Network Nature

Event

18 March, Brussels

How can the nature-based solutions approach help build sustainable food systems?

Organised by

Institute for European Environmental Policy

Network Nature

Welcome and objectives

Evelyn Underwood, IEEP

Agenda

10:50-11:00	**Introduction to IUCN global NbS standard – Tommaso Demozzi, IUCN**
11:00-12:00	**NbS and Sustainable Farming and Food Systems: how to measure and demonstrate public benefits**
12:00-13:00	**Breakout discussions featuring project results: Methods and tools to assess progress across nature, society and economy**

Networking lunch

14:00-15:00	**NbS and Sustainable Farming and Food Systems: how to achieve sustainability and public benefits for nature, society and economy** Agricultural organisations, companies and NbS projects present approaches
15:00-16:00	**Policy panel – What can policy do to strengthen the benefits from sustainable food systems?**
16:00-16:30	**Conclusions, messages from the breakout discussions, and closing**

Introduction to IUCN Global NbS Standard

Tommaso Demozzi, Biodiversity Policy officer, IUCN

NbS and Sustainable farming and Food systems: how to measure and demonstrate public benefits?

Focus on a selection of tools and methods

Network Nature

Public Goods Tool

Christian Gossell, Organic Research Centre

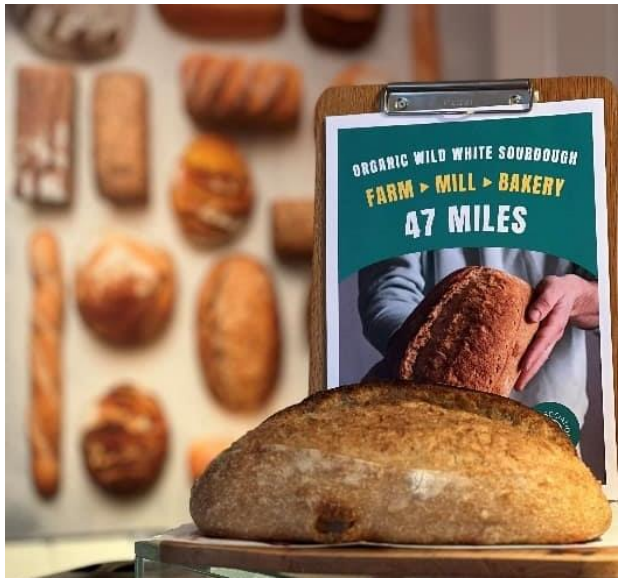
ORGANIC RESEARCH CENTRE







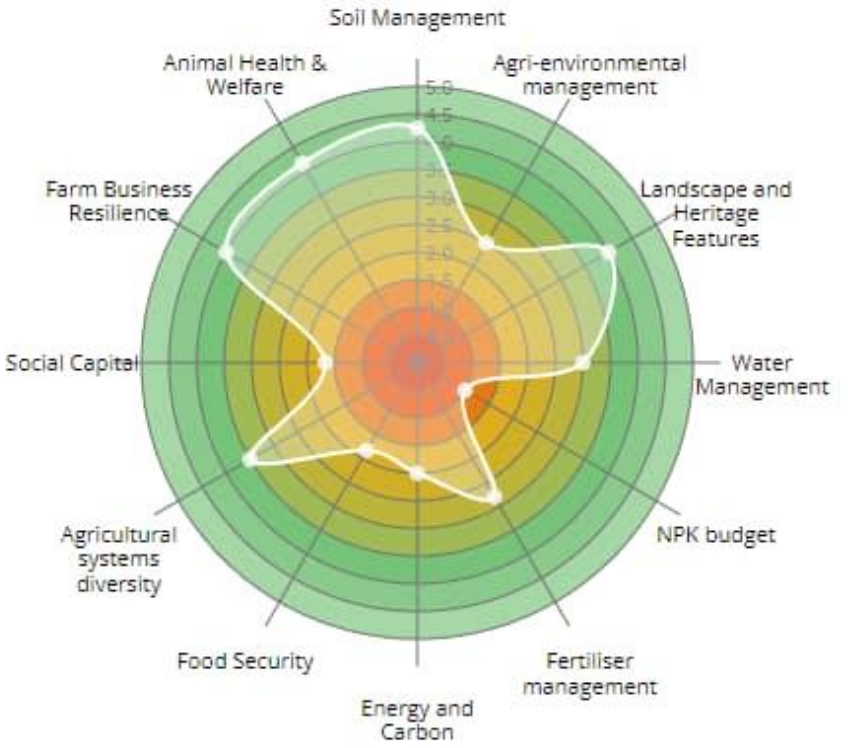




Public Goods Tool

Christian Gossel

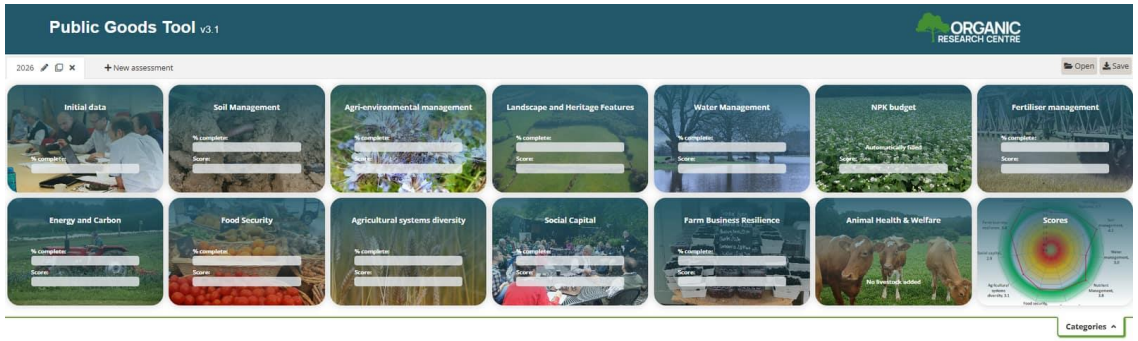
History



- Originally developed in 2011 by ORC for Natural England.
- Holistic farm sustainability assessments for quantifying the success of Organic Entry Level Stewardship (OELS) schemes.
- 12 areas of sustainability assessed through questions, filled out either by the farmer themselves or alongside a researcher.
- Various iterations since:
  - 388 farms across 13 countries
  - 11 EU projects, 7 UK projects, and 6 PhDs
- Open source and publicly available:

https://www.organicresearchcentre.com/PG-Tool/

Further development



Public Goods Tool v3.1

The PGTool offers a whole-farm sustainability assessment. Further details about the PG Tool can be found at the Organic Research Centre website.

A user guide for the PG Tool is available here.

Compulsory questions are marked with a *

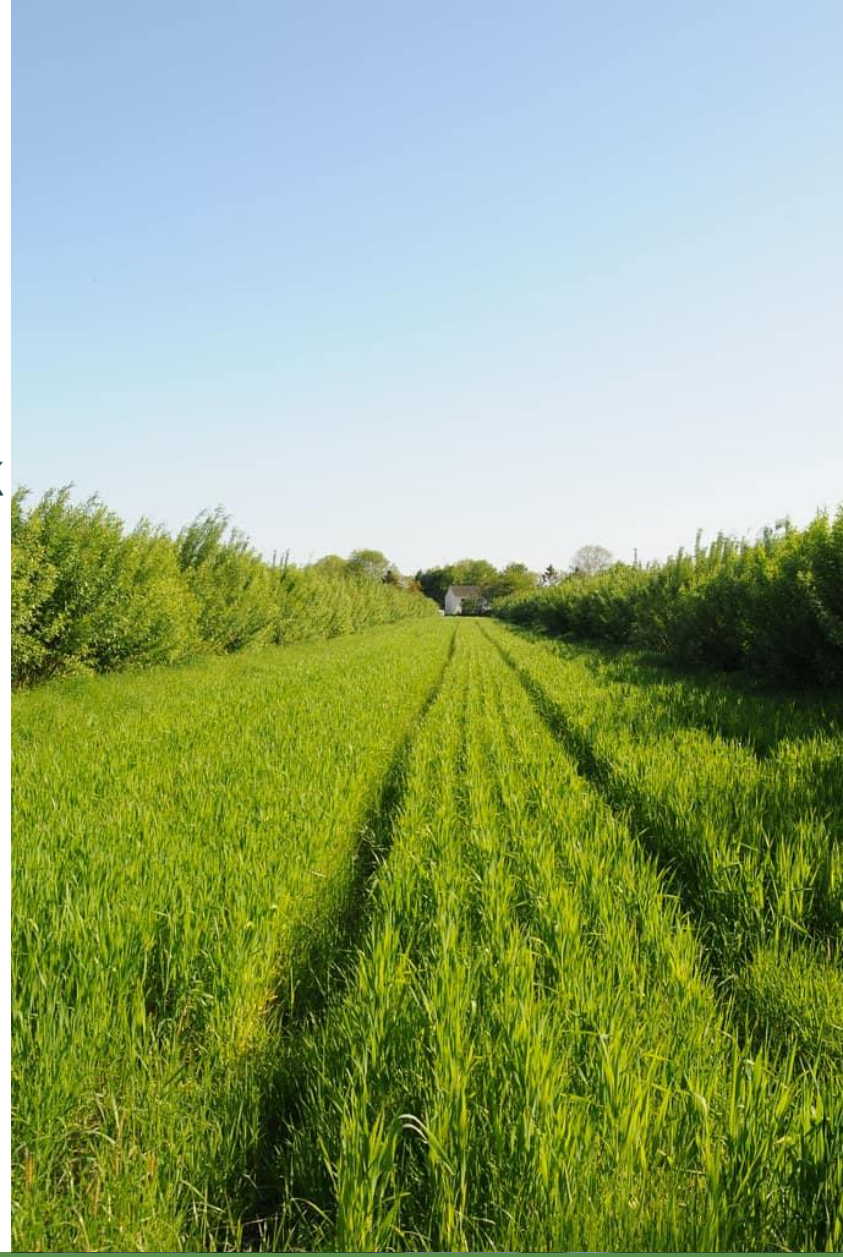
Answer fields that are greyed out are automatically filled in.

Further information can be found by clicking on the ⓘ next to the questions.

Global Farm Metric

Re-Livestock
RESILIENT FARMING SYSTEMS

REFOREST



Network Nature

Ideal Framework for Food and Biodiversity

Annekathrin Vogel, Project Manager, Bodensee Stiftung (Lake Constance Foundation)

@CircHive

circhive.eu

CircHive

Ideal Framework for Food and Biodiversity

An orientation for standards and companies to include very good biodiversity criteria into their checklists and sourcing rules

Annekathrin Vogel
Lake Constance Foundation

Brussels, 18.03.2026

CircHive project

… is a Horizon Europe project **supporting businesses** and the public sector make more informed **decisions that protect ecosystems, enhance biodiversity and unlock new opportunities** for society and businesses.

… examines **biodiversity footprinting** and **natural capital accounting** with its data needs in a scientific and in a practical way!

Further information:

https://circhive.eu/

Join the beehive!

@CircHive

circhive.eu

CircHive

DIN

AGRODEREW

Barilla

BDP
BIODIVERSITY DISCLOSURE PROJECT

Bodensee Stiftung

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THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Valio

oppla

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101082081

What is the Ideal Framework?

The ideal framework for food & biodiversity

- is a **catalogue of criteria** for a very good **biodiversity management**
- **provides an orientation** on how an ideal certification system should look like to effectively contribute to the protection, management and enhancement of biodiversity
- **supports standards and companies** in developing or improving their own sound check lists of criteria for boosting biodiversity
- includes synergies and indicators

Here you find the Ideal Framework for Food & Biodiversity.

Elaboration of the Ideal Framework

Screening of 14 food & 6 textile standards:

- Screening of standard policy
- Screening of standard criteria
- Recommendations for improvements

Identification of ambitious policy elements and ”good” criteria

Good = effective, transparent, verifiable = Input into Ideal Framework

Elaboration of ”ideal” criteria by the team

for aspects where no good criteria was found

Recommendations for food companies, retailers and importers

Feedback from standard organisations:

- Individual recommendations
- Draft Ideal Framework

4 workshops with standard organisations

to discuss the proposed criteria for the IF; consideration of comments

Current Ideal Framework V.1

Living document
Revision planned by 2026/27

Structure of the Ideal Framework

Ideal Framework for the **POLICY of a standard**

1 Definition of **terms**
2 **Focus** biodiversity – addressing all main aspects of biodiversity
3 **No-net-loss approach**
4 **scope**
5 Influence regarding **legal regulations** and requirements relating to product quality
6 **Reduction of pesticides**
7 **Ban of GMOs**
8 Protection and promotion of **agro-biodiversity**
9 **Monitoring**
10 **Continuous improvement**
11 **Ensure quality** of biodiversity protection
12 **Training** in the field of biodiversity for certifiers, advisors and certified farms & companies
13 **Communication** and awareness raising

Where to find the Ideal Framework for food and biodiversity: https://www.bodensee-stiftung.org/wp-content/uploads/CircHivelIdealFrameworkFoodSector_V1-1.xlsx

Structure of the Ideal Framework

Chapter 1 – Ecosystems

- Protected Areas / HCV-Areas
- No-Go areas
- Risk analysis including biodiversity and climate change
- Biodiversity Management
- Biodiversity Management Plan – including baseline assessment
- Monitoring of Biodiversity Management (Plan)
- Cut-off date for conversion of ecosystems
- Protection of terrestrial ecosystems
- Protection /Restoration of aquatic ecosystems
- Protection /restoration of ecosystems beyond the production area

Chapter 2 - Overexploitation of natural resources

- Pesticides Use / Pesticides Management / Negative List
- Integrated Pest Management
- Promotion of use of beneficial species and biological substances
- Preventing overexploitation of water sources
- Livestock and livestock density
- Fodder Autonomy and GMO

Structure of the Ideal Framework

Chapter 3 – Contamination

- Waste Management
- Waste Water Management
- Adaptation to climate change
- Avoidance/ Reduction of Plastic / Micro plastic
- Air pollution

Chapter 4 - Species protection

- Protected /endangered species
- Protection /Enhancement of not protected species
- Collection of wild species
- Avoidance /Control of invasive species
- Genetic Diversity
- Agro-Biodiversity (traditional varieties of crops and breeds)
- Support of conservation projects

Chapter 5 - Cross cutting

- Training for managers
- Training on agroecological practises
- Training for staff
- Support of local /regional conservation projects
- Assessment of negative impacts on affected local communities

Support to Nature-based Solutions

addressing Criterion 3 of the Global Standard of NbS:

- 3.1: state of ecosystems and drivers for losses are identified
- 3.2: to enhance ecosystem integrity, including connectivity
- 3.3: measurable biodiversity outcomes are identified
- (3.4: assess and address unintended consequences)

- Relations mentioned to criterion 1 and 7.

