

THE GLOBAL SOIL PARTNERSHIP (GSP)



WEBSITE:

http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/en/



GLOBAL SOIL PARTNERSHIP (GSP)









- A MECHANISM to develop an interactive and responsive partnership and enhance collaboration between all stakeholders;
- Common objective of IMPROVING SOIL GOVERNANCE, promoting sustainable soil management and putting soils on the global agenda;
- A STRONG NETWORK between policy makers, academia, land users, the private sector, civil society and all the stakeholders on soils;
- Working on INVESTMENT AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION, institutional strengthening, capacity development as well as public awareness of spils sustainable soil management for all

GSP MECHANISM AND MANDATE



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- Improve GOVERNANCE OF THE LIMITED SOIL RESOURCES
 of the planet to guarantee healthy and productive soils for
 a food secure world.
- SUPPORT OTHER ESSENTIAL ECOSYSTEM SERVICES, in accordance with the sovereign right of each State over its natural resources.
- RAISE AWARENESS and contribute to the DEVELOPMENT OF CAPACITIES, building on the BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE
- and FACILITATE/CONTRIBUTE to the EXCHANGE OF KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNOLOGIES among stakeholders for the sustainable management and use of soil.

GSP and the key **FAO** governing bodies

FAO GOVERNING BODIES:

FAO CONFERENCE is the supreme governing body of FAO (194 member nations and one Member Organization (EU) 1 session per biennium

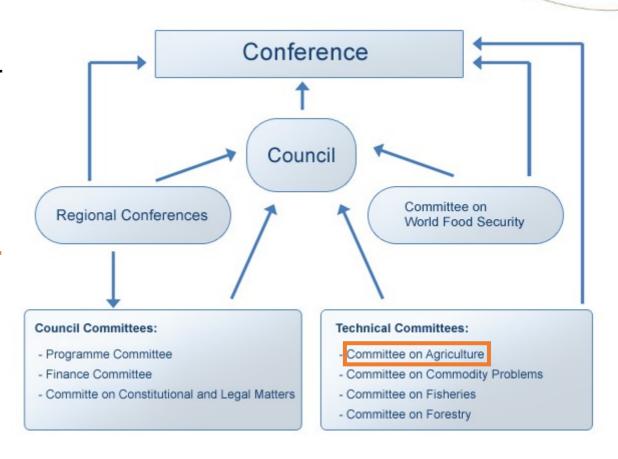
FAO COUNCIL (5 sessions per biennium) endorses proposals by COAG

COAG (1 session per biennium) reviews and appraises agricultural and nutritional topics; it is open to all FAO Mepostars policy documents (with binding nature to FAO

members are prepared by ad-hoc) OPEN-ENDED

WORKING GROUPS, composed of PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES TO FAO

COAG has reviewed the ToR of the GSP with special attention to institutional and policy implications, to prepare the final version for endorsement by the Programme Committee, and subsequently, the Council. The Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC) was particular active.







STABLISHMENT OF THE GSP

- At the 22nd Session of the FAO COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (COAG) (Rome, 16-19 Jun 2010), FAO was requested to establish the Global Soil Partnership.
- After preparatory work by FAO, a **meeting in Sep 2011 presented** to FAO Members and key stakeholders **a proposal** for the formal establishment of the GSP, and to obtain recommendations on the way forward.
- A **Technical Working Group** (composed of 76 voluntary members worldwide) worked for four months to prepare a draft of the **Terms of Reference (ToRs)** for the establishment of the GSP.
- At the 145TH SESSION OF THE FAO COUNCIL (Rome, 3-7 December 2012), FAO Members concluded "The Council approves the Terms of Reference of the GLOBAL SOIL PARTNERSHIP and recommends the implementation of the initiative" omoting sustainable soil management for all WERSITE:

www.fac.org/global.coil.nartnorchin/about/wby.tho.nartnorchin/on/





<u>Approved GSP Terms of Reference</u> - TOR

Background paper

FAO Council resolution

Rules of procedure adopted by the 1st GSP Plenary Assembly in June 2013 - ROP

WGSP TIMELINE



Status of World Soil Report (SWSR)

The SWSR contains peer-reviewed information on the status of global soil resources that provides regional assessments of solichunge. It provides a description and a ranking of ten major soil throats that endanger occupations. functions, goods, and services globally and in each region separatiely







The WSC was a muley normative instrument created in the contribution of the fac member countries. QSPs main duly is to promote the 13 principles listed in the charter and keep the documents up to date for further revision in the light of new scientific knowledge gained over time.

