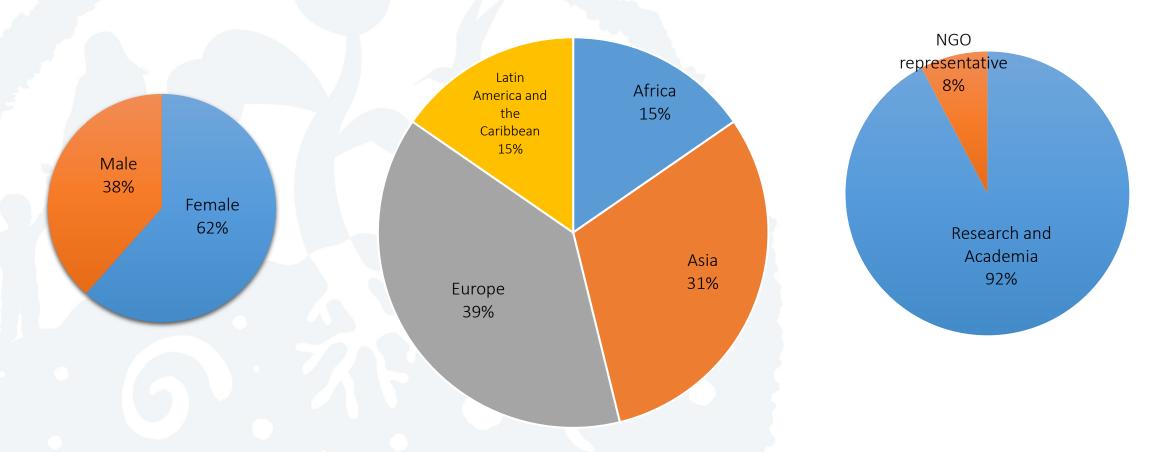


Theme 2: gender, regional, and stakeholder balance





### Theme 2: Sustainable soil management for food security and better nutrition

- ➤ Healthy and nutritious food starts with healthy soils. They are key in the implementation of nutrition sensitive approaches, contributing to improve health outcomes, with production of diverse, safe, and nutrient-rich food.
- ➤ Natural soil fertility and natural nutrient cycles can be improved and maintained through soil conservation practices, integrated agricultural systems, nature-based solutions, the rescue of traditional knowledge, and innovative approaches.

#### The topics to be addressed under theme 2 were:

- Nutrition sensitive agriculture
- Innovations on sustainable soil management and soil fertility
- Soil micronutrients and human health
- The role of fertilizers on cost-effective crop production and nutrition.
- Fertilizers use efficiency and innovations on the production of fertilizers (mineral and bio-products)
- State of the art on biological nitrogen fixation





## Theme 2: Sustainable soil management for food security and better nutrition

### July 27 - Soil micronutrients and human health

- Innovations on sustainable soil management and soil fertility
- Linking adsorption-desorption characteristics with grain Zn concentrations and uptake by teff, wheat, and maize in different landscape positions in Ethiopia
- Novel fertilizer strategy to biofortify zinc concentration in wheat grains
- Soil factors influence the geospatial variation in zinc nutritional quality of maize in Malawi
- Where do we need to apply Zn fertilizers in sub-Saharan Africa?
- Foliar zinc fertilization in soybean
- Biofortification of rice with iron and Zinc using indigenous micronutrient mobilizing beneficial rhizobacteria
- Can cobalt-ferrite nanoparticles be an alternative fertilizer for the agronomic iron fortification of wheat?
- Biofortified maize in Zimbabwe: nutritional quality depending on field position and crop management
- Selenium biofortification of staple crop to fight hidden hunger in Malawi
- Micronutrient deficiency assessment in rural Zimbabwe: Translating Geonutrition (ZimGRTA) study

#### **Highlights**

- Large variation of results in terms of nutrients deficiency or crop yields; correlated with soil properties (clay content and SOC), field position and crop management;
- Innovative approach's integrating nutrient management, rhizobacteria and biofortification of rice;
- Biofortification as a strategy to increase Zn,
  Fe, and Se;
- Nanoparticles of citrate cobalt ferrite can be effective for Fe fortification; and
- **Farmer scale** comparison of micronutrient deficiency.



