



Horizon
Europe

FOCI

Da CMIP6 a GAINS: scenari emissivi agricoli e co-benefici per clima e qualità dell'aria nella Pianura Padana

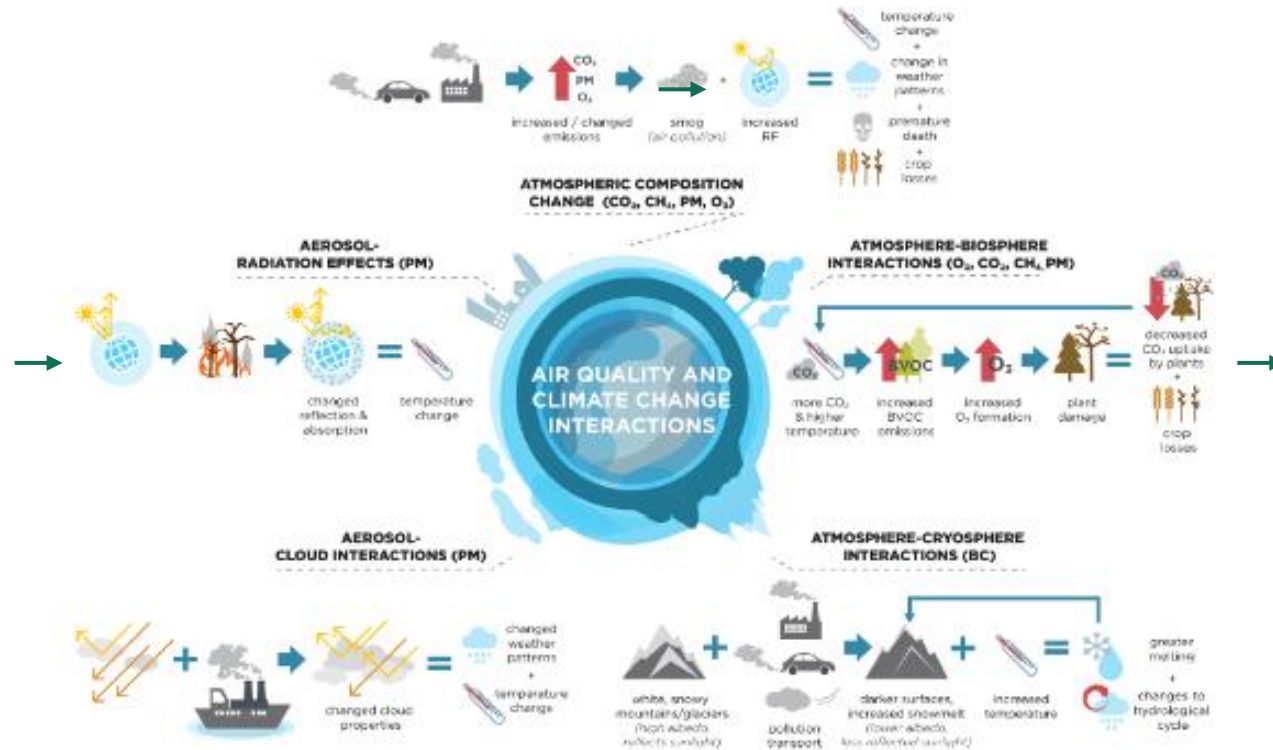
Paola Radice

Progetto FOCI: Ridurre le incertezze climatiche per modelli più precisi e politiche di clima più efficaci



CONOSCENZE ATTUALI

- ✓ CO₂ → alta affidabilità
- ✗ Aerosol, gas a vita breve, uso del suolo, permafrost → bassa affidabilità



PROGETTO FOCI

- Valuta impatto dei forzanti minori
- Integra processi in ESM / RCM
- Scenari ottimizzati per l'Europa
- Supporto a policy clima

Processi chiave investigati

Aerosol · PM

CH₄ · O₃ · BVOC

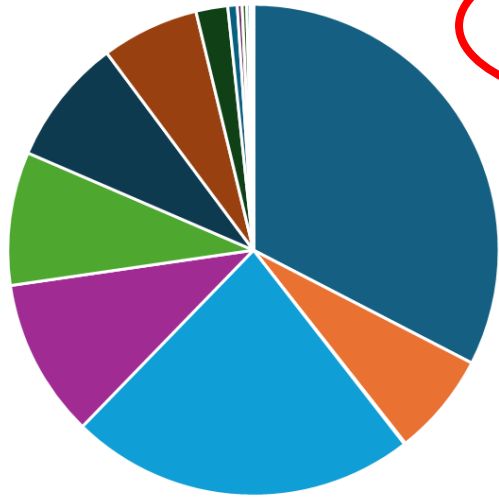
Albedo · LULC

Permafrost · BC



CH4, N2O e NH3

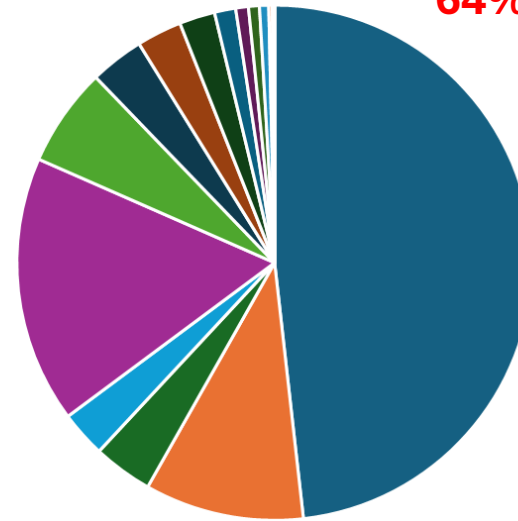
CH4



- Enteric Fermentation
- Manure Management
- Rice cultivations
- Solid Waste Disposal
- Solid Fuels
- Oil and Natural Gas
- Wastewater Treatment and Discharge
- Residential and other sectors
- Incineration and Open Burning of Waste
- Biological Treatment of Solid Waste

40%

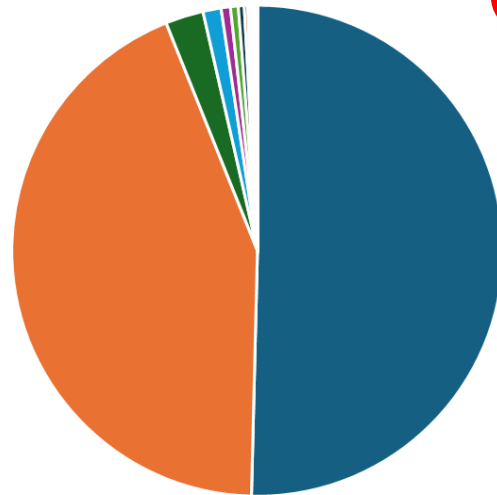
N2O



- Direct N2O Emissions from managed soils
- Indirect N2O Emissions from managed soils
- Manure Management
- Indirect N2O emissions from the atmospheric deposition of nitrogen in NOx and NH3
- Chemical Industry
- Main Activity Electricity and Heat Production
- Residential and other sectors
- Wastewater Treatment and Discharge
- Road Transportation no resuspension
- Other Product Manufacture and Use