Global Soil Organic Carbon Map (GSOCmap)

GSOCmap is the first global self organic carbon map produced under the guidance of the intergovernmental Technical Panel on Solk and the Global Soli Partnership Secretarial through a consultative and sarticleatory process involving member



Global Symposium

The Global Symposium brings the United Nations' organizations and academia together to simultaneously discuss policy and the scientific aspects in milation to climate change and food security

> GS themes: · Sol Organic Carbon (2017)

- · Pollution (scrill),
- · Eroston (scrept Biodiversity(2000).
- · Fertility (2021)

Global Soil Salinity Map (GSSmap)

GSSmap is produced through the cooperation of member countries wherein developed a system to conduct accurate country-level data for national soil salinity mapping, which contributes to the global self satirity map.

acx Soils

(INBS)

austainable Soil Management (VGSSM)

GLOSIS aims to build a country-driven approach, the improvement of soil information on the good level indicates that is directly affected by information extracted at a national lavel, Therefore, with the support of INSI, the information extract at national WANTE SCHOOL TO BE

> considered for the global system.

farmer to farmer training initiative to be implemented at the global level on a volunteer basis, SD contribute to their community through the guidance and resources provided by Clobal Soil Partmership.



Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers was implemented to increase food safety and safe use of fortitizers, it was created upon the request of COAG and the response of the third UNEAs declaration on soil pollution. It provides a locally adaptuble framework and a voluntary set of practices to serve different stakeholden involved with furtilizing.



Soils Portal

The Soils Portal is awardsite designed to outsource global soil information and knowledge on the clamporares frees and aspects of soils and the value and Importance of the resource.

FACI members and the

wall-being.

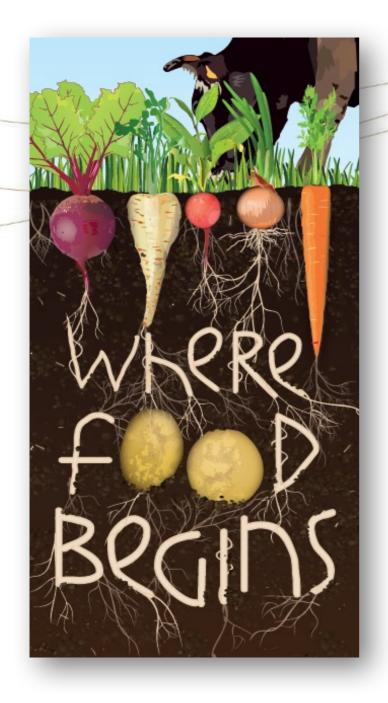
elebrations are a unit

the message on the

of sairfood security

ecosystems and hum

NRS provides a platform for knowledge sharing for countries with black soils. It discusses common throats. related to the conservation and sustainable management of black soils and the need to foster technical exchange and cooperation



