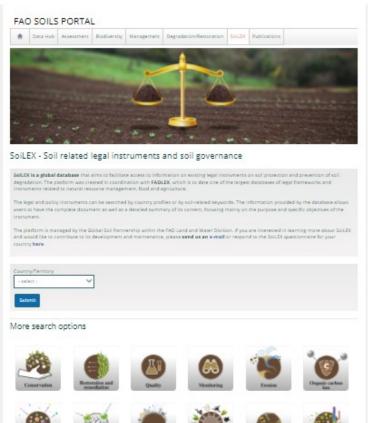


1 Soilex







Countries with a Soil Ac

- To facilitate access to information on the existing legal instruments in force
- It is an online global database on soil protection and soil degradation prevention legal instruments



Global activities of regional interest: SoiLEX

- Respond to the questionnaire for your country by:
 - Including missing/new legislation;
 - Indicate which legal instruments are not longer valid;
 - Classify them by SoiLEX keywords;
- Contribute to regional legal analysis;
- Support the update and growth of SoiLEX;
- Promote this tool at the country-level.
- Questionnaire available here:

http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/resources/highlights/detail/en/c/1274929/



2 Global Soil Doctors





What is it?

 Farmer-to-farmer training programme

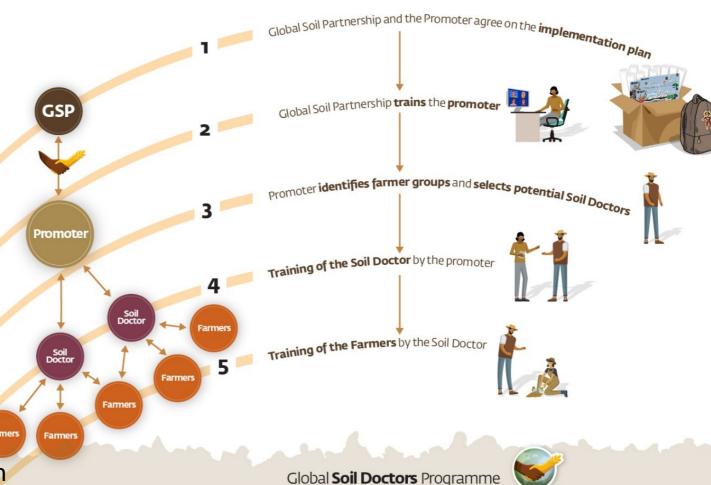
Aim

 Building the capacity of farmers on soils and sustainable soil management;

Perspectives

 To support a self-sufficient systement that will promote good practices on sustainable soil management and optimize available national resources

Soil Doctor Programme



Educational material

Posters







Visual identity



Soil educational kit



Contacts: 7thAsian Soil Partnership Meeting | 9-10 March 2022 soil-doctor@fao.org silvia.pioli@fao.org carolina.olivera@fao.org

First step: find the promoting institution

• Terms of reference

List of crite promoter sel and benefits

Registration

Formalization voluntary collaboration between GSP and the promoter

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GLOBAL SOIL DOCTORS PROGRAMME

PROMOTERS' TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToRs)

The Global Soil Doctor Programme (GSDP) is a farmer-to-farmer training initiative that was developed by the Global Soil Partnership (GSP). The Programme aims to provide farmers with

More information on this programme will be provided tomorrow



Country

Scegli

Municipality

La tua risposta

Promoters' registration form

The first step for the implementation of the Global Soil Doctors Programme (GSDP) at the

he Global Soil Doctors programme, please read the terms of

If you are interested in supporting the implementation of the please fill-in the present form. You will receive a CONFIRM of

0

International Network on Black Soils



International Network on Black Soils - INBS

In 2019, the definition of Black Soils was approved in 11th ITPS Working Session.

