POLICIES FOR SUSTAINABLE SOIL MANAGEMENT – AMBITIONS, KNOWLEDGE GAPS AND INCOHERENCIES





SSM OBJECTIVES AND POLICY STATUS

Soils increasingly play an important role in policy making at national- and European levels

Soil Strategy: Restore degraded soils, removal of 310 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent per year (LULUCF), Reduce nutrient losses by at least 50% etc.

Presentation objective: what characterize the conditions for Sustainable Soil Management from a social and political perspectice







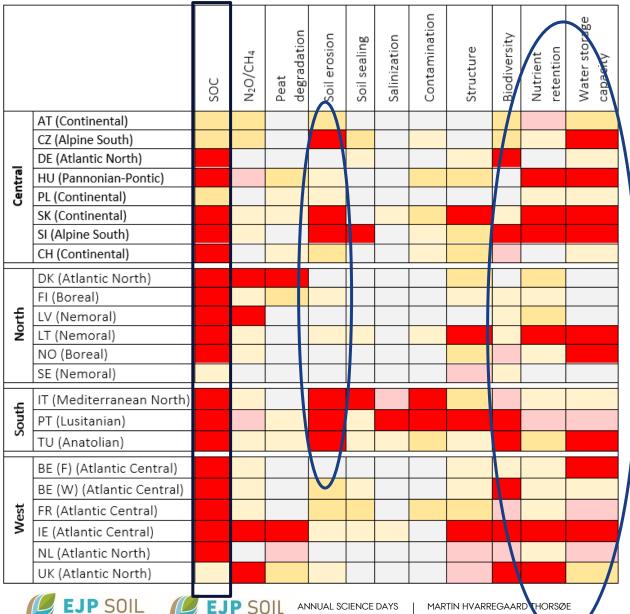








1) KNOWLEDGE NEEDS (STAKEHOLDERS ASSESSMENT)



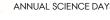
Legend

Very important soil challenge and research need Important soil challenge and very important research need Very important soil challenge and important research need Important soil challenge and important research need Other combinations













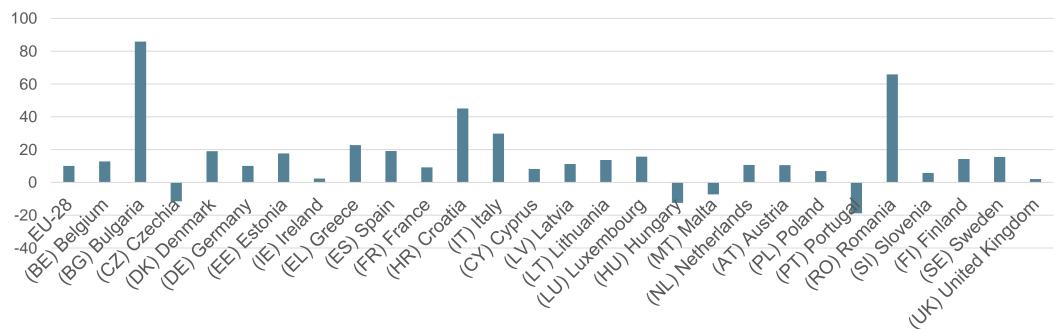


2) NEW FARMING STRUCTURES

- NEW CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Structural changes: Increasing farm size, tenure, farmer age and succession challenges, increasing ammount of tenured land (10%)

Development in rented land 2004-2020 (ha/farm)















3) MEASURES AND INSTRUMENTS

- INSUFFICIENT MEASURES, FUNDING IS AVAILABLE

***		Land- use change	Advice and decision support	Buffer strips	Other measures
Au	stria				
	lgium anders)				
	lgium 'allonia)				
De	nmark				
Fin	land				
Fra	ance				
Ita	ly				
Lat	tvia				
Lux	xembourg				
Sp	ain				

Stoctake of erosion risk measures

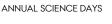
- Funding for measures are available (mainly CAP)
- Primarilly annual schemes
- Not target to an erosion risk area
- Voluntary adoption by farmers













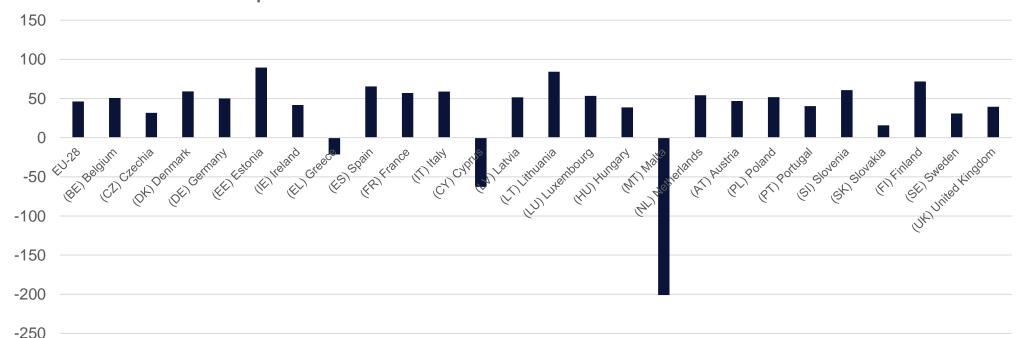


4) NEW ACTORS ENTERS THE SCENE

- CONTRACTUALIZATION OF FIELDWORK

Changes: 45% increase across EU28, farmers not the only work their land

Development in contract work 2004-2020 (€/farm)











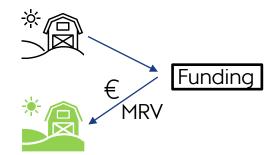




5) IS SSM ATTRACTIVE FOR INVESTORS?

C sequestration can be come a business model for farmers, other ESS appear less attractice

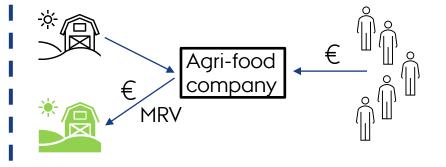
Farm payments



Examples

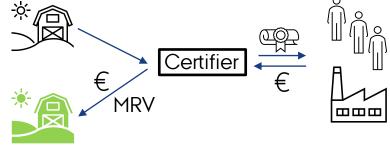


Corporate supply chain



Examples FrieslandCampina vin Nourishing by nature DIAGEO

Voluntary carbon markets





CONCLUDING REMARKS

- SSM presuppose a systemic change of the production system
- Social
- It is increasingly becomming challenging for individual farmers to respond to systemic challenges due to a distribution of responsibility
- Policies
- Overall EU policies are great, but implementation could improve (CAP and domestic regulation)
- Land policy is continously fragment actross policy silos and involve tradeoffs
- Relies on voluntary initiatives and less on regulation













