

GSPPA-V/17/Report

Fifth Meeting of the Global Soil Partnership Plenary Assembly

Rome, Italy, 20-22 June 2017



**Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations**



**GLOBAL SOIL
PARTNERSHIP**

**REPORT OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY
OF THE GLOBAL SOIL PARTNERSHIP**

Rome, 20 – 22 June 2017

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Rome, 2017

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Opening of the Session

The fifth meeting of the Plenary Assembly (PA) of the Global Soil Partnership (GSP) was held in Rome at FAO headquarters on 20-22 June 2017 (the list of participants is attached in Annex I).

As the designated Chairperson for this session, Mr. Victor Chude of Nigeria, was unable to attend due to visa problems, and in the absence of the designated Vice-Chair, Mr. David L. Lindbo from the United States, the Assembly was chaired by Minister Yaya Olaniran, Permanent Representative of Nigeria to FAO, with Mr. Neil McKenzie from Australia as Rapporteur.

Ms. Maria Helena Semedo, Deputy Director-General Climate and Natural Resources, welcomed participants on behalf of the FAO Director-General, Mr. Jose Graziano da Silva. She highlighted that significant progress has been made to date under the GSP thanks to the active participation of its partners in promoting sustainable soil management at national, regional and global levels. She noted that the GSP Plenary Assembly remains a venue to discuss global soil issues, to learn from good practice, and to deliberate on actions to secure healthy soils for an effective provision of ecosystem services and food for all. She renewed the FAO and GSP call for action to all partners and stakeholders and expressed gratitude to the members of the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS) for the great performance of their tasks. Finally, considering the numerous activities and accomplishments listed in the agenda of the present PA, she expressed gratitude to the GSP's resource partners, namely the European Union, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the Kingdom of Thailand, the International Fertilizer Association and Iceland. She also recognized the contribution of Germany who seconded an expert to the GSP Secretariat for two years and expressed the hope that other members would follow this example in support of the Secretariat.

In a brief opening statement, Mr. Rapibhat Chandarasrivongs, Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives of Thailand, expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the GSP and member countries for their support in making activities under the GSP possible. He noted the importance of implementing the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management and indicated that such implementation is already occurring in Thailand. He encouraged all countries to actively celebrate World Soil Day (WSD) and reiterated the key message "no soil, no food; no healthy soil, no healthy food".

In a final opening statement of the Assembly, Mr. Luis Urriza, Under-secretary of the Ministry of Agroindustry of Argentina, highlighted the importance of soils to agriculture and Argentina's national economic policies and aspirations to be a major food exporter. To achieve this, Argentina was focusing on soil conservation, improved farming practices and programs on soil knowledge to improve soil health.

The Assembly appreciated the two keynote addresses by Mr. Rattan Lal, President of the International Union of Soil Sciences (IUSS) and Mr. Rafael Alemán from the National Center for Agriculture and Forestry (CENTA), El Salvador. Mr. Lal stressed the importance of managing soil

in the Anthropocene, specifically protecting and restoring soils for the simultaneous benefit of protecting food and nutrition, increasing resilience to a changing climate, increasing water quality, supporting biodiversity and its habitat, and improving the basis for all terrestrial life. He emphasized the challenges (e.g. recycling nutrients) caused by urbanization and the rise of megacities and outlined pathways for agriculture that are necessary to meet future population demands, including mulch-based farming, carbon sequestration, and less reliance on meat production. He further stated that the Cerrado Miracle in South America can be repeated in Africa. Mr. Alemán presented an overview of the state of soils in El Salvador where the high population densities and large areas of steep lands present many challenges for smallholder farmers. These are being addressed through the national campaign for the regeneration of soil and water under the slogan “Protecting soil and water, we preserve life”.

Mr Eduardo Mansur completed the opening session by emphasizing the FAO and the GSP Secretariat’s continued support the Partnership. He highlighted the success of the recent Global Symposium on Soil Organic Carbon and noted the importance of key decisions to be made during this session of the GSP Plenary Assembly including those relating to the global soil information system and soil contamination.