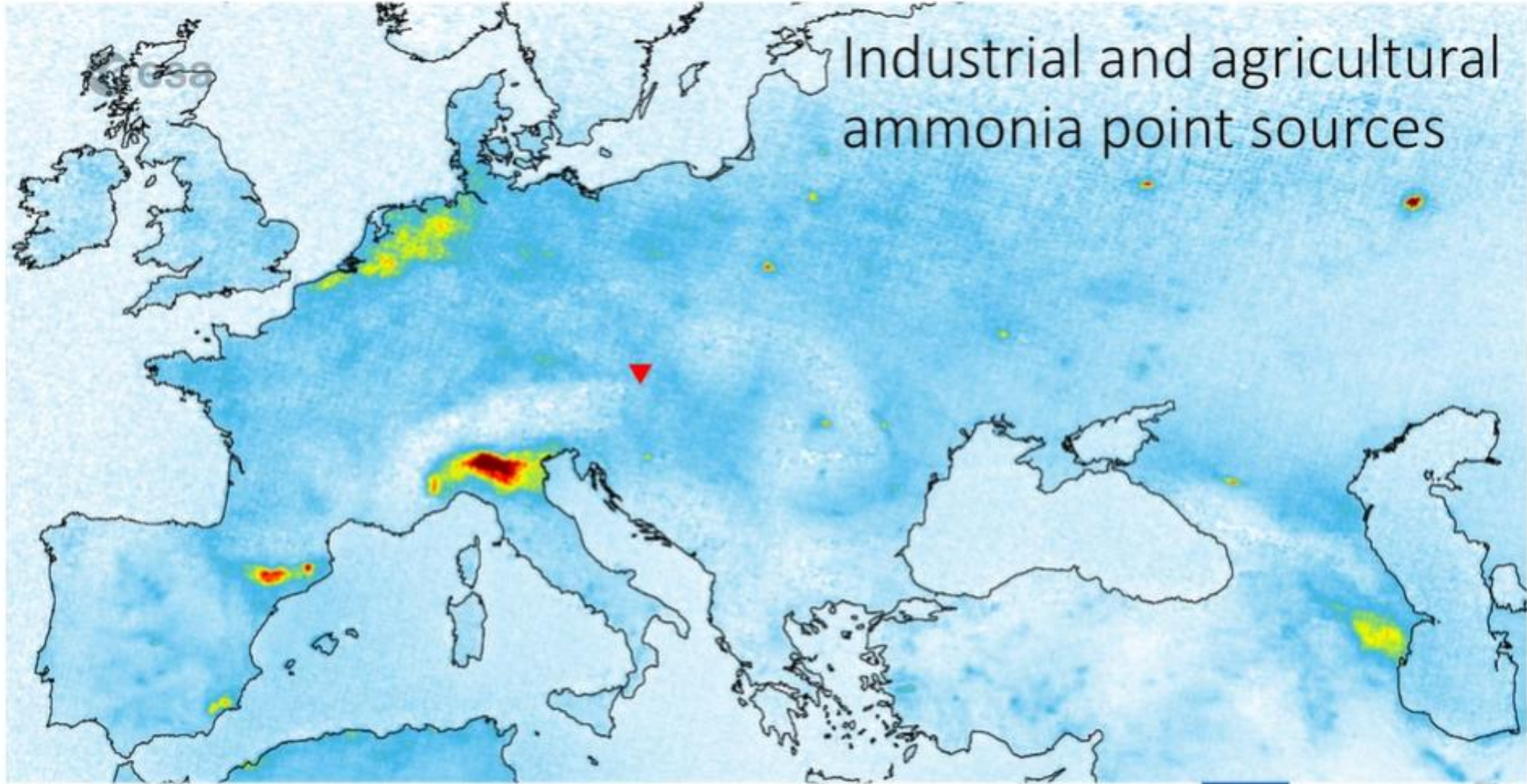
64%

NH3



- Direct N2O Emissions from managed soils
- Manure Management
- Road Transportation no resuspension
- Residential and other sectors
- Manufacturing Industries and Construction
- Incineration and Open Burning of Waste
- Chemical Industry
- Main Activity Electricity and Heat Production
- Emissions from biomass burning
- Biological Treatment of Solid Waste

93%



Metodologia adottata

Inventari

Dataset di emissioni utilizzati

CEDS

Community Emissions Data System
Emissioni antropogeniche 1750–2019 per modelli Earth System globali
Gridded: 0.1°

PREPAIR

Progetto regionale Padano-Alpino
Inventario emissioni per il bacino Padano, dettaglio comunale, anno 2019
Azioni chiave: rafforzare le politiche regionali, sviluppare strumenti condivisi, promuovere le migliori pratiche

Scenari futuri

Percorsi socioeconomici di riferimento

SSP3-7.0

Scenario medio-alto, famiglia "rivalità regionale"
Forcings multipli inclusi
Gridded: 0.5°

SSP3-7.0-LowNTCF

Variante con emissioni ridotte di NTCF (*aerosol, O₃, CH₄...*)
rispetto a SSP3-7.0
Gridded: 0.5°

GAINS

Ultimo scenario energetico del Piano Nazionale Integrato per l'Energia e il Clima (PNIEC), dettaglio regionale

Misure

Tipologie di intervento da valutare

Misure tecniche

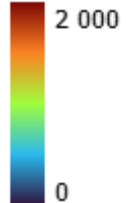
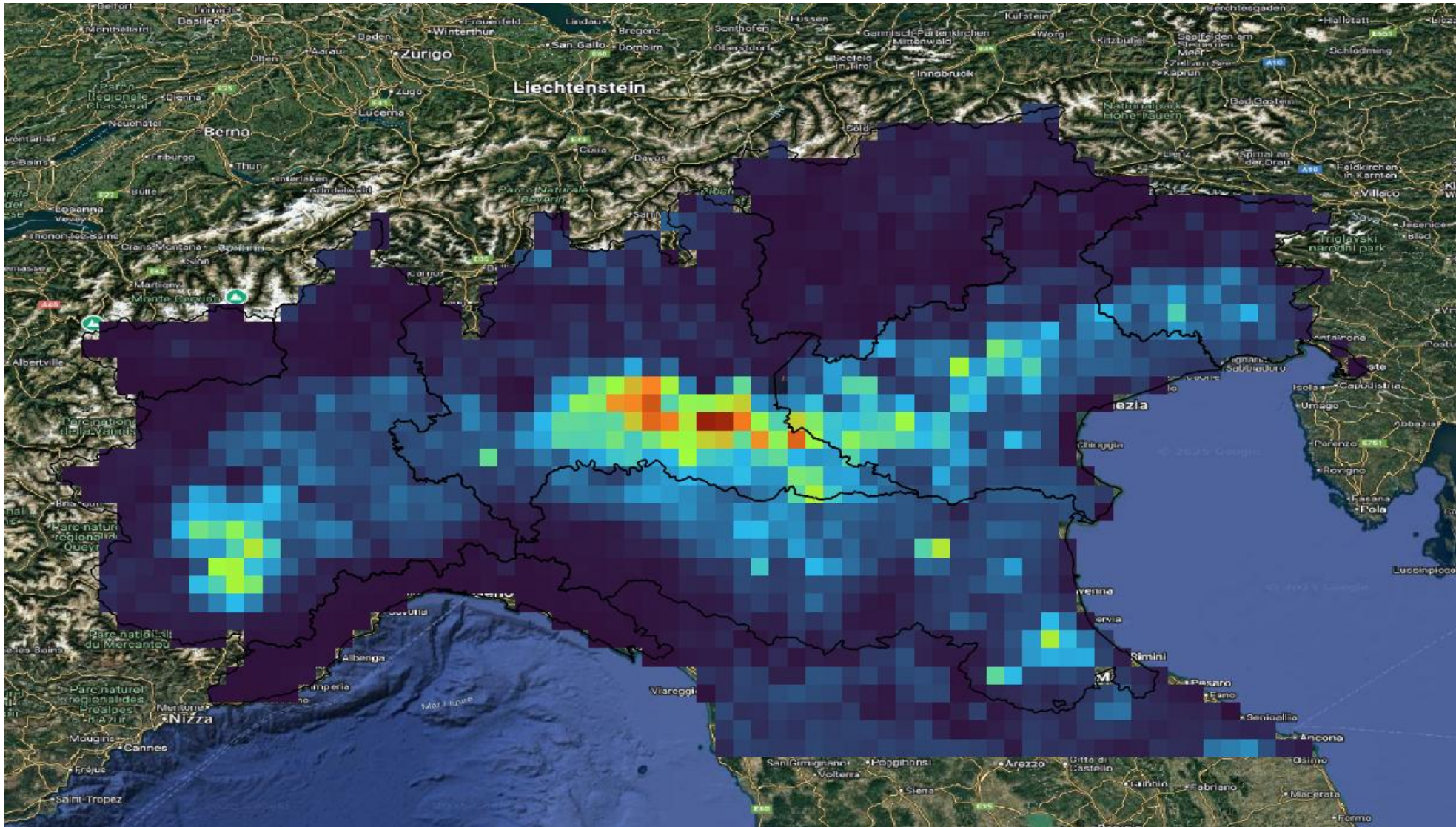
Presenti negli scenari SSPs e GAINS:

- Sviluppi tecnologici
- Politiche energetiche e settoriali
- Intensità e pratiche agricole
- Standard emissione trasporti

Misure non tecniche

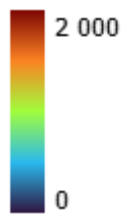
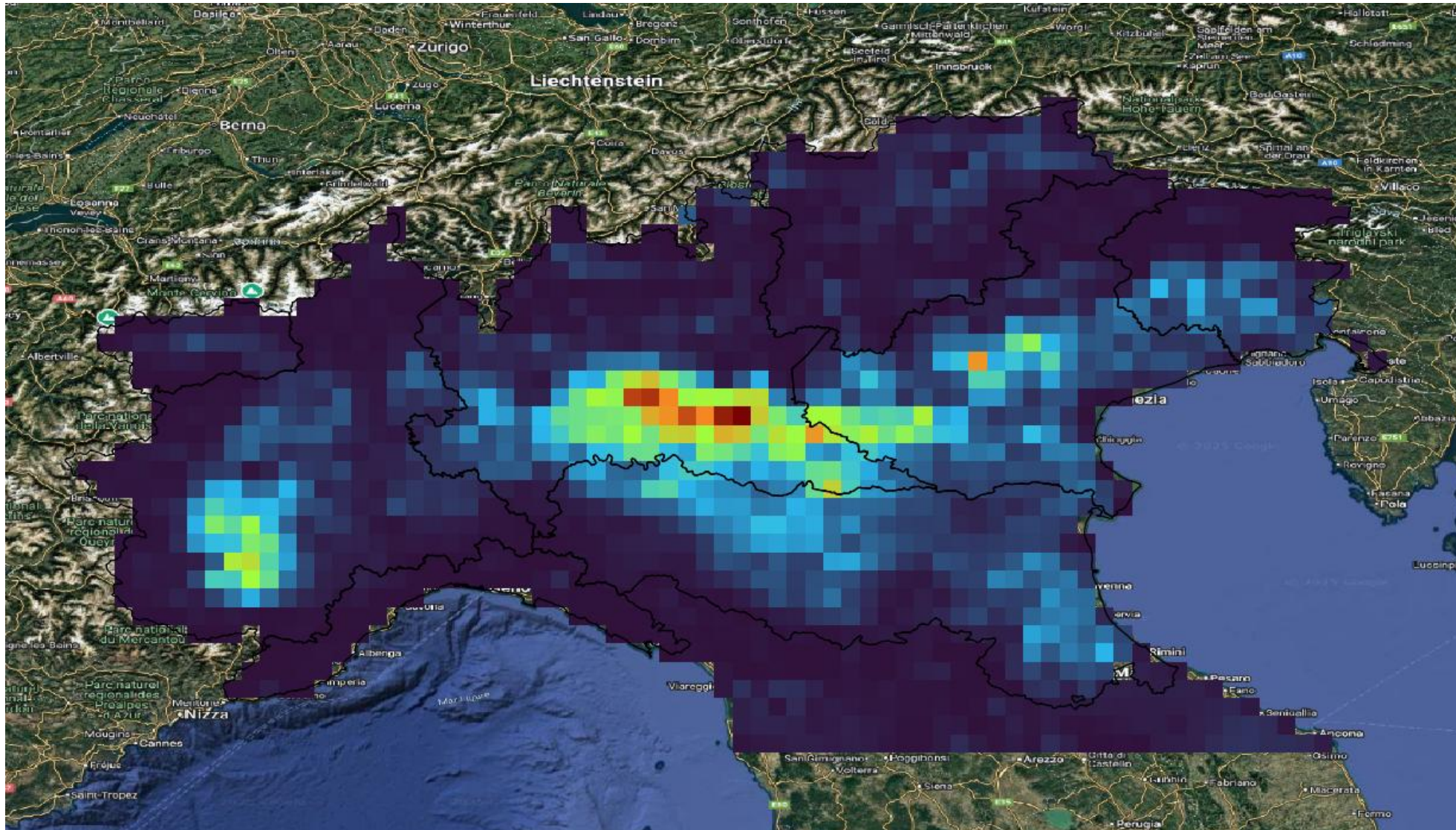
- Cambiamenti stili di vita
- Mobilità sostenibile
- Dieta e consumi alimentari

