehicles fleet	Replacing existing vehicles with low-emissions vehicles, such as vehicles using natural gas/biofuel, electric or hydrogen technologies.
8	Development of business incubators and investment support for self-employment and business creation in the areas for growth	Incubators and investment support could be targeted activities related to the low-carbon and climate resilient economy. This potential growth area also opens up opportunities for small businesses.
9	Contribution of social enterprises	Social enterprises could contribute to better waste management, recycling and collection and thus help reduce GHG emissions from landfills. EAFRD can provide grants to enterprises unable to secure financing from traditional sources.

EFOP / OP Operational Programmes - assessment of mainstreaming of climate action

Assessment part	Main aims for climate assessment	Reference	Targeted
1. Strategic approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define the overall strategy regarding the identification of relevant needs for climate change mitigation measures for the period 2014-2020. Assess to what extent the EAFRD 2014-2020 targets relate to climate change and the EAFRD 2014-2020 objectives. Ensure climate change elements in the region and development strategy are aligned with the objectives of the EAFRD 2014-2020. Assess to what extent climate change elements in the region and development strategy are aligned with the objectives of the EAFRD 2014-2020. Assess to what extent climate change elements in the region and development strategy are aligned with the objectives of the EAFRD 2014-2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFR 241 CFR 242 CFR 243 	Section 1.1
Justification for the inclusion of the OP in the EAFRD 2014-2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This part of the climate assessment will focus on the EAFRD 2014-2020 objectives that are relevant to climate change. It will be assessed whether climate action has been adequately mainstreamed into the operational programme. Assess whether the objectives of EAFRD 2014-2020 objectives provide adequate support for climate change. Assess whether climate change elements in the region and development strategy are aligned with the objectives of the EAFRD 2014-2020. Assess whether climate change elements in the region and development strategy are aligned with the objectives of the EAFRD 2014-2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFR 241 CFR 242 CFR 243 	Section 1.1
Justification for the strategic approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assessment will identify the climate change elements in the region and development strategy that are relevant to climate change. Justification for inclusion in EAFRD 2014-2020 will be provided in the assessment. Assess whether climate change elements in the region and development strategy are aligned with the objectives of the EAFRD 2014-2020. Assess whether climate change elements in the region and development strategy are aligned with the objectives of the EAFRD 2014-2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFR 241 CFR 242 CFR 243 	Section 1.2

Evaluación de la Integración de la acción climática





Posibles Actividades de los Programas de investigación y desarrollo (RDP)

Medidas	Acciones de Mitigación/Adaptación (ejemplos)
Art. 14 Innovación y transferencia de conocimiento	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Actividades de formación y demostración sobre eficiencia energética, reducción de emisiones de GEI, manejo del suelo, impactos del cambio climático y adaptación▪ Preparación de documentos guía, material de aprendizaje electrónico
Art. 15 Servicios de asesoramiento, gestión de explotaciones	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Incluir consejos sobre reducción de GEI/ medidas de adaptación en los servicios de asesoramiento existentes▪ Promover el uso de herramientas de evaluación de GEI para definir el perfil energético/emisiones de la explotación y las posibles acciones
Art. 17 Inversiones	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Eficiencia energética en equipos y edificios▪ Instalaciones de almacenamiento de estiércol, alojamiento de animales▪ Equipamiento para mejorar la eficiencia de los fertilizantes nitrogenados▪ Instalaciones/infraestructura para producción/uso de energías renovables (biogas, forraje solar seco)▪ Rehumedecimiento de humedales/turberas▪ Infraestructura verde (vinculada a AEEM)▪ Mejorar la eficiencia en el uso del agua y riego▪ Adaptación de la infraestructura agrícola (evitar riesgo de EWE)
Art. 18 Restauración del potencial de producción agrícola, acciones de prevención	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Adaptación de infraestructura agrícola (ejem. Protección frente heladas)▪ Mejora de las condiciones de vida de los animales (sombras, aspersores, ventilación)▪ Cultivos y razas resilientes al cambio climático

