



HOLISTIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FOR  
CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF FARMING

# Policy Recommendations ClimateFarming

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Agriculture is one of the root causes of global warming and biodiversity loss. The intensification of land use for agriculture has contributed considerably to GHG emissions, with a consequent increase in biodiversity loss (IPBES. The Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, 2019). 40% of the EU land area is used for agriculture (AgriCaptureCO<sub>2</sub>. D2.1 EU and UK Policy Context for Regenerative Agriculture, 2021), whose intensive practices are identified as a major driver of soil degradation (UNCCD. Global Land Outlook. Bonn, Germany; 2017).

The current scenario will worsen without a new approach to agriculture. Furthermore, agriculture itself is confronted with growing challenges caused by climate change and global warming (EEA, 2019). Yet, the Common Agricultural Policy and its subsidies for European agriculture are still insufficiently linked to ecological or regenerative practices and continue to rely to a large extent on intensive output-oriented mechanisms and structures (e.g. hectare-based direct payments to farmers, and low consumer prices). Most established farm advisory services and vocational training institutes in the Czech Republic, Germany, Luxembourg and other EU member states have so far devoted little attention to farming practices that reduce Co<sub>2</sub> emissions, are regenerative and tailored to enable production to cope better with extreme weather events.

At the same time, it is widely recognised that farm advisors and education of farmers play a key role in agricultural transformation given the complexity of climate-related challenges (EEA, 2019).

Therefore, the ClimateFarming project seeks to develop and showcase alternative and climate-resilient options for agriculture in Europe.



## Policy Recommendations

1. Internationalization of the results. Based on the achieved results on the challenges and opportunities of the Project, agricultural schools and related university programs should be supported to develop a focused approach on climate resilient agriculture in order to popularize the practice and foster its use. This multinational approach will prove beneficial in many different European areas, especially with regard to the preservation of natural resources and the maintenance of good results in agricultural production, mainly through the application and implementation of new technologies.
2. Investment in sustainable agriculture education. EU institutions as well as national and regional governments should secure more structural funds to invest in climate resilient and regenerative agriculture education, while concomitantly adapting existing policies and mechanisms to truly fit the new EU environmental and biodiversity objectives.
3. Development of recommendations concerning climate resilient and regenerative agriculture. The recommendations or decision criteria should both recognize ecological heterogeneity and empower farmers to develop their own agro-ecosystem management approach.
4. European authorities at regional, national and EU levels should invest in the educational and vocational training of farmers to allow them to upgrade their skills and further implement climate resilient and regenerative practices on the field.
5. Establishing an EU legislative framework with clear objectives and define targets that can assure the respect of the commitments undertaken.
6. Upgrading monitoring systems for soil and GHG emissions. The EU should also define common definitions for soil health and other soil-related issues.
7. Financial, moral and scientific support. The adoption of climate resilient agricultural practices and models requires significant investments by farmers, and this constitutes an obstacle to the transition. The spread of regenerative agriculture can only be successful through economic support from European and national institutions. National Governments should use the policy measures that the CAP provides to help farmers to cover the costs that the transition entails. At the same time, the European Commission should encourage Member States to comply with the recommendations set and ensure that the funds available in the CAP are invested in climate resilient and regenerative farming practices.



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## About the project

### Project Name

ClimateFarming - Holistic Resource Management for Climate Resilience of Farming

### Consortium

- CEFE International (Germany)
- Triebwerk (Germany)
- Oekozynter Pafendall (Luxembourg)
- Dudel-Agri (Luxembourg)
- EKOFARMA PROBIO S.R.O. (Czech Republic)
- Association of Local Food Initiatives, O.P.S.

### Duration

October 2022 – April 2025

### Funding Source

European Commission,  
Erasmus+ Programme

Key Action 2: Strategic Partnerships for vocational education and training

### Website

<https://climatefitfarming.eu>

### VLE Platform

<https://learning.climatefitfarming.eu>

### Contact

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