Emissioni (t/anno) di NH3 dal comparto agricolo - CEDS



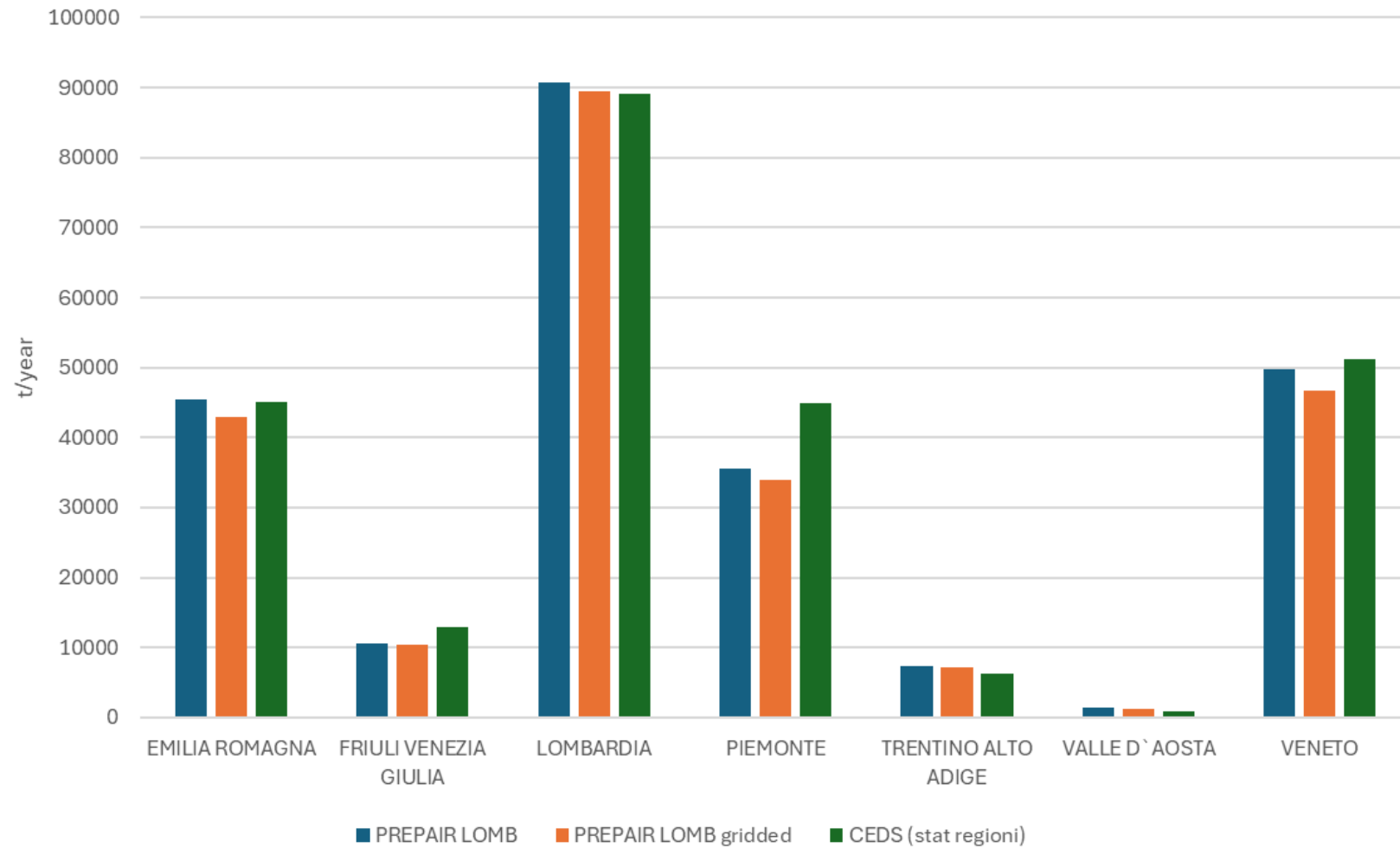
Tons/year

Emissioni (t/anno) di NH₃ dal comparto agricolo - PREPAIR

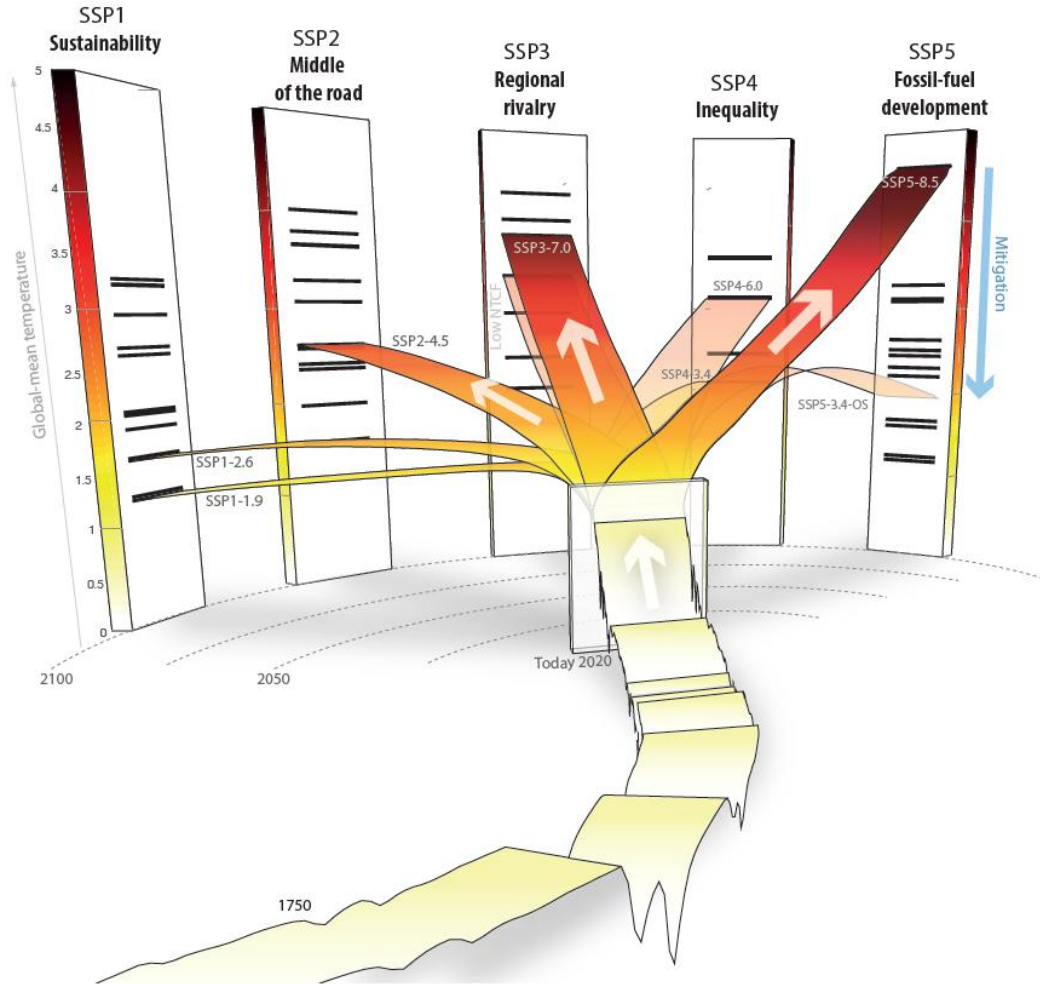


Tons/year

Emissioni regionali NH3 (2019)



SSPs - Shared Socioeconomic Pathways



	SSP1-1.9 "SUSTAINABILITY"	SSP1-2.6 "SUSTAINABILITY"	SSP2-4.5 "MIDDLE OF THE ROAD"	SSP3-7.0 "REGIONAL RIVALRY"	SSP5-8.5 "FOSSIL-FUELLED DEVELOPMENT"
RCP equivalent	No equivalent RCP	RCP2.6	RCP4.5	No equivalent RCP	RCP8.5
THE WAY THE WORLD MIGHT CHANGE IN THE FUTURE					
Emissions reduction	Very high and immediate	High and immediate	Moderate from 2040s	None (minor slowing)	None (accelerating)
Energy sources	Renewables	Renewables and biofuels	Renewables and fossil fuels	Fossil fuels	Increased fossil fuels
Carbon dioxide removal	New technology	New technology	None	None	None
Global socio-economic trends	Gradual move towards sustainability and environmental respect; increasing action towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Gradual move towards sustainability and environmental respect; increasing action towards SDGs	Similar to the past; unevenly distributed; slow progress towards SDGs	Slow and increasingly unequal	Rapid growth at the expense of the environment; resource intensive lifestyles and industries; high investment in health and education; dependence on technological solutions
WHAT THE FUTURE CLIMATE MAY LOOK LIKE UNDER EACH SSP					
Global warming by 2100	1.0-1.8°C	1.3-2.4°C	2.1-3.5°C	2.8-4.6°C	3.3-5.7°C
Resulting global warming levels*	Overshoots 1.5C slightly around 2050 then returns and stabilises near 1.5C by 2100	Reaches 2°C around 2050s and stabilises	Reach 2°C around 2050s 2.7°C by 2100	Reach 2°C around 2050s 3°C around 2070s 4°C possible by 2100	Reach 2°C around 2050s 3°C around 2060s 4°C by around 2080s

SSP3-7.0 e SSP3-7.0-lowNTCF

*Scenari ad alte emissioni e qualità dell'aria,
isolamento dell'effetto aerosol sul clima*

Contesto socio-economico

- *Lenta crescita del PIL*
- *Aumento della popolazione*
- *Elevato livello di disuguaglianza tra i paesi*

Energia e Politiche

- *Rinascita del Carbone*
- *Alta intensità dell'uso delle risorse*
- *Politiche Inefficaci*

SSP3-7.0

SSP3-7.0-lowNTCF

Gas Serra (CO₂, CH₄)

Alto forcing — emissioni quasi doppie al 2100

Gas Serra (CO₂, CH₄)

Identico a SSP3-7.0 (invariato)

Aerosol & NTCF

Elevati, scenario «aria sporca»

Aerosol & NTCF

Riduzione immediata aggressiva (SO₂, BC)

