

LE PARTENARIAT MONDIAL SUR LES SOLS ET LES SOLS MEDITERRANEEENS

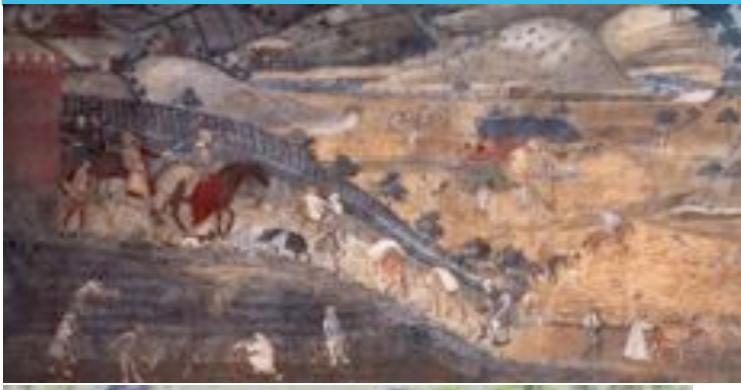
Luca Montanarella (ITPS Chair)
European Commission



Soil, the skin of the earth, the basis for food production

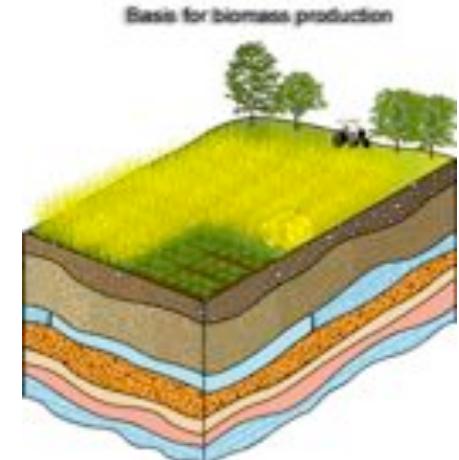
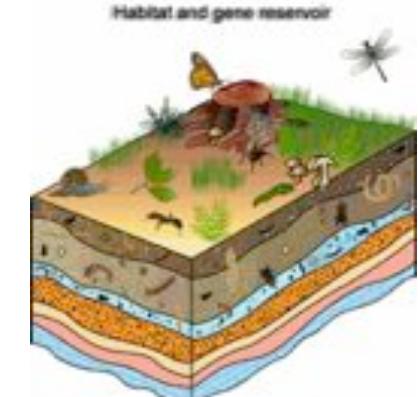
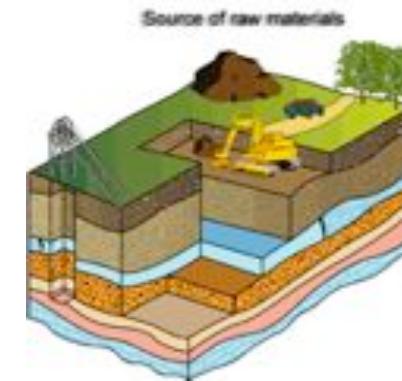
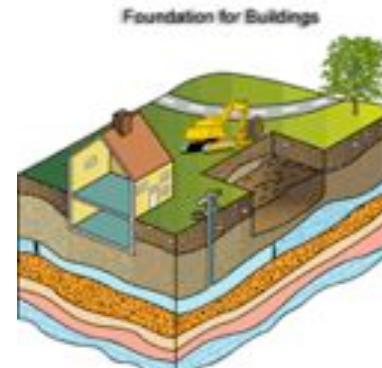
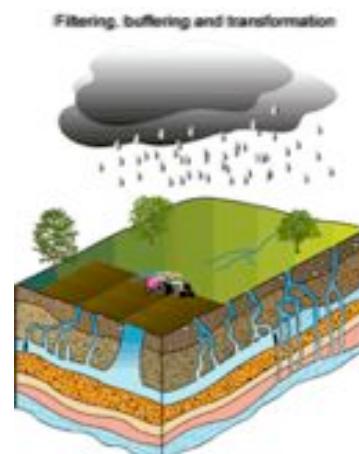
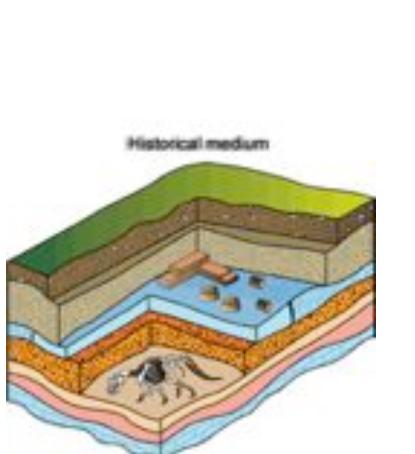


We and the soil.....



Soils deliver multiple services relevant to all of us:

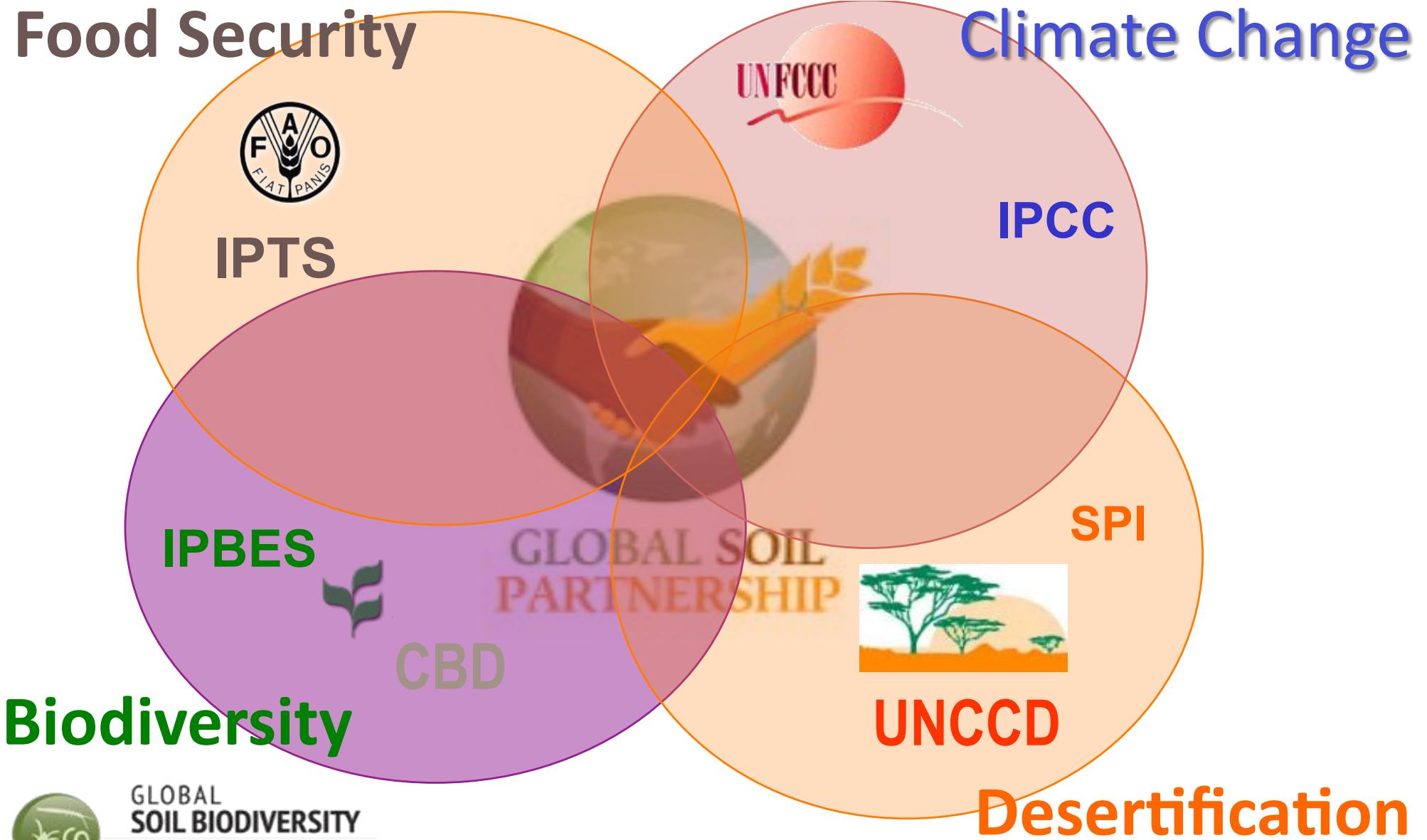
1. Biomass production, including in agriculture and forestry;
2. Storing, filtering and transforming nutrients, substances and water;
3. Biodiversity pool, such as habitats, species and genes;
4. Physical and cultural environment for humans and human activities;
5. Source of raw materials;
6. Acting as carbon pool;
7. Archive of geological and archeological heritage.



The GSP: An open voluntary partnership federating all stakeholders concerned with Sustainable Soil Management

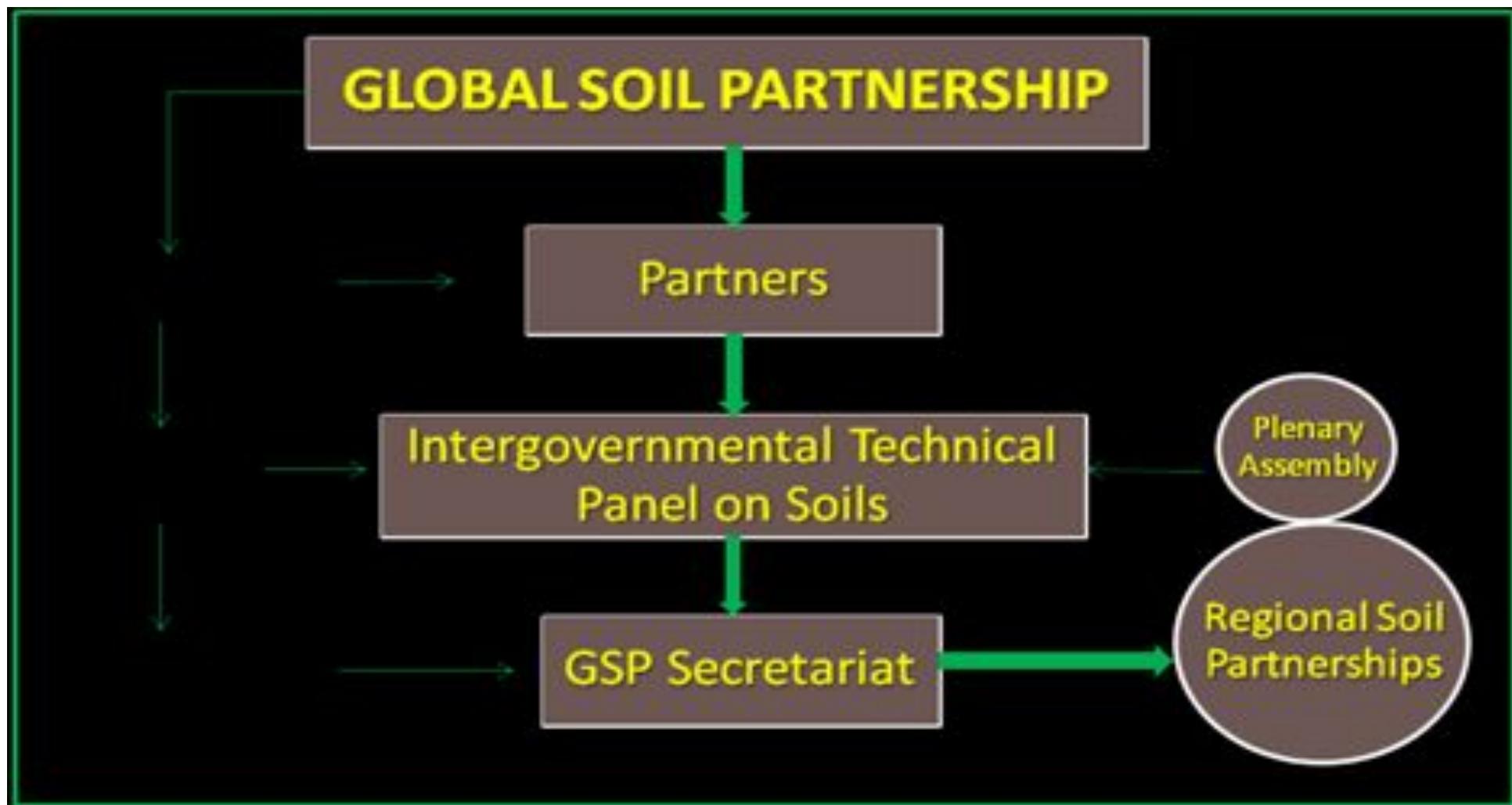


Soils as a cross-cutting theme between food security, climate change, desertification and biodiversity



GLOBAL
SOIL BIODIVERSITY
INITIATIVE

The Global Soil Partnership



Development of Regional Soil Partnerships





To do what?