The SOIL TOPIC

Promoting sustainable soil management for all



In 2011, Soil was not in the decision making agenda

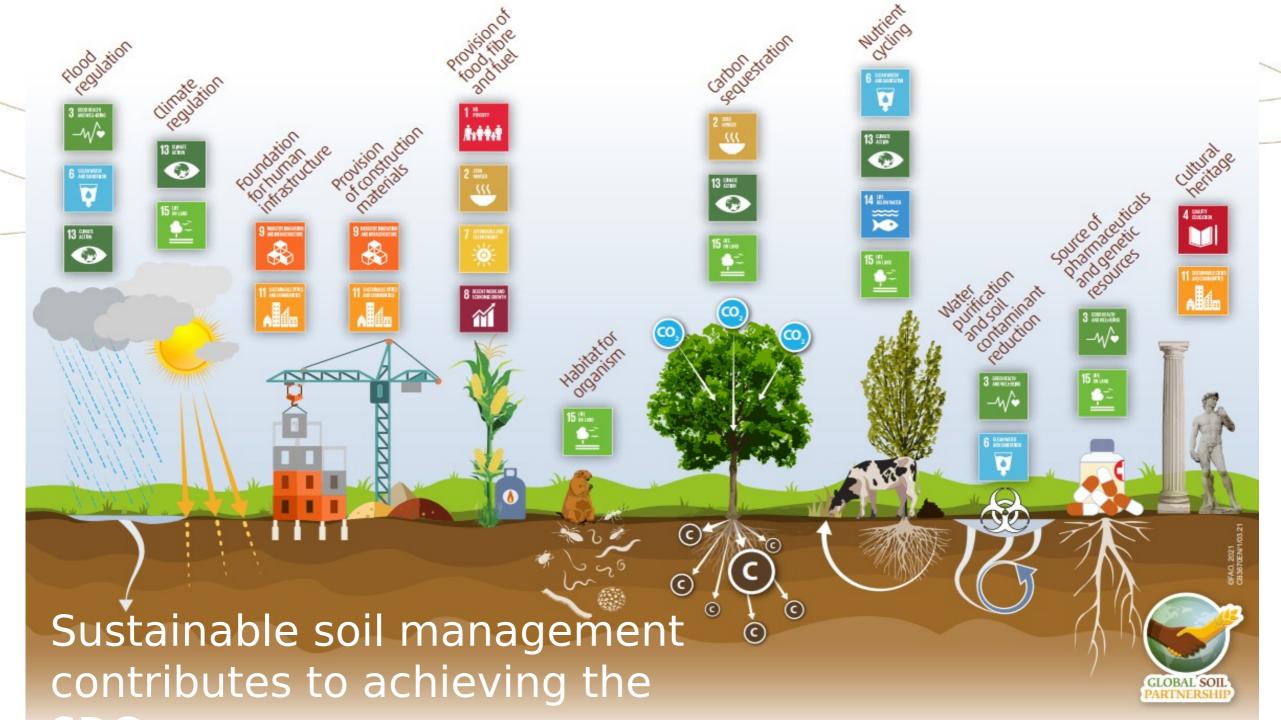
BUT SOIL is



not renewable in a human time scale

AND it delivers a myriad of ecosystem services that emple life

to produce just 2-3 cm of soil Promoting sustainable



National Soil Science societies & soil scientists

GATHER KNOWLED
GE ABOUT SOILS to letural

manage them sustainably...

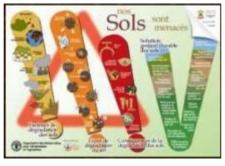
... BUT soils need to be integrated INTO POLICY AND DECISION MAKING



AWARENESS RAISING









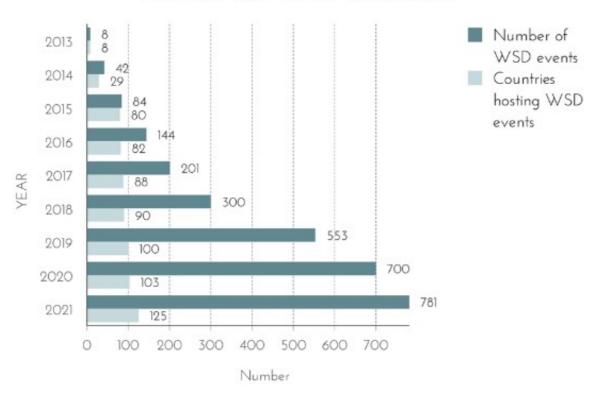






WORLD SOIL DAY 2021 - KEY FIGURES





Number of events and countries that took part into WSD celebrations per year (2013-2021)



1.15 billion users hit and 630 articles



Over **330 million** social media accounts reached



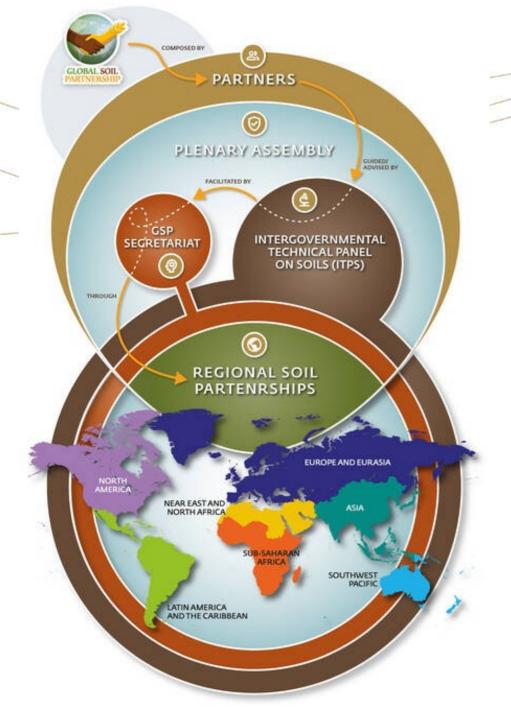
+ Material translated in 27 languages and thousands download of campaign material



