

Land managers and soils: from care to agency

Soils for Europe European Parliement, Brussels, 30 April 2025 - 14:00-16.00

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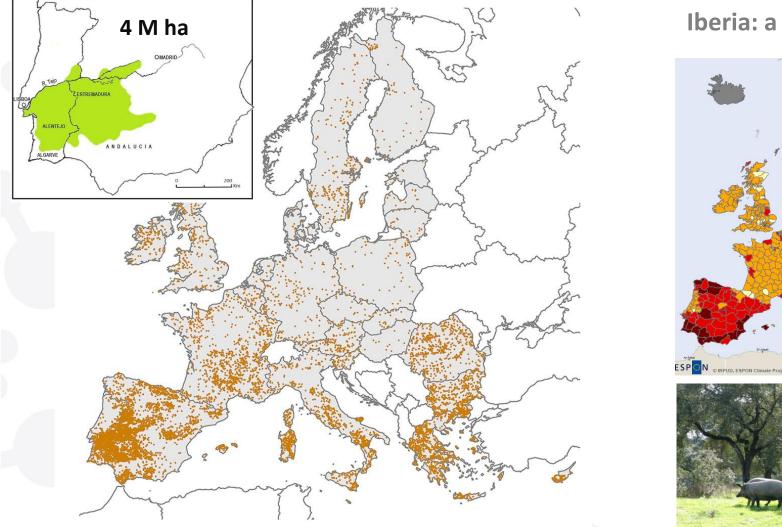
EU MISSIONS

SOIL DEAL FOR EUROPE

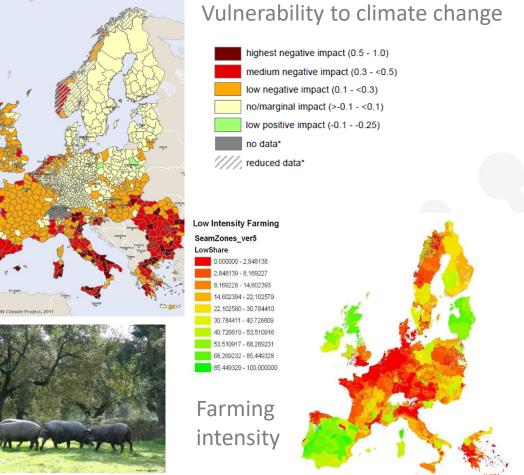


the agro-forestry systems of Southern Europe

Agro-forestry in the European Union: a focus in the South 15 M hectares = 3,5% of EU area » **35%** of the actually grazed land



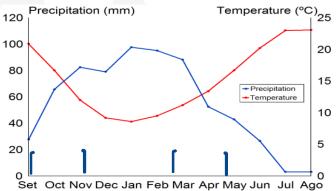
Iberia: a particular context

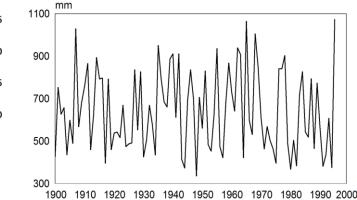


Den Herder, M., Moreno, G., Mosquera-Losada, R.M., Palma, J.H., Sidiropoulou, A., Freijanes, J.J.S., Crous-Duran, J., Paulo, J.A., Tomé, M., Pantera, A. and Papanastasis, V.P., 2017. Current extent and stratification of agroforestry in the European Union. Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment, 241, pp.121-132.

Mediterranean climate

Warm season is extremelly dry + Extreme interannual variability in precipitation







Complex Soil mosaic with low fertility

Acid soils > 80% »» manganese toxicity



Management »» intensification and simplification

» degradation by soil erosion, destruction of soil structure and further loss of soil organic matter





and the agro-forestry system is in severe decay

reduction of tree renewal loss of pasture productivity

D >50% Dense Montado

intensification specialisation highly related with growing grazing intensity

C 20-50% Open Montado

since the 1990s » loss of 5000 ha/year

complex and fuzzy pattern >> change often remains un-seen and not adressed in policy making **B** 10-20% Clear Montado



How are farmers reacting ?