Qualità dell'Aria

Deboli controlli ambientali

Qualità dell'Aria

Massima riduzione inquinamento atmosferico

Temperatura al 2100

+2.8 – +4.6 °C
(vs pre-industriale)

Temperatura al 2100

Leggermente superiore
(meno aerosol raffreddanti)

Uso in CMIP6

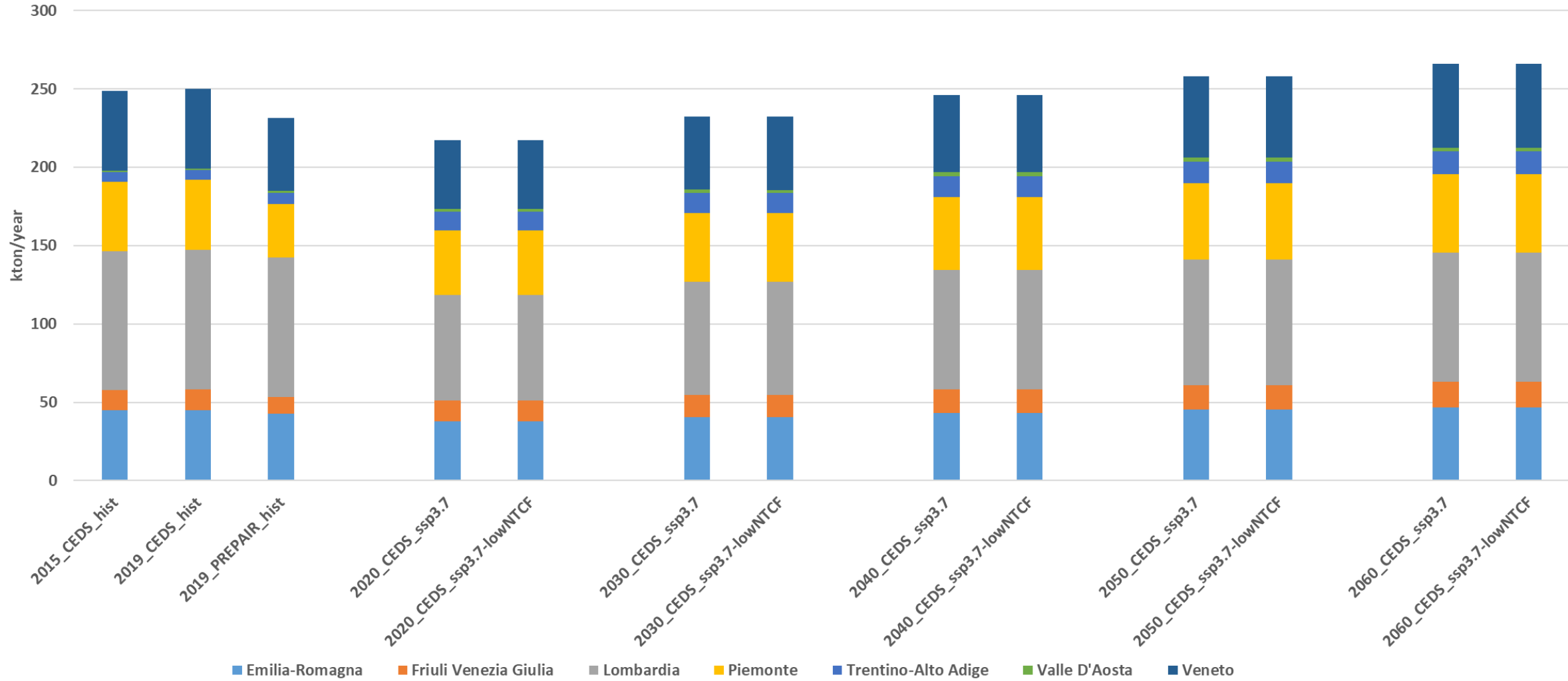
Scenario di riferimento alte emissioni

Uso in CMIP6

Isolamento effetto climatico degli aerosol

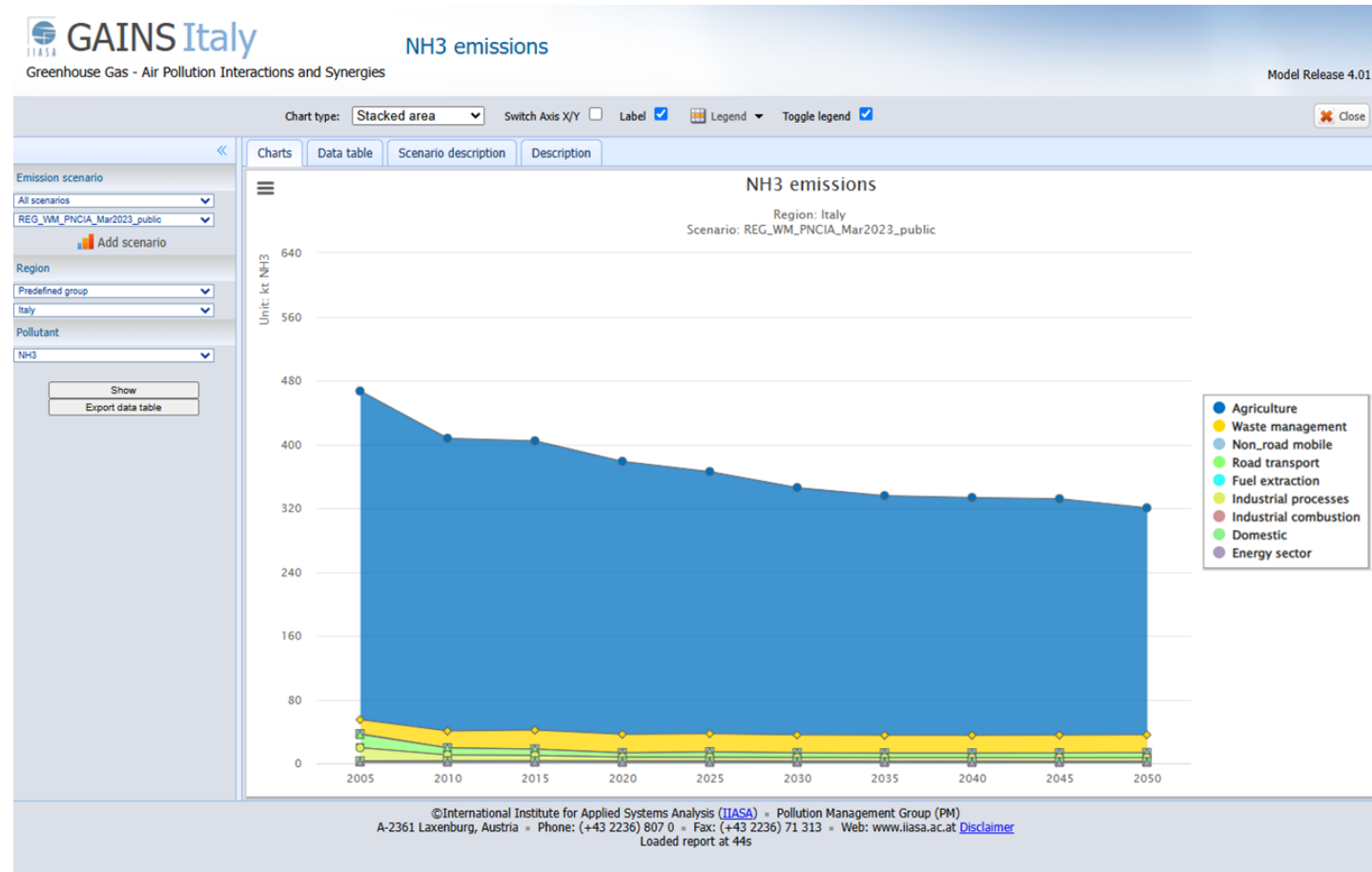
NH3 CEDS – Evoluzione futura

Emissions

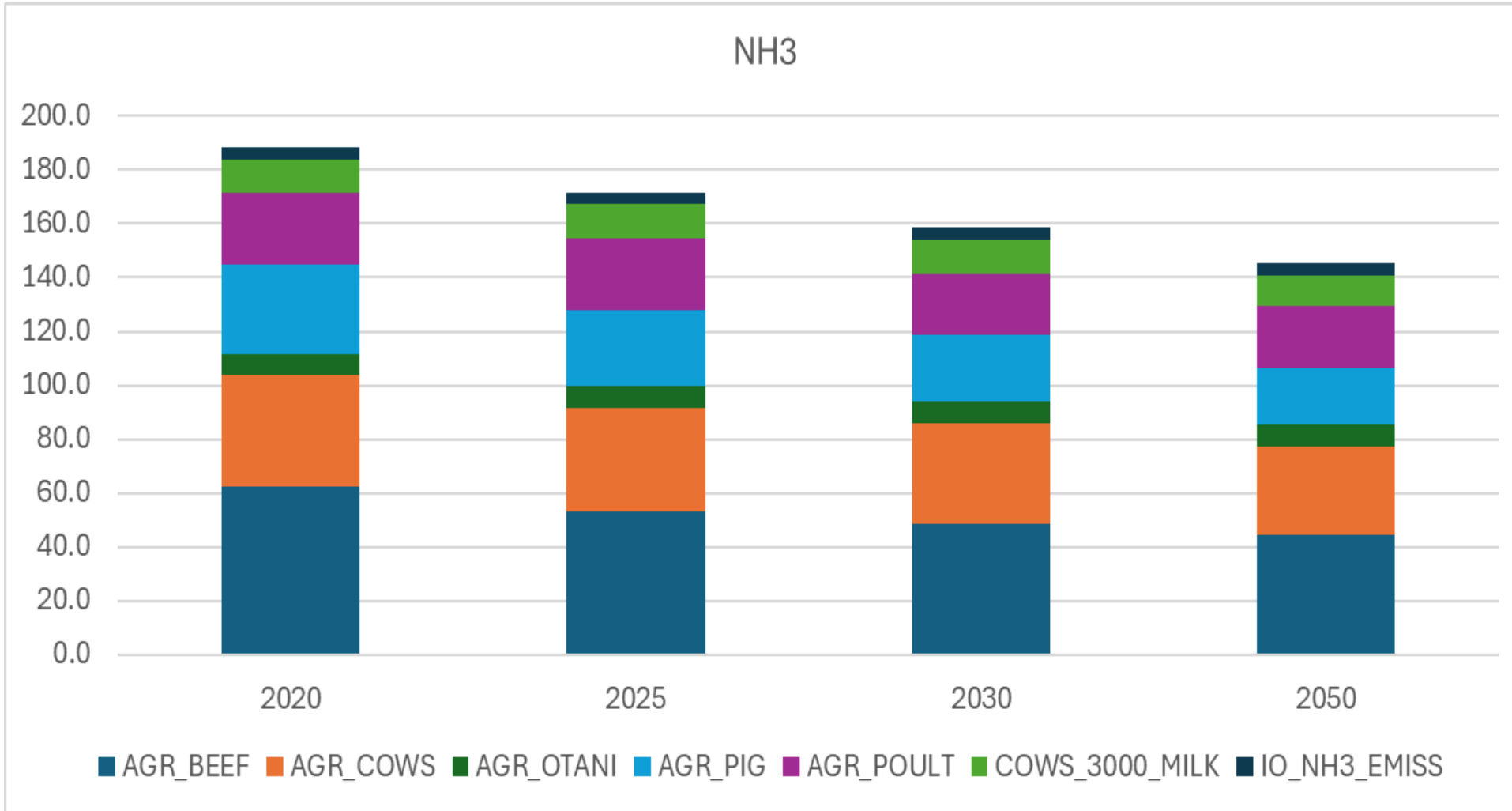


Scenari GAINS (Pianura Padana)

REG_WM_PNIEC_Mar2025:
scenario regionale delle
emissioni ottenuto
ridimensionando lo scenario
nazionale comunicato
ufficialmente nel marzo 2025.
Lo scenario tiene conto
dell'ultimo scenario energetico
del PNIEC.
Tutti i dettagli sono riportati
nell'ultimo IIR 2025 al seguente
link:
<https://www.ceip.at/status-of-reporting-and-review-results/2025-submission>



NH3 GAINS TRENDS (Po Valley)



	2050 vs 2020
PO VALLEY	0.77

Correlazioni tra le attività PREPAIR e le categorie GAINS

Crops with fertilizers	AGR_ARABLE
	AGR_ARABLE_SUBB
	AGR_ARABLE_TEMP
	AGR_OTHER
	CROP_RESID
	FCON_OTHN
	FCON_UREA
	GRASSLAND
	HISTOSOLS
	RICE_FLOOD
	RICE_INTER
	RICE_UPLAND
	Crops without fertilizers
AGR_ARABLE_SUBB	
AGR_ARABLE_TEMP	
AGR_OTHER	
CROP_RESID	
GRASSLAND	
HISTOSOLS	
N2O_USE	
RICE_FLOOD	
RICE_INTER	
RICE_UPLAND	

