

Advancing the Green Economy: An overview

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What is a green economy?

“an economy that results in improved human well-being and reduced inequalities over the long term, while not exposing future generations to significant environmental risks and ecological scarcities”

Term used to emphasise economic growth that is driven by:

- *low-carbon, energy and resource-efficient investments*
 - *that prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services and*
 - *are socially inclusive (UNEP, 2011).*
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- *Reflected in EU strategic documents and policies:*
 - *EU 2020 Strategy*
 - *7th EAP: one of three key objectives: “to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy”*



Relevance to RDPs

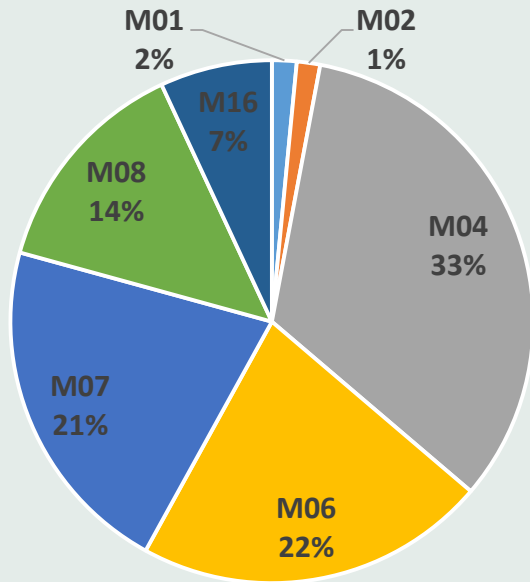
- ‘The transformation into an inclusive green economy requires the integration of environment issues into other policies...to create a coherent, joined-up approach’ (7th EAP)
- Rural development policy is an important vehicle for enabling this transformation.

Activities with the potential to be supported via Rural Development Programmes	Low carbon	Energy/ Resource efficient	Biodiversity and ecosystem services	Socially equitable
Green technologies	✓	✓	✓	✓
Green tourism	✓	✓	✓	✓
Green public procurement	✓	✓	✓	✓
Investments in natural capital including for climate adaptation– e.g. protection/management and restoration of wetlands for carbon storage; forests for aquifer recharge and water provision for cities; flood plains for flood control	✓	✓	✓	✓
Waste management/reduction	✓	✓		✓
Sustainable water management (e.g. water collection and re-use / water purification via land management reducing costs of clean-up)		✓	✓	✓
Green infrastructure			✓	
Energy efficiency – on agricultural and forest land (machinery/equipment etc.) or in the supply chain	✓	✓		✓
Using the environmental to add value to products (branding / certification)		✓	✓	