Definition of Black Soil

1st category Black Soils (the most vulnerable and endangered, needing the highest rate of protection at a global level)

2nd category Black soils (mostly endangered at the national level)



The presence of black or very dark surface horizons typically with a chroma of ≤3 moist, a value of ≤3 moist and ≤5 dry (by Munsell colours);

The total thickness of black surface horizons ≥25 cm;

Organic carbon content in the upper 25-cm of the black horizons of ≥1.2% (or ≥ 0.6% for tropical regions) and ≤20%;

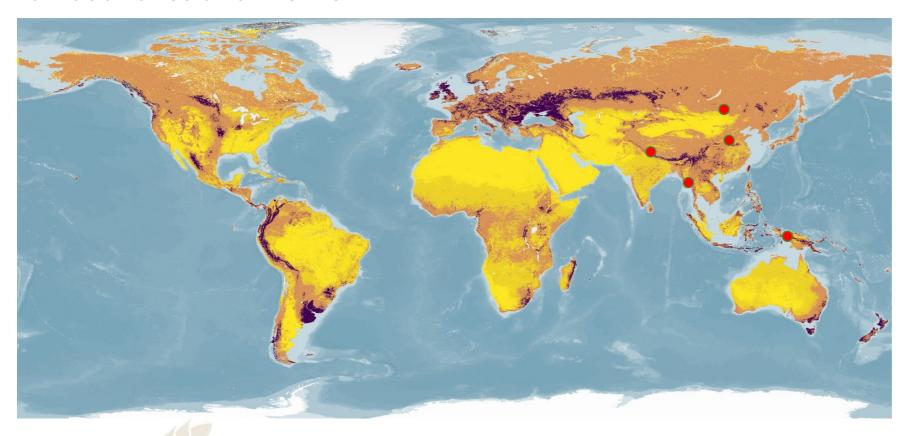
CEC in the black surface horizons ≥25 cmol/kg;

A base saturation in the black surface horizons ≥50%



Members of INBS

31 Countries and 1 Union



Mongolia

Nepal

China

Indonesia

Thailand



Request

- Join the International Network of Black Soils according to the definition of black soils and the Global Black Soil Distribution Map (GBSmap);
- Adoption/use of the Black soil definition and the GBSmap to identify their black soil area and assess their status of black soils.
- Agree and support the development and endorsement of an International Agreement towards Black Soils Conservation.
- Support the development of the International Guidelines on Sustainable Black Soil Management and International Platform of Open Courses on Best Available Practices in Black Soil Management.
- Improve technical and technological capacities in countries for sustainable management of black soils, invite resource partners to invest on capacity development on soil information.



4 Salt-affected soils







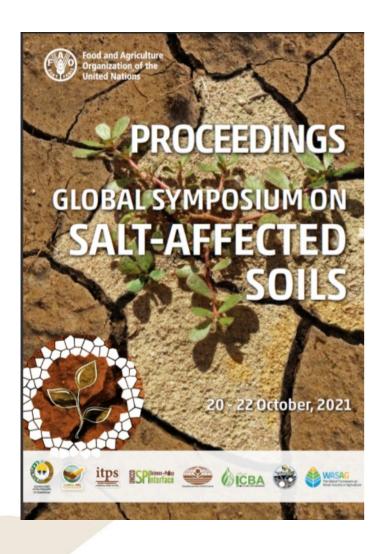
International Network on Salt-affected Soils (INSAS)

Working group	Activity
ASSESSMENT	Mapping, assessing and monitoring of salt-affected soils
SSM	Sustainable management of salt-affected soils (practices, policy)
CROPS	Halophyte agriculture and salt-tolerant crops
WATER	Integrated soil and water management under saline/sodic conditions

Welcome to join: https://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/insas/en/



GSAS Outcome document



GSAS recommendations:

- 1. Support the harmonization of the procedures of soil salinity, sodicity and alkalinity **assessment**.
- 2. Refine and update the protocols for **mapping** of salt-affected soils using modern approaches
- 3. Promote national and regional programs designed at **monitoring** of salt-affected soils
- 4. Promote the formulation of **indicators** of soil salinity and sodicity
- 5. Promote the adoption of **good practices**
- 6. Support the development of water quality to avert soil salinization and sodification.
- 7. Design **strategies** aimed at adopting good practices/options
- 8. Conduct an **economic assessment** of implementing good practices in the field
- 9. Support the development of **policy frameworks**
- 10. Facilitate the **development of market** for crops grown on salt-affected soils