Promote the Sustainable Management of Global Soil Resources

Pillar 1
Promote sustainable management of soil resources

Pillar 2
Encourage investment, technical cooperation, policy, education awareness

Pillar 3
Promote targeted soil research and development focusing on identified gaps and priorities

Pillar 4
Enhance the quantity and quality of soil data and information

Pillar 5
Support harmonization of methods, measurements and indicators



**GLOBAL SOIL
PARTNERSHIP**

Bridging the gap between soil
science and policy

itps

INTERGOVERNMENTAL TECHNICAL
PANEL ON SOILS

Food Security



Climate Change



IPCC

itps

INTERGOVERNMENTAL TECHNICAL
PANEL ON SOILS

IPBES



Biodiversity

CBD



GLOBAL
SOIL BIODIVERSITY
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SPI

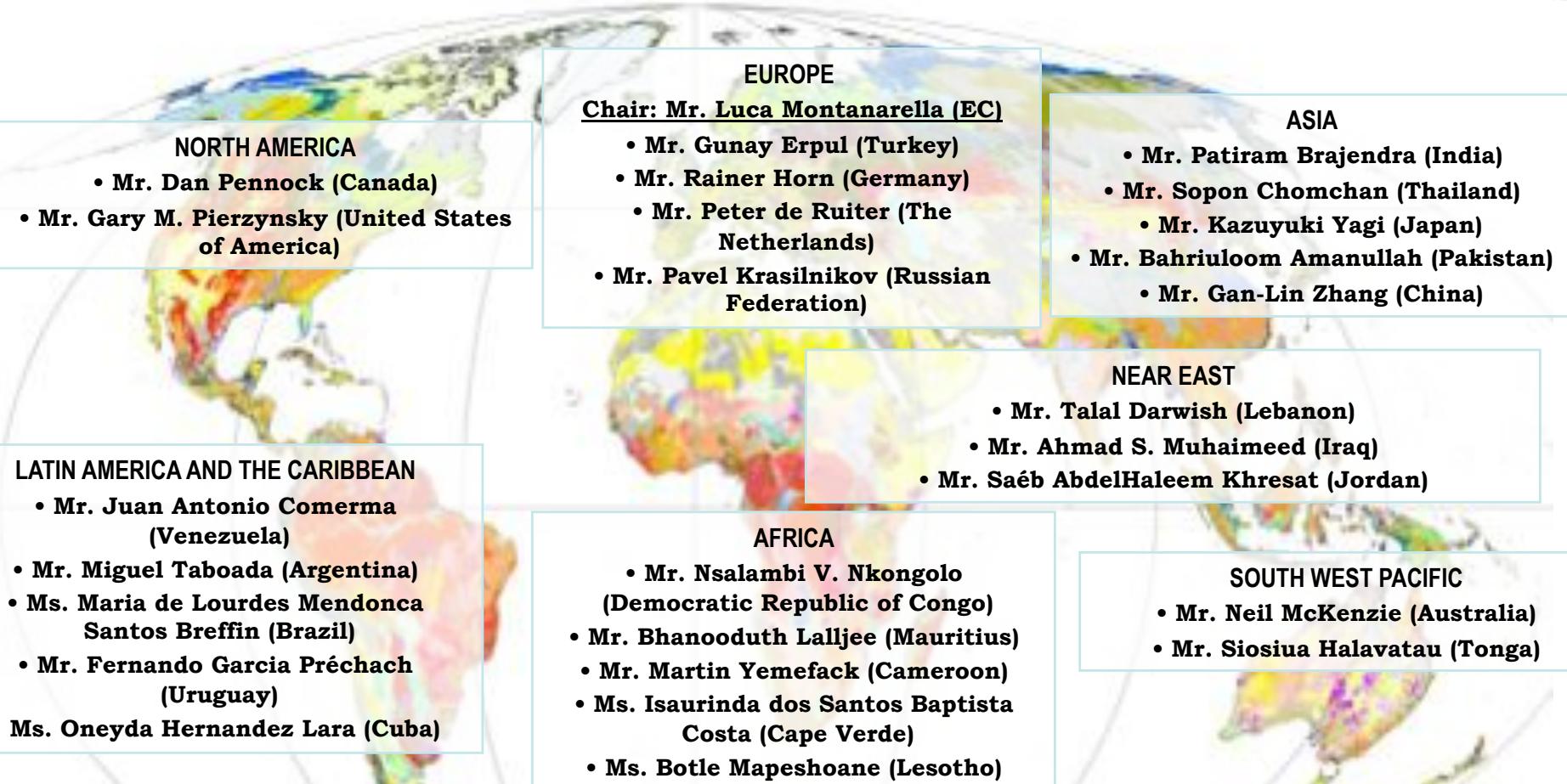


UNCCD

Desertification

THE 27 SCIENTSTS MEMBERS OF THE ITPS 2015-2017

Proposed by GSP Partners and nominated by FAO Members





Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Status of the World's Soil Resources

Technical Summary

A photograph of a man wearing a wide-brimmed straw hat and a light-colored t-shirt, working in a field. He is bent over, using a long-handled tool to cultivate the dark, moist soil in rows. In the background, there are modern buildings, including a prominent one with a grid-like facade, under a clear blue sky with some white clouds.

