

Launch of the

International Network on Soil Biodiversity

in the framework of the Global Soil Biodiversity Observatory

3rd December 2021 | ○ 14:00 CET Online meeting



Ronald Vargas, Secretary GSP







Healthy soils (full of biodiversity) can contribute to address these challenges

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Keep soil alive, protect soil biodiversity GLOBAL SYMPOSIUM ON SOIL BIODIVERSITY 19-20-21-22 April 2021

Soil biodiversity in the global agenda



GLOBAL

INITIATIVE

SOIL BIODIVERSITY







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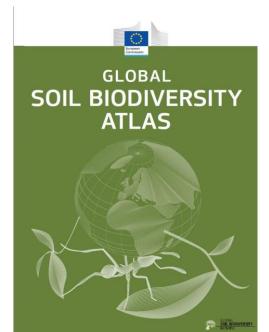
SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC,

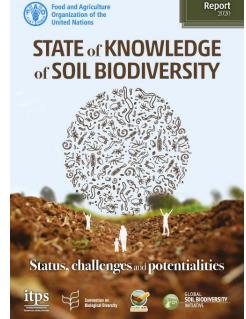
TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

Twenty-fourth meeting

Venue and dates to be determined Item 7 of the provisional agenda*

REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF SOIL BIODIVERSITY AND UPDATED PLAN OF ACTION









BIODIVERSITY CONVENTION CARTAGENA PROT



Preparations for the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework

During the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity will adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework as a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision of

Soil Biodiversity in action

- State of knowledge of soil biodiversity report 2020.
- World Soil Day 2020 "Keep soil alive, protect soil biodiversity".
- Global Symposium on Soil Biodiversity 2021 (GSOBI21).
- GSOBI21 Outcome Document.
- Implementation Plan for the International Initiative for the conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity 2020.







What are the potentialities?

- Food security and food safety: improvement of agricultural production (biofertilizers, nitrogen fixation, pathogen control).
- Biological control: pests, diseases.
- Environmental remediation (bioremediation): bioaugmentation, phytoremediation, vermiremediation.
- Climate change mitigation/adaptation: carbon sequestration, GHG.
- Nature-based solutions: stimulate the growth and activities of soil fauna for ecosystem restoration.
- Nutrition and human health: vaccines, medicines, traditional medicine, microbiome.

Maximize the conservation of natural capital

REVERSE

Where feasible productive potential and ecological services of degraded land can be restored or rehabilitated

REDUCE

Land degradation can be reduced through application of sustainable management practices

AVOID

Prevent degradation of non-degraded land and confer resilience



Bacteria and fungi

within soil can actively degrade chemical pollutants in soils and tolerate heavy metals

Soil biota activity can contribute to avoid, reverse and reduce land degradation



Soil biological activity

can increase soil carbon storage through decomposition and protection within soil aggregates helping to reduce land degradation



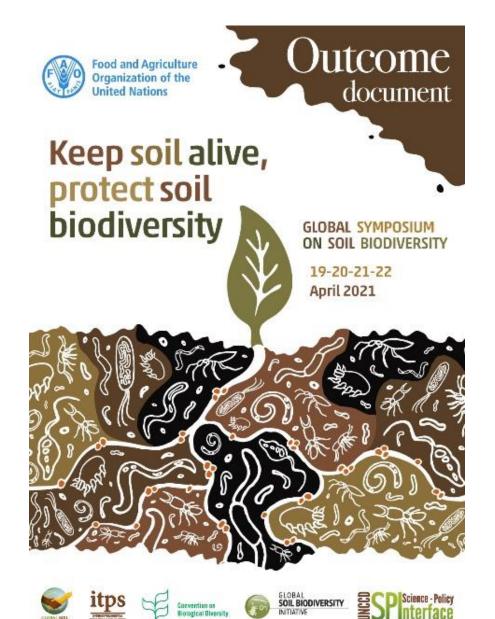
Activities of soil ecosystem engineers (earthworms, termites)

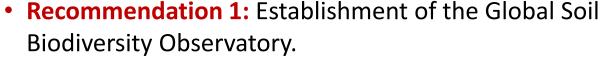
prevent soil erosion



What are the challenges and gaps?







- **Recommendation 2:** Development of guidelines for measuring, assessing and monitoring (MAM) soil biodiversity.
- Recommendation 3: Development and implementation of a <u>capacity-building programme</u> on soil biodiversity including national assessments, monitoring, good management practices and restoration.
- Recommendation 4: Development of a field manual on soil biodiversity management that addresses soil biodiversity loss/conservation.
- Recommendation 5: Development of a technical booklet about the main soil-borne diseases.
- Recommendation 6: Development of the methodology for the economic valuation of soil biodiversity.
- Recommendation 7: Performance of an assessment of effective policies and legal instruments to control soil biodiversity loss.

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.

International Network of Soil Biodiversity (NETSOB)



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

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REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF SOIL BIODIVERSITY AND UPDATED PLAN OF ACTION

Draft recommendation submitted by the Chair

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

Having considered the note by the Executive Secretary.1

- Welcomes the draft plan of action 2020-2030 for the International Instative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity as contained in the annex to the present recommendation.
- [Takes note of] [Lilso welcomes] the report entitled State of Enoueledge on Soil Biodiversity
 States, Challenges and Potentialities,² prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United
 Nations in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils of the Global Soil Partnership,
 the Global Soil Biodiversity Initiative, the European Commission and the Secretariat of the Convention on
 Biological Diversity, and its summary for policymakers;
- 3. Also toker note of the outcomes of the 2021 Global Symposium on Soil Biodiversity, jointly organized by the the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Global Soil Partnership, and the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils, together with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Global Soil Biodiversity Initiative and the Science-Policy Interface of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;
- Recommends that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions III/11, V/5, VE5, VIII/23 and X/34,

Acknowledging the importance of soil biodiversity in underpinning the functioning of terrestrial ecosystems and, therefore, most of the services it delivers.

Recognizing that activities to promote the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of soil biodiversity, and the ecosystem functions and services they provide, are key in the functioning of sustainable agricultural systems for food and mitrition security for all, for climate change



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POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION TO SUPPORT THE REVIEW OF THE UPDATED GOALS AND TARGETS, AND RELATED INDICATORS AND BASELINES

Draft recommendation submitted by the Chair

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

Recommends that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision that includes the following elements, taking into account also the conclusions of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework:

The Conference of the Parties

- [Adopts the monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework annexed to the present decision;¹]
- 2. Decides to use the period from [2011-2020], where data is available, as the reference period, unless otherwise indicated, for reporting and monitoring progress in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, [while noting][and recognizes] that baselines, conditions and periods used to express [different responsibilities,] desirable states or levels of ambition in goals and targets should, where relevant, take into account [historical trends,][historic loss,] current status, and future scenarios of biodiversity [, including available information on the pre-industrial period];
- Also decides to consider a review of the monitoring framework in order to finish its development at its sixteenth meeting, and thereafter keep the monitoring framework under review, as appropriate;
- 4. [Further decides that the headline indicators will be used in [global assessments] to monitor progress towards the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, complemented, as appropriate, by the component and complementary indicators;]
- 5. [Also decides that the headline indicators [should] [will] be used by [all] Parties in their national reports for reporting on their implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, where technically feasible and as [appropriate][applicable][and in accordance with Article 20][and encourages the establishment of mechanisms to build capacity in developing countries to support filling monitoring and reporting gaps];]

Joining forces for soil biodiversity!















SOIL BIODIVERSITY

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