Boden und Bodenschutz in Europa - Zwischen Anspruch und Wirklichkeit

IYS+1 – new momentum for soil?
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Tutzing

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EU Soil Calendar 2015

Breakdown by Member States (09/15)

Source: DG ENV

Calendar of events

Soil – A source of life
Closing event of the IYS 2015 – Berlin
03.12.2015

Day of Soil – Quo vadis Soil Protection?
Berlin, 04.12.2015
Boden bekommt Aufmerksamkeit....

PROGRAMM
8. GREEN ME FILMFESTIVAL 2015

im Cinemaxx am Potsdamer Platz, Berlin
Unbekannte Welt

- **Soil Atlas** – joint venture of Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung, Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies, Friends of the Earth Germany and Le Monde diplomatique.

- Featured in the press and television (ZDF)

- Disseminated as print-out supplement (*TAZ and Le Monde diplomatique*).

- Available in [English](#) and [German](#)
Communication campaign

- soil network
- facts about soil
- soil exhibition
- events
- info material
Dezember

Bodenschutz und Landwirtschaft

Ein Beitrag von Marion Senger, Landwirtschaftskammer Niedersachsen, Hannover - Vorsitzende der Bodenspezialisten der Bundesländer

Jahr des Bodens 2015
Ministry of Food and Agriculture has launched a dedicated IYS website
A series of soil events has been organized addressing different target groups;
Online soil calendar informing about events for farmers and the public;
*The role of soil in today’s agriculture* – highlighting the value of soil resources;
A range of publication has been prepared;
*Theme of the month*: Experts addressing soil topics
The Thin Skin of Earth – Our Soils

- Designed as a Travelling Exhibition
- Senckenberg Museum of Natural History, Goerlitz (Saxony) - specialized in soil zoology.
- Sponsored by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research
- Launch at EP on 13 October 2015
We refer you to the complete document for details.
Revision of soil legislation

Soil Protection Legislation

- Federal level
  - Soil Protection Act
  - Federal Soil Protection and Contaminated Sites Ordinance

- Laender level: Soil Protection Acts (16x)

(Soil also subject to concurrent national legislation and EU policies)
The international context

Initiative on the economic benefits of land and land based ecosystems
Economics of Land Degradation (ELD) Initiative

- Co-founded by EC, UNCCD and German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- ELD Secretariat based in Bonn, Germany, and hosted by GIZ
- Highlights the value of sustainable land management and provides a global approach for analysis of the economics of land degradation
- Launch events of study in Brussels/EU, New York/UNGA and Ankara/COP-12
- The Value of Land and ELD report for policy & decision makers (09/15)
- 2nd phase of ELD Initiative to start in 2016: supporting policy-/decision-makers through providing training in economic valuation of ecosystem services
Special initiative ONEWORLD, No Hunger - Soil Protection and Rehabilitation

- Rehabilitation of degraded soils under agricultural use in 5 countries
- 70 million EUR funding
- 200,000 ha covered
- Objective:
  - sustainable yield increases
  - linking food security and soil protection in the mind of political decision makers.

MAINTAINING SOIL FERTILITY
Rio+20 Outcome Document *The Future We Want* (2013)

*We will strive to achieve a land degradation neutral world in the context of sustainable development.*

*Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*

On 25 September 2015, UNGA adopted the 2030 Development Agenda
The Concept of Land Degradation Neutrality: Degradation has to be minimized. Unavoidable degradation has to be offset by restoration and rehabilitation efforts.

Source: Knut Ehlers, 2013
Globale Nachhaltigkeitsziele

• Aufgabe: Sicherstellen, dass sich die Welt ökonomisch, ökologisch und sozial nachhaltig entwickelt
• Adressieren alle Länder gleichermaßen (Unterschied zu MDGs)
• 17 Ziele/ 169 Unterziele
• Adressieren Bodenaspekte (direkt und indirekt)
GOAL 15
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

15.3 By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world.

GOAL 2
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

GOAL 3
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.
Agenda 2030 – soil links

GOAL 7
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

GOAL 11
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

GOAL 12
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

GOAL 1
End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

GOAL 6
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

GOAL 13
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Source: Ehlers, 2016
• How to balance land degradation?

• How to implement this guiding principle?

German UBA launched study ‘Implementation of soil relevant SDG’s at national level: proposals for indicators and recommendations on how to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality’

to be completed in 2016
The German sustainability strategy is the major national counterpart to the global SDGs.

- Recast of the DNS ongoing
- Soil aspects to be integrated
Loosing ground

1961

0.50 ha per person

2020

0.25 ha per person

down to 0.10 ha in 2050

FAO prediction
Safeguarding arable land

Efficient land use paramount in future

Source: FAO (2010b)

UNEP 2012: Estimated annual land loss around 50,000 km²
Zwischen Anspruch und Wirklichkeit

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