



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
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# Recarbonization of global soils: RECISOIL

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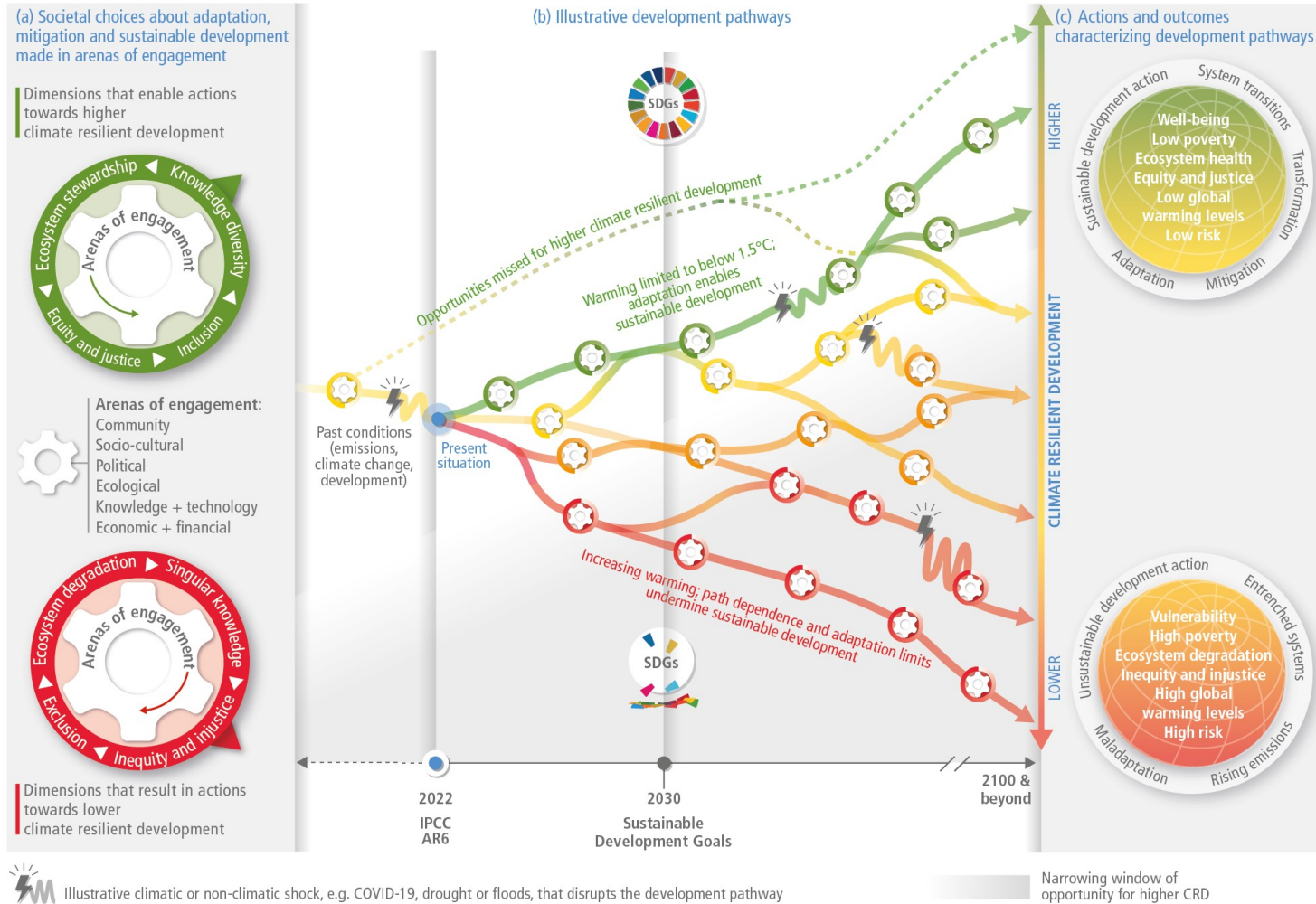
## 7<sup>th</sup> Asian Soil Partnership MEETING

9-10 March 2022



# Increasing urgency

There is a rapidly narrowing window of opportunity to enable climate resilient development