FAO Questionnaire on salt-affected soils





The questionnaire on the status of monitoring and management of salt-affected soils

Contact Maria Konyushkova maria.konyushkova@fao.org for details





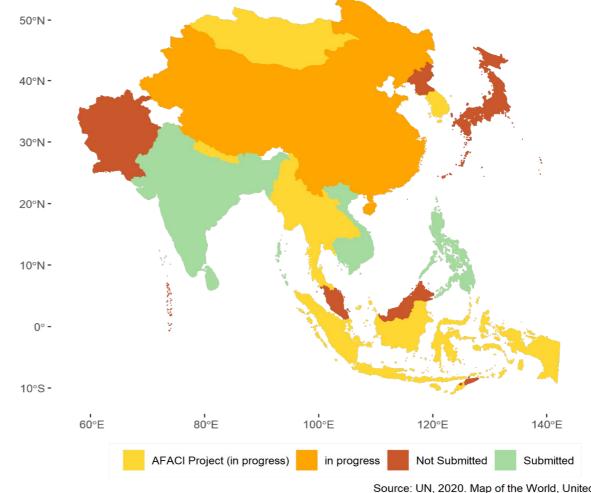
5 Digital soil mapping

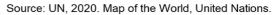




Global Soil Organic Carbon Sequestration Potential Map -**GSOCseq v1.1 - Submissions**

- 7 ASP countries have submitted a national GSOCseq product (Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; India; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Viet Nam)
- 7 AFACI countries are currently generating a GSOCseq product (Indonesia; Lao; Mongolia; Myanmar; Nepal; Republic of Korea; Thailand)







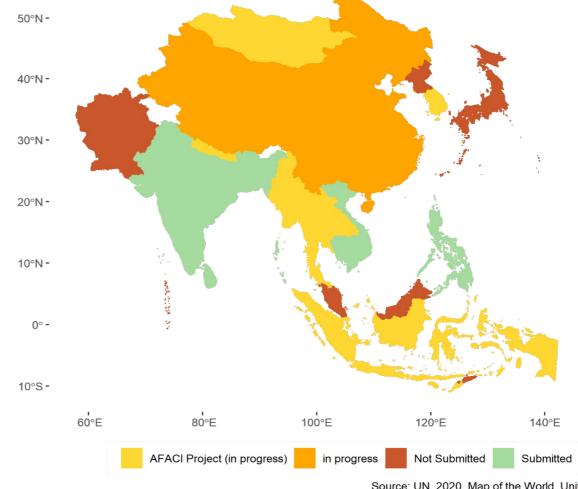


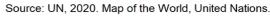


Global Soil Organic Carbon Sequestration Potential Map -**GSOCseq v1.1 - Actions Needed**

National Experts who are working or haven't yet started **should reach out** to (Isabel.Luotto@fao.org)

- report on progress
- seek technical support (i.e troubleshooting scripts, running the model)











Global Salt-Affected Soils Map (GSASmap v1.0)

- Submissions

By March 2022, 13 countries have

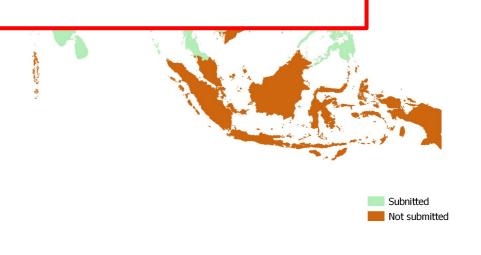
submitted their GSASmap

GSASmap missir

Vietnam, Malays South Korea, and More information on mapping will be provided tomorrow

National Experts who are working or haven't yet started should reach out to (Christian.Omuto@fao.org)

- report on progress
- seek technical support (i.e troubleshooting scripts, running the model)