3 millions page views on fao.org

781 events in 125 countries

http://www.fao.org/world-soil-day/campaign-materials/en



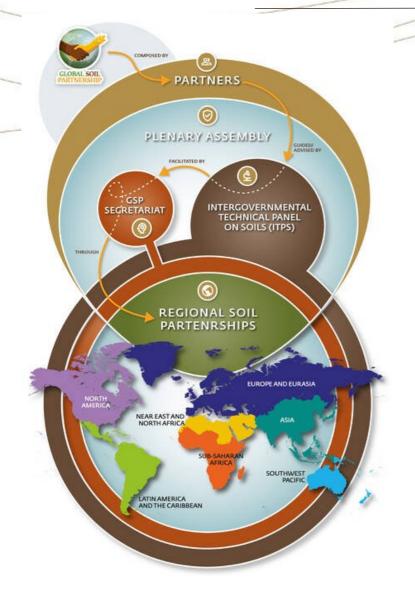
GSP COMPOSITION & GOVERNANCE

Promoting sustainable soil management for all





COMPOSITION AND GOVERNANCE



- (1) The GSP PLENARY ASSEMBLY (PA) constitutes the main decision making body of the GSP. It embraces all the GSP partners in a yearly meeting to review and prioritize GSP actions.
- (2) The INTERGOVERNMENTAL TECHNICAL PANEL ON SOILS (ITPS). 27 Experts providing scientific and technical advice on global soil issues to the GSP
- (3) 7 REGIONAL SOIL PARTNERSHIPS and about 20 NATIONAL SOIL PARTNERSHIPS. RSPs and NSPs are established among interested and active stakeholders in the regions/countries and are responsible for an interactive consultative process with relevant national/regional soil entities institutions including FAO
- (4) The GSP SECRETARIAT, hosted by FAO in Rome is the coordination body in charge of facilitating the implementation of the GSP actions.



GSP AREAS OF WORK



AWARENESS RAISING



SOIL BIODIVERSIT Y



CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



SOIL POLLUTION



SOIL GOVERNANCE



SOIL ORGANIC CARBON



SOIL
SALINIZATIO
N



SOIL FERTILITY



SOIL EROSION



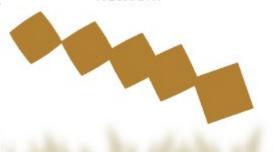
SOIL DATA AND INFORMATION

Promoting sustainable soil management for all

GSP TECHNICAL NETWORKS

GLOSOLAN

Global Soil Laboratory Network



INBS

International Network of Black Soils



INFA

International Network on Fertilizer Analysis



INSAS

International Network of Salt-Affected Soils



INSII

International Network of Soil Information Institutions



NETSOB

International Network on Soil Biodiversity





The GSP Partners





ADHERING TO THE GSP PARTNERSHIP

- The GSP partnership is a VOLUNTARY INITIATIVE and does not create any legally binding rights or obligations for its partners or for any other entities under domestic or international law. EACH FAO MEMBERS AND PARTNERS individually DETERMINE THE NATURE OF ITS PARTICIPATION.
- The GSP is based on the PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY AND BALANCE of constituencies. It relies on the spirit of MUTUAL TRUST AND **DIALOGUE**, as well as on collaboration amongst multiple stakeholders for the achievement of its goals.
- There is NO MINIMUM REQUIRED CONTRIBUTION to join the GSP, only to commit to its spirit and shared values in any related communication.
- Partners must respect the GOVERNANCE RULES that the GSP Partnership has established or may establish in the future through its governing bodies. Promoting sustainable soil management for all

