

Linking Soil Monitoring and Resilience to Policy Challenges to address and opportunities to exploit

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Why and where soil matters!

☐ Jointness of economic and environmental output

> Splitting farm income from environmental obligations comes at a measurable cost, addressing farm economic and environmental output together taps on existing but underutilised opportunities

□Sustainable productivity

➤ The **polarisation** of the policy debate **around climate change action and food security** distorts fact-based global needs and **leads to inefficient policy choices**

□Simplification in enhancing policy performance

> CAP simplification is a prerequisite for policy performance only if it does not lead into lowering policy ambition but enhancing performance by exploiting synergies in policy measures with similar impacts



What focus on soil could do for policy

- □ Put the horse in front of the cart on timing and targeting of support measures
 - Focusing on adaptation measures rather than mitigation is essential to make tangible existing solutions
 - ✓ **Prioritising soil** simultaneously helps water, air and biodiversity the opposite is not true
 - ✓ Every farmer has basic knowledge of their soil **support should be based on trying to improve soil health**
- □ Cover all agricultural area with payments conditioned on improvement of soil health
 - ✓ **Use available data** (soil maps, Lucas surveys...) **to define regions based on agronomic criteria** (this exists!!!)
 - ✓ Merge all direct payments into one multiannual system with a common conditionality prioritising soil
 - ✓ Provide a **smooth transition** to new support level recognising economic/social realities of EU agriculture
- □ Reflect in policy design the slow and variable impact of land management practices
 - ✓ **Measure** regional 3-year average **soil health at beginning and end of transition** (incentivise farm level data)
 - ✓ Further redistribute payments at the end of transition based on measurable results of soil improvement
 - ✓ **Benchmark redistribution** based on deviation from average performance (with regional discounts/premia)



What soil research could do for policy

□ Clarify and improve the level of aggregation needed for indicators

- ✓ Both regional/national and farm-based indicators are needed but they should not be the same
- Regional details matter for the continuous (annual) monitoring of policy performance
- ✓ A **limited** number of **measurable indicators** is needed **at farm level**, collected but not assessed annually

□ Identify the causality link and define the monitoring objective of different indicators

- ✓ At farm level, indicators should reflect **what is endogenous in farm management practices**, thus soil matters
- ✓ **At regional level** the role of exogenous factors (prices, weather) also matters, probably more for biodiversity
- ✓ The link of farm to regional level should distinguish site- and management-specificities from

☐ Link land management and soil to carbon farming

- ✓ Identify the **limited number of common indicators** that is already mature **to implement in public policy**
- ✓ Encourage private schemes and research to experiment with additional diversified means of monitoring
- Provide a causality link facilitating public policy to prioritise targeting (e.g. soil vs biodiversity targets)



Summary Conclusions

□Site matters

> We need to clarify what is mature to measure at farm level and what at more aggregate level

□Causality matters

➤ What policy conclusions to derive from the regionally diverse hierarchy between exogenous factors (climate) and endogenous (land management)?

□Long-term matters

> Policy design needs to reflect this, and research should clarify the link of short- to long-term





Thank you!

