

Breakout Session

Healthy soils for healthy communities

12 November, from 13:30 to 15:30



State of play EU-funded R&I

EUROPEAN MISSION SOIL WEEK



Luis Sánchez

Mission Soil Secretariat

European Commission



Mission Soil Secretariat

European Commission

Giulia Meloni



Work Programme preparation cycle

EUROPEAN MISSION SOIL WEEK









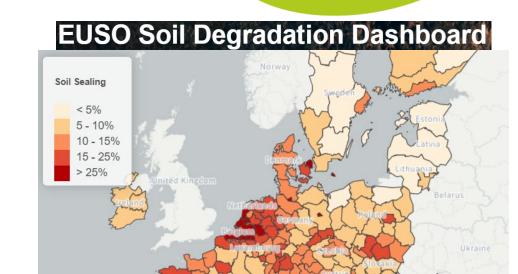
- New political guidelines
- Relevant policies and strategies, for example, the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), the EU Soil Strategy and the Soil Monitoring Law (proposal)
- Horizon Europe Strategic Plan 2025-2027
- Mission Soil Implementation Plan
- Analysis of the state of the art including results of Mission Soil projects
- Commission internal consultation on policy needs
- Early involvement and continuos exchange with Member States
- Stakeholder and general public consultation
- Publication of the Work Programme



Urban soils in the Mission Soil

- Soil research traditionally focused on agricultural soils
- Urban soils face several unique challenges
 - Sealing
 - Contamination (heavy metals, microplastics, hydrocarbons...)
 - Compaction, poor structure and drainage, loss of OM and biodiversity
- According to the EEA, 2.72 % of European territory was sealed in 2016, increasing to 2.95 % in 2018.
- In 2020 only 13 % of urban development occurred on recycled urban land in Europe.
- Relevant Mission Soil objectives
 - 3. No net soil sealing and increase the reuse of urban soils
 - 4. Reduce soil pollution and enhance restoration

EUROPEAN MISSION SOIL WEEK





Relevant Mission projects

EUROPEAN MISSION SOIL WEEK

Develop, test and implement soil-inclusive **spatial planning strategies** 17 pilots in 10 member states covering urban, peri-urban and rural areas







Remediation strategies, methods and financial models for decontamination and reuse of land in urban and rural areas

Soil pollution modelling for contaminants such as metals, PFAS, nutrients, microplastics, and pesticides.



Soil needs and drivers of change in urban soils



One **living lab** in Italy focused on loss soil structure and biodiversity and high levels of pollution caused by **urbanization**, testing urban community gardens

34 pilot projects dealing with participatory soil governance



2024: Dedicated call for **living labs in urban areas** (under evaluation)

+4-5 urban living labs specifically addressing urban soil health challenges

Mission Soil in Horizon Europe, 2021-2027 – a snapshot





Food 2030: EU R&I Policy Framework future-proofing our food systems



2017-2024 Over 100 Projects Over 760 M EUR

- Need for a systemic approach to future-proofing food systems by structuring, connecting and scaling-up R&I
- To provide **evidence** for policies and **solutions** (knowledge, methods, technologies, services, business models, etc) addressing 4 priorities.

Priorities



NUTRITION for sustainable and healthy diets



CLIMATE smart and environmentally sustainable food systems



CIRCULARITY and resource efficiency of food systems



INNOVATION and empowerment of communities

(j)

Drivers

Research breakthroughs



Innovation and Investment



Open Science



International collaboration



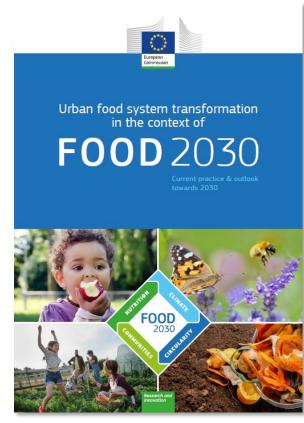
Food 2030 Urban Food Systems Transformation

- EU-funded projects cover 154 city initiatives in 41 countries across the world.*
- Under the Food 2030 family we have 10 H2020 and Horizon Europe projects covering with focus areas ranging from citizen engagement, local policy development and development and use of technology.
- Many projects strongly make use of place-based solutions via policy and living labs.