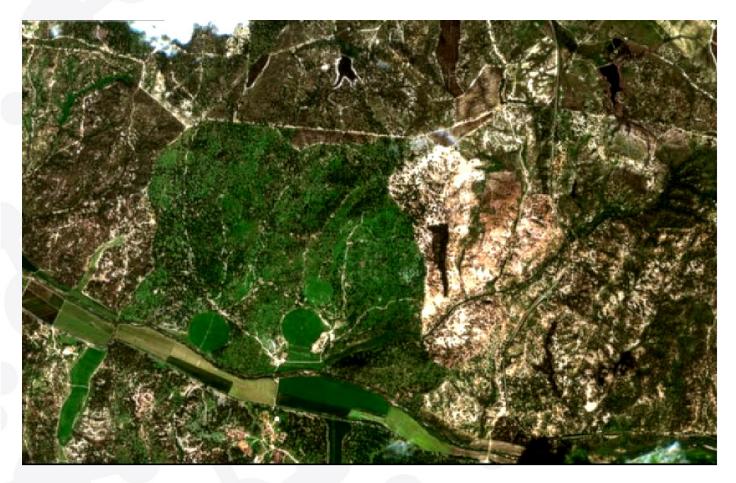


Familly farms between 100 and 1000 hectares + farmers with formal education higher than average in Portugal High social and financial capital BUT fragmented & difficult access to quality advisory

farmers are aware of new societal demand & emerging markets » new business models which would make it possible to invest in soil regeneration and tree renewal and they know there are technical solutions already validated

BUT

are pressed by conflicts between different sector policies pressure for mainstream production and security of income (CAP Pillar 1 payments) + farmers self-concept »» innovation in management goals is hard to follow »» continued specialization and simplification > the dominant paradigm Even with the power of exemple they do not moove » how to engage farmers in innovative management solutions ?



Herdade da Abegoaria, Abril 2019 Under conservation agriculture since 2000



Logically, management decisions about soil:

» monetary benefits derived from soil productivity (cost/benefit)

» values towards soil health

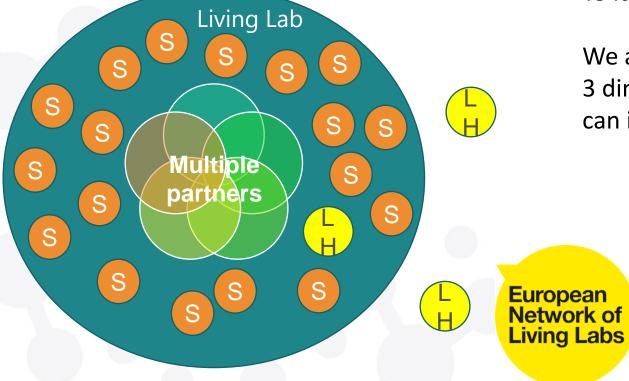
» knowledge integration in business model



2025, we set up an inquiry about soil health

to the LL 20 farmers

The Montado Living Lab – regeneration through soil health created start 2024 » 40 partners / 20 are farmers



To identify possible transformative pathways:

We approached a value-based understanding of soil health 3 dimensions: *knowledge, care and agency,* can inform and complement instrumental decision making





There are path-dependencies which require concerted& targetted action to be changed

Contrary to what is described in literature, these farmers **care** about their soils

have **knowledge** about soil limitations and regenerating practices and know where to get more specific applied knowlegde

BUT

they lack consistent and quality **soil data / monitoring** & they do **not have agency**

explanatory reasons are

lack of supporting policy tools dependency on current Pilar 1 schemes lack of capital » risk aversion



> Quality and accessible AKIS is fundamental but not the sole factor for change

- Acknowledge the relevance of policy tools targeted management
- > Invest in shift from compliance and rules towards results and performance