The provisional agenda and timetable were adopted, as presented in document GSPPA:V/2017/1.

Item 2: Work of the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS) (document GSPPA:V/2017/2)

2.1 Report by the chairperson on main activities and outcomes of the work programme 2016-2017

In addition to the overview contained in the document, the Assembly welcomed the oral presentation by the ITPS Chairperson, Mr. Luca Montanarella, outlining substantive achievements by the Panel, as well as ongoing and planned activities that involved significant collaboration with other intergovernmental bodies (e.g. the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, Science-Policy Interface of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification) and other initiatives such as, 4 pour 1000.

The PA expressed appreciation for the range of activities undertaken by the ITPS during the last twelve-month period and it was recalled that the Panel relied on a number of active working groups to execute its mandate. The PA invited members to promote the ITPS’s work and encouraged the Secretariat and members to share ITPS work beyond the immediate GSP community.

With regards to the composition of the ITPS, the PA requested members to take into account the need for improved gender balance and an increase in expertise relating to the economics of soil degradation, soil contamination and disciplinary integration (i.e. the nexus approach). This

request was supported by the ITPS Chair who reiterated that the ITPS members are nominated by FAO members, hence members have the ability to determine the composition of the ITPS. ITPS members are nominated and appointed according to the GSP Rules of Procedure.

2.2 ITPS work programme 2017-2018

The PA reviewed and endorsed the proposed time frame and modality of work for the preparation of the second version of the Status of the World's Soil Resources (SWSR) report, extending the year of publication to 2025. The PA further stressed the importance of reflecting regional perspectives in the report and to involve focal points and other scientists in its development.

Conscious that scientific findings are usually difficult to translate to information that is useful for the general public, the Plenary Assembly observed that concrete evidence of the economic benefits derived from adopting sustainable soil management (SSM) practices for farmers and other land users could be more effectively quantified and communicated in many cases. Therefore, the PA recommended that the ITPS explore the possibility of elaborating a study on the economic benefits of SSM for farmers and other land users, as well as identify best practices that prevent soil degradation. This study could be released by 2020-21, before the second SWSR in 2025.

The PA supported the key role of the ITPS in the finalization of the Global Soil Organic Carbon Map (GSOCCMap) by 5 December 2017 (see also item 3 below).

The PA welcomed the forthcoming report on the assessment at global level of the impact of Plant Protection Products¹ on soil functions and soil ecosystems (in follow-up to its own request during its last session) and called for the ITPS to also involve scientists outside of the panel in its development. The PA further endorsed the organization of a Global Symposium on Soil Contamination and Pollution² in April 2018 jointly with other relevant UN organizations and panels.

The Assembly noted that work on another requested assessment at global level on the potential of soil protection to increase resilience in the context of climate change (water retention, soil

¹ The definition of plant protection products to be used in the assessment is as follows:

"A plant protection product means a pesticide product intended for preventing, destroying or controlling any pest causing harm during or otherwise interfering with the production, processing, storage, transport or marketing of food, agricultural commodities, wood and wood products. The term includes products intended for use as a plant growth regulator, defoliant, desiccant or agent for thinning fruit or preventing the premature fall of fruit, and substances applied to crops either before or after harvest to protect the commodity from deterioration during storage and transport." [FAO, 2006]

² The term "soil pollution" refers to the presence of a chemical or substance out of place or present at higher than normal concentrations that has adverse effects on any non-targeted organism. This definition includes the concept of "soil contamination", which occurs when the concentration of a chemical or substance is higher than would occur naturally but is not necessarily causing harm.

organic matter, soil biodiversity, carbon storage, soil fertility, etc.) could not proceed much so far due to a lack of resources.

In effect, given the pressures on the Panel stemming from a fast expanding workload and range of substantive contributions to important global assessments, the PA called on resource partners/donors to provide further financial resources to support the ITPS activities. It further called for the establishment of priorities to ensure that work can be completed within the available timeframe and with the available resources.

A specific request for the ITPS to focus on soil erosion as a priority topic was supported by the PA.