CircHive

Next steps:

- Inclusion of Biodiversity footprinting & Natural Capital Accounting criteria in certification schemes
- Publication on very good criteria for textile standards
- Mainstreaming the recommended criteria!!

@CircHive

circhive.eu

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101082081

CircHive

Thank you for your attention!

Contact:
Annekathrin.Vogel@bodensee-Stiftung.org

Link to the Ideal Framework Food & Biodiversity

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Reforest Financial Scheme for agroforestry

Christine de Visser, Reforest Horizon project

REFOREST

EURO-MEDITERRANEAN ECONOMISTS ASSOCIATION

EMEA–Reforest Financing Scheme

Tiago Zibecchi, Researcher

Christine de Visser, Project Manager

Funded by the European Union

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 101060635 (REFOREST). Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Research Executive Agency (REA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

REFOREST

Christine de Visser, Project Manager

Improves the bankability of Agroforestry Project

The Real Cost Benefit Analysis

HOW?

Enhance access to Finance

AF sector faces a structural financing gap

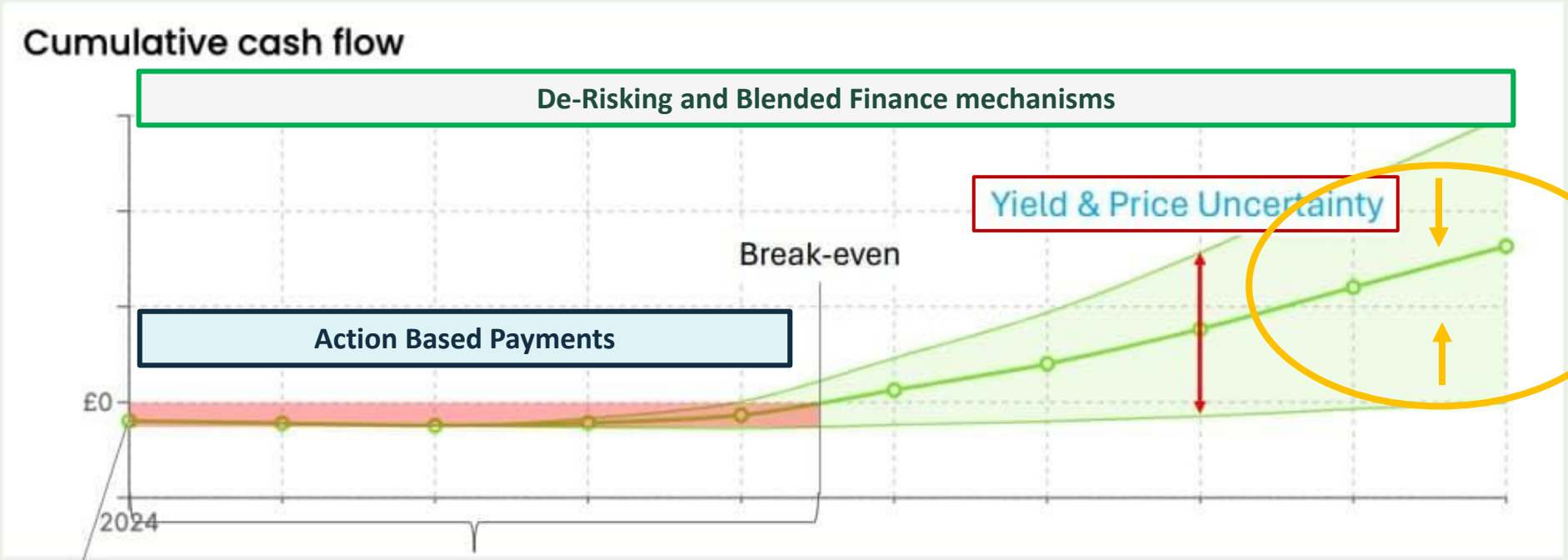
1

3

2

4

Profile of a typical agroforestry system



REFOREST

HOW?

WHO SHOULD PAY

REDUCE COSTS

- Integrates the financial impact of being insured
- Regenerative practices reduce costs and dependency of fertilisers, pesticides, etc
- Administrative costs (advisory support) / Efficiency from Digital Tools use
- Reduced costs of Finance (guarantee, blended Finance mechanisms)

INCREASE REVENUE

- Diversified income (tree products)
- Enhance yield due to better Soil => Regulating Ecosystem services taken into account in the model
- Public Ecosystem Services (Provisioning) / Carbon / Nature Credits
- Market integration (Premium Price, Labels,..) – demand side

COMMON GOOD – Should be compensated by Public institutions OR Offset by private sectors in transparent framework

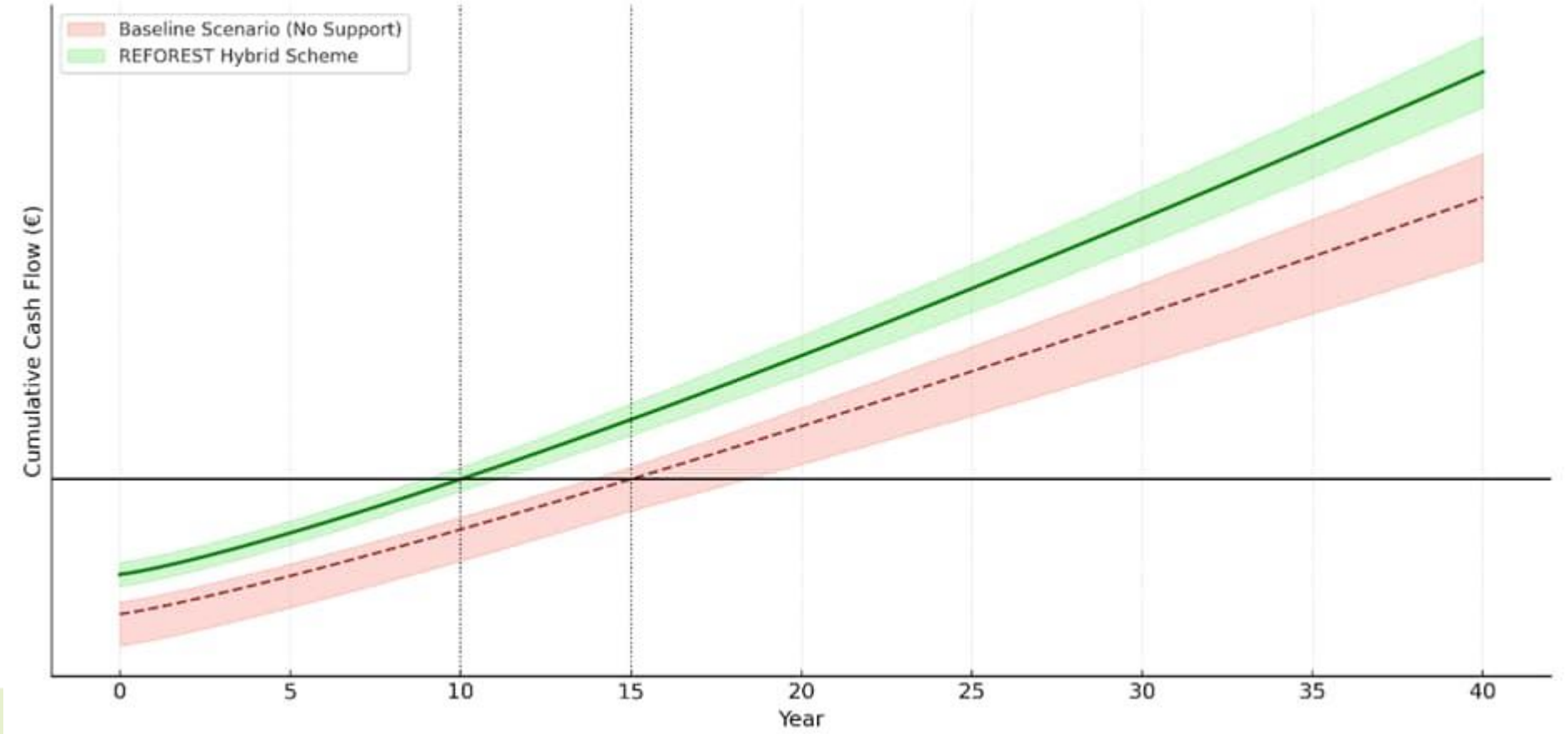
INCREASED FARM VALUE

- The modell quantifies the increased value of the farm due to Sustainable Land Management Practices => AGROFORESTRY

We are currently working with the University of Bonn to quantify the Scheme on their support management platform

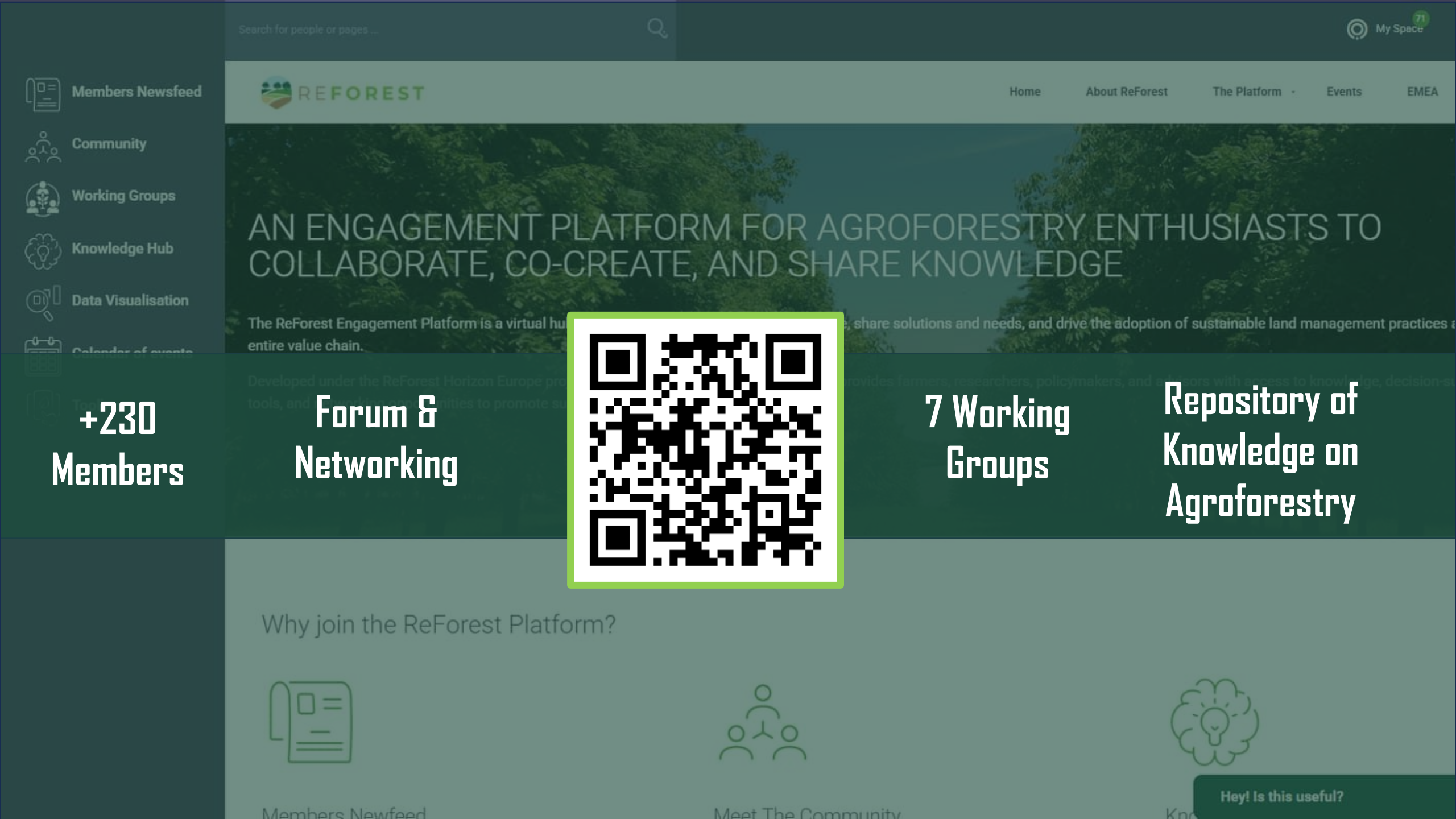
Enhance bankability

Cumulative Cash Flow Projection – Baseline vs. ReForest Scheme



Note: The FarmTree tool supports the design of agroforestry projects by modeling long-term costs, revenues, and ecosystem service benefits across various tree–crop–livestock combinations. It uses ReForest farm-level input data, such as tree species, crop rotation, planting density, yield forecasts, labor costs, and maintenance schedules, to simulate annual cash flows over a multi-decade horizon. The tool applies time-phased cost and revenue curves that reflect the biological growth cycles of perennial systems and integrates assumptions about market prices, discount rates, and subsidy schemes. Scenario analysis allows comparison between conventional systems and agroforestry alternatives, making it easier for users to assess investment feasibility, break-even points, and long-term profitability under varying policy and market conditions.

Thank you for your attention!


Search for people or pages ...
My Space
Members Newsfeed
Community
Working Groups
Knowledge Hub
Data Visualisation
REFOREST
Home
About ReForest
The Platform
Events
EMEA
AN ENGAGEMENT PLATFORM FOR AGROFORESTRY ENTHUSIASTS TO COLLABORATE, CO-CREATE, AND SHARE KNOWLEDGE
The ReForest Engagement Platform is a virtual hu
, share solutions and needs, and drive the adoption of sustainable land management practices a
entire value chain.
+230 Members
Forum & Networking
7 Working Groups
Repository of Knowledge on Agroforestry
Why join the ReForest Platform?
Members Newfeed
Meet The Community
Hey! Is this useful?

Network Nature

A Roadmap towards a nature positive economy

Douwe De Vestele ‚Voedsel Anders – GoNaturePositive! Horizon Project

GoNaturePositive!