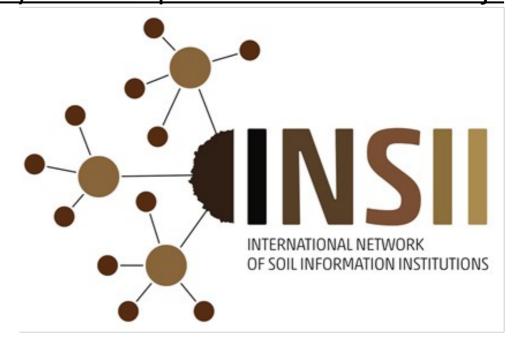


Kind request for the ASP

National Focal points are kindly invited to confirm that the current contact Network for INSII is up to date and complete:

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1WLFy34ucMNXpSF-8lbldheGD0RKYKz5Djv

6lw5xC-mc/edit?usp=sharing







6 **Global Soil** Laboratory Network (GLOSOLAN)





Global Soil Laboratory Network - GLOSOLAN

Established in 2017 to harmonize soil laboratory methods and data, and to build the capacity of laboratories in soil analysis. Three plus one major areas of work:



- Execution of external quality control (proficiency testing)
- Training on the execution of internal quality control





- Harmonization of Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs)
- Training on the implementation of GLOSOLAN SOPs
- Training on safety and health

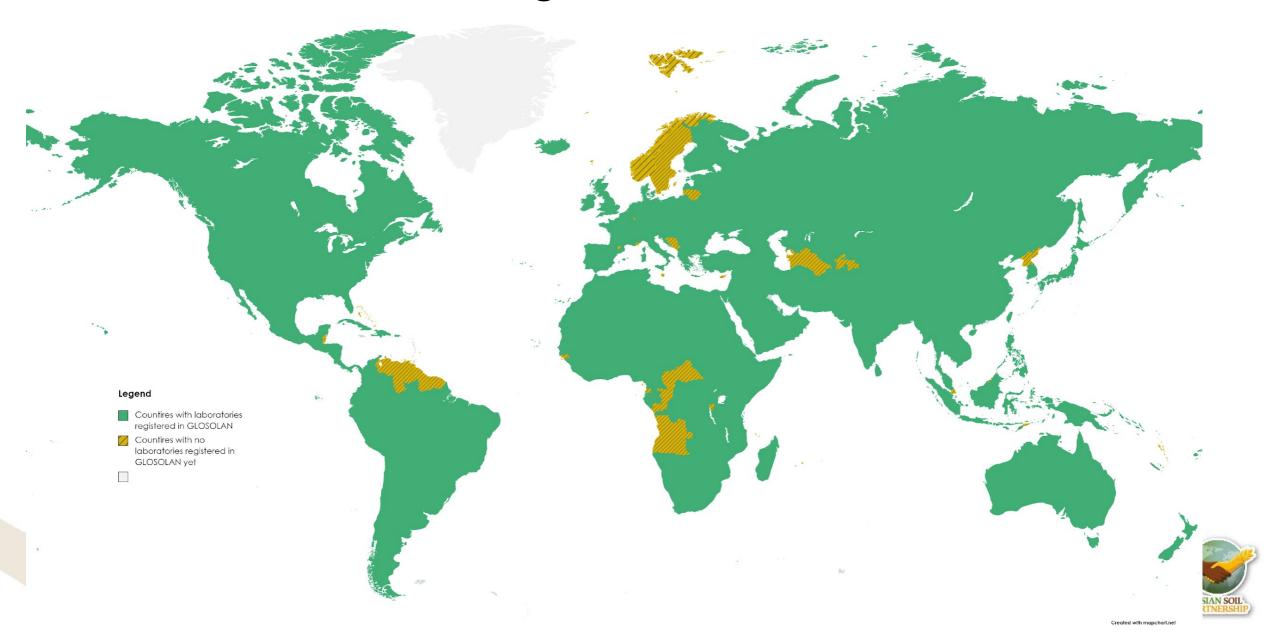


- Training on equipment use, maintenance and purchasing
- Establishment of a donation/bartering system
- Spectroscopy