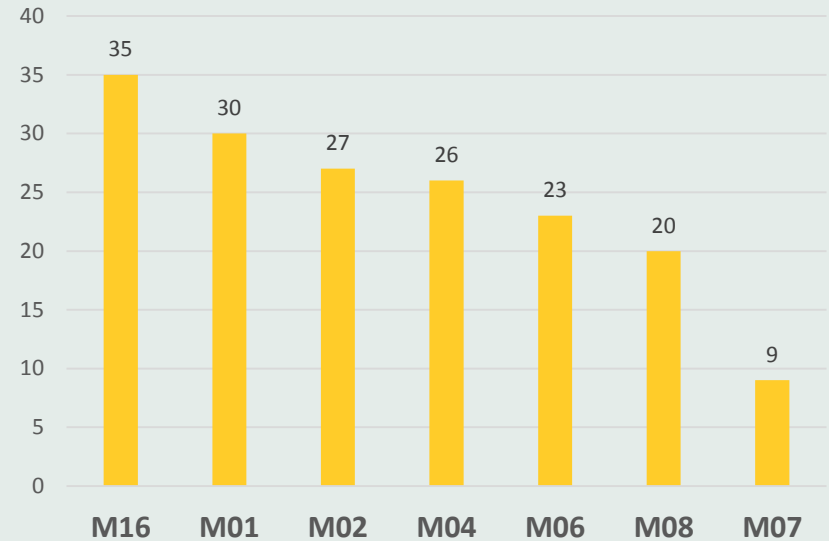


FA 5C - Renewable sources of energy, wastes etc for the bio-economy

Share of budget per measure

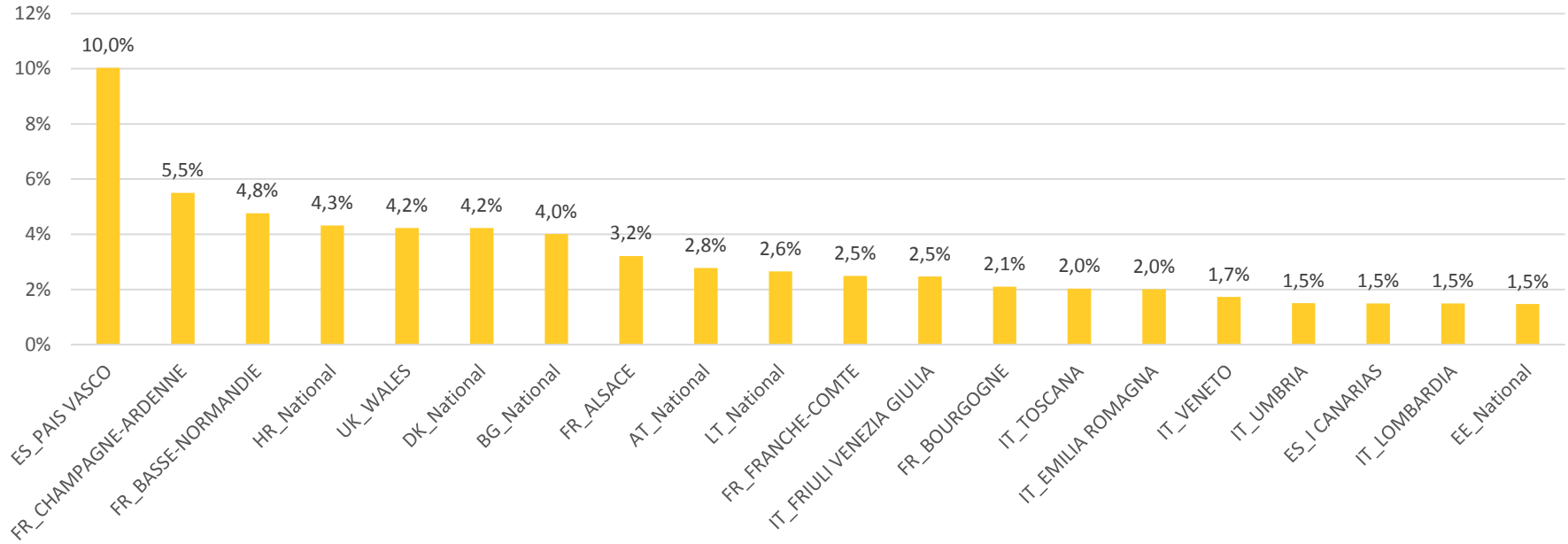


Measures strategy N. of RDPs activating the Measures



N. of RDPs activating 5C: 57/87

Share of RDP budget allocated to FA 5C



Pais Vasco (ES)

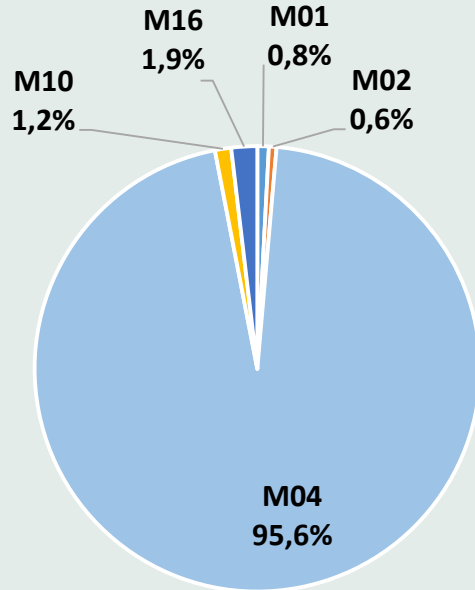
- Planting agro-forestry systems.
- Increasing the adaptation capacity and environmental value of forest ecosystems via relevant investments