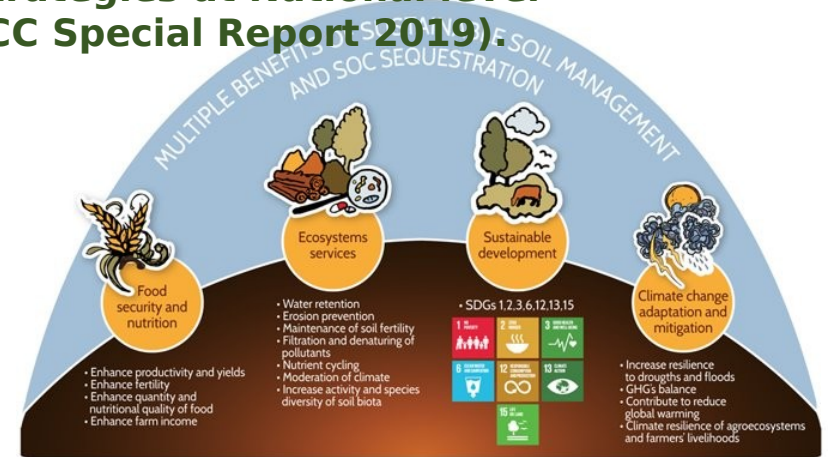
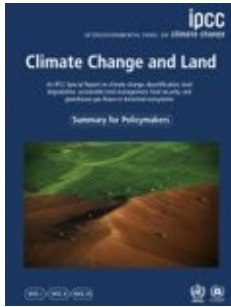
Source: IPCC AR6 WGII FigureSPM6.png (2016x1407)

Starting today,  
every action,  
every decision matters

IPCC AR6, WGII, on 28<sup>th</sup> of Feb. 2022

# SOIL: our hidden ally (particularly for climate change!)

“The increase of soil organic carbon (SOC) stocks is one of the most cost-effective options for the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies at National level” (IPCC Special Report 2019).



When adopting **Sustainable Soil Management** practices, we provide multiple co-benefits including GHG emissions reduction, maintaining and enhancing carbon sinks and building resilience.

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## RECARBONIZATION OF GLOBAL SOILS

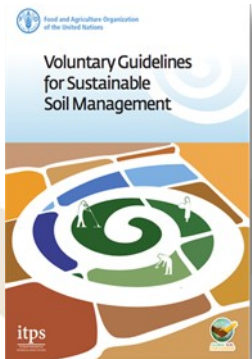


RECSOIL is an innovative initiative with the aim to scale-up the implementation of **sustainable soil management** practices (**SOC-centered**) while helping to decarbonize the economy and fostering sustainable development.

- To provide technical support and improve the national and regional capacities on sustainable soil management
- To provide financial support to farmers, namely *smallholders* farmers, through payment of annual financial incentives to support the transition and implementation of sustainable soil management (SOC-centered)

### Goals:

- Stop further loses of SOC and increase SOC stocks*
- Increase farmers income and recognize farmers contributions to a better environment*
- Enhance food security and nutritional value*
- Support the provision of ecosystems services*



“**Soil management is sustainable** if the supporting, provisioning, regulating, and cultural services provided by soil are maintained or enhanced without significantly impairing either the soil functions that enable those services or biodiversity. The balance between the supporting and provisioning services for plant production and the regulating services the **soil provides** for water quality and availability and for atmospheric greenhouse gas composition is a particular concern”. (VGSSM, FAO 2020)

# RECSOIL Framework in 6 Steps



**Step 1** - Identification of priority areas at regional level: supported by GSOCmap, GSOCseq (optional GloSIS maps) coupled with National Soil data information

**Step 2** - Identification of Farmer Associations and stakeholders: description of roles and responsibilities

**Step 3** - RECSOIL-Terms of Agreement (ToR), bilateral and multilateral agreements with Farmers Associations, Technical and Extension services/advisers

**Step 4** - Extension program support: Soil Doctors Program and technical training: MRV Protocols and capacity development: GLOSOLAN

Financial incentives, **1<sup>st</sup> payment: Implementation-Based approach:** based on total costs of SSM implementation, X% total cost (annual fees over a period of 4 years, 1<sup>st</sup> at time 0)

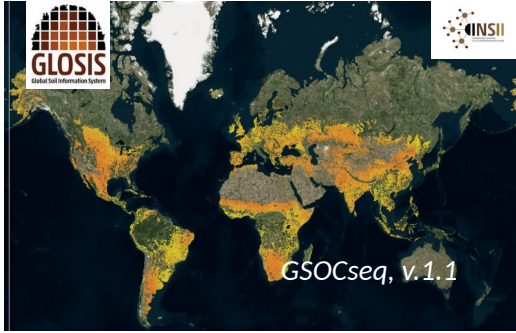
**Step 5** - Implementation of SSM: supported by VGSSM + Fertilizer Code + RECSOIL Technical Manual + other GSP tools