Uso sostenible de los recursos naturales

- **Nuevo pago “verde” en el Pilar I** – reforzar la protección de pastos permanentes
- **Condicionabilidad** – nuevo **GAEC** on maintenance **SOM**
- **Enfoque ambiental y climático** mejorado para el apoyo dentro del desarrollo rural

Apoyo financiero selectivo

- Continuación de **medidas agrícolas-ambientales-climáticas**
- Apoyo al uso/producción de **biomasa** y **bioenergía**
- **Gasto Mínimo**– 30 % de los fondos FEADER de cada RDP en acciones relacionadas con el medioambiente y el clima

PAC 2020

Investigación e innovación

- Mayor apoyo para **investigación y innovación** (Horizonte 2020)
- **Partenariado de innovación europeo** en “Productividad y Sostenibilidad Agrícola”

Concienciación de agricultores y capacidad

- Mayor énfasis en el intercambio de **conocimiento** y acciones de **información**
- Mejorar el alcance del **Sistema de Alerta de las explotaciones** en temas relacionados con clima



El nuevo marco de la **Política Europea de Desarrollo Rural**

European
Level

Reglamento de disposiciones comunes de los fondos estructurales y de inversión europeos

- Incluye FEADER, FEDER, FSE, FC, FEMP
- Como reflejo de la Estrategia Europea 2020, a través de 11 objetivos temáticos comunes que serán abordados mediante acciones clave en cada fondo

National
Level

Acuerdo de Asociación

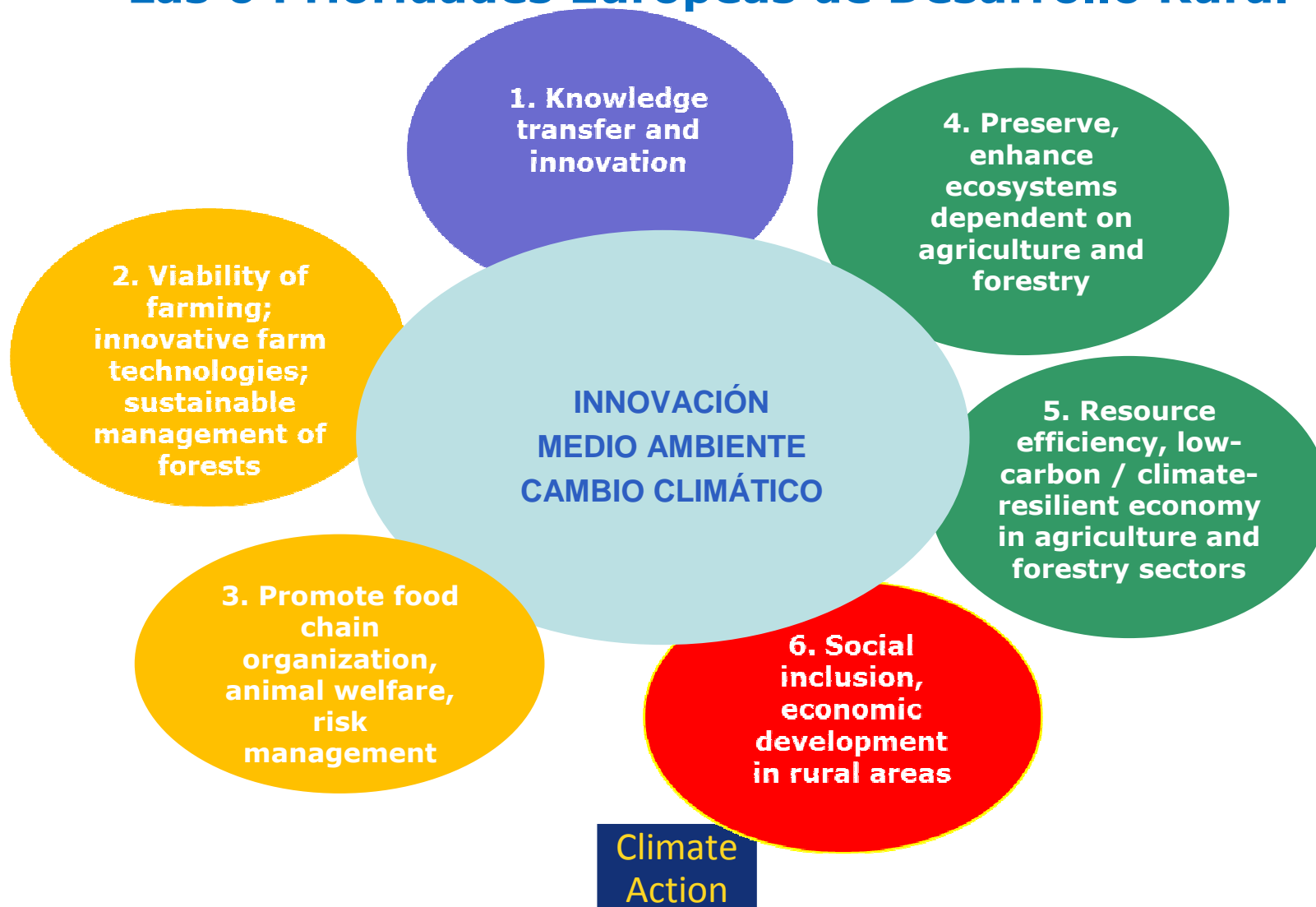
Documento Nacional que describe el uso previsto de los fondos para los objetivos EU2020

