

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

5th African Soil Partnership plenary meeting



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How do we build GIOSIS?

DESIGN

- GIOSIS Nodes (National, Regional SIS)
- GloSIS Discovery Hub
- GloSIS Data Exchange



Long & short term goals

GloSIS 1.0 (ongoing)

Short-term goal: Help countries in organizing and sharing their existing data. Create a SIS that increases findability and accessibility of data NSIS 1.0 and GloSIS DH 1.0

GloSIS 2.0 (under development)

Fully fledged platforms (NSISs & GloSIS DH) for harmonized data storage and exchange with several add-ons/plug-ins using standards and the latest IT solutions for optimal functionality. *NSIS 2.0 and GloSIS DH 2.0*



| | GloSIS 1.0 | GloSIS 2.0 | Notes |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Data Online, Findable, Searchable | Yes | Yes | aim is F.A.I.R |
| Data Types | Point, Polygon, Raster, csv | Point, Polygon, Raster | |
| National nodes | Yes | Yes | GeoNode first (v1), later dedicated code (v2) |
| Common Discovery Hub | Yes | Yes | GeoNetwork first (v1), later dedicated portal (v2) |
| (Crossborder) Data standardisation; reusability and data preparation | No | GloSIS Data Exchange | allows standardisation of data (machine to machine), prerequisite for harmonisation |





- We named the technologies to be used for NSIS and GloSIS DH
- We introduced GloSIS GeoNode Instructions Guide
- We Introduced the NSIS Software
- We introduced requirements for beta testing (Checklist Software, Hardware, Staffing)
- We set our short term goals for beta testing
- + GloSIS Beta Testing Countries: Bolivia, Canada, Cape Verde, Fiji, Gambia, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Zimbabwe, ASP CESRA

National Soil Information Systems (NSIS)

Completed

In the pipeline

- Sudan (SuSIS)
- Macedonia (MaSIS) •
- Lesotho (LeSIS)
- Afghanistan (SISAf)
- Cambodia (CamSIS)
- Latin America (SISLAC)
- Armenia (ArmSIS)

- Liberia
 - Bangladesh
- Bhutan •
- LAO PDR
- Kyrgyzstan
- Mongolia
- Myanmar

Israel, Italy, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Senegal,

Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Zimbabwe, ASP CESRA

- Nepal
- Philippines
 - Sri Lanka
 - Vietnam
 - Thailand
- Indonesia
- Serbia

- **Asian Soil** Informati on System
- (ASIS)
- + GloSIS Beta Testing Countries: Bolivia, Canada, Cape Verde, Fiji, Gambia, Indonesia,

GloSIS – Country Driven Global Data Products

Country Driven Global Datasets

Capacity Development In the Region

- Capacity development is the key process element for developing countrydriven global products in the African region;
- Strengthens confidence, skills, knowledge, and resource mobilisation;
- Minimises an over-reliance on outside experts;
- Ensures harmonisation and interoperability;
- Increases the engagement (FAO Member Countries and the GSP);
- Introduces state-of-art technologies to the community (New techniques, digital solutions...)

Global Soil Salinity Map

Progress with Salinity Mapping in Africa (June 2021)

Country-driven process

- Capacity building
 - Training sessions two weeks online training (47 experts trained in 2020)
 - Individual sessions about 10 days (between Nov 2020 and June 2021)
 - Resource mobilization for information update (TCP proposals Tanzania, Madagascar. Mali currently drafting)
- Status of GSSmap contribution
 - 22 countries have completed submissions
 - 2 countries have completed the maps but not yet submitted (Chad and South Sudan)
 - Others are work-in-progress

Global Soil Organic Carbon Sequestration Potential Map

GSOCseq

- Set attainable and evidence based national targets for carbon sequestration
- Provide a data-driven knowledge base to fulfill:
 - multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. Paris Agreement...)
 - international and national commitments (e.g. Carbon Neutrality, EU by 2050, China by 2060)
 - SDGs, specifically the Goals on zero hunger (SDG 2), climate action (SDG 13), and life on land (SDG 15)
 - development and implementation of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA)

Identify and prioritize areas that have high/low SOC sequestration potential to:

- Implement SSM projects effectively;
- Support the provision of incentives to farmers implementing SOC-centered SSM practices under the RECSOIL umbrella program.

Why GSOCseq?

Improve technical capacities on sustainable soil management, soil data management, digital soil mapping and modelling to:

- Support the scaling up of state-of-the-art methodologies in soil carbon modelling and mapping
- Support countries in leveraging their national data and local expertise to the fullest
- Create a common ground for effective knowledge exchange

Why GSOCseq?

National Experts from the AfSP have been actively involved in the drafting phase of the methodology

- Two Regional African online trainings on SOC modelling and mapping were held in December 2020 and February 2021
- 92 participants from 20 countries took part in the trainings
- 10 Countries have leveraged the remote support platform for technical guidance

7 countries form the AfSP have submitted so date

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VIRTUAL MEETING 6-7 JULY 2021

