



GEAVET TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR CSA

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

MODULE 2

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 (2019) and the European Climate Law establish the EU's commitment to climate neutrality by 2050 and a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. The use of **solar dryers** directly contributes to this transition by replacing fossil fuel-based or biomass-intensive drying systems with clean, renewable solar energy. This reduces emissions from post-harvest processing, lowers pressure on forest resources, and supports decentralized renewable-energy solutions in rural areas.

In parallel, the integration of **seasonal climate forecasts and climate data into farm decision-making** strengthens climate resilience across the agri-food value chain. By enabling farmers and processors to anticipate weather variability, optimise harvest timing, and plan drying operations more efficiently, these tools reduce losses, energy waste, and climate-related risks. Together, renewable energy use and climate-informed planning support the Green Deal's objectives of decarbonisation, resilience, and resource efficiency.

EU Climate Adaptation Strategy

The EU Climate Adaptation Strategy emphasizes building resilient food systems capable of withstanding increasing climate variability, including droughts, heatwaves, and unpredictable rainfall. **Early warning seasonal forecasts** and the systematic use of climate data allow farmers and processors to adapt proactively—adjusting planting, harvesting, and drying schedules to reduce post-harvest losses and quality degradation.

Solar dryers further enhance adaptation by providing controlled, weather-resilient drying conditions, reducing dependence on open-air drying that is vulnerable to rainfall and humidity. By combining renewable energy technologies with climate information services, these measures contribute to risk reduction, improved food safety, and stable incomes, in line with EU adaptation priorities.

Farm to Fork Strategy & Circular Economy Action Plan

The Farm to Fork Strategy seeks to make food systems fair, healthy, and environmentally friendly, while the Circular Economy Action Plan promotes waste reduction and efficient resource use. Solar dryers support these objectives by **reducing post-harvest losses**, enabling value addition, and improving the shelf life and quality of agricultural products. Efficient drying minimises food waste along the value chain and supports local processing, reducing transport and storage losses.

The use of climate data and seasonal forecasts further enhances circularity by enabling better timing of irrigation, fertiliser application, harvest, and processing. This

reduces unnecessary inputs, energy use, and spoilage, supporting closed-loop, resource-efficient agri-food systems consistent with Farm to Fork and circular economy goals.

EU Soil Strategy 2030 & Biodiversity Strategy 2030

The EU Soil Strategy 2030 and the Biodiversity Strategy 2030 aim to protect soils, reduce erosion, and halt biodiversity loss. Climate-informed farm planning helps farmers time field operations to avoid soil compaction, erosion, and nutrient losses, particularly during extreme weather events. By reducing crop losses and encouraging efficient processing through solar drying, pressure to expand agricultural land is reduced, indirectly supporting biodiversity conservation.

Moreover, renewable-energy-based post-harvest processing reduces reliance on fuelwood, contributing to landscape protection and ecosystem preservation. These synergies support EU objectives for healthy soils, sustainable water use, and resilient agro-ecosystems.

European Skills Agenda & Pact for Skills

The European Skills Agenda and the Pact for Skills emphasize the development of **green and digital skills** needed for the EU's twin green and digital transitions. Training farmers, processors, and rural entrepreneurs to use **climate data, early warning systems, and solar drying technologies** builds practical competencies in data interpretation, digital documentation, and renewable-energy management.

Such skills development supports employability, entrepreneurship, and innovation, particularly among youth and women in rural areas. It also aligns with EU priorities to modernize agriculture through digital tools and climate-smart technologies.

EIP-AGRI and Innovation for Sustainable Agriculture

These measures are consistent with the principles of the **European Innovation Partnership for Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability (EIP-AGRI)**, which promotes co-creation, applied innovation, and knowledge exchange. The combined use of solar dryers, climate services, and data-driven decision-making represents a practical innovation that enhances sustainability, productivity, and resilience in agri-food systems.