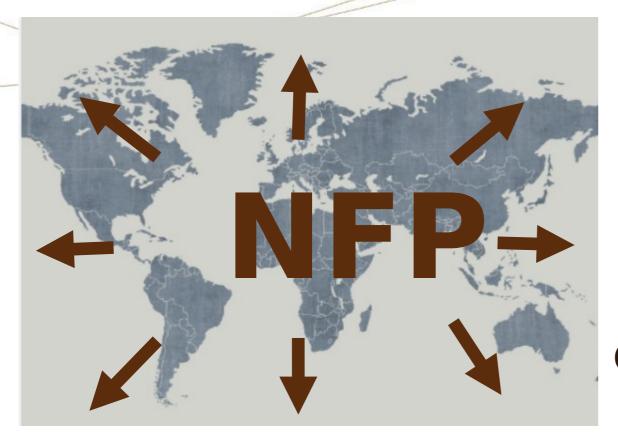
 EMAIL: GSP-Secretariat@fao.org

THE GSP PARTNERS



- 194 FAO MEMBER NATIONS, 2 ASSOCIATE MEMBERS and one member organization, the EUROPEAN UNION.
- 168 NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS working on soil at national level appointed directly by FAO Members (7 Regional Soil Partnerships)
- **OVER 400 GSP PARTNERS** worldwide ranging from academia NGOs, CSOs, and soil institutes to private companies, farmer associations and extension services. **Share & Fill @ this form to become a GSP partner!**
- A wide range of experts contributing with their technical knowledge to AD-HOC WORKING GROUPS AND TECHNICAL METWORKS on soil organic carbon, soil

WEBSITE: http://www.fao.loutg/g.lobaleroliopartolersibipypaaitness/lenalinity, soil



The NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS

Bring national priorities into global discussion and engage all national stakeholders

Promoting sustainable soil management for all



GSP NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS (NFPs): BACKGROUND



- The 2ND SESSION OF THE GSP PA (Jun 2014) endorsed the proposal by FAO Members to nominate GSP NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS (NFPS), in order to enhance communication and technical exchanges with the GSP Secretariat at working level.
- The Secretariat prepared the document GSP PA II/2014/5 to facilitate the provision of clarification and guidance to national competent authorities about the roles and tasks of a NFPs to the GSP.
- The information is drawn from working practices ince the start of the GSP, as well as **key documents** tipulating roles of focal points, such as:

tp://www.fao.org/3/mk645e/mk645e/sepil manager

GSP PA REPORT: http://www.fao.org/3/ml156e/ml156e.pdf

GSP



WHAT IS A NFPs?



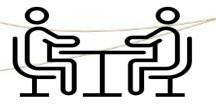
- A NATIONAL FOCAL POINT is officially appointed by each FAO Member to enhance the communication with the GSP Secretariat.
- CONTACT INFORMATION of the designated focal point includes as a minimum:
 - (2)Institution and position
 - (3)Postal address
 - (4)Email

ALERT US in case of a change of focal point!

EMAIL: GSP-Secretariat@fao.org

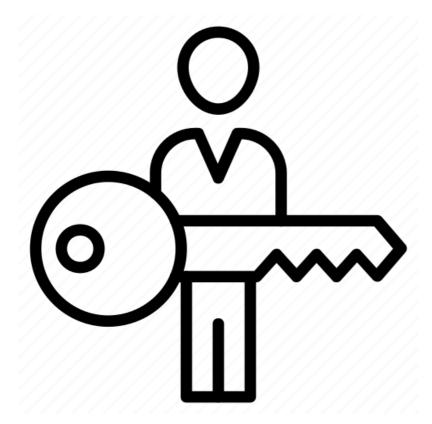
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HOW IS A NFP NOMINATED?



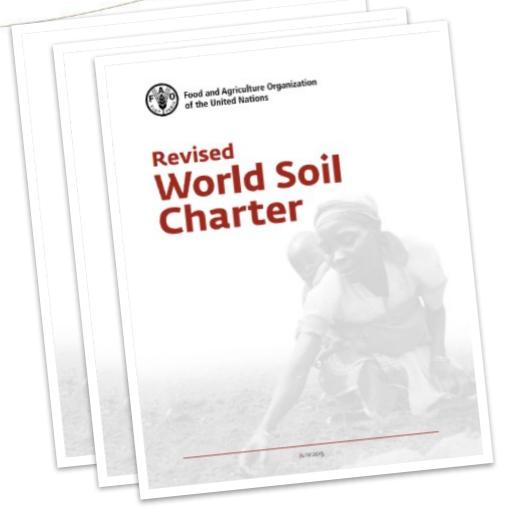
- Through a **FORMAL COMMUNICATION** to the GSP Secretariat made by the:
 - (1) Minister;
 - (2) Head of Department;
 - (3) Permanent Representation to FAO
- A country can nominate **ONE FOCAL POINT** and **EVENTUALLY ONE ALTERNATE**, e.g. from different competent authorities or different levels of administration (state, federal).
- Preferably, focal points should be SENIOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture) dealing with soil management and conservation matters.