Senza NH3 emissions

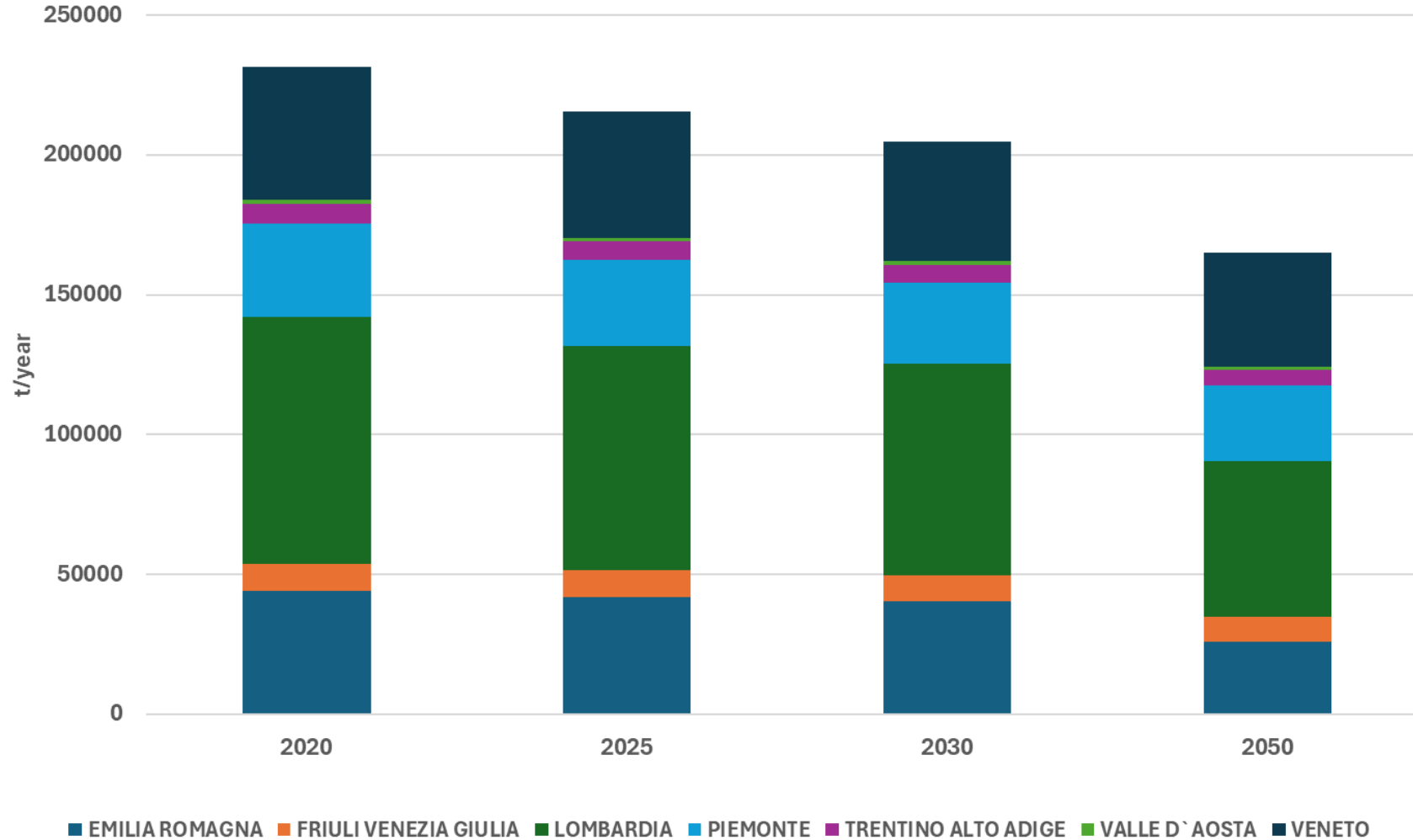


Possible solution:
coeficient from
activity trend

Manure management related to organic compounds	AGR_BEEF
	AGR_BEEF_MEAT
	AGR_COWS
	AGR_COWS_MILK
	AGR_OTANI
	AGR_PIG
	AGR_PIG_MEAT
	AGR_POULT
	AGR_POULT_MEAT
	COWS_3000_MILK
	IO_NH3_EMISS
	MANURE
	Livestock manure spreading
AGR_BEEF_MEAT	
AGR_COWS	
AGR_COWS_MILK	
AGR_OTANI	
AGR_PIG	
AGR_PIG_MEAT	
AGR_POULT	
AGR_POULT_MEAT	
COWS_3000_MILK	
IO_NH3_EMISS	
MANURE	
Manure management related to nitrogen compounds	
	AGR_BEEF_MEAT
	AGR_COWS
	AGR_COWS_MILK
	AGR_OTANI
	AGR_PIG
	AGR_PIG_MEAT
	AGR_POULT
	AGR_POULT_MEAT
	COWS_3000_MILK
	IO_NH3_EMISS
	MANURE

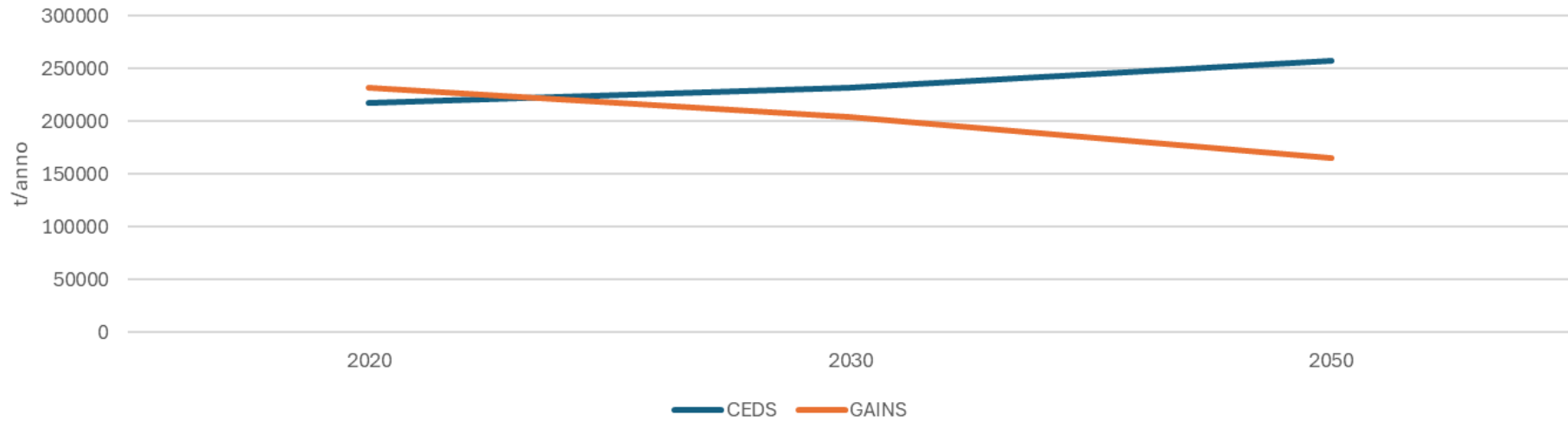
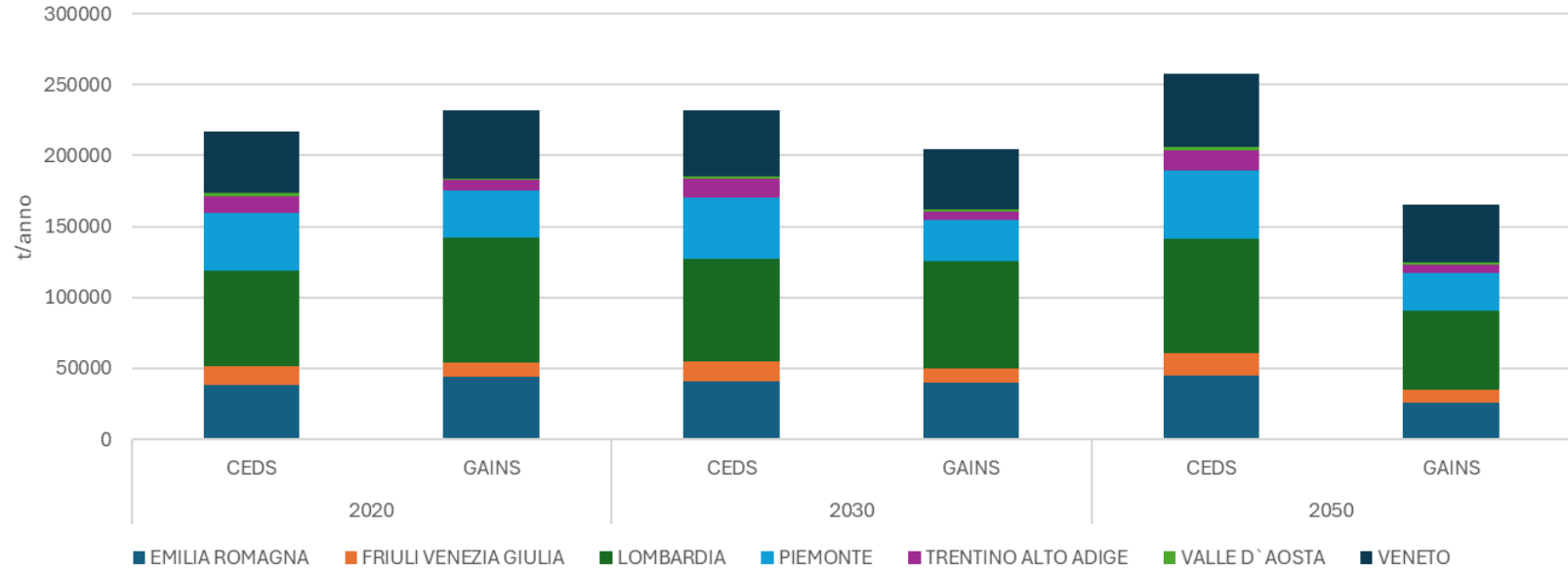
EVOLUZIONE GAINS - NH3