Food 2030 CLEVERFOOD project, supporting urban resilience and beyond

- CLEVERFOOD EU-funded project (2022-26) is building two networks: the Food 2030 Project Collaboration Network and the Food 2030 Connected Lab Network.
- By joining one of the two networks, projects embrace a systemic and multiactor approach tackling complexity and supporting the transformation of European food systems.
- The *Food 2030 Project Collaboration Network* is a network for projects, partnerships and networks that are sharing a similar vision of shifting the food system to become more fair, healthy and sustainable in line with EU policy priorities
 - So far 77 EU Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe projects have joined (including Mission Soil projects, such as InBestSoil).
 - Representing an investment of about € 500 million.











Panel Discussion





Linda Maring

Expert Researcher

Deltares



Pandi Zdruli

Mission Board member and Senior Research Scientist

The International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM) Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari



Michel Chalot

Professor

Université de Franche Comté (France)



Karine Paris

Urban gardening projects coordinator Citizens for ecological learning and living (CELL asbl)



How to improve Urban Soil Health

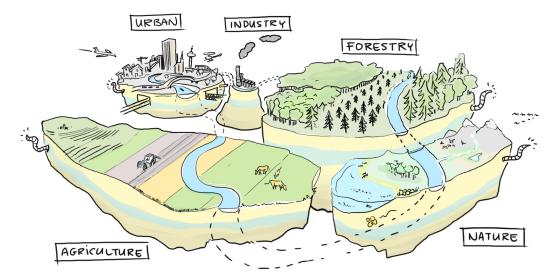
Linda Maring

Expert Researcher, Deltares (applied research organisation on water and subsurface)





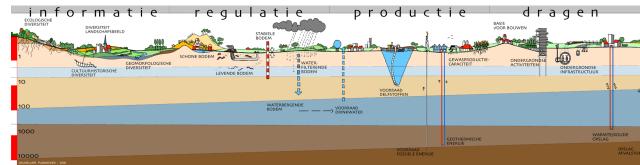
Focus



SOIL



- Land Use → Soil-Sediment-Water <u>system</u>
- Urban soil health understudied (threath-based)
- Spatial planning and design as an instrument









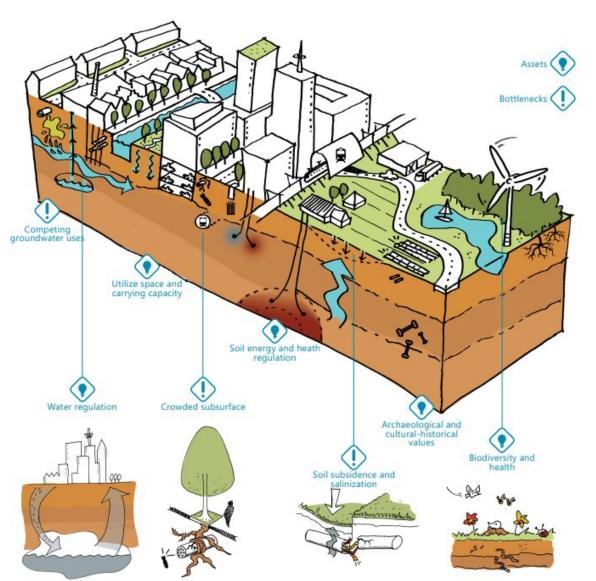






Soil and subsurface as an asset in planning and design















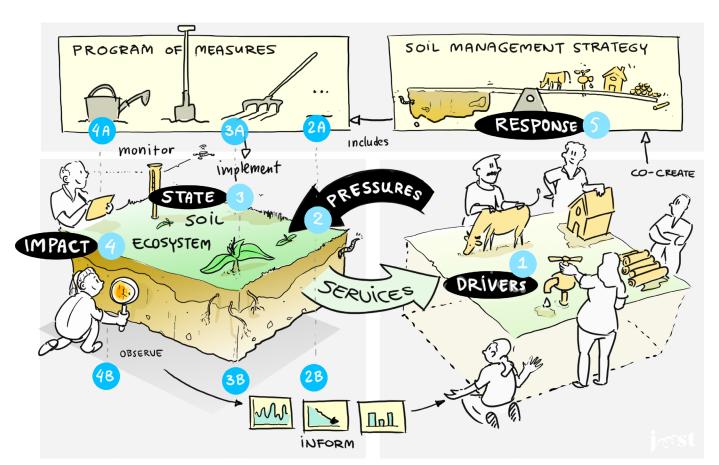








DPSIR model to analyse soil needs



Soil needs = requirements from existing and emerging socio-economic and geo-biophysical perspectives that determine soil health