NFPS HAVE A KEY ROLE





PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT



Actions by Governments

SOIL

- 1. Promote sustainable soil management that is relevant to the range of soils present and the needs of the country.
- II. Strive to create socio-economic and institutional conditions favourable to sustainable soil management by removal of obstacles. Ways and means should be pursued to overcome obstacles to the adoption of sustainable soil management associated with land tenure, the rights of users, access to financial services and educational programmes. Reference is made to the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Forests and Fisheries in the Context of National Food Security adopted by the Committee on World Food Security in May 2012.
- III. Participate in the development of multi-level, interdisciplinary educational and capacity-building initiatives that promote the adoption of sustainable soil management by land users.
- **IV.** Support research programmes that will provide sound scientific backing for development and implementation of sustainable soil management relevant to end-users.
- **V.** Incorporate the principles and practices of sustainable soil management into policy guidance and legislation at all levels of government, ideally leading to the development of a national soil policy.
- **VI.** Explicitly consider the role of soil management practices in planning for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and maintaining biodiversity.
- **VII.** Establish and implement regulations to limit the accumulation of contaminants beyond established levels to safeguard human health and wellbeing and facilitate remediation of contaminated soils that exceed these levels where they pose a threat to humans, plants, and animals.
- **VIII.** Develop and maintain a national soil information system and contribute to the development of a global soil information system.
- **IX.** Develop a national institutional framework for monitoring implementation of sustainable soil management and overall state of soil resources.



SHARE AND DISTRIBUTE RELEVANT COMMUNICATIONS, **INFORMATION MATERIAL, INVITATIONS** to meetings and consultations to the most appropriate government authorities and/or national institutions









GSOC17













GSOP18

GSER19

CONSOLIDATE REGIONAL SOIL PARTNERSHIPS in all geographic regions

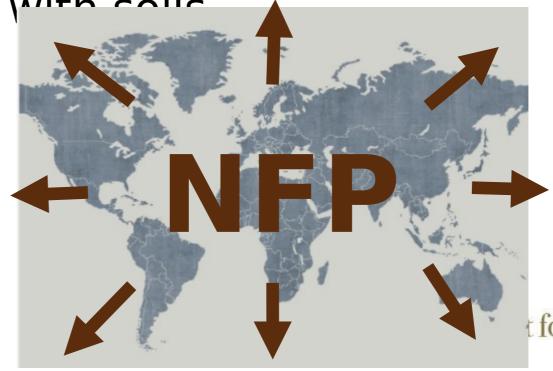


- BRING ALL ACTORS at national level together;
- ACT AS A CONTACT PERSON in the country;

ENSURE COORDINATION among the different national

stakeholders dealing with soils







 PARTICIPATE INDIRECTLY IN THE ITPS'S WORK, including the setting up and promotion of working groups dealing with soil topics





PROMOTE THE GSP TOOLS, PRIORITIES AND ACTIVITIES at







SOIL **BIODIVERSITY**



CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



SOIL POLLUTION



GOVERNANCE



SOIL ORGANIC CARBON



SALINIZATION



SOIL FERTILITY



SOIL EROSISONL DATA AND INFORMATION

















Soil Doctors

Farmer-to-farmer programme

Learn More



RECSOIL

Recarbonization of global soils: from farmers to the market

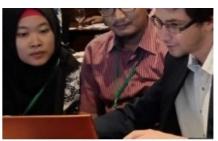
Learn More



SoiLEX

Soil legislation search engine

Learn More



Capacity development

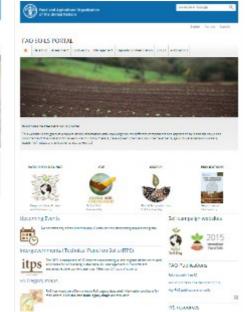
SOC sequestration potential and soil salinity trainings

Learn More

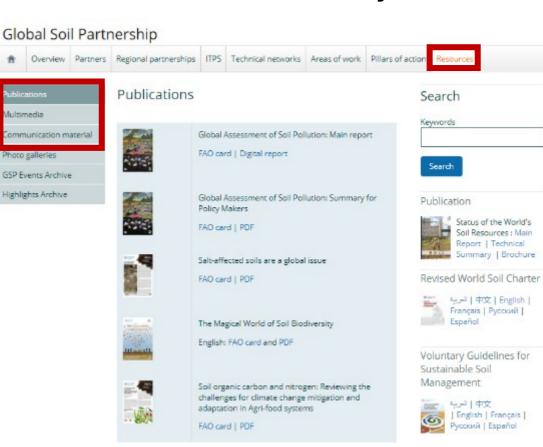


PROMOTE THE WEALTH OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE at country-