827 laboratories registered from 151 countries



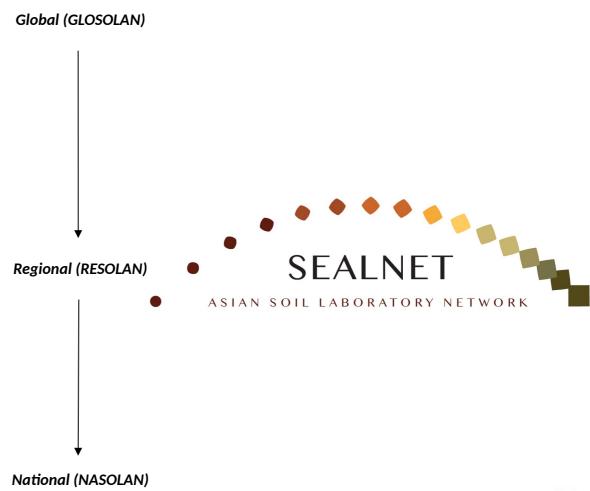


Operates through
Regional Soil Laboratory Networks (RESOLANs)



Operates at the national level through **registered laboratories** and **National Reference Laboratories** especially, which are tasked to establish

National Soil Laboratory Networks





Activities to support

- Motivate laboratories in your country to join GLOSOLAN and the Asian Soil Laboratory Network (SEALNET)
- Encourage national laboratories to participate to GLOSOLAN and SEALNET meetings and trainings, and global and regional proficiency tests (PTs)
- Support the establishment of your National Soil Laboratory Network (NASOLAN) and the organization of national PTs
- Facilitate the translation of GLOSOLAN material (publications, video subtitles, etc.) in your local language





International Network on Fertilizer Analysis (INFA)





International Network on Fertilizer Analysis

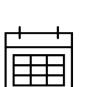


on Fertilizers Analysis



Harmonization of Methodologies for Fertilizers Analysis

- Standardization of fertilizer analysis methods
- Harmonization of fertilizer classification and definitions







- Strengthen performance of fertilizer laboratories using standardized methods
- Provide training guidelines (literature + media)

Launched in December 2020.

Second Meeting June 2021

Working groups workshops March 2022

Third Meeting October 2022



Governance, Policy and Regulation

- Regulatory framework regarding fertilizer use and imports at the national, regional and global levels (database)
- Development of policy guidelines for fertilizer quality requirements



INFA in Asia

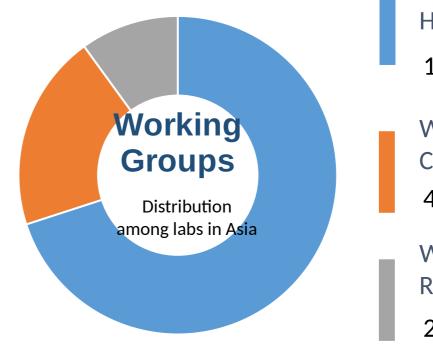
28

Laboratories have joined INFA





INFA counts on 154 members operating in more than 80 countries



Working Group 1 Harmonization

14 laboratories.

Working Group 2
Capacity building

4 laboratories.

Working Group 3
Regulation and governance

2 laboratories



Kind request for the ASP

Encourage (via support from GSP Focal Points) soil laboratories and other key stakeholders to join INFA and implement agreed activities including harmonization, policy and regulations;



Join INFA!

Facilitate the activities related to the intercomparison tests to be performed (i.e., shipping and receiving of fertilizer samples).



Facilitate future work on PT

Facilitate the search and access to information related with regulatory frameworks regarding fertilizer use, and imports at the national, regional, and global levels.



Facilitate search for data & info





8 Soil Biodiversity





International Network of Soil Biodiversity



 The NETSOB aims to bring soil biodiversity experts and existing initiatives together in order to become the human talent that contributes to the implementation of the GLOSOB.