VOEDSEL ANDERS
GROEIENDE BEWEGING VOOR AGRO-ECOLOGIE

A roadmap towards a nature positive economy

Voedsel Anders - 18/03/2025

www.gonaturepositive.eu
info@gonaturepositive.eu

Funded by the European Union

Guiding Principles to Measure Progress Towards a Nature Positive Economy (NPE)

Outcomes of a NPE

Full recovery of nature

The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, achieving a net-positive trend towards full recovery

Prosperity for all

Based on the principles of equity, justice, and leaving no one behind, prosperity for all increases as nature recovers

How we get to a NPE

Respecting ecological limits

Reduce pressures from production and consumption to respect planetary boundaries so that we live in harmony with nature

Economic and social transformation

Tackle the drivers and root causes of biodiversity loss, transforming views, structures and practices across political, economic and financial systems so they support nature restoration and social equity

Ensuring a social foundation

Ensure that no one is left falling short on life's essentials, respect international human rights obligations to secure the well-being of present and future generations

Procedural requirements

Accountability for all guiding principles

Every actor has a role to play

Progress must be measured at all scales

Drive systemic change in sectors most responsible for nature loss

Representation of diverse worldviews and ways of valuing nature

GoNaturePositive!

Co-creating a roadmap towards a nature positive food system

1. Visioning
1. Baselining
1. Pathways

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Vision: What is a nature positive food system?

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WORKSHOP 1 – Step One (Visioning)
A transformative vision of the future

Vision 2050:
Good food for all

By 2050, everyone has access to healthy, tasty, fair organic food and a healthy environment. These are basic human rights, accessible and affordable for everyone. Farmers are autonomous and independent from powerful actors. They receive a fair income and are supported by an active, conscious and engaged civil society. Nature is restored. Agriculture is circular and based on local food provisioning. We are no longer dependent on large external inputs (energy-wise and resource-wise), and we maintain fair, solidary relations with other countries in the world.

We all live on a shared earth. We realise that collaboration is stronger than competition. Therefore, we collectively bear the costs and responsibility of sustainable, fair food production. Care for good food, the farmer, nature and each other are part of our culture and our daily practices. We feel connected with each other, nature and food.

Farmers are as much producers of food, as caretakers of the landscape. They care for the soil, the water, the air, biodiversity and nature in general. Food waste is in the past. Chemical fertilizers, (organic) pesticides and other chemical inputs are obsolete. Circular agriculture adapts the livestock to the land's capacity. Agriculture is no longer the toy of a profit-driven economy, with unlimited speculation on land and food. We redistribute power, resources, land and profits from a healthy food system in a just way. We embrace different models of ownership. Through cocreative, practice-oriented and independent agricultural education, (future) farmers acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to farm in a nature positive way.

To achieve this vision, we all collaborate, from farmer, over industry, to citizen and policy, within a common framework. Food industry, processing and distribution have a serving role, and facilitate the logistics of the food system. Policy, research, technology and the financial system are also facilitating, not guiding the food system. This vision and the agricultural and food policy is inclusive, and fully respects and incorporates the rights and needs of peasants, explicitly female peasants, Indigenous Peoples, members of the LGBTQI+ community, (labour)migrants, (climate)refugees, people with diverse skills and backgrounds and people in vulnerable contexts.

Next Steps:

Everyone has a role to play. Our next steps will help each actor to determine what action you can take.

Thank you for your participation and insights!

We welcome any feedback, questions, or suggestions - please feel free to share them at: douwe.devestele@voedsel-anders.be

1. Good food and healthy living environment **for all:** accessibility & affordability of organic food and nature

1. **Autonomous farmers** with a secured future, supported by **active citizens**, are **stewards** of landscapes and nature

1. **Circular & local**, not relying on external inputs

1. **Redistribution** of power, resources, land and profits

1. Away from a competitive profit-driven economy, towards **solidarity and collaboration**

1. **Systemic** approach: links with healthcare, education, housing, justice, international solidarity

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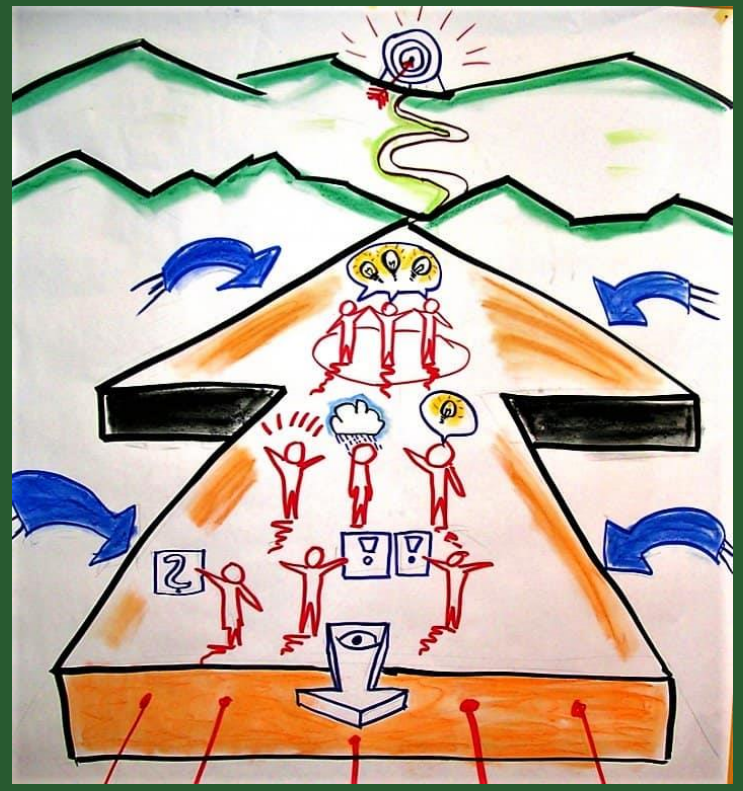
Pathways: priorities



1. Reshaping our food-related paradigms

   => A. Adoption of One Health and systemic thinking in education

1. Reshape our economic paradigms

   => B. Decommodify, true pricing, effective cost calculation

1. Logistical organisation and local connection

   => C. Regional food networks

1. Access to land

   => D. Commonise land, stop speculation

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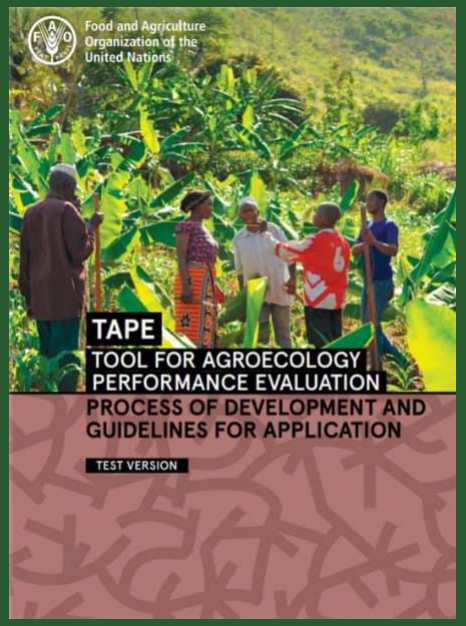
Measuring progress?



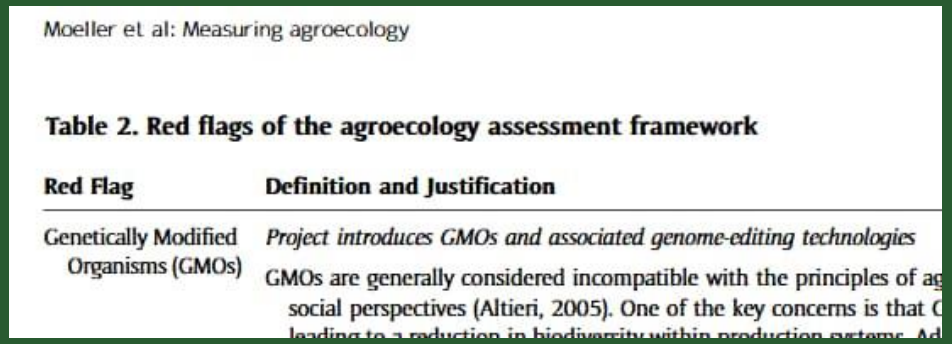

Moeller et al: Measuring agroecology

Table 2. Red flags of the agroecology assessment framework

Red Flag	Definition and Justification
Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)	*Project introduces GMOs and associated genome-editing technologies* GMOs are generally considered incompatible with the principles of ag social perspectives (Altieri, 2005). One of the key concerns is that G leading to a reduction in biodiversity within production systems. Ad

...

Beware:

Good agronomic practices are welcome and needed

BUT: NP food systems should be more than just practices

=> Which indicators?

- Do they make farmers more autonomous?
- Do they eliminate our reliance on inputs?
- Do they challenge power dynamics?
- Do they challenge paradigms?
- Do they challenge economic logic?
- Do they involve citizens?
- Don't they displace problems?
- Are they inclusive?
- Are they co-created?

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Participate in the survey

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Introduction to breakout discussions

Reporting from break out discussions

Network Nature

Networking Lunch

13:00 – 14:00

Network Nature

NbS and Sustainable Farming and Food Systems: how to achieve sustainability and public benefits for nature, society and economy

Network Nature

Digital tools for assessing agroecology benefits

Stefan Pfeiffner, Senior Expert Advisor, Austrian Institute of Technology GmbH (AIT)

Digital agroecology project cluster

Science Policy Event
18.03.2026

Barriers and Opportunities for digital tools for assessing agroecology benefits

Insights from the Digital Agroecology Cluster

Stefan Pfeiffer, AIT Austrian Institute of Technology, Senior Expert Advisor, PATH2DEA Coordinator

Funded by the European Union

Science Policy Event
18.03.2026

PAving THe way towards Digitalisation Enabling Agroecology

01/2023 – 12/2025

Funded by the European Union

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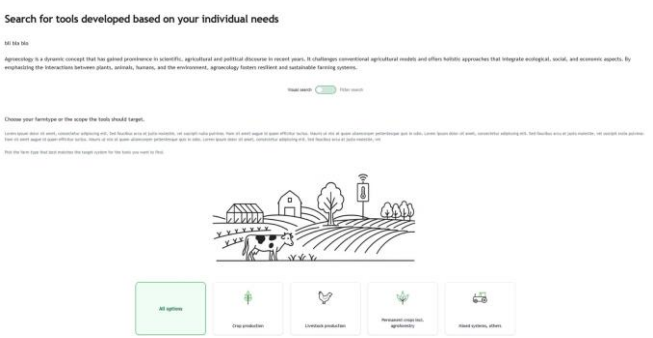
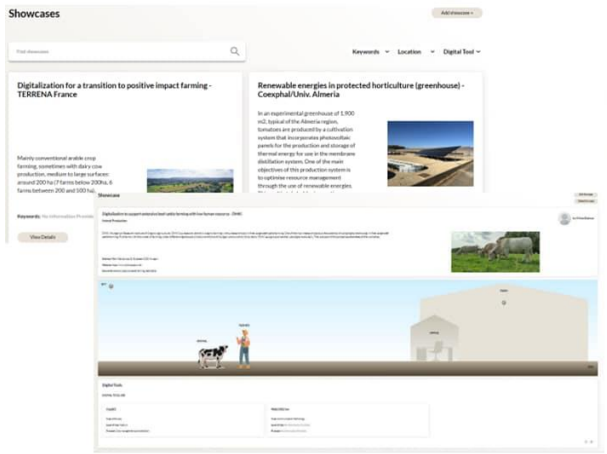
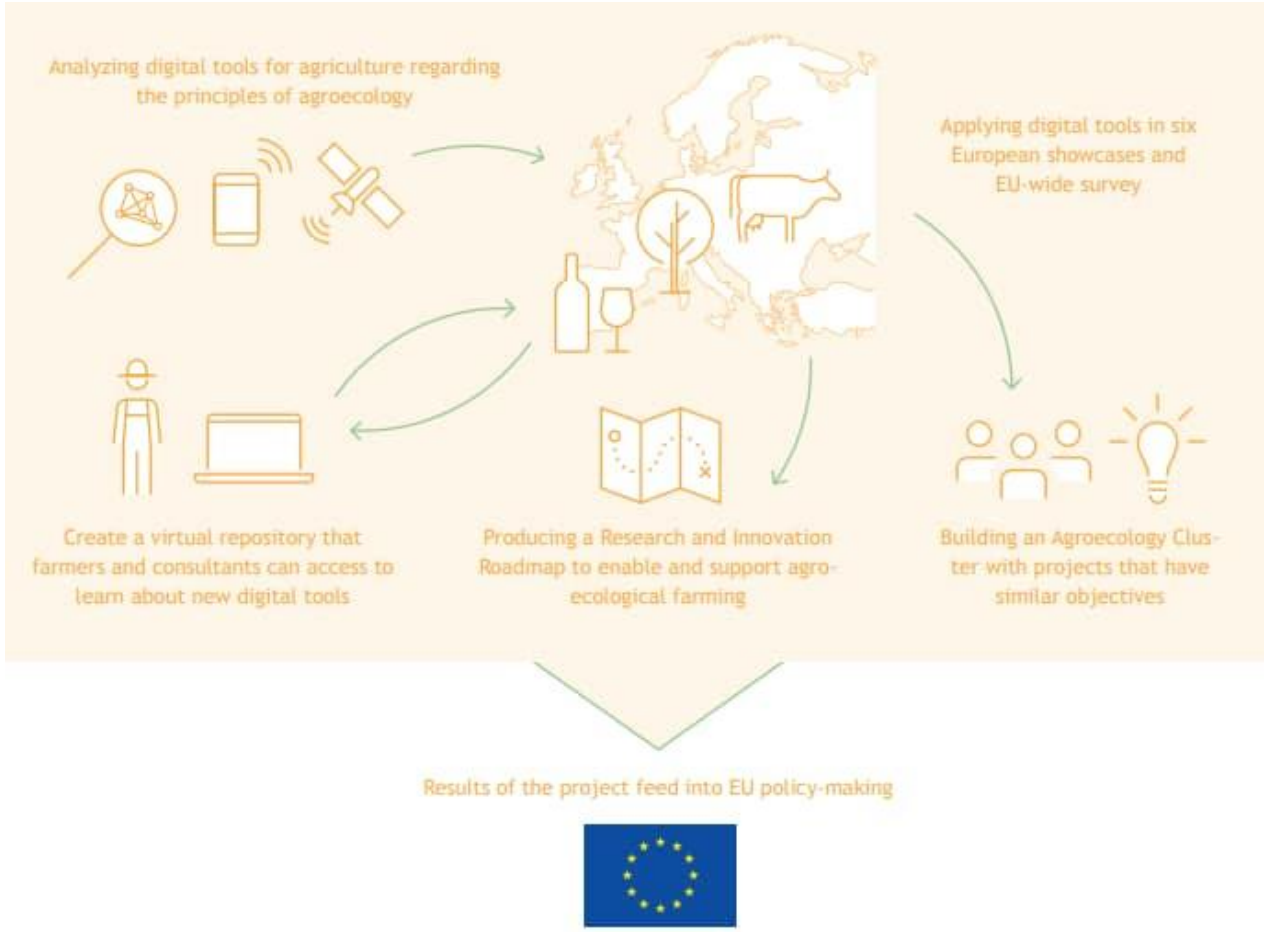