### Theme 2: Sustainable soil management for food security and better nutrition

### July 28 - Soil micronutrients and human health

- Innovations on sustainable soil management and soil fertility
- Fertilizers use efficiency ...
- Soil-based biofortification to alleviate selenium deficiency - An isotopic study to investigate sulphur and selenium competition for ryegrass uptake
- Evidence of micronutrient fertilizer effect on agronomic fortified tef under different landscape positions in Amhara region
- Micronutrient constraints in sodic soils of Israna, Haryana (India)
- Si bioavailability and fate of the applied phytogenic silica in a soil plant system in acidic, neutral and alkaline soils

#### **Highlights**

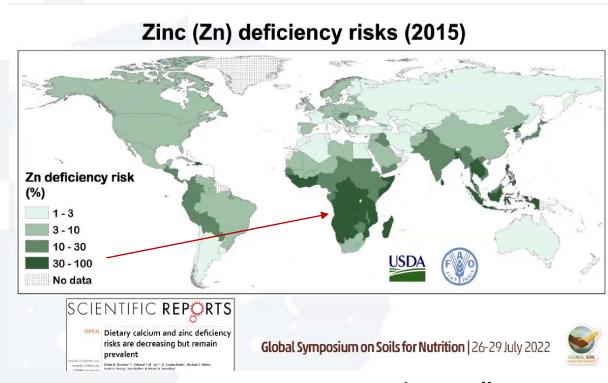
- Selenium deficiency is governed by sulphur availability;
- Plant physiological and soil chemical and biological processes affect Se fertilizer efficiency;
- Agronomic biofortification influenced by micronutrient and N fertilization of tef, and method of application;
- Micronutrients imbalances in sodic soils, strong influence of pH and EC, where Mo and B were found in the toxic range;
- Effect of **different phytogenic sources of Si** and application of biochar to increase solubility of phytoliths and release plant-available Si.



## Theme 2: Sustainable soil management (SSM) for food security and better nutrition

• Expected Outcome: Improved understanding of how the adoption of sustainable soil management can produce nutritious food to fight malnutrition and contribute to human well being;

- Zn and Selenium as the main micronutrients required in the soils to provide healthy food; Zn and Covid-19 after effects;
- **Agronomic Biofortification**, nutrient enhancement of staple food;
- Importance of on farm studies, and more research with underutilized and neglected crops;
- Reinforcement of the relationship between micronutrients levels in the soils, nutritious crops, and human health.



**Mr Martin Broadley** 

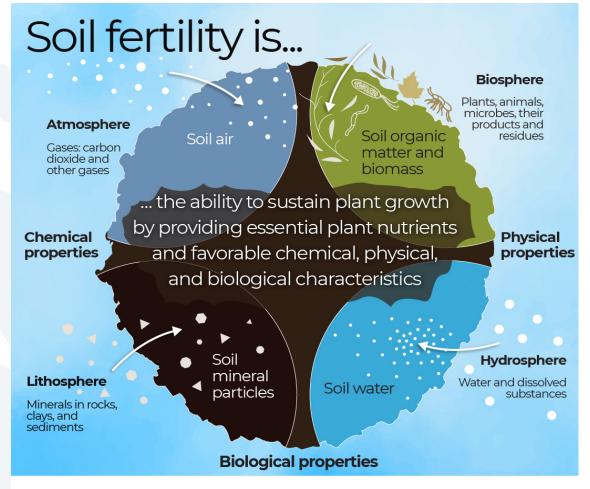


## Theme 2: Sustainable soil management (SSM) for food security and better nutrition

 Expected Outcome: Knowledge gaps identified on how soil fertility supports better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life;

# To complete the gaps:

- Interdisciplinary research;
- Strengthening networks;
- Increasing collaborative studies.









## Theme 2: Sustainable soil management (SSM) for food security and better nutrition

- Expected Outcome: The gaps in the implementation of tools for guiding the sustainable use and management of fertilizers is identified.
  - ✓ To recognize the problem of Hidden hunger;
  - ✓ To disseminate information on how to enhance soil health, the foundation of healthy food and a better environment;
  - ✓ To involve all partners, farmers, NGOs, companies and governments.