**Step 6** - MRVs: **Green Path**, SSM Protocol and **C-Market Path**, MRV Protocol and support from GLOSOLAN for laboratory analysis

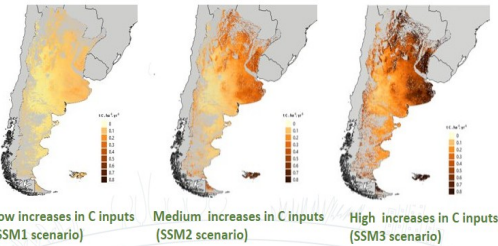
**2<sup>nd</sup> payment: Result-Based approach:** , **Green Path:** compliance with SSM (4 years after implementation) and **C-Market:** t CO<sub>2</sub>e / year

# REC SOIL Toolbox

## Feasibility Assessment



**Global Soil Organic Carbon Sequestration Potential Map**  
Projected Soil organic carbon annual increase for 2020-2040 after the adoption of sustainable soil management practices (SSM)



Low increases in C inputs (SSM1 scenario)    Medium increases in C inputs (SSM2 scenario)    High increases in C inputs (SSM3 scenario)

Capacity building: soil data and mapping

## Planning & Implementing Interventions






## Monitoring, Reporting & Verifying






## Supporting Materials





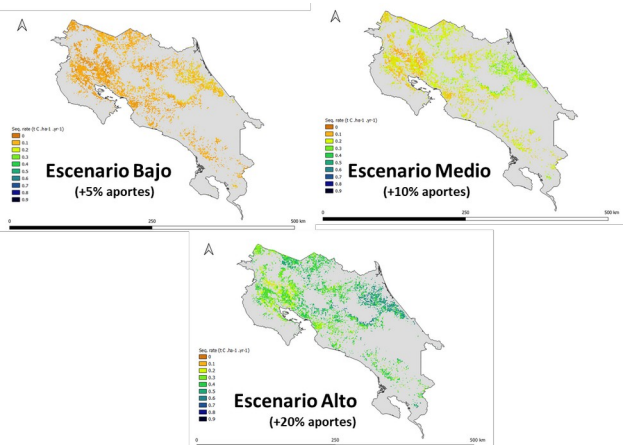


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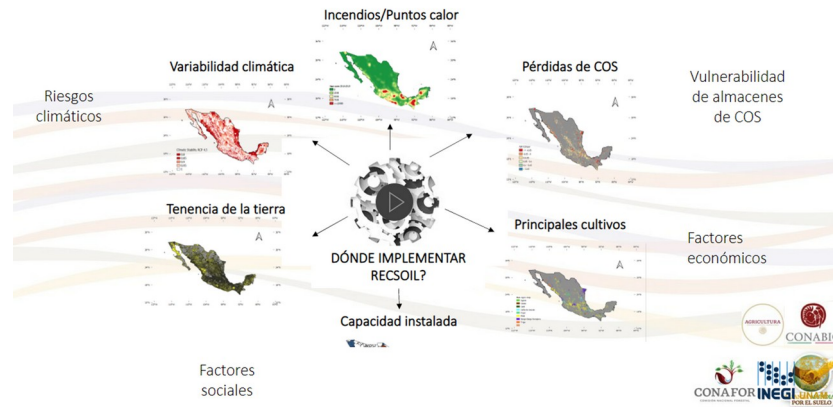


# RECISOIL – Green Path piloting areas

## RECISOIL in Costa Rica



## RECISOILMEX



## RECISOIL in Philippines

### RECISOIL in Kenya

### RECISOIL in Bolivia

### RECISOIL in Ecuador

### RECISOIL in Zambia

### RECISOIL in Gambia

## RECISOIL supporting a French Lead Initiative



## RECISOIL supporting FAO-RLA



## Challenges and opportunities

- Recognizing farmers as the main vehicle of change and support them through incentives;
- Uncertainty about additionality and permanence (de-risking options);
- Medium-term investment;
- Focus is shifting towards soil health and the co-benefits associated with one single investment (SOC the vehicle).
- Carbon credits are highly demanded by private sector. However, absence of Article VI and ethics issue about it;
- Urgent need to INVEST beyond the offsetting emissions only (ethics, environmental and social responsibility).





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