VIRTUAL RESEARCH ENVIRONMENT





R&I ROADMAP

DIGITAL AGROECOLOGY CLUSTER

The Digital Agroecology Cluster

GOOD AGROECOLOGY FOR WEEDS
D4AgEcol
AGROSUS
TRANSITIONS
REFOREST
A BIGGER CONVERSATION
FARMTOPIA

AUSTRIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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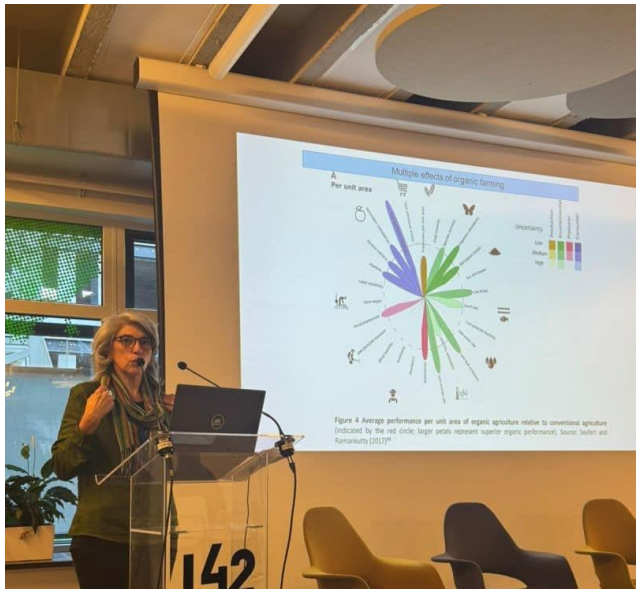
PATH2DEA Digital Agroecology Cluster

- Regular meetings and collaboration with related EU projects
- Identification of synergies to promote joint dissemination and scientific exchange

- Cluster expanded to 9 projects including the Agroecology Partnership
- >20 cluster meetings organized
- 2 webinars streamed with 100 and 70 participants respectively
- final 2-days hybrid conference successfully organized, with 70 attendees on site, in Brussels and 153 following online



Science Policy Event
18.03.2026

Barriers and Opportunities for Technology Uptake

Insights from the PATH2DEA project and D4AgEcol

SURVEY to FARMERS, FARM ADVISORS and PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS

- **Goal**: Survey to identify barriers, drivers and risks of digitalisation in organic and agroecological farming
- 9 languagues (English, Spanish,Catalan, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Dutch, Italian)
- **533 surveys in 10 countries**
  - 308 Farmers
  - 170 Advisors
  - 55 Farmer Organizations

Figure 3. Surveys by country

- **Paper published in « Technology in Society Journal »,** Technology in Society | Journal | ScienceDirect.com by Elsevier

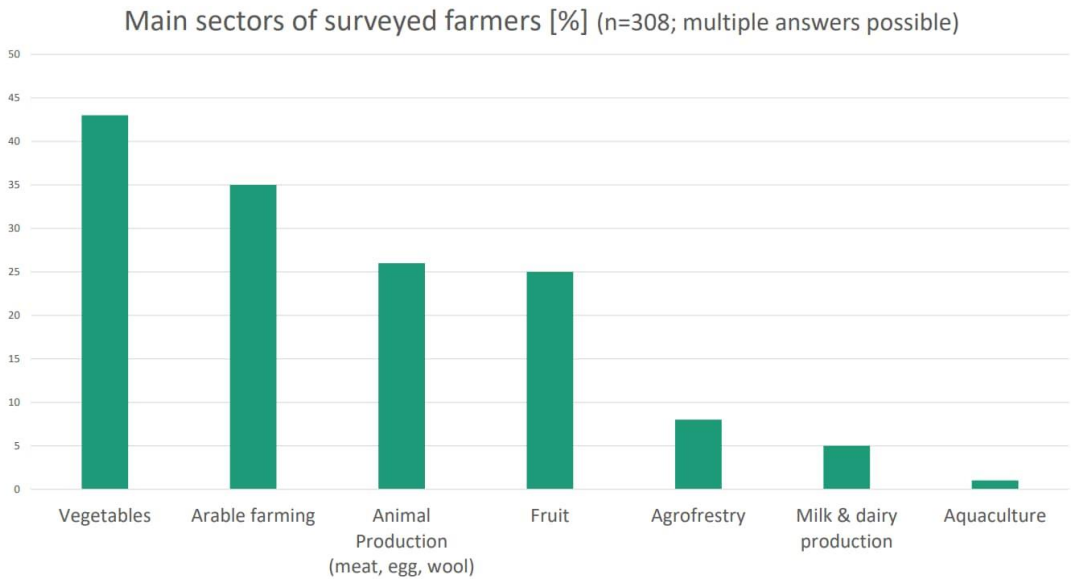
Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Technology in Society

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/techsoc

A multi-stakeholder perspective on the use of digital technologies in European organic and agroecological farming systems

Cynthia Giagnocavo [a,b,*], Mónica Duque-Acevedo [b], Eduardo Terán-Yépez [b,q], Joelle Herforth-Rahmé [c], Emeline Defossez [d], Stefano Carlesi [e], Stephanie Delalieux [f], Vasileios Gkisakis [g], Aliz Márton [h], Diana Molina-Delgado [i], José Carlos Moreno [j], Ana G. Ramirez-Santos [k], Evelyn Reinmuth [l], Gladys Sánchez [m], Iria Soto [n], Tom Van Nieuwenhove [o], Iride Volpi [p]



Benefits

Table 2
Number of responses by stakeholder according to level of agreement on the benefits of DTs in organic/agroecological systems, n = 533.

The use of digital technologies in organic agriculture and/or agroecology	Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Neutral	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
offers more opportunities to advance the transition to more sustainable production systems [BDT01].	22	35	79	99	73
	3	18	43	57	49
	1	3	12	19	20
improves and/or facilitates communication, interaction and exchange of knowledge/experiences between the actors involved in the production process [BDT02].	29	27	85	87	80
	5	9	33	62	61
	0	1	12	25	17
facilitates and/or enhances strategic farm design, operational management and decision support [BDT03].	18	39	83	92	76
	2	12	42	64	50
	2	1	16	21	15
contributes to the efficient management of resources and the reduction of polluting inputs and emissions [BDT04].	24	25	105	85	69
	6	18	40	59	47
	1	2	17	21	14
supports/facilitates the application of organic farming and/or agroecology practices/principles [BDT05].	18	31	111	94	54
	5	27	54	54	30
	2	3	15	26	9
increases income due to quality improvement or traceability and/or certification (which is based on digital technologies) [BDT06].	51	51	106	68	32
	6	36	60	38	30
	2	6	21	22	4
reduces costs due to optimisation of inputs and reduction of natural resources uses [BDT07].	40	46	93	84	45
	7	30	54	48	31
	1	8	21	20	5

Farmers Advisors POs/PAs/Coops

Drivers

Table 6
Number of responses by stakeholder according to the level of agreement on drivers of digitalisation, n = 533.

Digitalisation in organic and/or agroecological farming should be promoted through	Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Neutral	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
improved/increased government (financial) support for equipment acquisition, installation, operation and education/training in digitalisation processes [DRI01].	24	16	69	88	113
	6	19	42	50	53
	1	6	11	19	18
participatory design/co-design and implementation (between companies and farmers) of digital technologies adapted to farm needs and capacities, as well as to organic production and/or agroecology approaches [DRI02].	16	15	78	112	82
	6	11	40	60	53
	0	4	9	30	12
the development of policies (regulations, standards) that promote the automation of processes, traceability and in general the use and improved access to digital technologies [DRI03].	26	29	109	99	45
	15	24	49	52	30
	5	9	16	17	8
the development of policies regulating data access/use and interoperability to ensure secure/transparent and appropriate use of information [DRI04].	15	26	118	94	55
	8	24	47	54	37
	1	6	16	24	8
the creation of networks or collaborations between cooperatives, farming communities and advisors to share equipment, costs, facilitate relationships between stakeholders, exchange knowledge and improve training [DRI05].	20	11	74	107	96
	5	9	43	56	57
	0	1	15	22	17
cooperation between the public and private sector for the development of user-friendly, secure, open source technology alternatives and data sharing platforms [DRI06].	17	19	84	111	77
	7	17	35	63	48
	0	3	11	26	15
government interventions to ensure the necessary infrastructure for the operation of technologies (rural broadband connectivity) [DRI07].	17	33	88	76	94
	7	9	41	52	61
	0	0	16	23	16

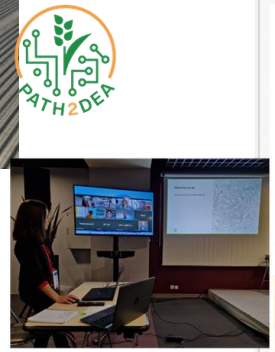
Farmers Advisors POs/PAs/Coops

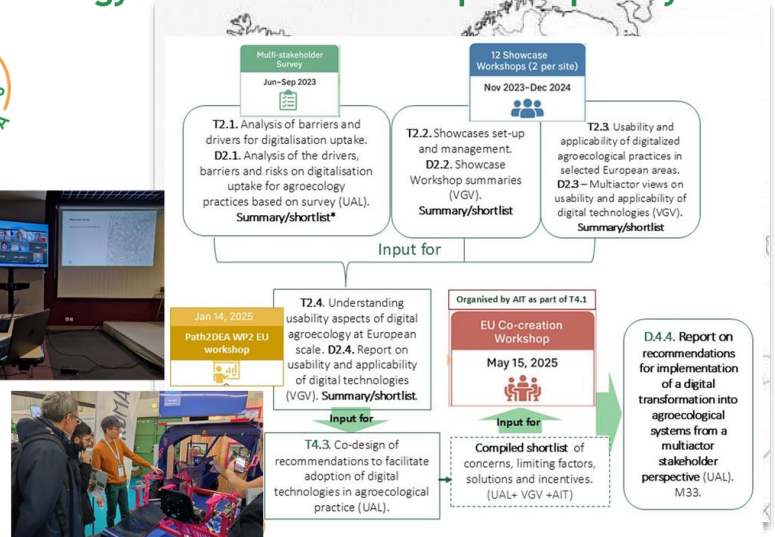
Source: Technology in Society 81 (2025) https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2024.102763

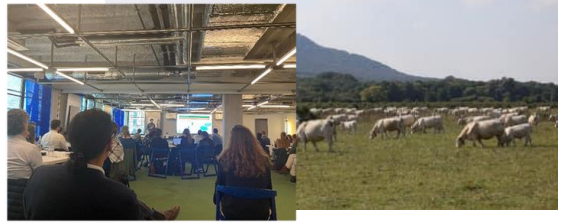
The 6 Path2DEA Showcases …

Agroforestry in Flanders :
Belgium-Inagro

Methodology: Consultative and participatory co-creation processes







…k in Hungary:
Ömki

Arable crops & Animal breeding in France :
Vegepolys Valley & Terrena

Wine in Catalonia :
Spain-Covides

Vegetables in Almeria :
Spain-Coexphal &
University of Almeria

Olives in Italy :
AEDIT

… mobilizing +100 farmers, advisors, tech providers and researchers in 3 workshops

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Which tools are commonly used? …

A diversity of tools is already used in the showcases, covering most of the range of DTs

Communication

social networks, farm notebooks

Farm management & planning

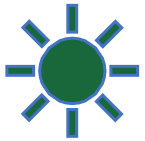
DSS, **FMIs,** online databases

Data acquisition & for herd & crop management

Sensors, weather stations, operation registry

Production (to act & apply)

automation, on-field work/production



Renewable resources (energy production, water) management

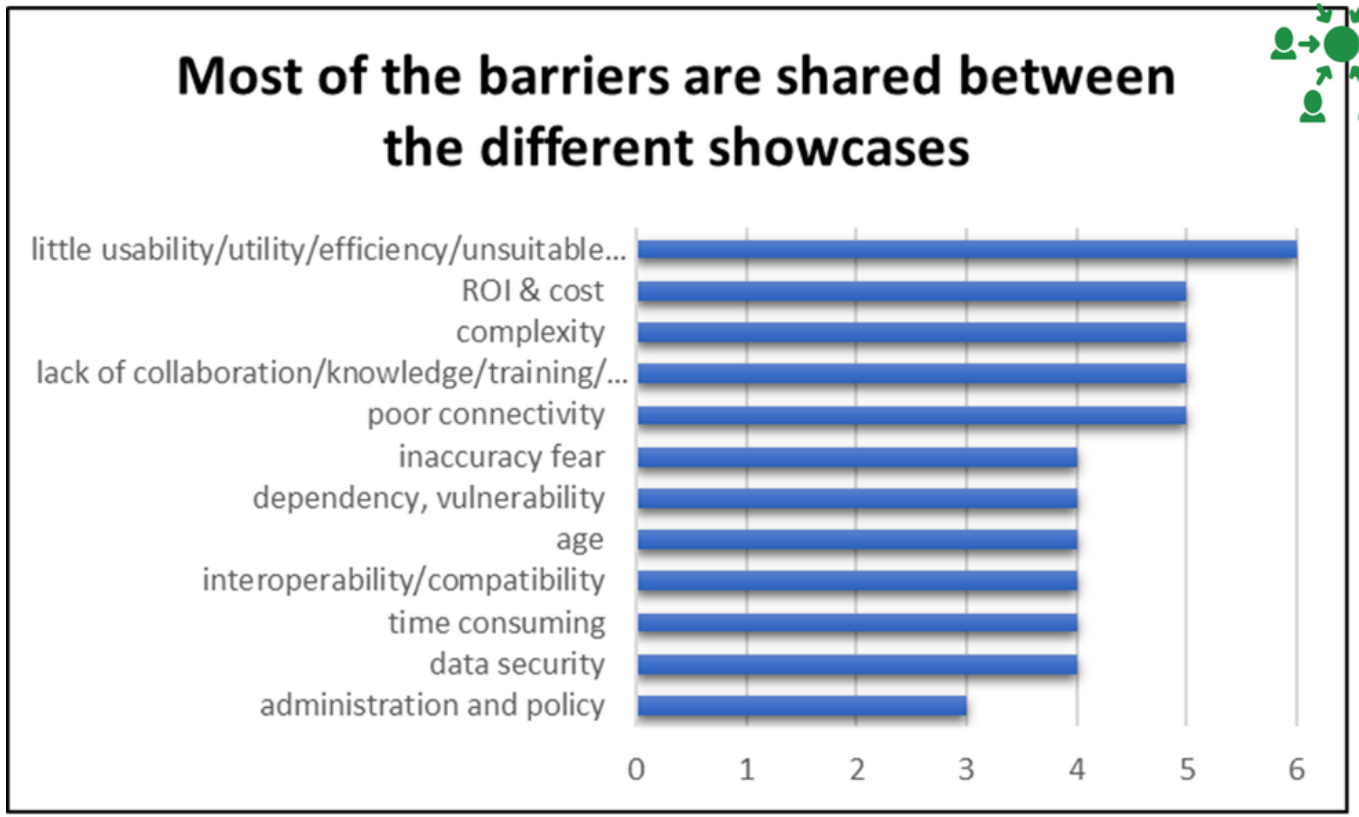
solar panels management systems

+ Manufacturing

Rare: only when transformation activity performed directly in farms

… + 100 tools used in the 6 showcases

BARRIERS



Source: Path2Dea project results - empirical results based on a multi-stakeholder approach