National or
Regional
Level

Programas de Desarrollo Rural (Programas operativos de otros fondos)

Climate
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Las 6 Prioridades Europeas de Desarrollo Rural



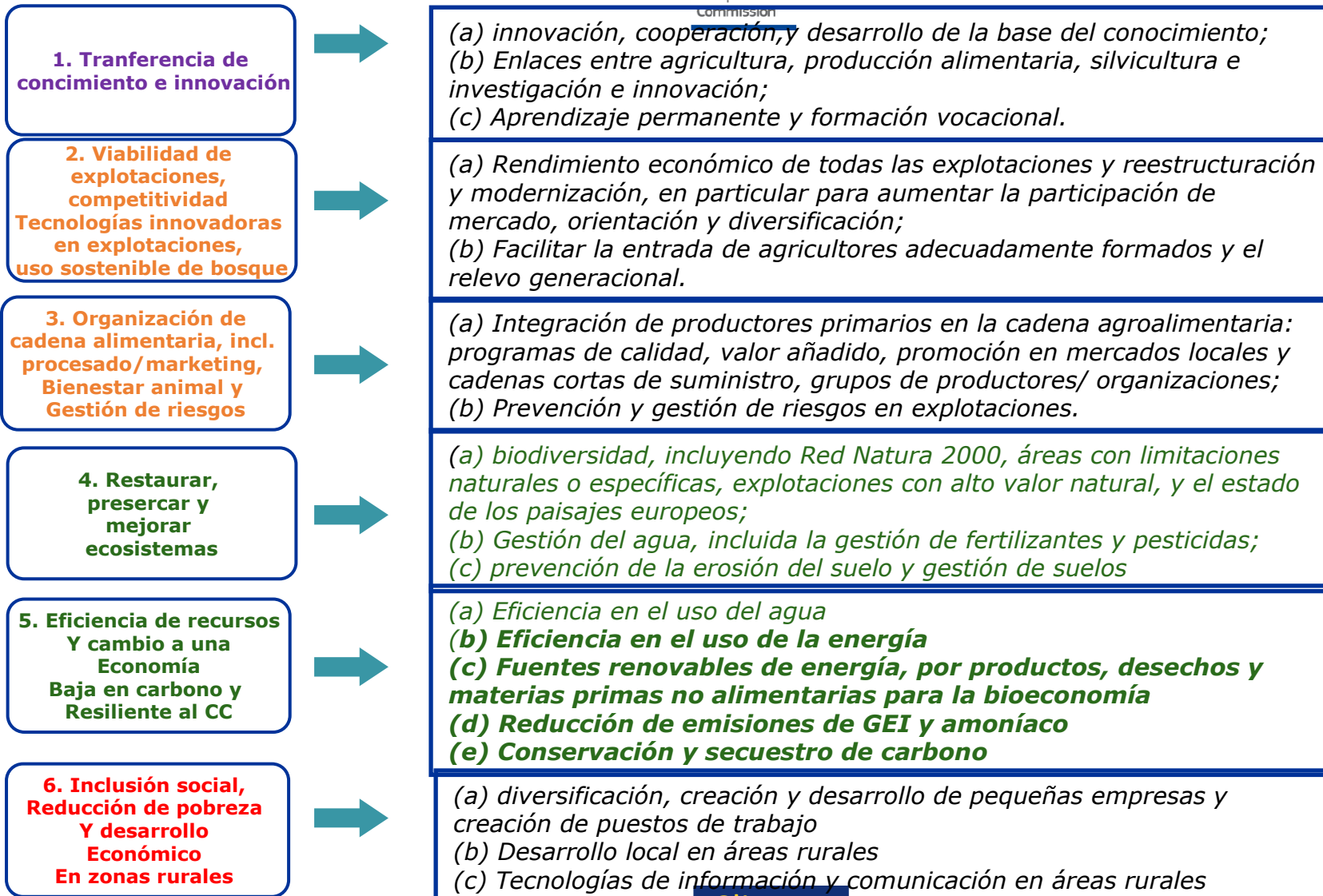
Programación Estratégica

Prioridades desarrollo Rural



Áreas estratégicas

Objetivos Transversales



Innovación, cambio climático y Medio ambiente

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¿Cómo se podrá seguir el gasto de la PAC en cambio climático?

- **Objetivo de la UE** - Al menos el **20 %** del presupuesto de la UE para 2014-20 deberá gastarse en acciones de cambio climático- elemento central de la "ecologización (greening)" del presupuesto de la UE
- A partir de 2014, el **gasto relativo al clima** deberá tener un seguimiento acorde a una metodología común para todos los fondos de la UE
- **Propósito del seguimiento del clima** – dar una estimación indicativa del gasto relativo a cambio climático (integración)
- Enfoque común, simple, pragmático, sin carga administrativa adicional para los estados miembros.
- Partiendo del enfoque de los marcadores de Río, hacer una aproximación más cuantitativa utilizando 3 coeficientes ("marcadores"):
 - *0 %: sin relación con mitigación o adaptación al CC*
 - *40 %: Significativamente relativo al CC*
 - *100 %: Únicamente relativo a CC*
- **Enfoque transitorio** para 2014 – Contribución estimada de la PAC al cambio climático: 15%



Seguimiento del cambio climático- desarrollo rural

Coeficiente para el cálculo de las cantidades de apoyo a los objetivos de cambio climático en FEADER

Artículo del Reglamento (UE) N° RD/xxx	Prioridad / área específica	Marcador climático
5 (3) (b)	Apoyo a la prevención y gestión de riesgos agrícolas	40 %
5 (4)	Restaurar, preservar and mejorar ecosistemass relacionados con agricultura y silvicultura (todas las áreas)	100 %
5 (5)	Promover eficiencia en el uso de recursos y apoyar el cambio hacia una economía baja en carbono y resiliente al clima en los sectores de la agricultura, alimentación y silvicultura (todas las áreas)	100 %
5 (6) (b)	Fomentar el desarrollo local en zonas rurales	40 %

**Climate
Action**

Muchas gracias!

<http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/adaptation>

