



GEAVET TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR CSA

CLIMATE-SMART AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, POST-HARVEST MANAGEMENT AND RENEWABLE ENERGY: MOZAMBIQUE

MODULE I

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – ALIGNMENT WITH EUROPEAN UNION POLICY FRAMEWORKS

ENGLISH VERSION

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Open Educational Resources



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European Green Deal & European Climate Law

The European Green Deal (EGD) and the European Climate Law commit the EU to becoming climate-neutral by 2050 and reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030. Instruments such as *Fit for 55*, the *EU Taxonomy*, and circular-economy measures promote low-carbon, resource-efficient production systems. Intercropping and regenerative practices—such as planting pits, improved soil cover, and reduced synthetic fertilizer use—directly support these goals by lowering fertilizer-related emissions, enhancing soil carbon storage, reducing erosion, and improving water efficiency. In livestock and aquaculture contexts, the EGD also promotes reduced GHG emissions (e.g., from silage), the circular use of biomass (e.g., hay), and sustainable, low-impact feed and production systems.

EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 & Nature Restoration Law

This framework aims to reverse biodiversity loss, restore degraded ecosystems, and protect 30% of EU land and sea. Nature-based farming practices—including diversified intercrops, permanent soil cover, mulching, controlled grazing, and responsible aquaculture—contribute to these objectives by improving habitat quality, enhancing soil and pollinator biodiversity, and supporting marine and terrestrial ecosystem health.

EU Soil Strategy for 2030

The Soil Strategy emphasises building living, resilient soils, combatting erosion, and improving soil structure and organic matter. Intercropping, mulching, cover cropping, and planting pits (which counter soil crusting and improve infiltration) align with these goals by enhancing soil biological activity, nutrient cycling, and long-term fertility.

Farm to Fork Strategy

Farm to Fork promotes sustainable nutrient management, reduced agrochemical use, and efficient resource cycles. Practices such as nutrient-localising pits, compost incorporation, diversified rotations, and reduced fertiliser dependency support these aims by enabling more efficient use of on-farm residues and lowering external input needs.

EU Climate Adaptation Strategy

The Adaptation Strategy supports resilient food systems able to withstand droughts, floods, and climate variability. Intercropping, soil-cover systems, and water-harvesting pits strengthen farm-level resilience by stabilising yields, increasing water infiltration and retention, and improving microclimatic conditions in semi-arid or drought-prone zones.

Circular Economy Action Plan

The Circular Economy framework promotes recycling of organic materials, minimisation of waste, and resource-efficient farming. Regenerative practices—such as composting farm residues, reducing silage waste, cycling biomass, and integrating plant–animal systems—help close nutrient loops and reduce environmental impact.

EIP-AGRI (European Innovation Partnership for Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability)

EIP-AGRI supports innovation through cooperation between farmers, researchers, advisors, and rural networks. The GEA_VET module aligns with this approach by co-creating training materials, exchanging practical innovations, and fostering networks that accelerate the adoption of climate-resilient and biodiversity-friendly farming systems.

European Skills Agenda / Pact for Skills

This agenda supports the development of green, digital, and transversal skills for the agricultural workforce. Relevant training units—such as those on intercropping, digital data logging, geolocation, safe machinery operation, and regenerative land-management techniques—directly contribute to building the competencies needed for the EU's green transition.

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2, 13, 15)

Under the UN 2030 Agenda, SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger), 13 (Climate Action), and 15 (Life on Land) guide global sustainability efforts. Intercropping and regenerative practices enhance food security by improving yields and resilience, reduce climate risks through soil carbon sequestration and efficient resource use, and strengthen ecosystems by restoring soil health and biodiversity.