Results from co-creation workshops with Path2Dea Showcases

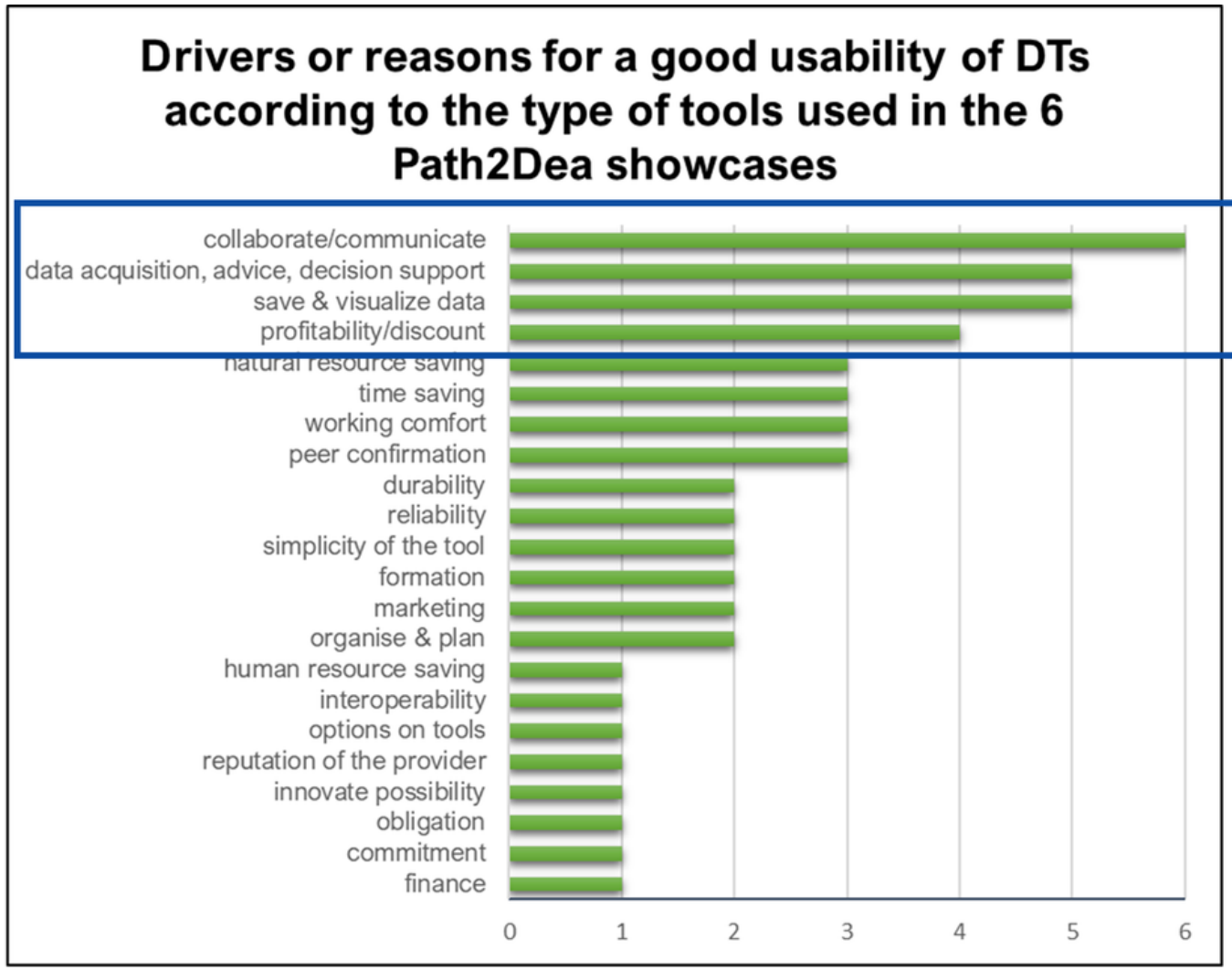
Background:

While drivers are very case-specific, barriers are more clear and seem to be more agreed on...

Status quo:

Most tools are not suitable and do not provide enough added value (**inaccuracy, complexity**) combined with a lack of infrastructure (**Internet access, compatibility and data security concerns**). As a result, tools do not necessarily work together or are used based on their capabilities. Data is collected for individual farm solutions and manual analysis.

DRIVERS



P2,7,8

Decision support to increase profitability by means of technology

→ monitoring, visualizing data, exchange of knowledge amongst farmers + advisor support

Source: Path2Dea project results - empirical results based on a multi-stakeholder approach

Barriers: Digital tools that need the most improvement

Concern barrier	Tools to improve
1. Connectivity & data integration	**Tensiometers & soil sensors**: need better connectivity and integration with irrigation systems. **Meteorological stations**: require cloud connectivity for real-time weather tracking & too expensive. **Greenhouse climate control systems**: lack full **wireless connectivity**, which limits flexibility and scalability. Importance to link all tools to the **cloud** for data visualization.
2. Interoperability	**Farm management apps**: need improved integration to manage multiple aspects of farming, such as notifications, traceability, and compliance in one place. **RFID & Animal monitoring systems**: should be linked with broader farm data systems to allow seamless tracking and reduce manual work. **Modulation maps**: data is produced but not properly transferred between platforms (low usability in real-time decision-making).
3. Cost & accessibility	**Meteorological stations & sensors**: many farmers found them **too expensive** **Autonomous Guided Vehicles (AGVs) & robotics**: farmers see potential but require **cheaper, more adaptable versions**.
4. Usability & practicality	**Winemaking process control tools**: existing tools are **underutilized due to poor usability** and lack of farmer-friendly interfaces. **Yield forecasting apps**: should provide more **detailed advice on non-marketable yields**, crop growth stages, and pest/disease risk assessments. **Veterinary treatment tracking**: needs **barcode readers for faster logging of treatments**, improving efficiency in livestock management.
4. Tool robustness & reliability	**Soil sensors & rumen bolus (livestock sensors)**: often fail due to **poor battery life and durability in tough farm conditions**. **Pest forecast models**: **struggle to adapt to climate change**, making them unreliable in predicting outbreaks.

Agroecology transition can be supported by digital tools, with improvement to consider local parameters and systemic approach

Current limitations of digital tools in agroecology

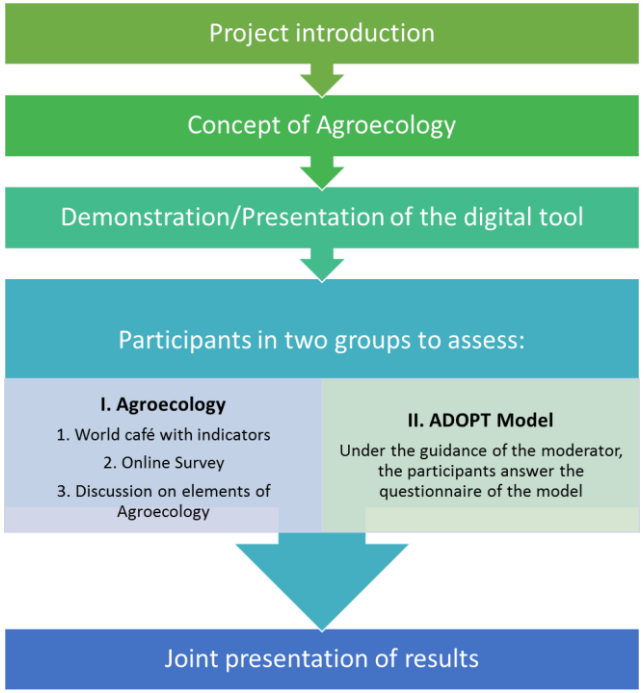
- Most tools focus on **early levels of the agroecology transition** (e.g., reducing inputs, substituting chemicals) rather than **redesigning entire farming systems**.
- Few tools address **biodiversity, recycling, fairness, and land management**.
- Many tools remain **focused at the farm level** (better decision making and traceability with DSS and FMIS thus reduced workload; optimized input thanks to sensors and meteorological stations; better coordination of work and information sharing with WhatsApp), with limited use at the **value chain level** (e.g., sales, distribution, and logistics).

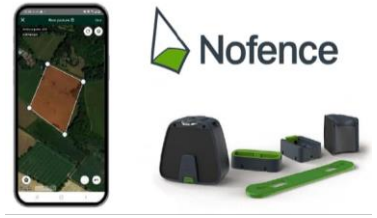
Examples of desired digital tools with low implementation yet

- **Biodiversity monitoring systems** – Tracking insect and bird populations.
- **Agroecological decision-support systems** – AI-based tools that predict the impact of farming decisions on ecosystems.
- **AI-based pest & disease detection** (AI-powered image recognition systems for detecting crop pathogens)
- **Blockchain platform** for traceability along the processing chain

D4AgEcol - Methodology

- Focus on Technologies
  - What is their potential contribution to Agroecology?
- 12 Digital tool scoping workshops
  - 30 Indicators based on the ’10 Elements of Agroecology’ FAO
- Adoption potentials
  - ADOPT Tool CSIRO
- Multi-objective LP analysis
  - Drivers and barriers for adoption
- 8 policy workshops
  - 1 European, 7 national levels





Time to peak adoption (speed of adoption)

Peak adoption level (maximum share of adopters)

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D4AgEcol – Drivers and Barriers

D4AgEcol

DIGITALISATION ADOPTION TO ENABLE AGROECOLOGY

DRIVERS

1. Reduced labour input
2. Overcoming labour shortages
3. Variable and/or fixed costs savings
4. Lower environmental impact
5. Facilitation of ecological conservation
6. Lower human exposure to pesticides

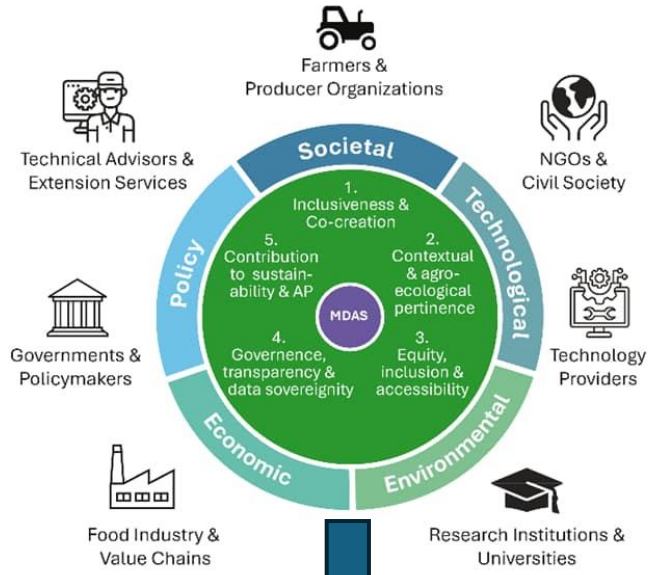
BARRIERS

1. High technology costs
2. Low technology reliability
3. Higher production costs
4. Higher labour input
5. Innovation complexity & compatibility
6. Regulatory challenges
7. Data usability challenges
8. Lack of success stories
9. Lack of relevant data and/or indicators

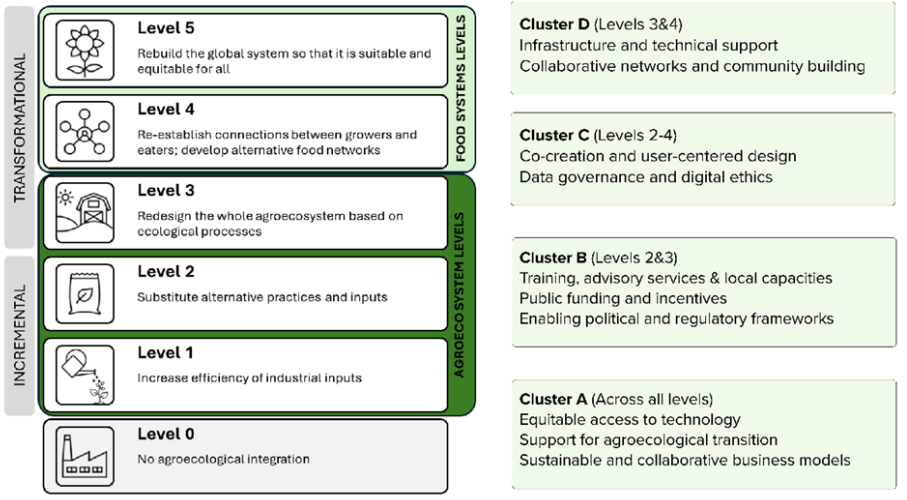
Economic Environmental Social

Digital tools to support agroecological transition?

https://path2dea-repository.lifewatch.eu/



1. Support for agroecological transition	2. Co-creation and user-centereddesign	3. Equitable access to technology	4. Data governance and digital ethics	5. Infrastructure and technical support
• Focus solutions on biodiversity, soil health and ecosystem resilience • Ensure digital tools are aligned with agroecological principles • Develop solutions focused on agroecological scalability	• Co-develop solutions with farmers • Validate tools through on-farm testing • Ensure simple and contextualized design	• Reduce economic barriers • Promote shared use • Offer accessible models	• Promote open access platforms • Ensure farmer-controlled data management • Establish clear regulatory frameworks and transparency	• Improve rural connectivity and offline access • Provide continuous technical support • Develop repairable and adaptable tools
6. Collaborative networks and community building	**7. Training, advisory services & local capacities**	**8. Sustainable and collaborative business models**	**9. Public funding and incentives**	**10. Enabling political and regulatory frameworks**
• Foster Peer to Peer (P2P) networks • Build tool- and knowledge-sharing collectives • Support demonstration farms and living labs	• Establish training programs • Install independent advisors • Ensure integration of traditional and local knowledge	• Enable cooperative models • Ensure affordable subscriptions • Create reinvestment mechanisms	• Enable funding for advisory services • Establish incentives for acquisition for digital tools • Enable innovative business and investments models	• Embed agroecology in all policies • Establish clear rules for data sovereignty, transparency, and farmers' rights • Promote interoperability and open standards



Science Policy Event 18.03.2026

AUSTRIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Stefan Pfeiffer

Stefan.Pfeiffer@ait.ac.at

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[redacted] www.path2dea.eu

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Swiss Confederation

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Network Nature

Basic Set of Biodiversity Criteria for the Food Sector

Fit for Biodiversity Horizon project

Annekathrin Vogel, Lake Constance Foundation

Basic set of Biodiversity criteria for the food sector

Annekathrin Vogel
Lake Constance Foundation
Brussels 18.03.2026

“How can the nature-based solutions approach help build sustainable food systems?”