Global Soil Partnershi p

Soils Portal World Soil Day

Promoting sustainable reil management for all



ACT AS A BRIDGE AND SHARE MATERIAL

MEDIA MEDIA

- Facebook
- inLinkedIn
- Slideshare
- Flickr
- Youtube Told Youtube

- Global Symposium on Soil Biodiversity
- Global Symposium on Soil Erosion
- Global Symposium on Soil Pollution
- Global Symposium on Soil Organic Carbon
- Soils Portal
- World Soil Day
- International Year of Soils

NEWS, PUBLICATIONS, EVENTS



Facebook: @globalsoilpartnership

Twitter: @vargasfao @UNFAO

LinkedIn:

linkedin.com/in/ronald-vargas-06283917



RESOURCES

Relevant websites:

- Global Soil Partnership
- Soils Portal
- World Soil Day
- Global Symposium on Salt-affected Soils
- Global Symposium on Soil Biodivers ity
- Global Symposium on Soil Erosion
- Global Symposium on Soil Pollution
- Global Symposium on Soil Organic C arbon
- International Year of Soils

Publications:

http://www.fao.org/global-soil-part nership/resources/publications/en/ Events

http://www.fao.org/global-soil-part nership/resources/events/en/

Communication material:

http://www.fao.org/global-soil-part nership/resources/communicationmaterial/en/

Multimedia:

http://www.fao.org/global-soil-part nership/resources/multimedia/ani mations/en/



 IDENTIFY POTENTIAL NEW PARTNERS in his/her own country & liaise with them





https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/
1FAIpQLScwVzuXR3wcnnokqXhC0bpLSAgoP1ZJgOlRe8tYgOPd8YvTrQ/viewform



http://fao.msgfocus.com/k/Fao/subscription_form_example_globalsoil



 FACILITATE THE GSP IMPLEMENTATION AND AWARENESS-RAISING ACTIVITIES / ACTIONS / CONTESTS

INVOLVE ALL ACTORS OF YOUR COUNTRY IN THE WSD











PROMOTE the two key World Soil Day Awards/Pr



Medal and USD 15 000 prize

EACH YEAR:
CALLS OPEN LATE JUNE
CLOSES EARLY SEPTEMBER



HONORS INDIVIDUALS OR ORGANIZATIONS
COMMITTED TO SOLVING NATIONAL, REGIONAL OR LOCAL PROBLEMS OF SOIL DEGRADATION

BEST CELEBRATION
HELD IN THE
FRAMEWORK OF THE
Promoting sustainable soil management for all the communication
COMMUNICATION
CAMPAIGN

NFPs ARE ALSO INVITED TO...

REVERSE FLOW OF INFORMATION

- Signal to the GSP Secretariat RELEVANT DEVELOPMENTS taking place or expected to take place in their country
- IDENTIFY NATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES where GSP initiatives and local voices on soils could be represented
- ... which in turn could have implications for ENHANCED
 COOPERATION within the GSP framework









THE ROLE OF NFPs IN THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

NFPS IN FAO

- Encourage the establishment of National Soil Partnership
- Make sure that all areas of work related to soils and of interest of their Member nation/organization are handled effectively.
- Liaise with national delegations (if needed) and put soils higher in the national and regional agendas.
- Track the flow of information and report to the GSP Secretariat in case of any significant developments in the national or regional spheres.
- Support the Global Soil Partnership to implement its Strategic Global Soil Partnership Action Framework 2022-2030



THE ROLE OF NFPs IN THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

PROMOTING FOR THE INCLUSION OF SOILS IN:

- NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS: Country Programming Frameworks (CPFs) are agreed between FAO and country. They set out national priority areas within the FAO mandate that guide FAO and support the national government – bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during a five-year period.
- NATIONAL COMMITMENTS ON SDGs RELATED TO SOILS
- INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS i.e. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and its COP15 (May-October 2022, at a venue to be confirmed), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its COP26 (Glasgow, 31 October-12 November 2021). Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions, and many others.

NFPs WELCOMING PACKAGE...