Champagne Ardenne (FR)

- Support to projects to build anaerobic gas production plants
- increasing feed and fodder self-sufficiency of farms: investments in storage capacity, on-farm cereals grinder/mill, etc.



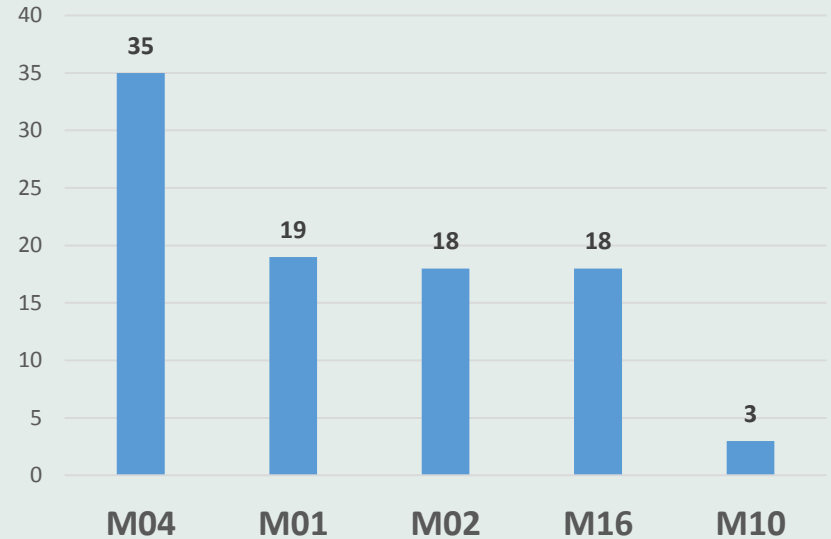
Share of budget per measure



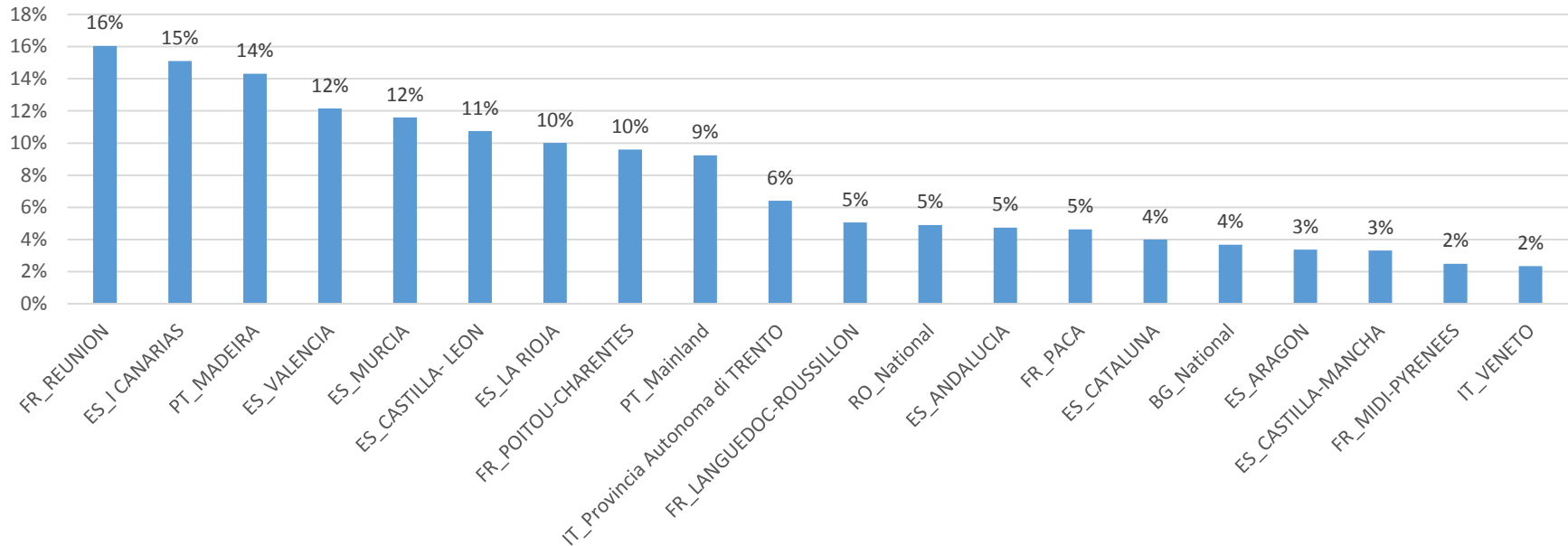
N. of RDPs activating 5A: 37/87

Measures strategy

N. of RDPs activating the Measures



Share of RDP budget allocated to FA 5A



Reunion (FR)