Project partners
With financial support from
Premium partners

„Fit for biodiversity“ project aims at

- **improving the management of biodiversity in the German food industry** > roll-out of the basic set of biodiversity criteria
- **reducing negative impacts** and making an important contribution to protecting biodiversity and restoring ecosystems
- contributing to international frameworks like the **Nature based solutions, CBD goals, GBF and SBTN**

Project partners

With financial support from

Premium partners

What is the Basic Set Biodiversity Criteria?

Set of biodiversity criteria for agricultural production
Goal: Protecting biodiversity

Creation, protection, or enhancement of habitats (e.g. creation of semi-natural habitats and biotope corridors)

BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

Reduction of negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems (e.g. reduction of pesticides)

VERY GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE FOR MORE BIODIVERSITY

Indirect measures to support both areas of biodiversity protection
(e.g. staff **training,** storage of pesticides, environmental **management systems**, etc.)

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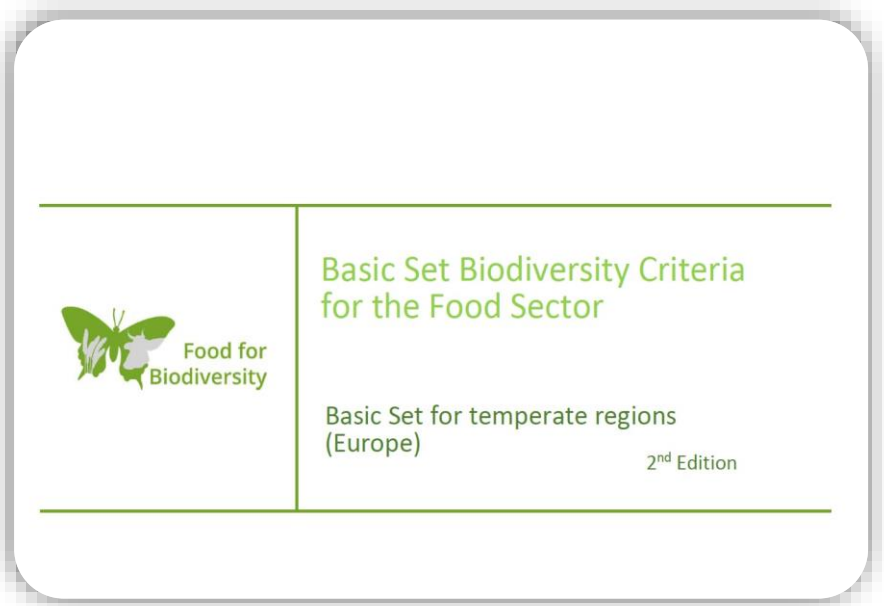
Structure of the basic set



A. Biodiversity Action Plan for the Agricultural Farm

B. Measures to Enhance Biodiversity Potential

C. Measures for VERY Good Agricultural Practices for more Biodiversity

D. Further Training and Cooperation

Structure of the basic set

A. Biodiversity Action Plan for the Agricultural Farm

- ✓ Defining the Baseline
- ✓ Selection and Implementation of Measures
- ✓ Monitoring of Biodiversity

A. Biodiversity Action Plan for the Agricultural Farm

A ***Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)*** comprises measures relating to the protection of *biodiversity* on a farm and its surroundings. It contains a description of the initial situation, an overview of the potential for improvement and, where possible, measurable targets to enable the implementation of the *BAP* to be monitored. For small farms that are part of a regional producer group or co-operative, it makes sense to choose a *landscape approach* and develop a *BAP* for the entire producer group/co-operative. Examples of collective approaches can be found in the glossary. Large and medium-sized farms are encouraged to integrate measures beyond the farm boundaries into their individual *BAP*, i.e. to support the protection of *biodiversity* in the landscape.

A 1. Biodiversity Action Plan

	Standard-setting organisation / company	
A.1.1	▪ requires the implementation of a *Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)* by certified and supplying farms and supports the development and implementation of the *BAP* The standard organisation provides quantitative, qualitative and operationalizable guidelines for the content of the *BAP*. Additionally, the standard organisations provide a guide with explanations and links to further information (e.g. descriptions of measures) as well as positive examples. Guidelines for the *BAP* can be found in the appendix. The company does not make its own specifications but refers to the standard and supports the agricultural sector operation in the implementation of the *BAP*.	Medium term
A.1.2	▪ supports farmers in the development and implementation of a *BAP*, for example with ○ advice, training, and guidelines; reference to existing biodiversity advisory services (public/private) ○ reference to existing funding programmes for *biodiversity* measures ○ free provision of expert knowledge on aspects of *biodiversity* ○ free provision of tools, such as the *Biodiversity Performance Tool Insects* (BPTi) ○ regular exchange of experiences on *biodiversity* measures ○ **companies**: financial support for the implementation of a *BAP*, compensation for loss of earnings and financing of measure costs	Medium term

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With financial support from

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Structure of the basic set

B. Measures to Enhance Biodiversity Potential

- ✓ Creation and Maintenance of semi-natural Habitats
- ✓ Minimum Proportion and Connectivity of natural and semi-natural Habitats
- ✓ Protection of Primary (Natural) Ecosystems, semi-natural Habitats, and Protected Areas
- ✓ Conservation and Maintenance of Permanent Grassland

Structure of the basic set

C. Measures for VERY Good Agricultural Practices for more Biodiversity

C 1. Soil / Erosion

	Standard-setting organisation / company	
C.1.1	▪ encourages the creation of grassed tramlines in permanent crops, agroforestry systems, and speciality crops wherever feasible ▪ **Company**: promote the use of grassed tramlines	Short term
C.1.2	▪ provides guidelines outlining key factors related to erosion, such as slope length, heavy rainfall events, wind, and mitigation measures like ground cover, shrub planting, and soil cultivation practices	Short term
	Agricultural farm	
C.1.3	▪ maintains soil cover for as long as possible, especially during periods when nutrient leaching may occur. Soil cover can be achieved in winter through methods such as catch crops, stubble fallow, or mulching. When using films for covering (e.g., in vegetable cultivation), nature-based solutions are preferred	Medium term
C.1.4	▪ implements measures to maintain and promote soil functions and soil biodiversity. Special protective actions are applied to areas at high risk of erosion, such as ploughing or cultivating across the slope, undersowing, minimum tillage (using mulch or direct sowing), and adapted crop management practices	Medium term
C.1.5	▪ carries out greening of the tramlines on permanent and special crop areas	Medium term

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Members of

Food for Biodiversity

food-biodiversity.de

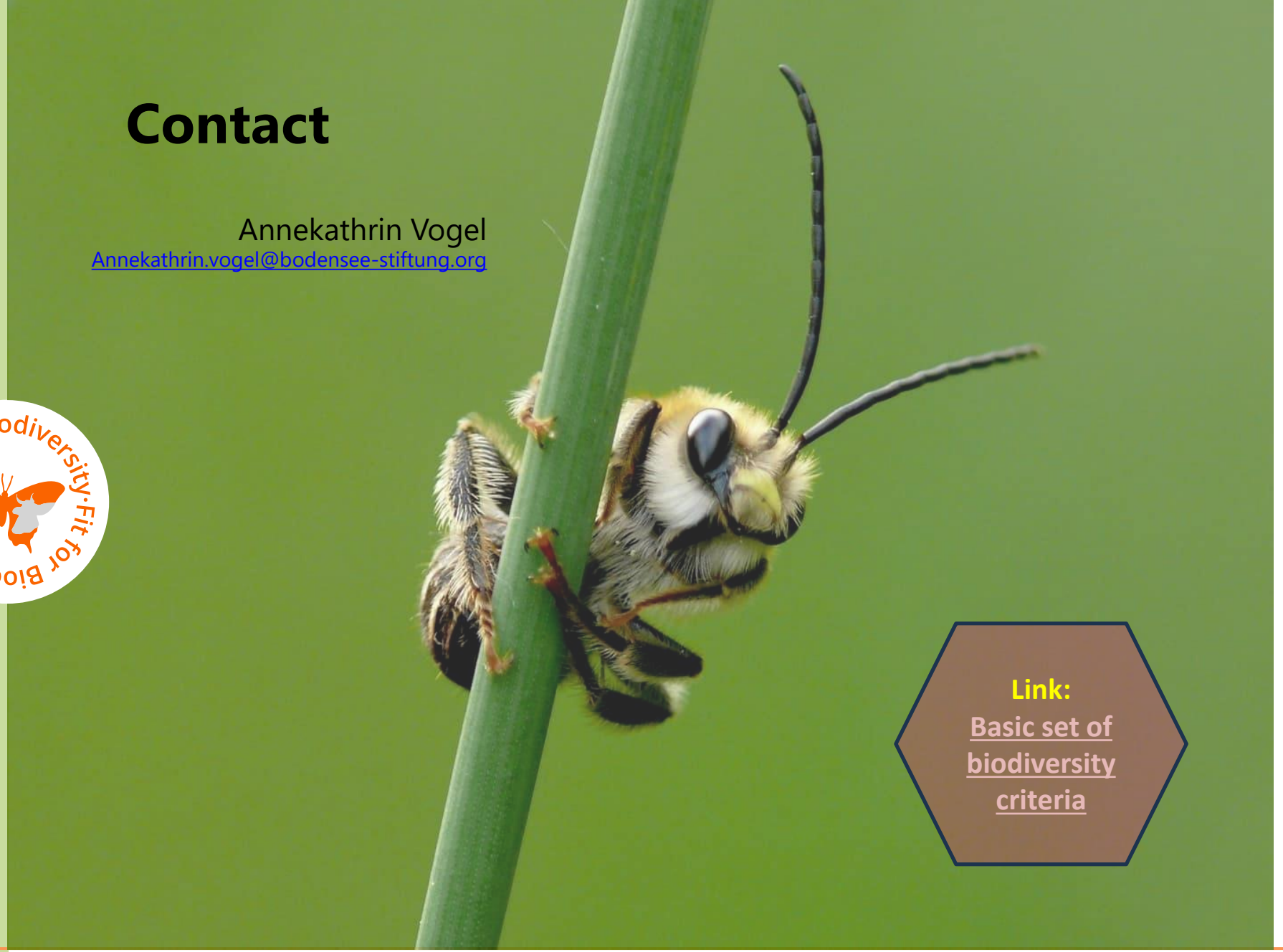
Who already implements the Basic Set for Biodiversity Criteria?

Standards covering currently more than 70 % of the Basic Set criteria:

Naturland, Demeter, Bioland, Ecoland, EcoWin,
Global G.A.P. Biodiversity Add-On and Global G.A.P. IFA Version 6
Rainforest Alliance, Fairtrade SPO
Union for Ethical Biotrade (UEBT)
4C Coffee Standard, Donau Soja /Europe Soy
Biodiversity Grow, ISCC Standard

Contact

Annekathrin Vogel
Annekathrin.vogel@bodensee-stiftung.org



Link:
Basic set of biodiversity criteria

For further information please visit our website or contact us.

Bodensee Stiftung
Lake Constance Foundation

https://www.bodensee-stiftung.org/

Project partners
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Network Nature

PATHWAYS Holistic Policy & Innovation Evaluation Framework

Jorge Campos Gonzalez – Researcher, University of Reading, Pathways project

PATHWAYS Holistic Policy & Innovation Evaluation Framework

An application to EU "Farm-to-Fork" strategy

NetworkNature event: "How can the nature-based solutions approach help build sustainable food systems?"

Brussels • 18 March 2026 • Afternoon session

Dr Jorge Campos Gonzalez, University of Reading (UK)

Pathways FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement No 101000395.

Why a holistic evaluation lens?

Livestock & food-system policy sits in a multi-objective, multi-actor, multi-scale transition space.

Core problem

- Single-metric evaluation misses trade-offs (e.g., emissions vs. animal welfare vs. livelihoods).
- Transition-oriented evaluation needs to surface “where to intervene” (leverage points), not only “what to measure”.

PATHWAYS response

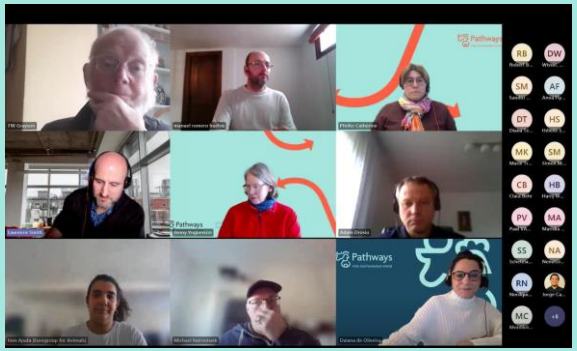
- A structured indicator set across four sustainability dimensions.
- Stakeholder-derived intervention ideas, classified by depth of system change.