itps
International Soil Partnership

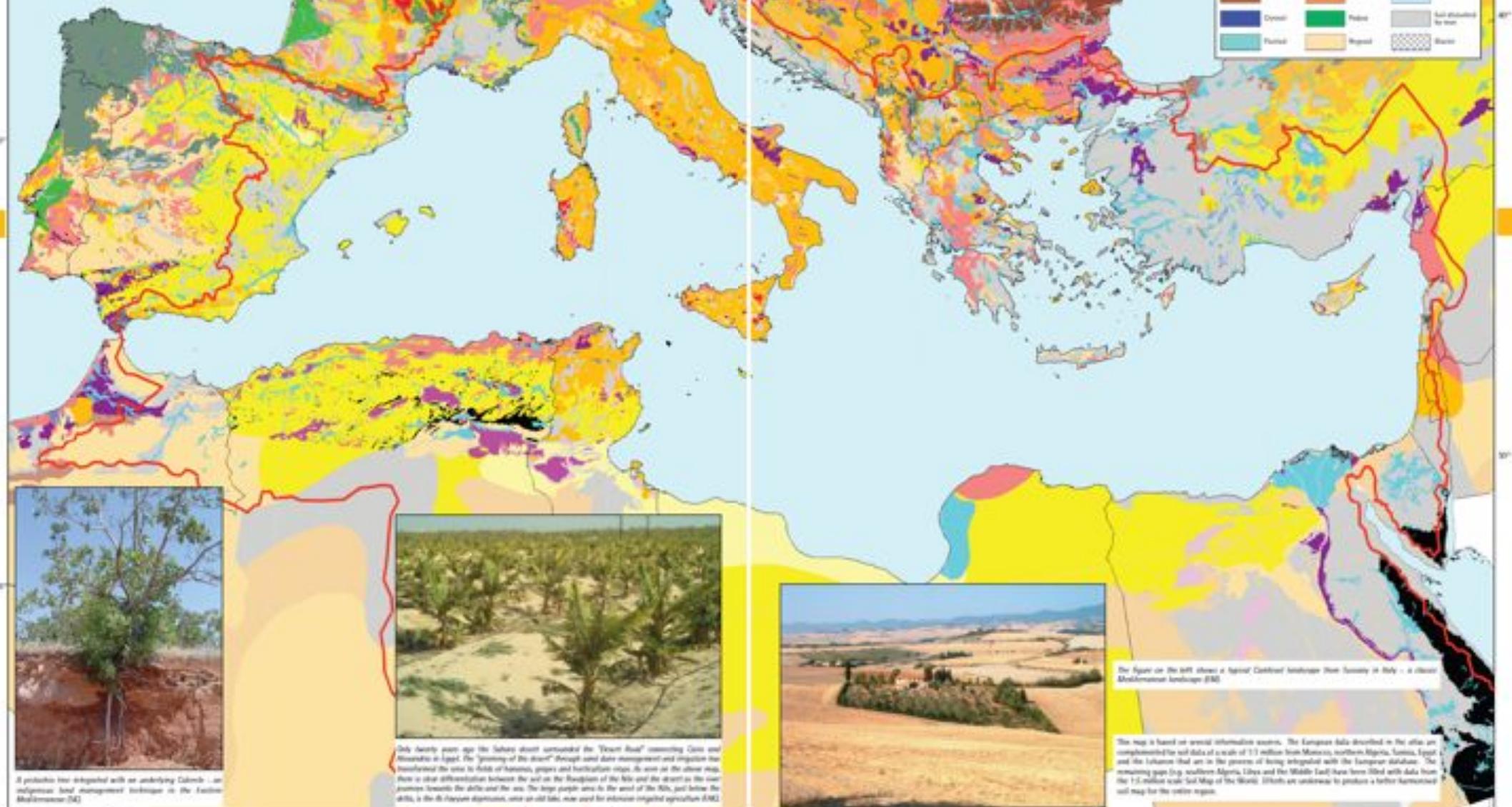


2015
International
Year of Soils

Soil of the Mediterranean Region

The countries that surround the Mediterranean Sea cover an area of nearly 500,000 million km² with a population of over 300 million people. Due to the warm climate and cultural associations, the Mediterranean, often regarded as the cradle of European civilisation, attracts more than 200 million tourists each year. Increasing pressure from tourism, agriculture, the climate and other conditions make the soil of the Mediterranean a particularly threatened resource.

The irregular red boundary on the map indicates the watershed of rivers that flow into the Mediterranean Sea. It is for this reason that the soil of Portugal and large parts of Spain are not considered in the definition of The Mediterranean whereas the soil of the Iberian Peninsula is southern Subtropical soil.