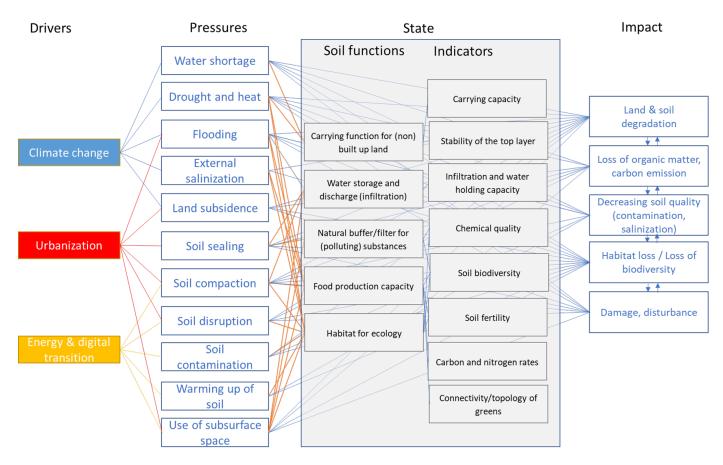




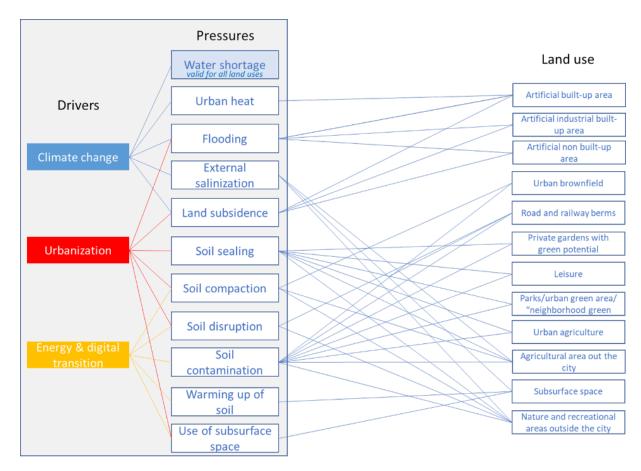




Example Amsterdam \rightarrow **DPSIR analysis**



Example Amsterdam \rightarrow land uses within the urban setting



Take home messages

- Urban land contains of many different land uses with different soil needs
- Land use interacts with the Soil-Sediment-Water-System
- 4D planning and design
- Collaboration between authorities, planners, citizens, <u>landowners</u>
- Choose your battles???



Management of wastelands in urban settings using Nature-based solutions (NBS)

Michel Chalot

Professor, Université de Franche Comté (France)



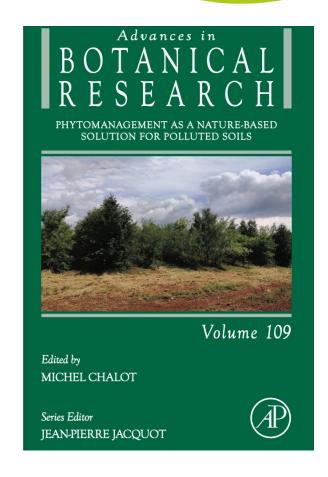


Management of wastelands in urban settings using NBS

EUROPEAN MISSION SOIL WEEK

How to treat contaminated areas in urban environments with NBS, when land pressure is generally high and pollution sources are multiple and heterogeneous?