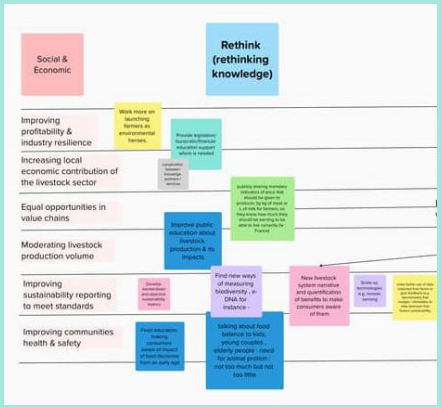
Four dimensions
One coherent profile

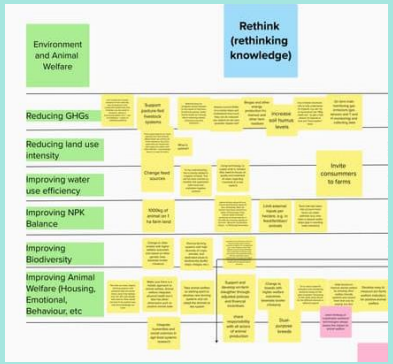
How the framework was built: From a broad indicator pool to a stakeholder-grounded, leverage-oriented structure.

Indicators

Compile candidate indicators
(initial pool: 84)
→ select “minimum metrics” (40).







70 practices
67 policies

Leverage realms: depth of system change

Re-think
Knowledge • norms • learning

Re-connect
Actor networks • nature linkages

Re-structure
Rules • institutions • markets

Framework at a glance

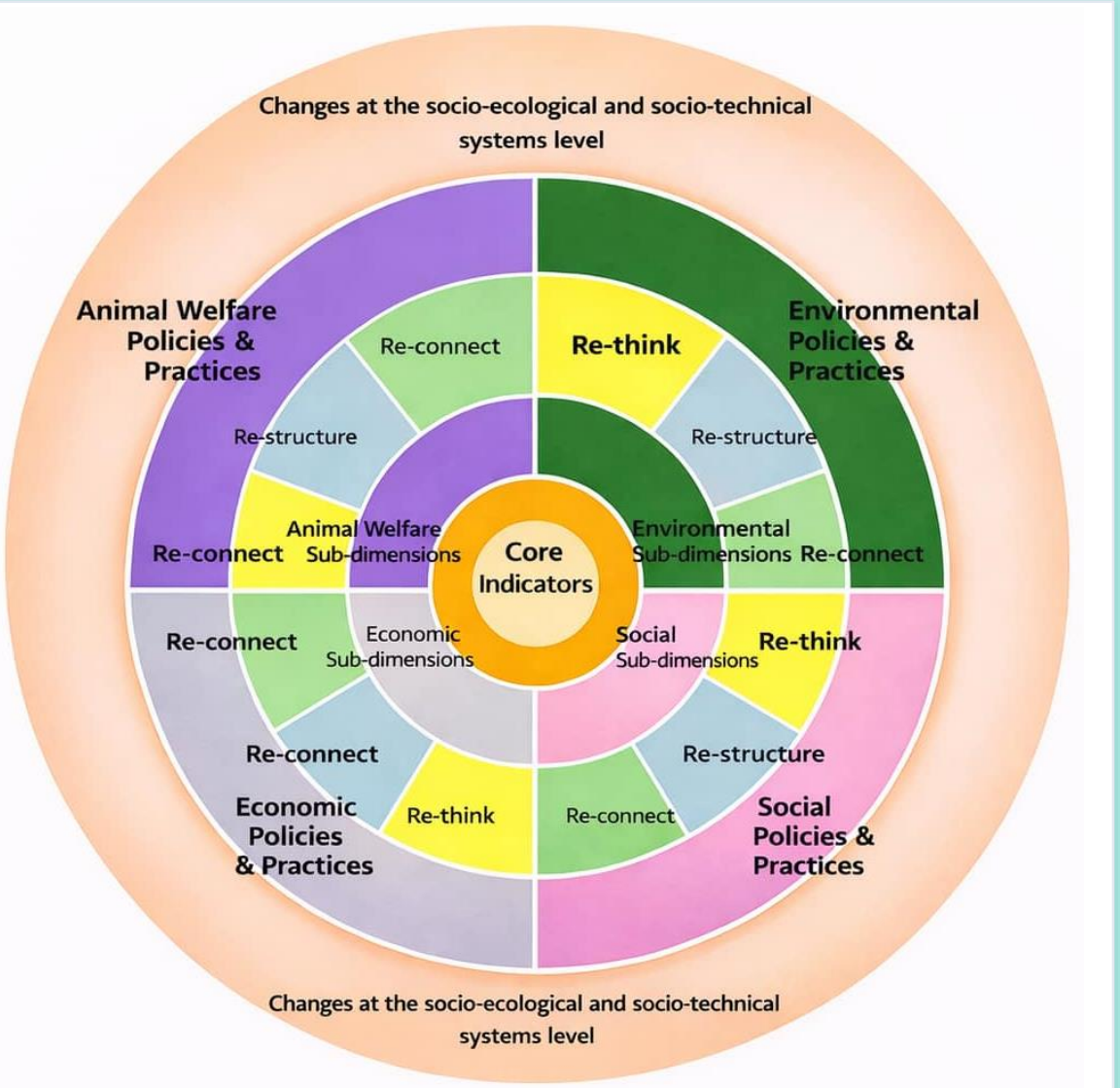
Indicators × leverage realms × interventions, linked across socio-technical and socio-ecological layers.

What the visual encodes

- Core indicators (“minimum metrics”) organised by sub-dimensions in each sustainability domain.
- Three systemic leverage realms: Re-think, Re-connect, Re-structure.
- Policy + practice interventions situated within each domain and realm.
- Designed to trace synergies and trade-offs.

Synergies occur when interventions **affect multiple dimensions at once**

Trade-offs occur **between dimensions**



Food system transformation is systemic, not sectoral.

From framework design to policy application: the Farm-to-Fork (F2F) as a case study

Step 1: **Map policy objectives & actions to indicators**

Step 2: **Assign actions to leverage realms**

Step 3: **Narrative/Analytical assessment of impacts**

F2F: mapping actions to the four dimensions and leverage points to identify trade-offs

Potential trade-offs in F2F targets

Selected F2F actions/targets → indicator clusters → leverage points → suggesting synergies/trade-offs

Environmental

- input intensity, soil & water quality, biodiversity status

Economic

- farm income, cost of production, market access

Animal welfare & public health

- antibiotic use, AMR prevalence, welfare outcomes/compliance

Social & health

- diet-related disease, food affordability, community food security

Re-connect (e.g. restoring ecological processes)

- Example policy:
  - Agroecology
  - Nutrient cycling

Re-think (e.g., change consumption and behaviour)

- Example policy:
  - Dietary shifts
  - Waste reduction

Re-structure (e.g., Transform production systems and value chains

- Example policy:
  - Livestock systems
  - Supply chains

Identifying synergies/trade-offs in F2F

Synergies and trade-offs revealed through integrated assessment

Possible trade-offs

F2F objective	trade-off
Reduced pesticide use ↓	Potential yield reductions and higher food prices ↓
Improved animal welfare ↑	Higher production costs and lower productivity ↑
Reduced fertilizer use ↓	Possible decline in crop yields ↓
Expansion of organic production ↑	Land-use pressure and higher consumer prices ↑
Reduced livestock emissions ↓	Impacts on rural employment and farm income ↓

Suggested synergies

Reduced antibiotic use

- improves **animal welfare**
- reduces **antimicrobial resistance risks**
- improves **consumer health outcomes**

Agroecological practices

- increase **biodiversity**
- improve **soil health**
- enhance **long-term farm resilience**

Circular bioeconomy approaches

- reduce **waste**
- improve **resource efficiency**
- generate **new farm income streams**

Framework role

- **identify** win-win strategies across environmental, social and economic objectives
- **highlight** policy trade-offs before implementation
- **improve** coherence between policy instruments

From assessment to action: how the framework can support stronger sustainable food system policies

What the framework adds for policy & why this matters for Farm-to-Fork

Integrated monitoring

- tracks progress across environmental, economic, social, and welfare indicators.

Policy coherence

- identifies interactions between Farm-to-Fork objectives.

Trade-off management

- helps policymakers design balanced policy portfolios.

Evidence-based transitions

- supports scenario modelling and impact assessment.

Questions for discussion

- Which trade-offs should policy accept and which should it mitigate?
- How can incentives strengthen synergies across environment, health, welfare and livelihoods?

Sustainable food system transitions require managing trade-offs while maximising synergies across multiple dimensions. Holistic frameworks can help move Farm-to-Fork from targets to integrated food system governance.

PATHWAYS Framework

About PATHWAYS

With the aim of reducing environmental impacts while addressing societal demands for safe, nutritious and affordable meat and dairy products, PATHWAYS is about identifying and increasing sustainable practices along the supply and production chains of the European livestock sector. Coordinated by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) and comprising 28 partners from 12 countries, this 5-year (2021-2026) €9 million Horizon 2020 project contributes to the EU Farm-to-Fork Strategy which is at the heart of the EU Green Deal.

Get in touch

pathways-project.com
media@pathways-project.com
@pathways_europe
PATHWAYS

Pathways
FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement No 101000395.

Network Nature

Initiatives for sustainable food systems

Network Nature

BioAgora science policy service

Myriam Dumortier, Senior Researcher, Flemish Institute for Nature and Forest (INBO)

bioagora

BioAgora will develop **a Science Service for Biodiversity** (SSBD) to support the ecological transition required by the European Green Deal and the EU's Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 – **linking science and policy**.

Increases the potential of bringing research and knowledge into EU policy-making

Minimizes duplication of work and employs resources wisely by improving synergies between actors, e.g. EU-funded projects

Answers the need of ensuring uptake of generated knowledge into EU policy

The Science Service will work through Knowledge Exchange Networks (KENs)

Funded by the European Union

Join the Knowledge Exchange Network on Agroecosystems

Funded by the European Union

- The KEN Agroecosystems will:
  - Link agro-ecosystem expertise to Science Service questions on biodiversity in agro-ecosystems.
  - Highlight what we don't know (and need to know) to shape EU research calls
  - Link researchers, policy and stakeholders to ensure that research is transformative in what we do and how we do it (together)
- **Check https://bioagora.eu/**
- **Scan the QR to join our webpage!**
- **Scan the QR to join our LinkedIn page!**

HORIZON calls: Proposals should foresee cooperation with the EC Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity and the Science Service for Biodiversity.

bioagora

Network Nature

The AgroEcology Partnership

Marius Weisweiler,
Bioinformatician,
Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH

AGROECOLOGY
PARTNERSHIP

AGROECOLOGY Partnership

Marius Weisweiler – 18/03/2026

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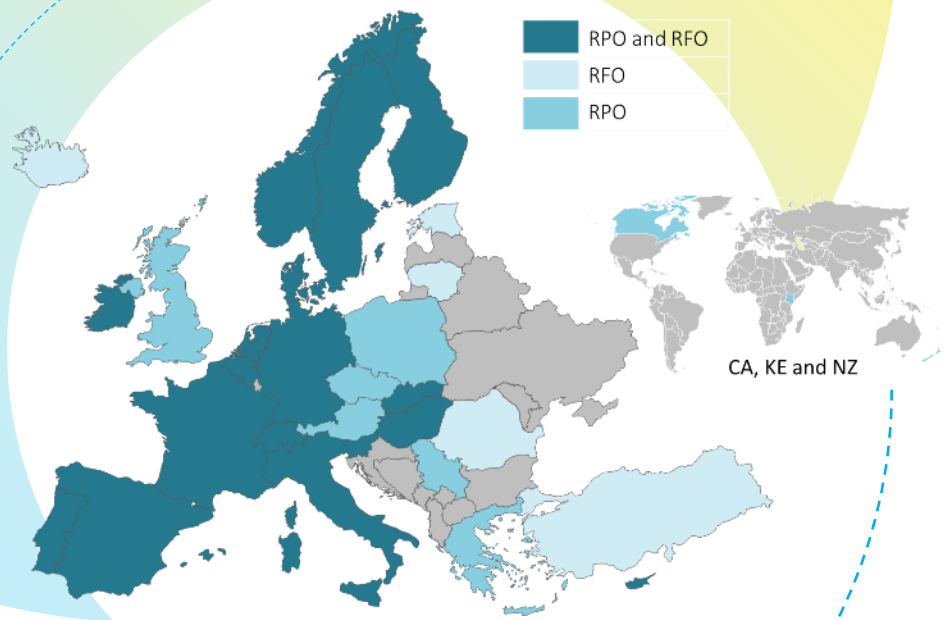
Team-up and unlock the transition to agroecology so that farming systems are resilient, productive and prosperous, place-sensitive, as well as climate, environment, ecosystem, biodiversity and people-friendly by 2050



AGROECOLOGY in a nutshell

Jan 2024 to Dec 2033

Horizon Europe co-funded partnership in Cluster 6
TOP UP proposal was successfully evaluated

Pool resources of EU and states/regions

Mobilisation of 300 Mio € (50% co-funded)