Evidence of soil degradation in Europe



Organic Matter decline



Compaction



Salinisation



Landslides

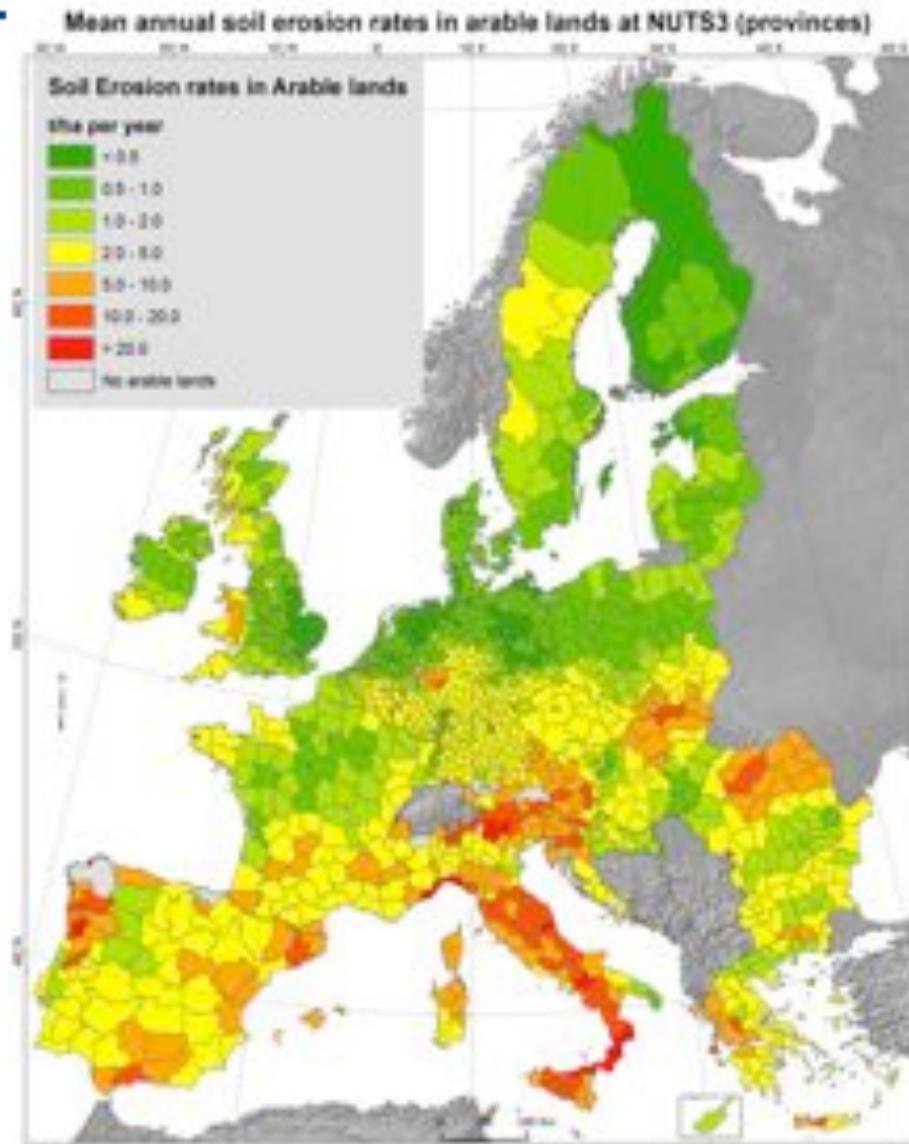
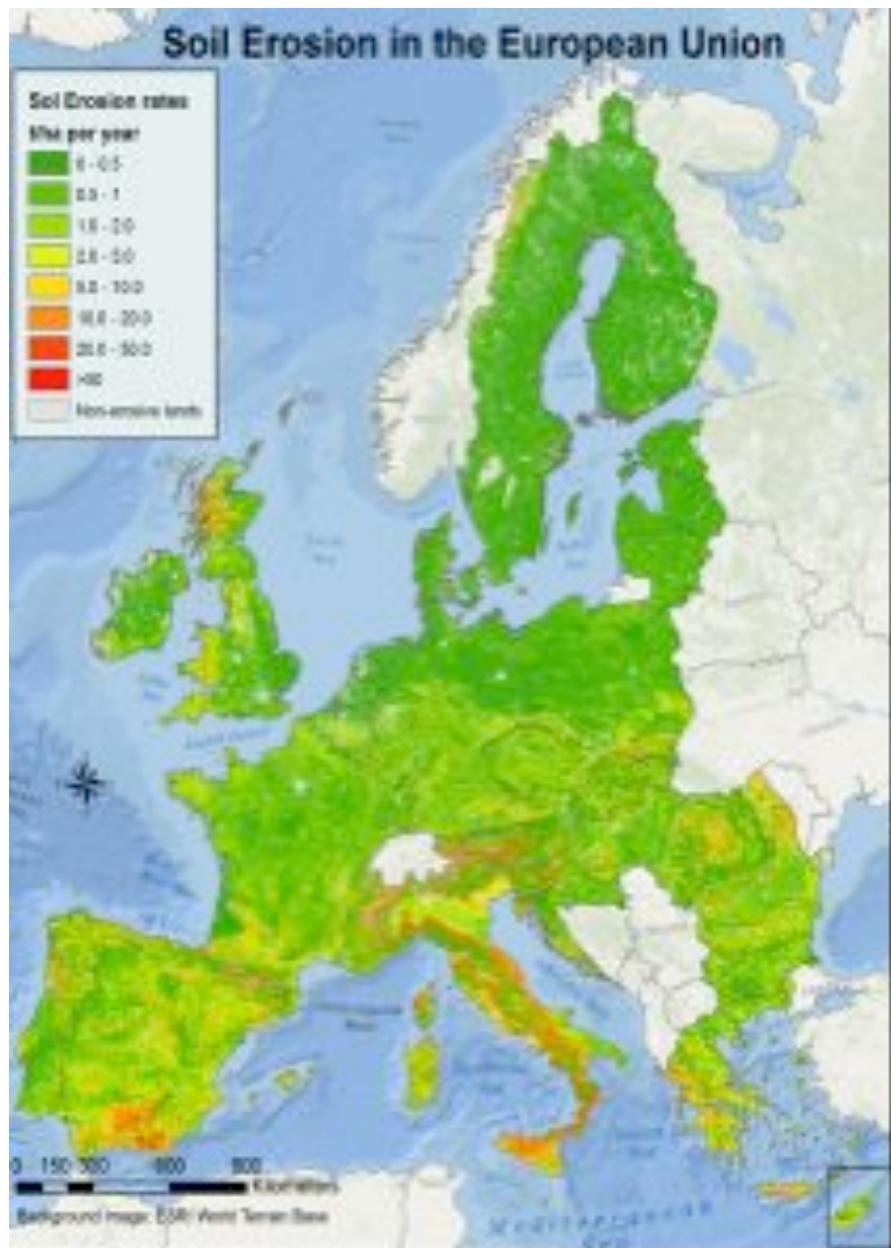