(trend GAINS applicati alle attività PREPAIR , differenziate per regione)



	2050 vs 2020
EMILIA ROMAGNA	0.591
FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA	0.885
LOMBARDIA	0.634
PIEMONTE	0.804
TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE	0.798
VALLE D`AOSTA	0.859
VENETO	0.851
PO VALLEY	0.712

Confronti trend NH3



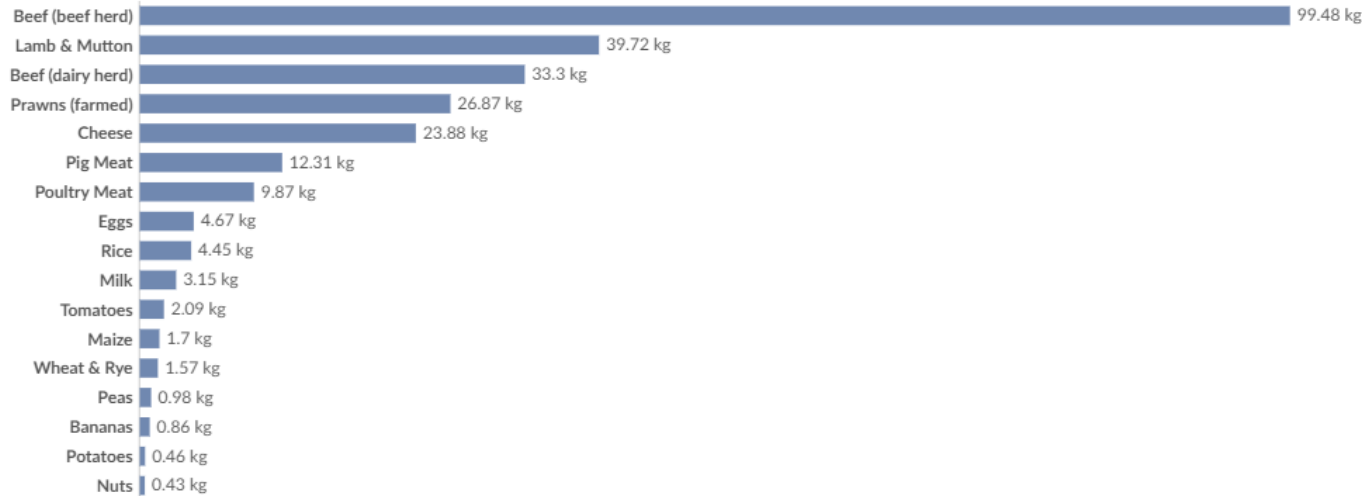
Valutazioni misure non tecniche

Greenhouse gas emissions per kilogram of food product

Greenhouse gas emissions are measured in kilograms of carbon dioxide-equivalents. This means non-CO₂ gases are weighted by the amount of warming they cause over a 100-year timescale.

Our World
in Data

Table Chart



Data source: Poore and Nemecek (2018) - [Learn more about this data](#)

OurWorldinData.org/environmental-impacts-of-food | CC BY

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Related: [FAQs: Data on the environmental impacts of food](#)

Riferimenti:

“Riduzione Del Consumo Di Carne E Delle Emissioni Di Gas Serra E Benefici Per La Salute In Italia” 2015

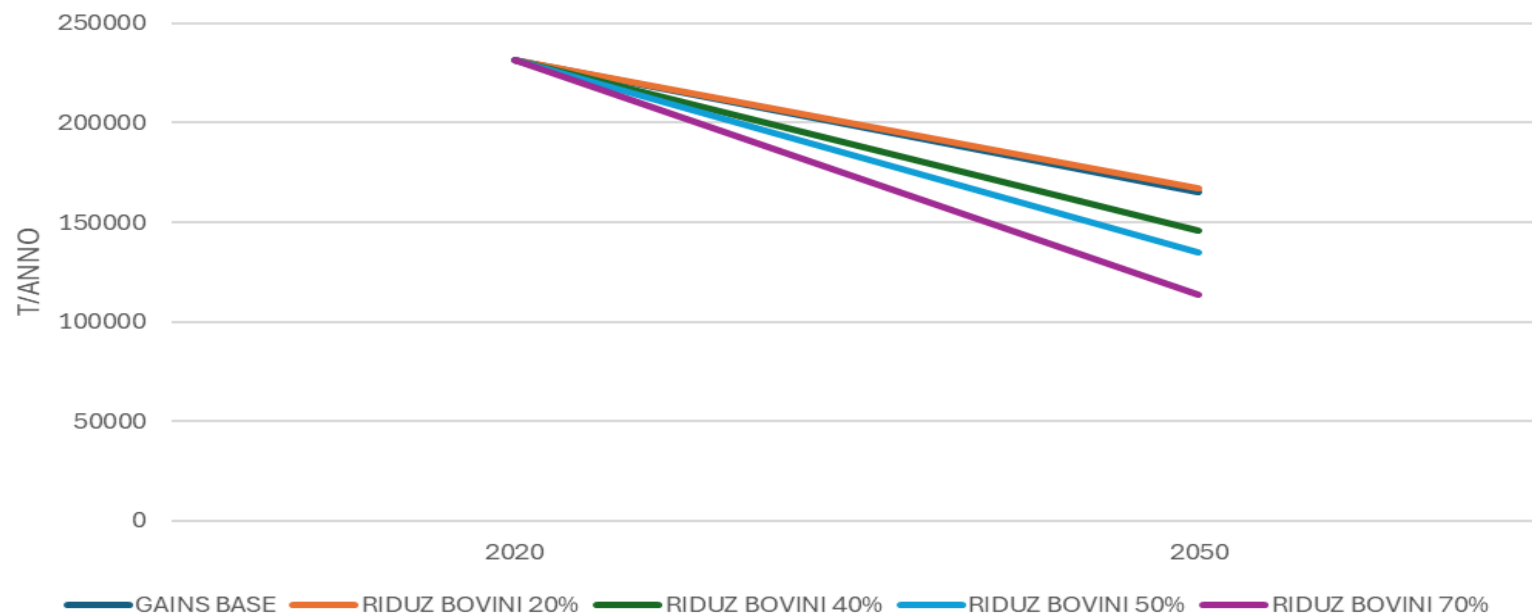
S. Farchi, E. Lapucci, P. Michelozzi
(Dipartimento di epidemiologia, Servizio sanitario regionale del Lazio, Roma)

4 scenari di riduzioni progressive pari al 20%, 40%, 50% e 70%

Valutazioni misure non tecniche: riduzione delle emissioni di NH3 (t/anno)



4 scenari di riduzioni progressive pari al 20%, 40%, 50% e 70%,



	2020	2050	RIDUZ
GAINS BASE	231672.3	164997.1	-29%
RIDUZ BOVINI 20%	231672.3	167139.0	-28%
RIDUZ BOVINI 40%	231672.3	145716.4	-37%
RIDUZ BOVINI 50%	231672.3	135005.1	-42%
RIDUZ BOVINI 70%	231672.3	113582.6	-51%



- Confronto all'avanguardia tra CEDS e PREPAIR al 2019 (con una risoluzione di 0,1°)
- Valutazione delle tendenze future (ricalcolata da 0,5° a 0,1°):
 - CEDS ssp3.7
 - CEDS ssp3.7-low NTCF
 - PREPAIR aggiornato utilizzando GAINS
- Confronto
- Sviluppo di due scenari a partire dall'ultimo anno storico del CEDS (2019):
 - Applicazione di misure tecniche basate sulla tendenza GAINS
 - Applicazione dei cambiamenti relativi al comportamento alimentare
 - Valutazione della gamma di risultati

La questione critica principale al momento è la totale mancanza di conoscenza riguardo alle azioni alla base dei singoli scenari SSP.

Grazie per l'attenzione