GEAVET TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR CSA

LIVESTOCK SMART SKILLS AND CLIMATE-SMART POST-HARVEST PROCESSING:

UGANDA

MODULE 2

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION– ALIGNMENT WITH EUROPEAN UNION POLICY FRAMEWORKS

ENGLISH VERSION

GEAVET Project n° 101129027

Open Educational Resources

European Green Deal & European Climate Law

The European Green Deal and the European Climate Law provide the overarching framework for the EU's transition to climate neutrality by 2050, with an interim target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030. The use of low GHG emission food processing directly contributes to these objectives by reducing emissions along the agri-food value chain. Climate data–driven farm decision-making and early warning systems support climate adaptation and mitigation by enabling timely responses to climate risks, improving resource efficiency, and reducing losses and emissions associated with inefficient input use and climate-related disruptions.

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) & Sustainable Resource Management

The Common Agricultural Policy promotes resilience, efficient resource use, and innovation through precision farming and data-driven management. Using climate data for farm decision-making reflects these principles by supporting smarter input use, improved water and soil management, and climate-responsive production planning. While the CAP primarily operates through regulation and incentives within the EU, the same data-driven approaches support adaptive capacity and resilience in Uganda and other partner regions.

EU Climate Adaptation Strategy

The EU Climate Adaptation Strategy prioritises anticipatory action, risk reduction, and resilience to climate extremes. Early warning and seasonal forecasting systems are central to this strategy, enabling preparedness for droughts, floods, heatwaves, and storms. The application of these tools in agricultural decision-making strengthens the resilience of farming and food systems, aligning with EU priorities for climate-proofing agriculture and supporting international climate adaptation efforts.

Disaster Risk Reduction & Environmental Protection Frameworks

EU policies on disaster risk reduction and environmental protection emphasise the importance of forecasting, early warning, and preparedness to safeguard lives, livelihoods, and ecosystems. Early warning and seasonal forecasting support these objectives by reducing climate-related losses in agriculture, protecting natural resources, and enhancing food security, particularly in vulnerable regions.

Digitalisation & Innovation in Agriculture

The use of climate data, forecasting tools, and low-emission processing technologies aligns with EU priorities on digitalisation and innovation in agriculture. These approaches support precision farming, efficient energy and resource use, and improved monitoring of environmental performance across the food system.

European Skills Agenda & Knowledge Transfer

The three units contribute to the European Skills Agenda by building competencies in climate data interpretation, risk-based decision-making, early warning application, and low-emission processing practices. These skills are essential for modern, climate-resilient agri-food systems and support the objectives of vocational education and training modernisation and international knowledge exchange.

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2, 9, 12, 13)

Using climate data for farm decision-making, early warning and seasonal forecasting, and low GHG emission food processing collectively support SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and SDG 13 (Climate Action). This reinforces the EU's commitment to global sustainability, climate resilience, and low-emission development pathways.

References

Borsetta, G., Zovi, A., & Vittori, S. (2025). Long-Term Frameworks for Food Security and Sustainability Through Climate-Smart Interconnected Agrifood Systems. *Sci*, *7*(1), 15.

Fruscella, L., Kotzen, B., & Milliken, S. (2021). Organic aquaponics in the European Union: towards sustainable farming practices in the framework of the new EU regulation. *Reviews in aquaculture*, *13*(3), 1661-1682.

Farm to fork: Restoring a local food system through urban agriculture, the case for Milton Ontario (Doctoral dissertation, University of Guelph).

European Commission. (2021a). The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) 2023–2027: Key outcomes. Brussels: European Commission. Retrieved from https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu

European Commission. (2020). A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system. COM(2020) 381 final. Brussels: European Commission. Retrieved from https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0381

European Union. (2021). Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (European Climate Law). Official Journal of the European Union, L 243, 1–17. Retrieved from https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj

Muleme, J., Magale, E., Gugissa, D. A., Anyango, M. N., Mugambe, R. K., van Vliet, B. J. M., & Dewulf, A. R. P. J. (2025). How can alignment mechanisms be strengthened to enhance the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)? A case of the WEFH nexus in Uganda: Policy Brief.

World Bank. (2021). Climate-smart agriculture and food value chains: Reducing emissions and enhancing resilience. World Bank. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/35699