Soil erosion assessment in Europe





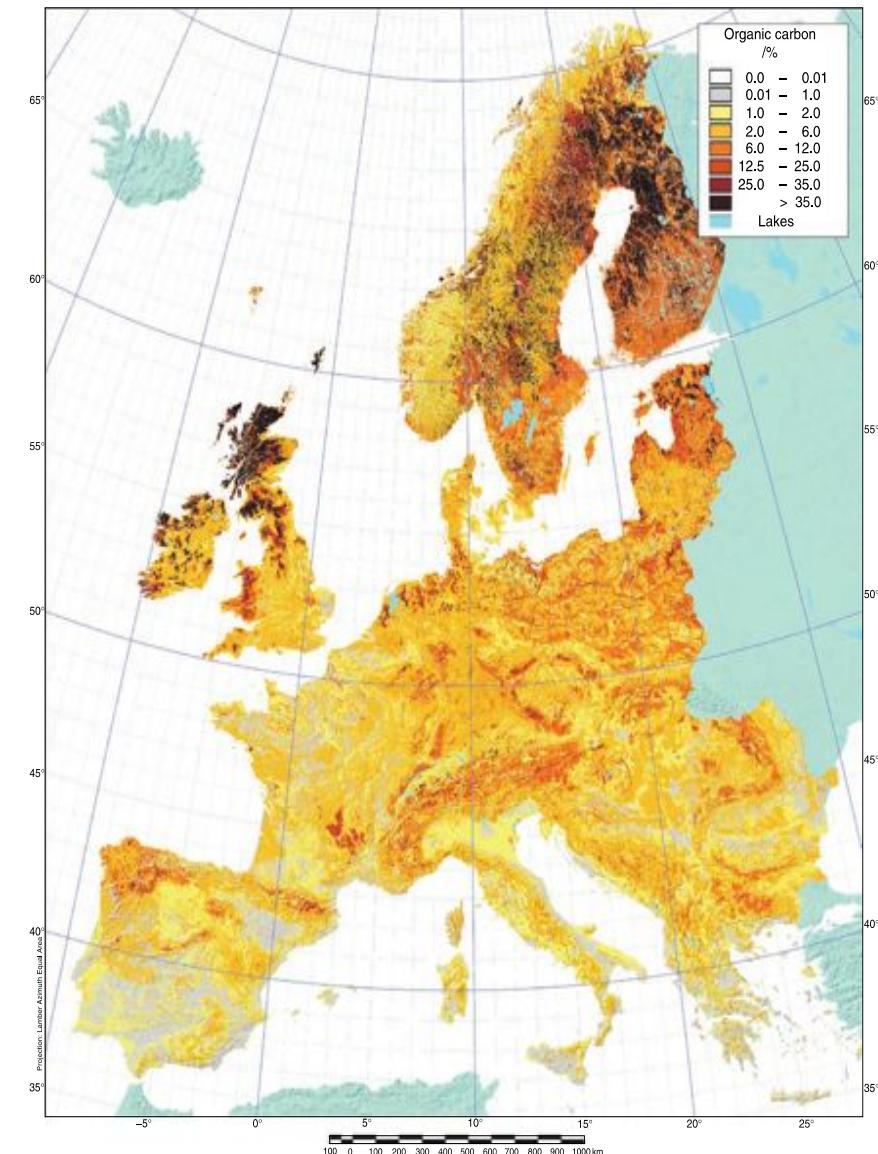
European
Commission



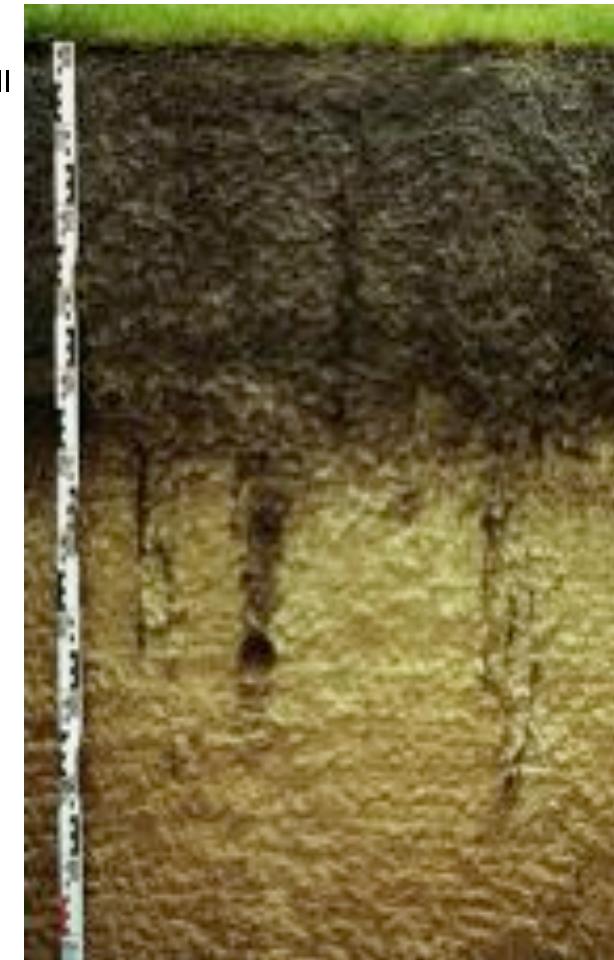
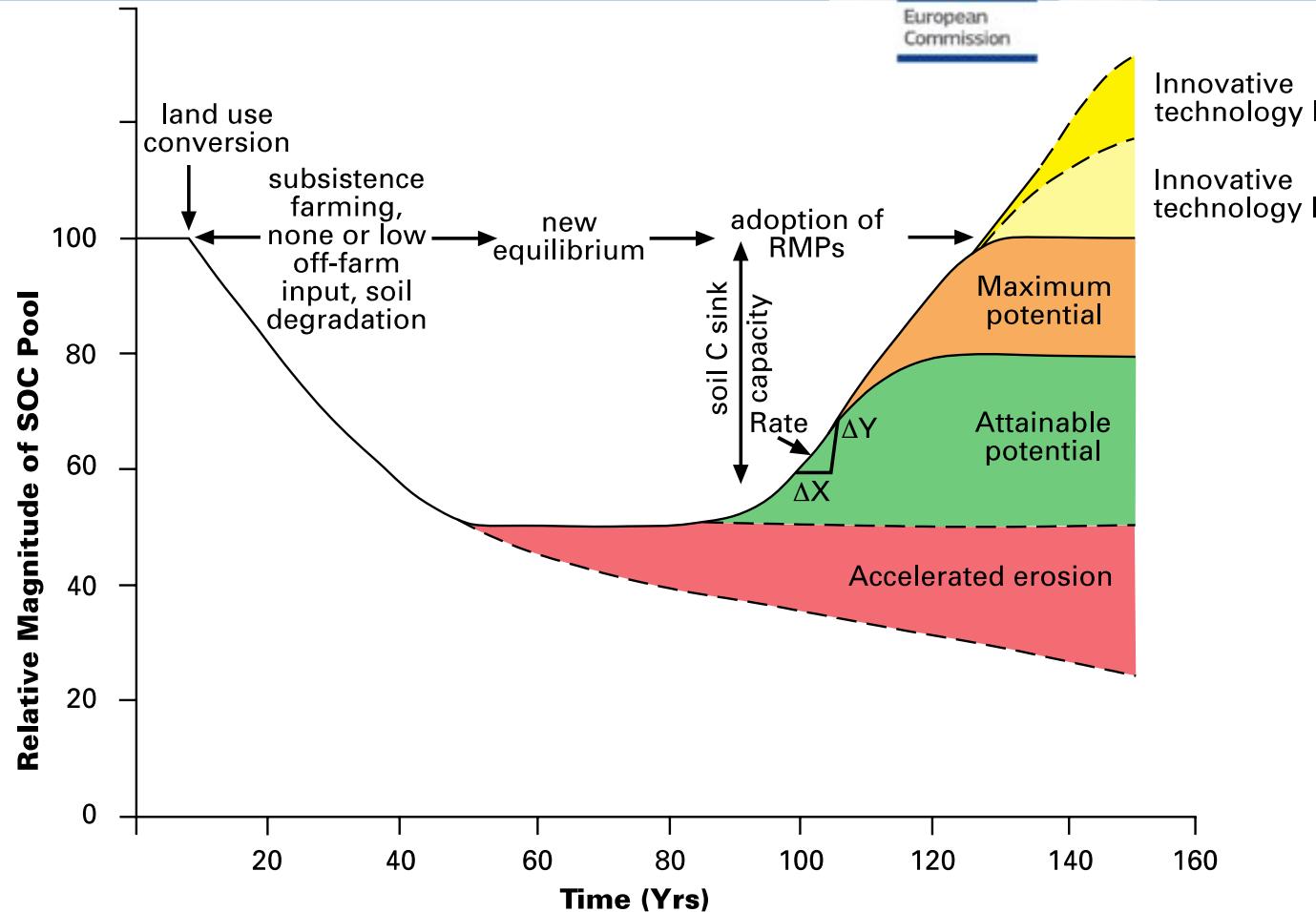
Soil erosion by water



Topsoil Organic Carbon content



Soil C Dynamics



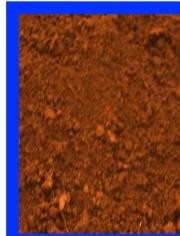
A schematic of the soil C dynamics upon conversion from a natural to agricultural ecosystem, and subsequent adoption of recommended management practices (RMP's). In most cases, the maximum potential equals the magnitude of historic C loss. Only using some practices, like addition of stable Biochar, or similar technologies, the adoption of RMP's can increase the SOC pool above that of the natural system.