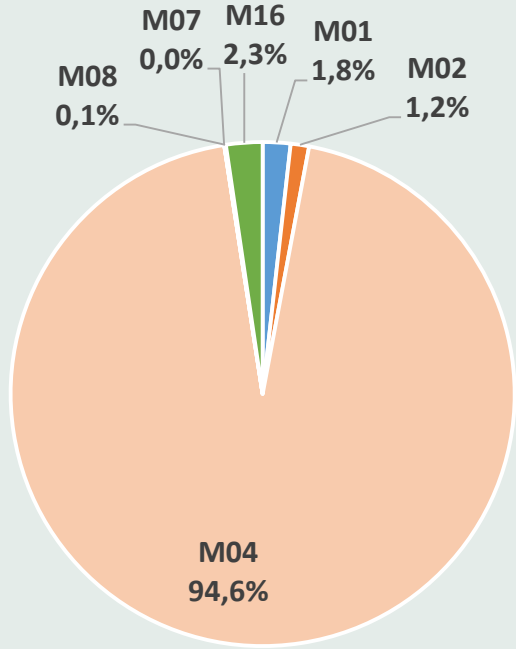
- Creating water dams and reservoirs on farms to increase water availability (including non-irrigated areas not currently cultivated) to support jobs and rural vitality

Valencia (ES)

- investments in public irrigation systems/infrastructures: to clean and desalinate waste waters, build better network systems, increase reservoir capacity...

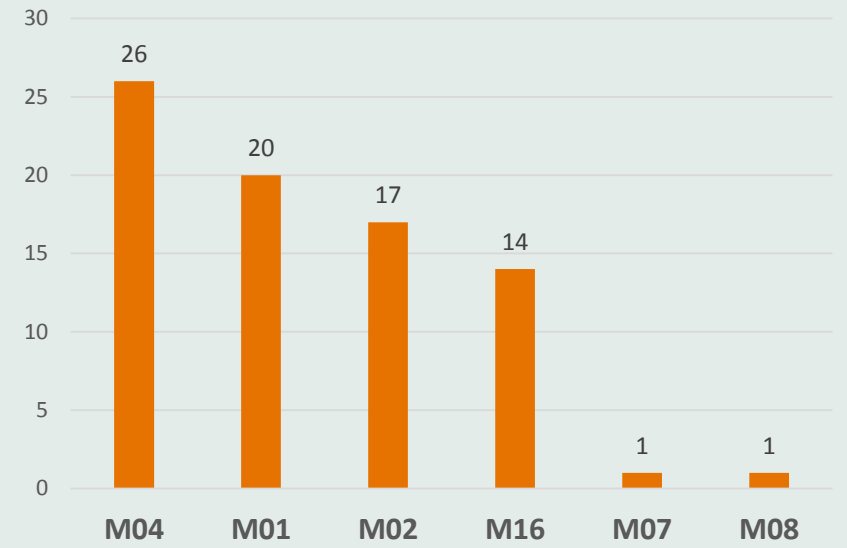
FA 5B – increasing efficiency in energy use in agriculture and food processing