In-kind: research and networking activities

In-cash: up to 7 transnational calls for proposals, 3 already implemented

111 partners from 31 states/regions

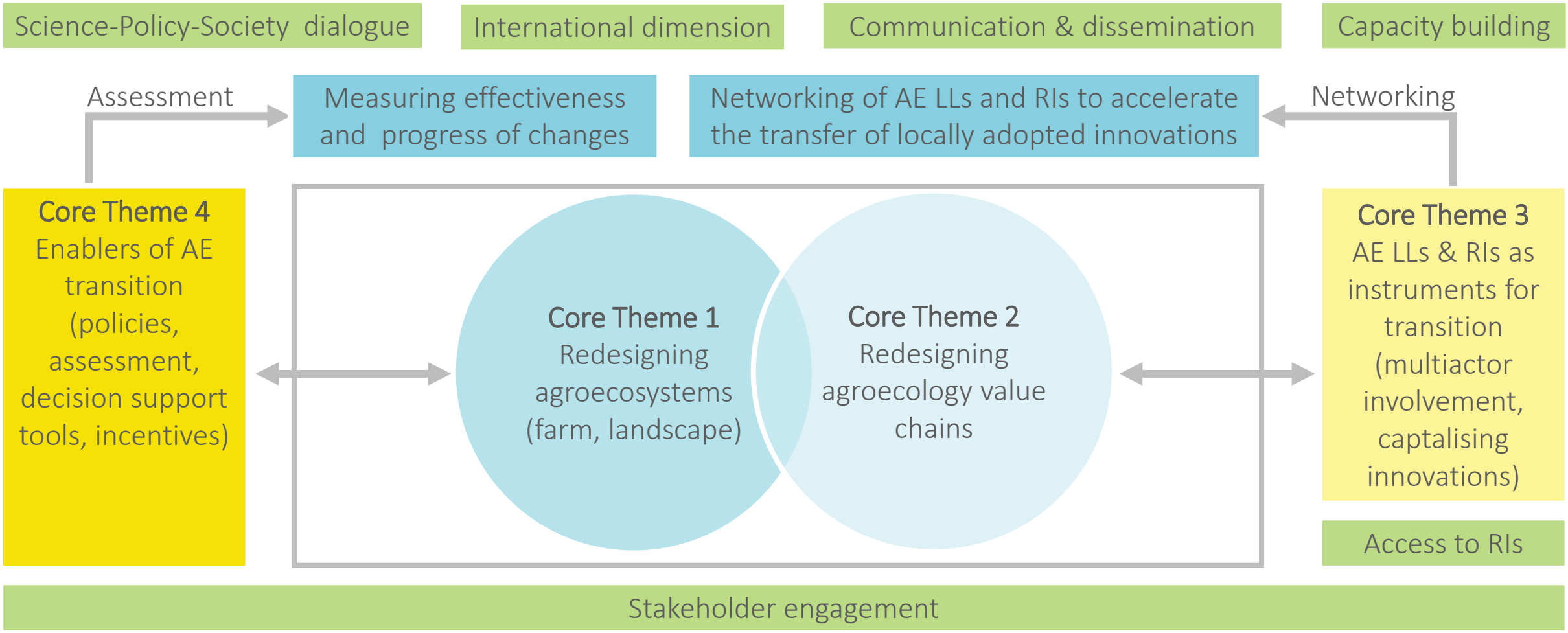
RFOs: National/Regional Authorities, ministries, Funding agencies
RPOs: Research performing organisations

Visit us: **https://www.agroecologypartnership.eu/**

Coordination: Project Management Juelich (DE)
ptj-agroecology-secretariat@ptj.de
Co-coordination: ANR (FR)

SRIA & Core Themes

SRIA: Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda



Outcomes Call 1 (closed)

Set up

Two-step procedure (Feb – Sep 2024)
35 Funding agencies from 22 countries and regions

Fostering agroecology at farm and landscape levels

Topic 1: Focus on the farm level and its immediate surroundings

Topic 2: Explore agroecology at the landscape or territorial level

89 pre proposals and 38 invited full proposals

Peer reviews at both stages by an International Expert Panel

19 projects selected (Kick-off May 2025 Brussels)

37 Mio € committed funding plus EU contribution
188 partners from 22 countries and regions
https://www.agroecologypartnership.eu/en/projects

Outcomes Call 2 (closed)

Set up

Two-step procedure (Feb – Oct 2025)
29 Funding agencies from 20 countries and regions

Integrating environmental, economic and social perspectives in assessing the performance of agroecology. Value-chain and policy implications

Topic 1: Determine and assess benefits/impacts and trade-offs of agroecology, and identify best practices
Topic 2: Transform value chains, business models and policies to facilitate the transition to agroecology

87 pre proposals and 33 submitted full proposals

Peer reviews at both stages by an International Expert Panel

19 projects selected (Kick-off May 2026 Bordeaux)

26 Mio € committed funding plus EC contribution - 140 partners from 20 countries and regions
https://www.agroecologypartnership.eu/en/projects

Status Call 3 (closed)

Set up

Two-step procedure (Feb – End 2026)
27 Funding agencies from 19 countries and regions

Fostering plant and animal genetic diversity and empowering farmers to accelerate the agroecological transition

Topic 1: Enhancing the genetic diversity and variability of crops and livestock for the agroecological transition
Topic 2: Strengthening farmer's involvement and empowerment in the agroecology transition

Deadline pre proposals: 18 February 2026, 2PM CET

Deadline full proposals: 08 July 2026, 2PM CEST

https://www.agroecologypartnership.eu/en/about-the-network

Network of LLs and RIs

Jan 2024 to Dec 2033

Yearly call for applicants, currently 16 RIs and 39 LLs from 16 countries are Network members, CALL open, submission deadline 31 March: https://www.agroecologypartnership.eu/en/about-the-network

Purpose

Connect and empower place-based innovations of agroecology LL/RIs at various scales in each MS of the EU and AC

Improve the access to and the availability of agroecology LLs & RIs knowledge, data and experiences

Benefits

knowledge exchange, learning, information and data sharing; Extensive networking; …

contact

info.agroecologynetwork@biokutatas.hu

https://www.agroecologypartnership.eu/en/activities/conversations-on-agroecology

Conversations on agroecology

Jan 2024 to Dec 2033

Monthly (except July & August) online Conversations on Agroecology, last Wednesday of the month (earlier in December), 1-2 PM CE(S)T

For whom?

People who share a passion about agroecology and who want to deepen their knowledge, understanding and expertise in this area. The format is an interactive one by interacting with each other in form of online Conversations.

Ambition

connecting LL and RI actors across & beyond Europe

Ouputs

12 Conversations of agroecology conducted, between 50 and 90 participants

EPAT European Panel for Agroecology Transitions

- Yearly event on specific themes within the remit of agroecology transition
- Dec 2024 – Water and Landcare, Brussels
- Oct 2025 – Soil and Agroecology , Malmö
- Target group/participants: researchers, farmers and policy makers

Task Force Hermes

- Yearly online meetings of policy representatives, identified by the Partnership
- Identification of research and sectoral policies relevant for agroecology transition at regional, national and EU levels, basis and contribution for all work in the science to policy sector

Outreach on various scales

https://www.agroecologypartnership.eu/

https://linkedin.com/company/agroecology-partnership

https://www.youtube.com/@AGROECOLOGY_PS

Speak about AGROECOLOGY

- More than 8k followers on LinkedIn
- Newsletter recipients: 723
- Website visits (01/24 to 10/25): 107k

Seminars (free, online)

- https://www.agroecologypartnership.eu/en/activities/conversations-on-agroecology
- https://www.agroecologypartnership.eu/en/activities/webinar-series
  - You tube videos available, series on SOILS, CROPS and BIODIVERSITY

Young researchers

- https://www.agroecologypartnership.eu/en/activities/summerschools

Public

- Agroecology Bites - Podcasts, 4 in total planned for 2026 “”
- Feb “The First Bite: What is Agroecology?” 40 min

Co-funded projects

- 38 funded projects from call1 and call2 started/will start in 2025/2026
- https://www.agroecologypartnership.eu/en/projects

Network Nature

CORDIS pack on EU-funded projects

Susanna Gionfra, Policy Officer,
DG RTD, EU Commission

Enabling nature-based solutions in sustainable agriculture

© Susanna Gionfra

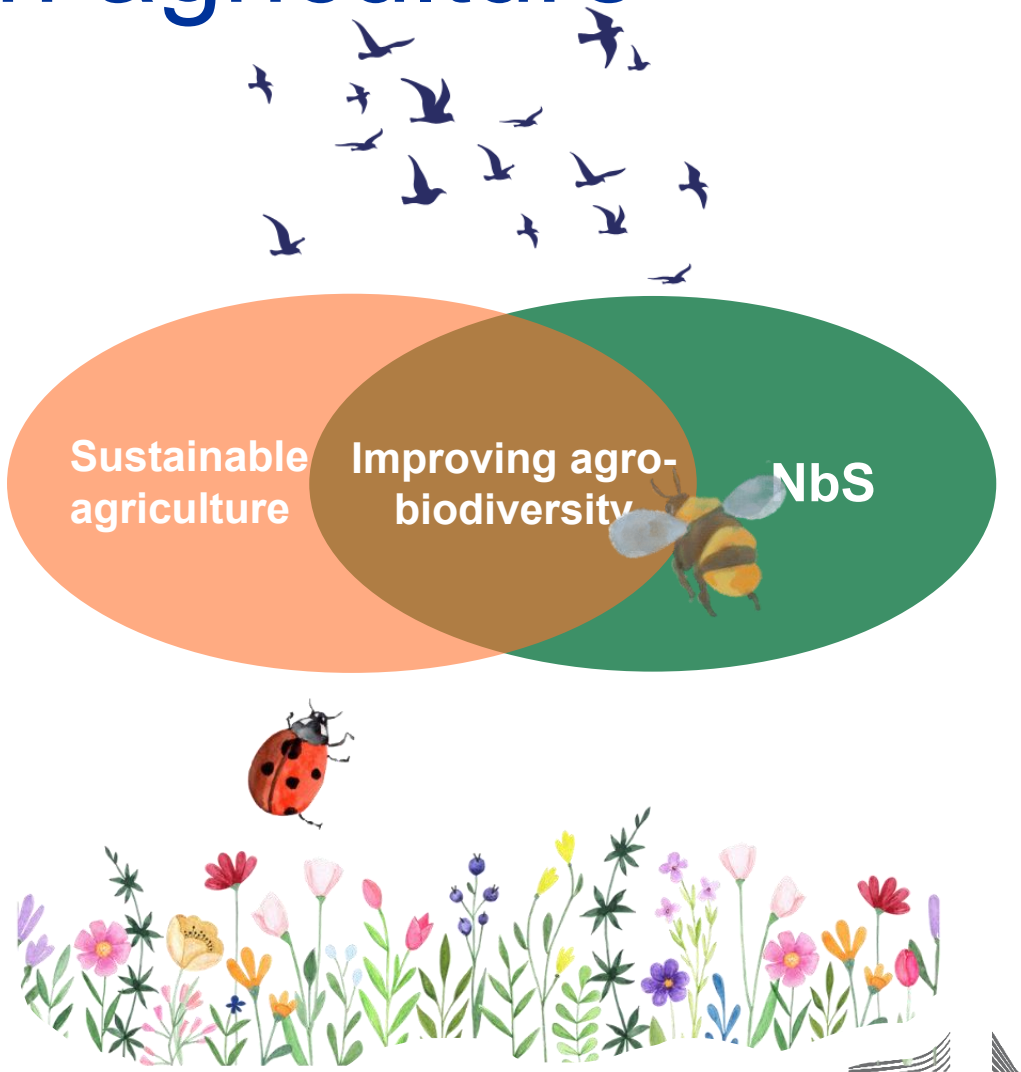
Susanna Gionfra – Biodiversity and Nature-based Solutions Policy Officer – RTD B3

European Commission

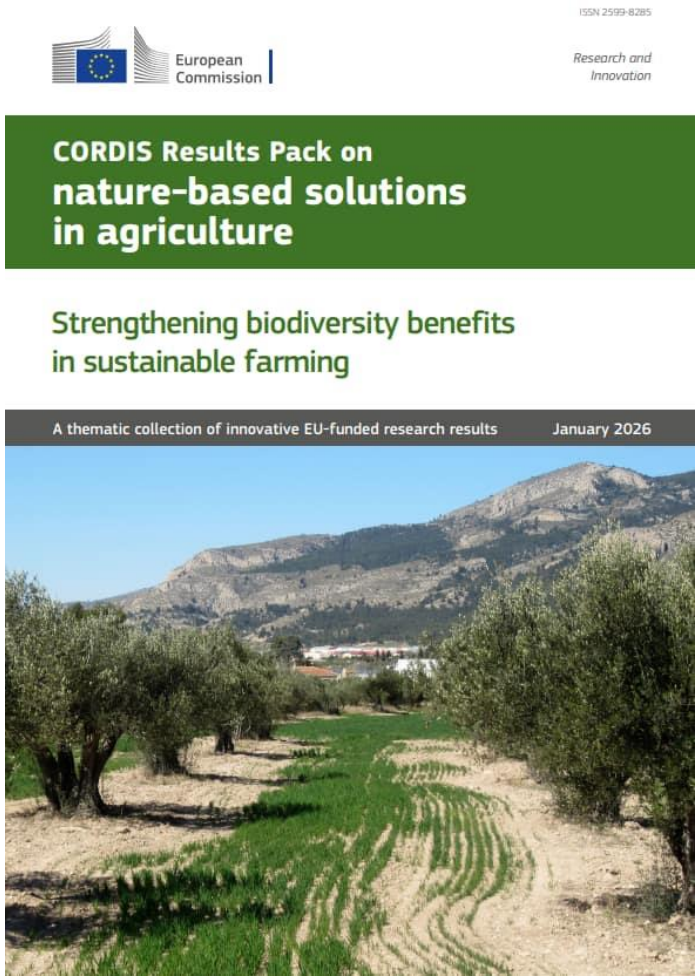
Enhancing biodiversity in agriculture

Sustainable farming approaches incorporate **biodiversity considerations** to varying degrees, demonstrating tangible pathways for more resilient and sustainable agri-food systems.

NbS may include the abovementioned sustainable farming approaches, provided that they aim at **improving the state of agrobiodiversity.**



Results Pack on NbS in agriculture



This CORDIS Results Pack highlights **key findings from 12 EU-funded Research & Innovation projects** that explore mechanisms, improve knowledge and develop tools directly **supporting NbS**, thereby further contributing to the transition to a sustainable agri-food system.

By presenting these insights, the Results Pack serves as a valuable resource for advancing NbS in sustainable farming, emphasising both the urgent need and promising potential to leverage the power of nature for food security.

12 EU funded projects supporting NbS

- Delivering digital tools to improve biodiversity and encourage agroecology
- Soil biodiversity, management practices and innovative business models improving soil health and its socio-economic value
- Boosting agrobiodiversity through identifying underutilised crops and highlighting ecological, economic and social benefits
- Development of mixed farming and agroforestry systems, aimed at enhancing ecosystem services and climate resilience.
- Agroforestry for resilient land and food systems

PATH2DEA, D4AgEcol

SOILGUARD, SoildiverAgro, NOVASOIL

RADIANT, CROPDIVA, SHOWCASE

MIXED, FOREST4EU

REFOREST, DIGITAF

Thank you

Network Nature

What can policy do to strengthen the benefits from sustainable food systems?

Discussion with the projects and stakeholders

Discussion and Q&A

Network Nature

Conclusions

Network Nature

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Network Nature

ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability

oppla

IUCN

biodiversa+ European Biodiversity Partnership

Institute for European Environmental Policy

the nature of cities Europe

Steinbeis Europa Zentrum

Trinity College Dublin Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath The University of Dublin

Horizon Nua

ALTAMIRA SYSTEMS THINKING FOR REGENERATIVE FINANCE

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This project has received funding from the European Union's Research Executive agency under grant No. 101082213. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

UK Research and Innovation

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