Source: R. Lal, 2008

Climate Change



When policy makers use scientific findings



~800 **-2.9 (4%)**
~800 **+4.3 (5%)**
In top 0-30 cm

A variation of – 4% to + 5% of this stock corresponds to
– 110 to + 130 kg C /ha
or – 400 à + 475 kg CO₂ /ha

The relevance of global soil organic carbon

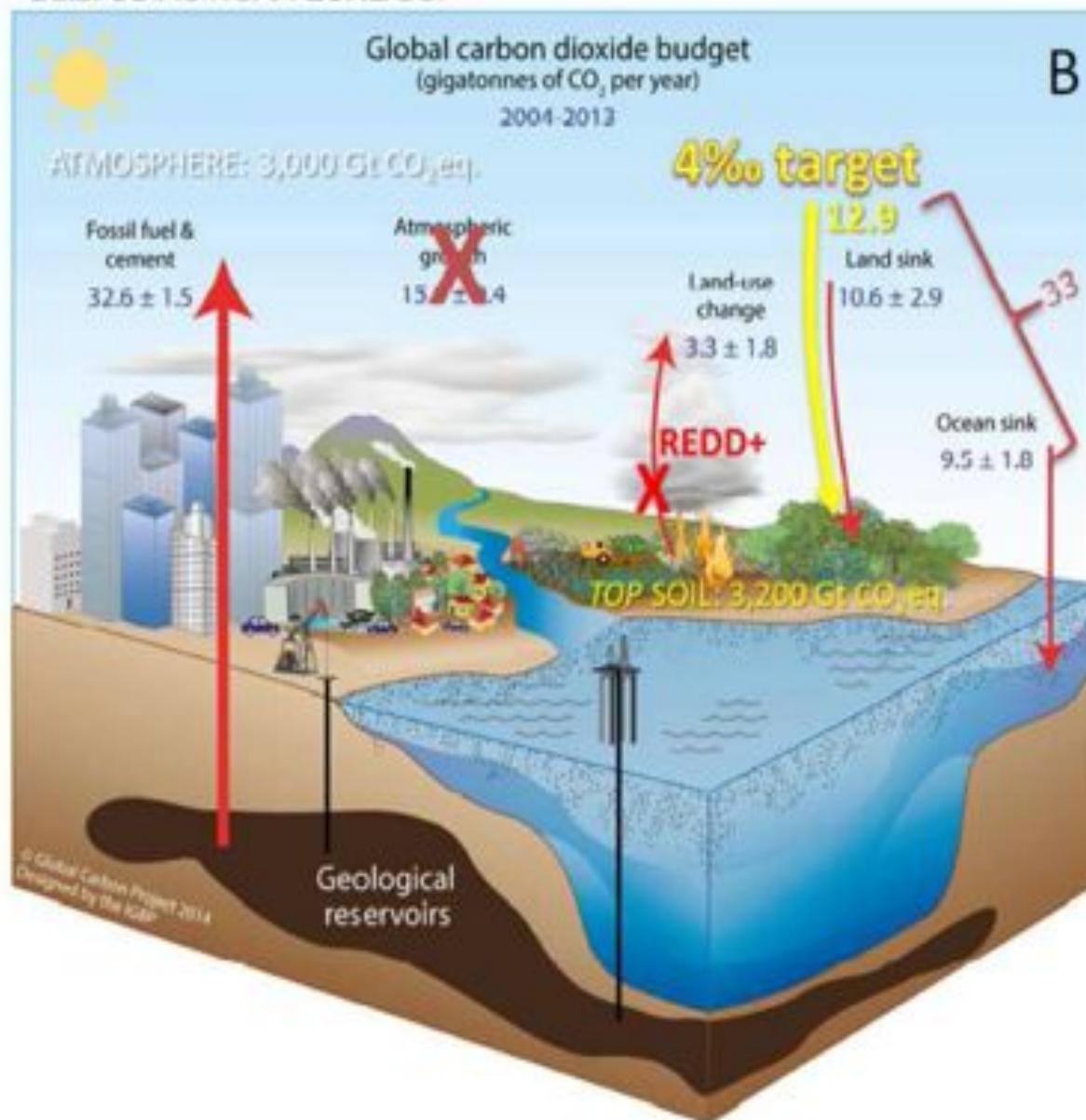
During the CSA conference in March, the French Minister of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, Stéphane Le Foll announced public subsidies will be available for an international research project on the restoration of degraded soils and soil carbon sequestration



He announced the establishment of an international research programme, the "**4 per 1000**", which aims to develop agricultural research to improve organic matter stocks in soil by four parts per 1000 per year.