Global Soil Biodiversity Observatory (GLOSOB)

• The GLOSOB will aim to monitor and forecast the condition of soil biodiversity and soil health and will serve as the framework for developing policies, promoting good practices, and developing national capacities on the state-of-the-art tools and methods on soil biodiversity and soil health assessment and maintenance.

7thAsian Soil Partnership Meeting | 9-10 March 2022

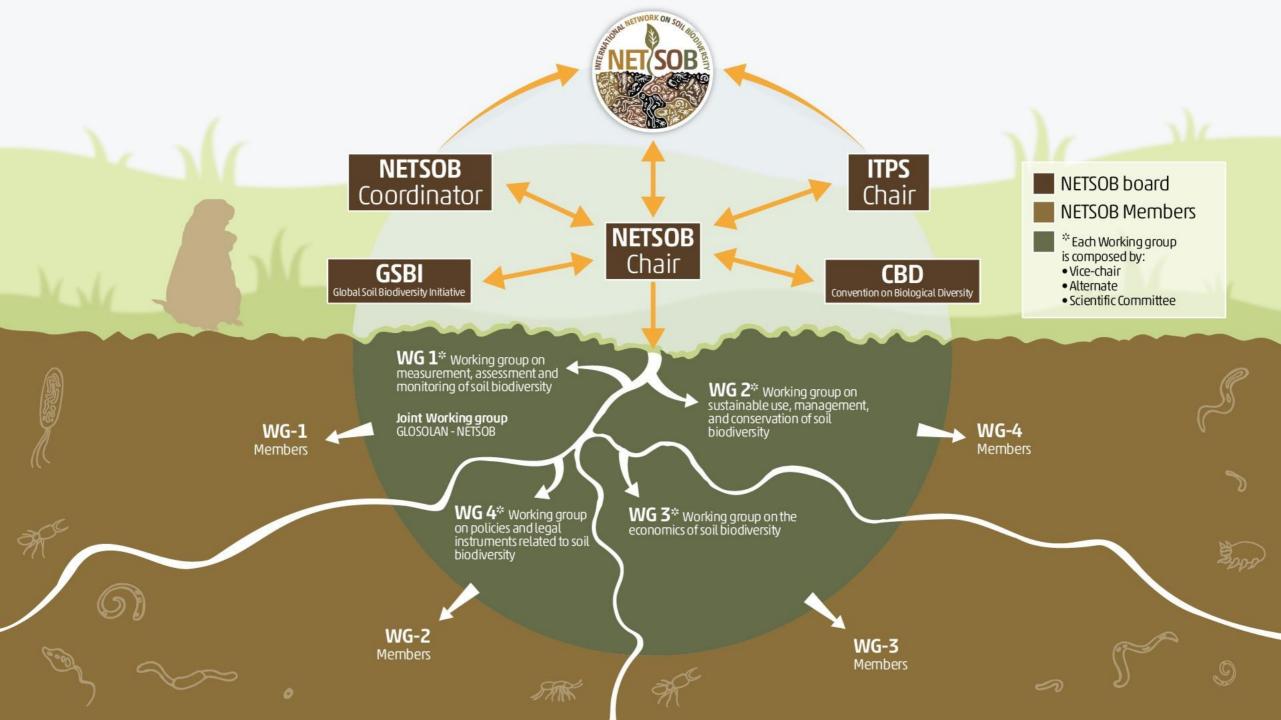
The overall goal of NETSOB was to promote the sustainable use and conservation of soil biodiversity

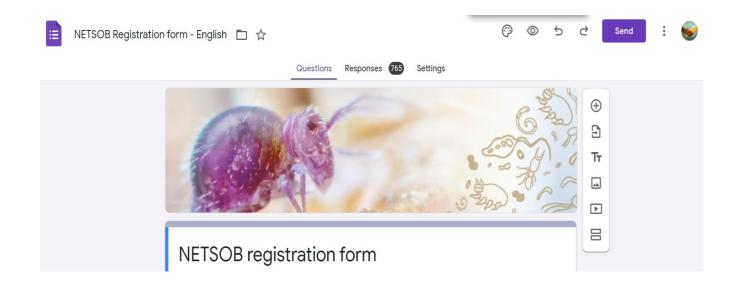
- providing the human talent for the implementation/coordination of GLOSOB;
- providing reliable evidence to support better decision-making, both in the field and at the policy level in the sustainable use and conservation of soil biodiversity;
- strengthening the knowledge about soil biodiversity;