Share of budget per measure



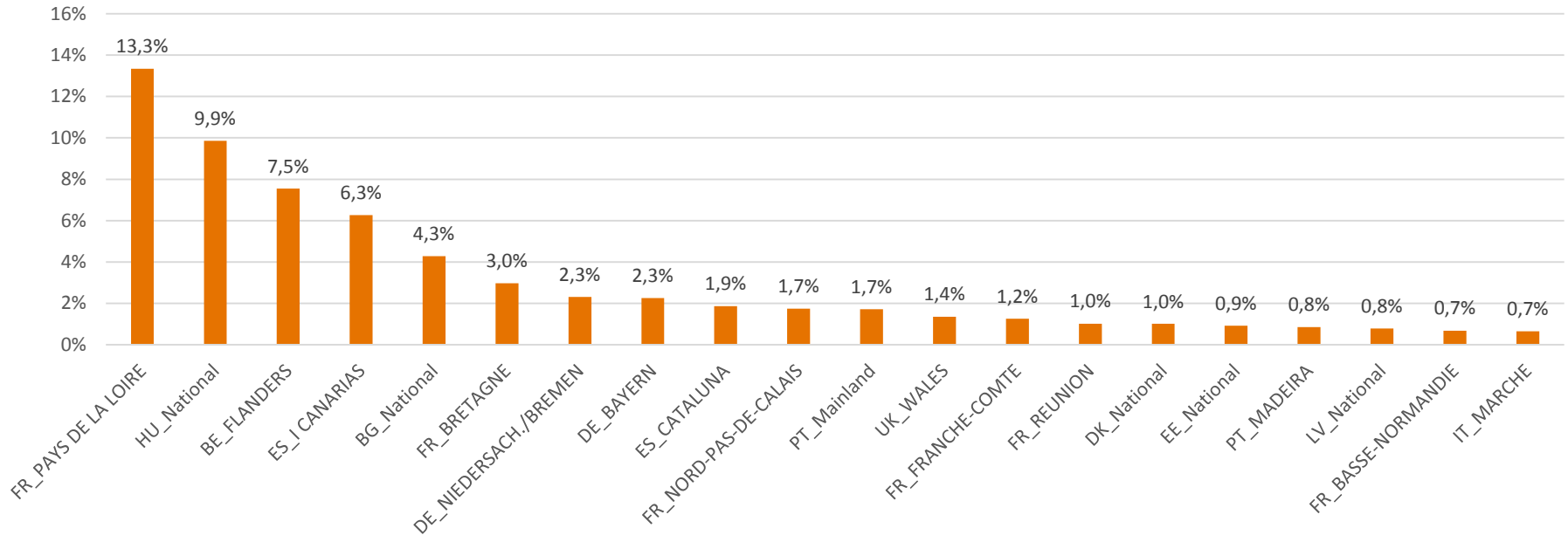
Measures strategy

N. of RDPs activating the Measures



N. of RDPs activating 5B: 37/87

Share of RDP budget allocated to FA 5B



Pays de la Loire (FR)

- renovation and creation of energy efficient farm animal housing (e.g. poultry)
- investments to process food on farm,
- maintaining green infrastructure - ecological corridors

Hungary

- increasing the efficiency of input operations on enterprises in sectors identified as a priority for development, e.g. wine, pig production and F&V.

**Thank you for your
attention**