The 4 per mil target for soil carbon sequestration

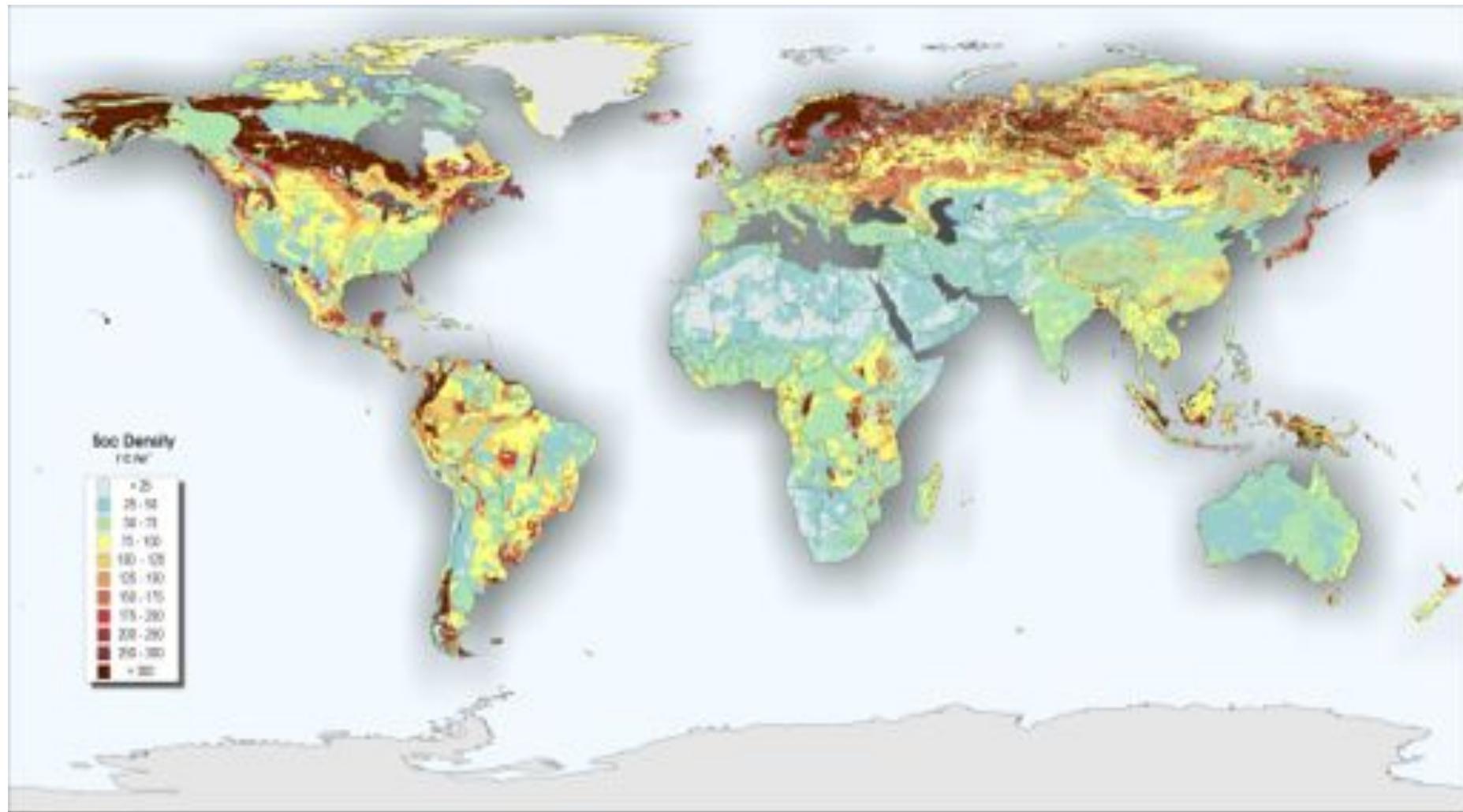
Data: CDIAC/NOAA-ESRL/GCP



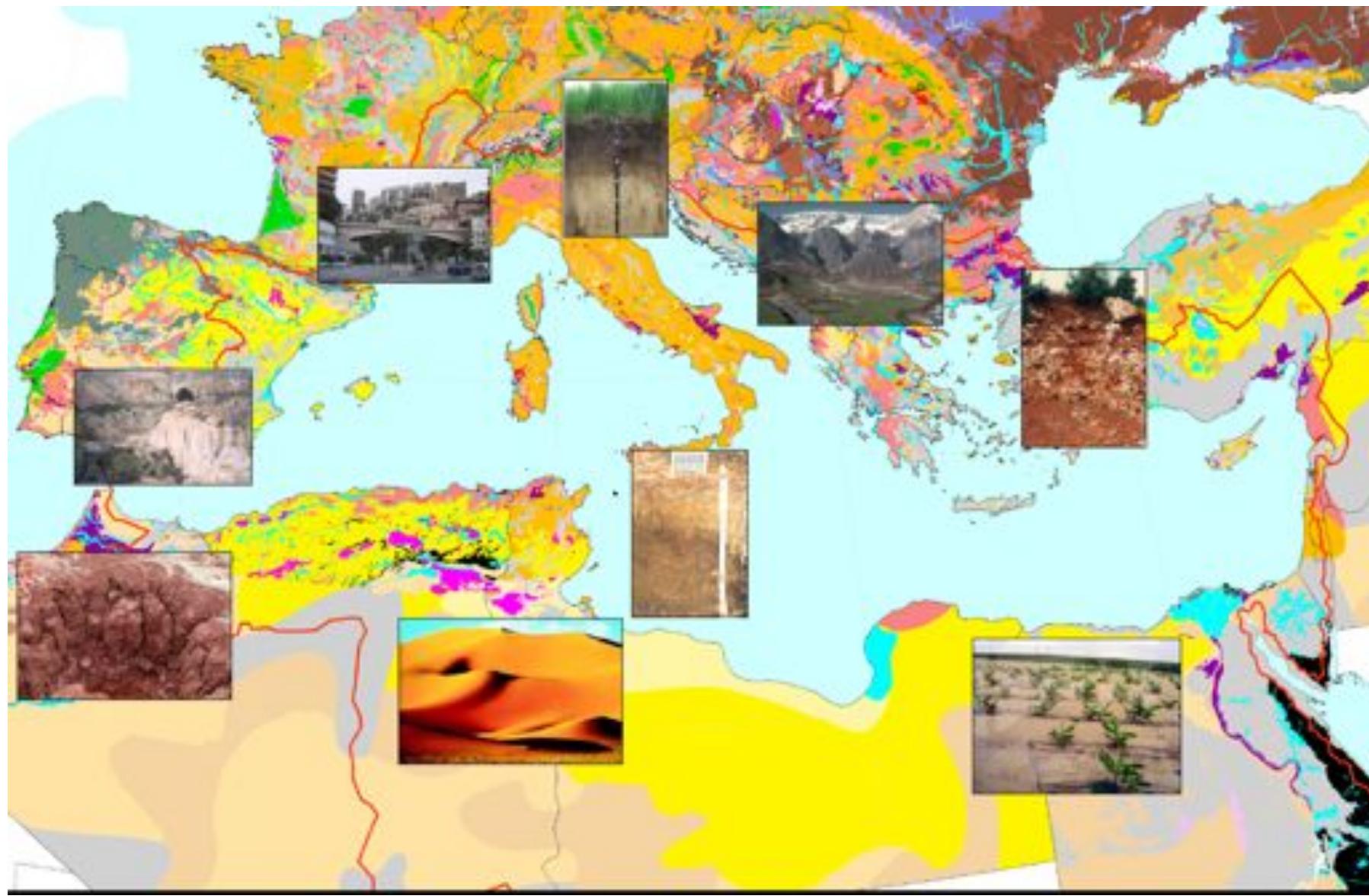
(revisiting Balesdent & Arrouays, 1995 for France)



Global Soil Organic Carbon



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Thank you for your interest!



**GLOBAL SOIL
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2015
International
Year of Soils



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INTERGOVERNMENTAL TECHNICAL
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