NET/SOB

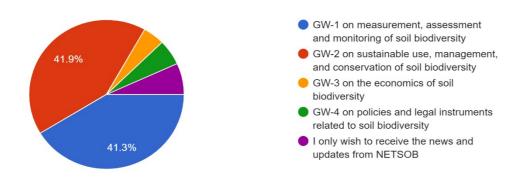
- contributing to the development of internationally-accepted biological indicators;
- contributing to the monitoring of soil biodiversity status and loss;
- contributing to promoting actions to increase the sustainable use of soil biodiversity and overall soil health;
- contributing to the adoption of good practices that would enhance availability and safety of food; and
- identifying knowledge gaps and foster investment and cooperation in soil biodiversity research.







Primary Preference 886 responses



Online survey

Personal information

Primary Preference

- Define priorities on WGs
- Define priorities in each WG (1-4)
- Suggest complementary activities

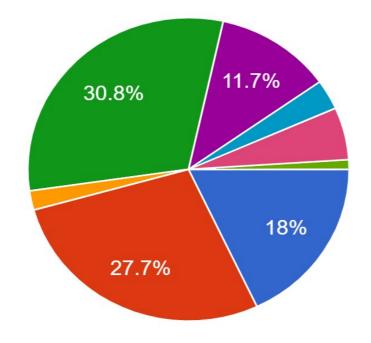
Secondary Preference

886 NETSOB members from around the world

https://forms.gle/LhSsvwdqjoxcmacVA



What region are you located in/or which region do you currently operate?
878 responses





- Asia
- Eurasia
- Europe
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- North Africa and Near East
- North America
- Pacific





Advertisement to the ASP

First meeting of the joint working group GLOSOLAN/NETSOB

15 March 2022, at 12:00 pm CET (Rome Time)

Welcome Soil biodiversity experts in:

- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
- micro, meso and macrofauna and all interested in soil biodiversity

Contact

- <u>Filippo.Benedetti@fao.org</u>
- Rosa.CuevasCorona@fao.org





9
Soil Pollution





Global activities of regional interest: Soil pollution

There are 3 ongoing activities that can be of interest:

- 1. Technical guidelines for assessing, mapping, monitoring and reporting soil pollution ? authors can contribute to the different chapters. Contact Sergejus.Ustinov@fao.org
- 2. Launch of the International Network on Soil Pollution (INSOP)
- 3. Pilot site studies to assess and manage/remediate contaminated agricultural soils ? contact Natalia.rodriguezeugenio@fao.org



International Network on Soil Pollution (INSOP)

The INSOP has the overall aim of stopping soil pollution and achieve the global goal of zero pollution.

- INSOP will work to improve knowledge on the full cycle of soil pollution, strengthen technical capacities and legislative frameworks for the prevention of soil pollution, and will promote the exchange of experiences and technologies for the sustainable management and remediation of polluted soils.
- Launch of the network planned on 22 April (tbc)
- Institutions and individuals can join the network and contribute to its workplan



Advertisement to the ASP: Pilot site projects to manage/remediate contaminated agricultural soils

- We are looking for agricultural areas contaminated or that may be contaminated by heavy metals due to agricultural practices (e.g. use of cadmium-rich fertilizers)
- The project will support national/local governments to develop a methodology to perform risk assessment and define which practices can be adopted to reduce the availability of heavy metals in soils and hence reduce the uptake by plants and the contamination of food chain.
- Candidate countries should have basic information (hydrogeology, agricultural practices) and lab capacity to analyse heavy metals