A GSP WELCOMING PACKAGE will be sent to each NFPs and

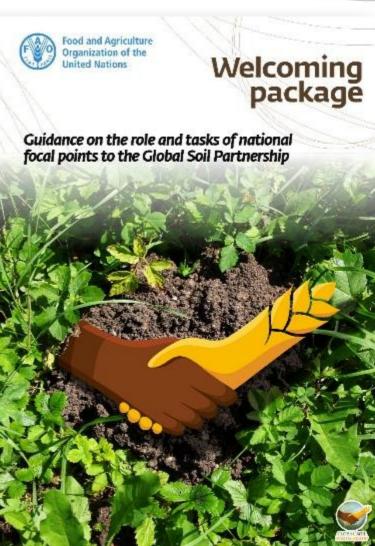
includes:

GSP brochure

Flagship soil-related publications

GSP gadgets: bags, USBs, pens and pins...





WHO IS THE GSP FACILITATOR IN YOUR REGION?



BRAHENE, SEBASTIAN

Chair: Mr Victor Chude (Nigeria)



CAON, LUCREZIA

Chair: Ms Sonia M.

Salguero (The Philippines)



RODRIGUEZ EUGENIO NA

Chair: Ms Gulchekhra

Khasankhanova (Uzbekistan)



CAON, LUCREZIA

Chair: Mr Peter

Wilson (Australia)



LUCREZIA

Chair: Mr. Rachid

Moussadek (Morocco)



LAC

NORTH

AMERICA

YIGINI, YUSUF

Chair: Mr Rainer Baritz (EEA)



OLIVERA SANCHEZ, CAR

Chair: Ms Carla Pascale (Argentina)



RONALD VARGAS

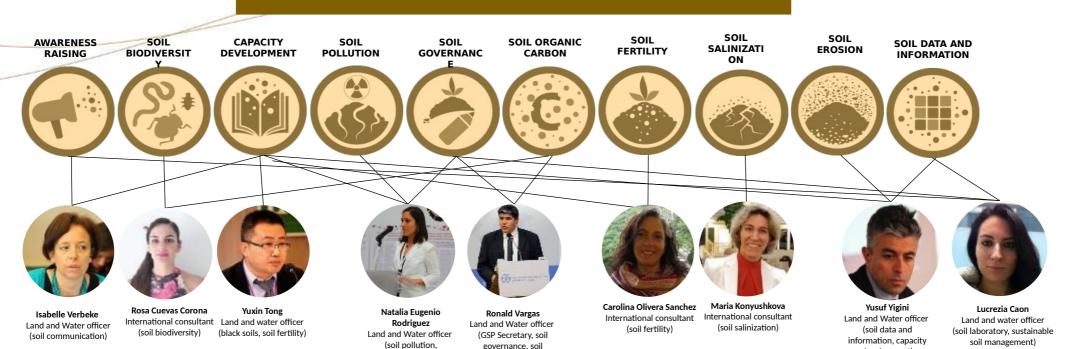
Chair: Vacant





MEET/ LIAISE WITH THE GSP SECRETARIAT

AREAS OF WORK



organic carbon)

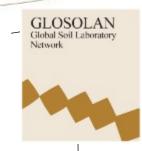
sustainable soil

management)

development)

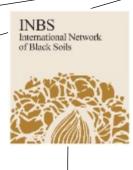
MEET/ LIAISE WITH THE GSP SECRETARIAT

TECHNICAL NETWORKS



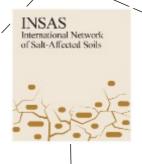


Lucrezia Caon
Land and water officer
(soil laboratory, sustainable
soil management)



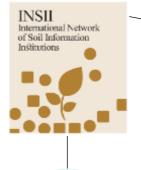
Yuxin Tong

Yuxin Tong Land and water officer (black soils, soil fertility)



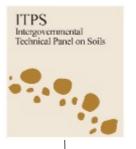


Maria Konyushkova International consultant (soil salinization)



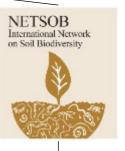


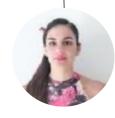
Yusuf Yigini Land and Water officer (soil data and information, capacity development)





Natalia Eugenio Rodriguez Land and Water officer (soil pollution, sustainable soil management)





Rosa Cuevas Corona International consultant (soil biodiversity)







Vinisa Saynes
International consultant
(soil fertility)





⊠ GSP Secretary:

Ronald.Vargas@fao.org