- Setting-up the scene: assessing the risk associated with soil pollution for living organisms, including humans, on the basis of ecotoxicological indicators; applying remote sensing to better identify pollution sources;
- 2. <u>Implementing NBS</u>: selecting the most appropriate NBS, *e.g.* the most appropriate plant-plant-microbe assemblages to deal with multiple pollutions;
- Interacting and communicating to the larger public and to stakeholders and involving them in the co-creation and coimplementation of solutions







1. Setting-up the scene

Selection of a "toolbox", relevant for further ecotoxicological risk assessment (ERA) in urban area based on the TRIAD approach (chemical data, ecotoxicological hazard data as well as soil ecology and soil functionalities data)

→ Challenge : build a simple and cheap tool for soil ERA that can be easily applied by stakeholders



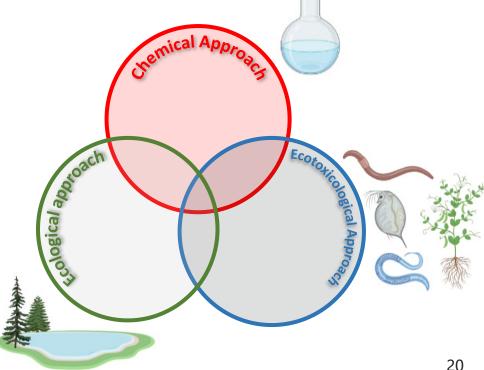
EUROPEAN MISSION SOIL WEEK





ISO 11269-1: Plant root inhibition test

ISO 10872: Nematod growth and reproduction







1. Setting-up the scene

- Selection of a "toolbox", relevant for further ERA based on the TRIAD approach (chemical data, ecotoxicological hazard data and soil Ecology and soil functionalities data)
- → Challenge : build a simple and cheap tool for soil ERA
- Use of remote sensing tools: hyper- and multi-spectral acquisitions and machine learning algorithms are used to estimate and map plant diversity, plant biophysical parameters and leaf contamination.
- → Challenge: use RS tools to map soil pollution with vegetation indicators relevant in urban settings (= small areas)







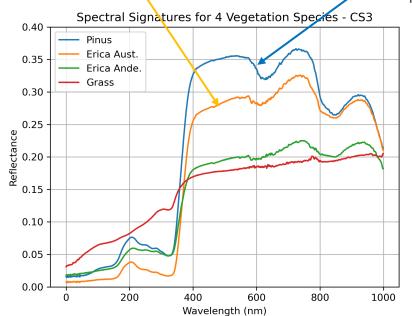
Vegetation analysis through remote sensing



Erica Australis



Pinus pinaster





2. Implementing NBS

 Selection of appropriate plant species for coping with soil and environmental constraints; either in a phytostabilisation scenario (urban areas) or for phytoextraction at moderately contaminated sites (larger areas)

→ Challenge: cope with multiple constraints in urban environment (soil sealing, land supply, elevated temperatures in summer...);



An industrial / landfill near an urban area (France)





#MissionSoil #MissionSoilWeek #EUMissions

NBS implemented on an industrial landfill (France)





2. Implementing NBS

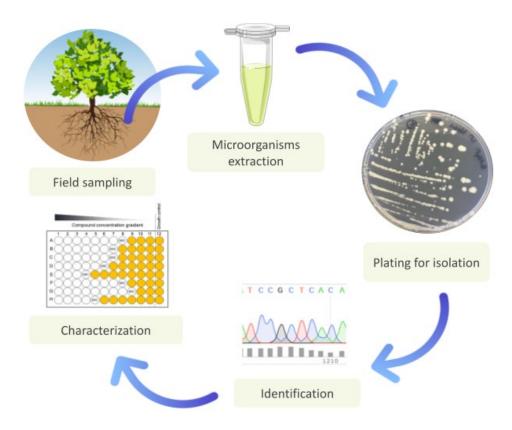
- Selection of appropriate plant species for coping with soil and environmental constraints; either in a phytostabilisation scenario (urban areas) or for phytoextraction at moderately contaminate sites (larger areas)
- → Challenge: cope with multiple constraints in urban environment (soil sealing, land supply, elevated temperatures in summer...)
- Selection of plant-microbe assemblages
- → Challenge: select consortia of microbes and plants adapted to multi-pollutions (organic and inorganic) (rather than commercial preparations) and address regulation issues













EDAPHOS

3. Interacting and communicating

Start with school children (and the parents!)





Interventions at school prepared by MSc students



Festivals on research organized by Ph-Ds





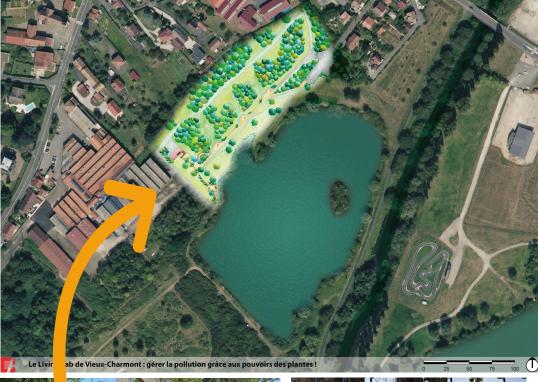
ECOPOLIS icating

3. Interacting and communicating

 A dedicated pedagogic and research site where a lab has been built to welcome school children, students, researchers and stakeholders

→ Challenge: convince site owners to apply NBS in an environment where land pressure could be high













Urban Gardening and Regenerative Practices in Luxembourg

Karine Paris

Project coordinator, Citizens for ecological learning and living (CELL)



CELL, a grassroot movement



Vision:

Be an agent of change to:

- Reverse the decline in biodiversity
- Explore post-carbon lifestyles (degrowth)
- Improve our quality of life
- Reconnect with nature

Community building: HOW?

- CELL, a long-term actor
- Bringing awareness and being on the field
- Listening at needs
- Multiscale cooperation
- Building trust and a network
- Financial support from the Ministery of Environment

URBAN GARDENING: WHAT?

EUROPEAN MISSION SOIL WEEK

Citizen science projects

Capacity building



MAP GARDENS RESOURCES PARTICIPATIVE RESEARCH SEED NETWORK POLYNATUR AGENDA CONTACT











JOS: CITIZEN RESEARCH IN COLLECTIVE GARDENS (Jardins collectifs font science citoyenne)

(Jardins collectifs font science citoyenne)

Citizen seed network

Réseau

Semences Cifgyennes





Collecting Data from your sensor

The sensor allows you to:



- 1. Measure light intensity to establish sunlight exposure
 - 2. Measure the ambient temperature to establish temperature conditions
 - 3. Measure the level of fertilizer required by the soil composition
 - Measure the moisture level of the soil to establish if you need to water your soil.





What's next?

Living Labs in Urban Areas for Healthy Soils (HORIZON-MISS-2024-SOIL-01-02)

This call aims to enhance urban soil health through collaborative, real-life experimental environments. It involves stakeholders like citizens, researchers, companies, and policymakers to develop and test sustainable soil practices, share knowledge, and integrate solutions into urban planning. The objective is to establish 100 Living Labs by 2027 to ensure healthy soils by 2030. The call supports Soil Mission objectives 3, 4, 5, and 8, which include preventing net soil sealing and increasing urban soil reuse, reducing pollution, and enhancing restoration, preventing erosion, and boosting soil literacy in society.

EUROPEAN MISSION SOIL WEEK



EU Mission 'A Soil Deal for Europe'

Life on Earth depends on healthy soils. Soils are not only the foundation of our food systems. They also provide clean water and habitats for biodiversity while contributing to climate resilience. Between 60 and 70% of EU soils are unhealthy; one centimetre of soil can take hundreds of years to form but can be lost in just a single rainstorm or industrial incident.

European

The European Commission launched the Mission 'A Soil Deal for Europe' -Horizon Europe programme - to create 100 Living Labs and Lighthouses **Commission** to lead the transition to healthy soils by 2030*.

The Mission will

- Create knowledge and solutions for soil health.
- · Advance the development of a harmonised framework for soil monitoring in Europe,
- · Increase people's awareness of the vital importance of soils,
- · Support the EU's ambition to lead on global commitments, notably the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and contribute to the European Green Deal targets.

The 8 Mission Objectives

(1) Reduce desertification

- (5) Prevent erosion
- (2) Conserve soil organic carbon stocks
- (6) Improve soil structure to enhance soil biodiversity
- (\mathfrak{Z}) Stop soil sealing & increase re-use of urban soils (\mathfrak{Z}) Reduce the EU global footprint on soils
- (4) Reduce soil pollution and enhance restoration
- (8) Improve soil literacy in society



Thank you!

mail: [Insert email]