2.3 Modification of Rules of Procedure

The PA recalled that, during its last session, it had recommended that the Secretariat pursue all the necessary actions in order to extend the term of ITPS members from the two years currently specified in the Rules of Procedure.

Accordingly, the Assembly approved the proposed amendment to the Rules of Procedure to increase the term of ITPS members from two to three years, hence extending the mandate of current ITPS members by one year. The PA further supported the organization of ITPS Plenary sessions on a regular rotation in the nine Regional and Sub-regional Soil Partnerships.

2.4 Interface with other pertinent bodies and initiatives

2.4.1 Report of the Global Symposium on Soil Organic Carbon (GSOC17)

The Assembly was pleased to note the growing collaboration between ITPS and other UN Panels and the facilitating role of the Secretariat in this regard, and encouraged further strengthening of these links. This applied in particular to cooperation with the Science-Policy Interface (SPI) of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

The Assembly commended the successful Global Symposium on Soil Organic Carbon (GSOC17) which was, among other features, a sterling example of such cooperation with other panels. It recommended the wide dissemination of its outcome document and the active implementation of the recommendations and way forward activities provided therein.

France expressed its appreciation for the link between the ITPS and the 4 per 1000 initiative following their meeting during the Sixth Working Session of the ITPS in March 2017 and requested that such interactions also be reported in future PAs.

Iran called attention to the nexus approach, highlighting that there is a need to collate existing initiatives, methods and approaches rather than develop new approaches to address soil issues. Iran further suggested that the ITPS collaborate with countries to develop policies in a national

framework within and between nations to protect soils for the combined ecosystem services of soil and water and volunteered to initiate some of this work for example in terms of the Nationally Determined Contributions.

Item 3: Progress under the GSP Pillars including the development/execution of implementation plans (document GSPPA:V/2017/3)

The Plenary Assembly acknowledged the extensive work done so far in developing - and executing where feasible - global and regional implementation plans in relation to five GSP Pillars. It called on all partners to join forces in the full execution of these plans, including those partners prepared to invest in this process, either through financial contributions, or by seconding experts.

The PA noted that due to varying degrees of complexity, the development of global implementation plans (GIPs) was at different levels. Overall, the PA recognized that the GIPs are ambitious and highlighted the need to coordinate and prioritize the work between Pillars, between regions and between institutions that may already be undertaking some activities.

3.1 Pillar 1: Finalization of the Implementation Plan

The Plenary Assembly acknowledged that the GIP for Pillar 1 was still under development, taking into account the activities listed under the available regional implementation plans (RIPs) in order to ensure that regional priorities are well captured at a global level.

The importance of soil acidity in Africa and other regions was highlighted and members recommended that the PA consider establishing a network on soil acidity and salinity. No decision was made on the establishment of such a network, but the point has been tabled for future consideration.

3.1.1 Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management

The PA recognized the central importance of the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management (VGSSM) in the context of Pillar 1 and welcomed the proposed framework for its implementation. It stressed the importance of ensuring that implementation of the VGSSM is linked to implementation under the Regional Soil Partnerships (RSPs) and includes the involvement of FAO regional and country offices to identify national needs.

It was stressed that aiming to “prevent and minimize soil contamination” in the VGSSM creates the impression that, in principle, soil contamination is acceptable, although this is not the case. It called for a stronger stance in terms of addressing soil contamination as a soil threat.

It was noted that the VGSSM are especially focused on agricultural soils, although a large portion of the global population live in urban areas. It is therefore important that implementation of the VGSSM extends to soil management in urban areas.

The PA was informed that the VGSSM are being translated into Portuguese.

3.1.2 Establishment of the International Network of Black Soils

The PA endorsed the establishment of the International Network of Black Soils (INBS), and endorsed Mr. Guiqing Han from the Heilongjiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences in China as INBS chair, following his nomination by China during the meeting. The first meeting of the INBS will be organized in China in 2018 and the PA invited members to play an active role in this Network.

Some countries (e.g. Germany) highlighted that they also have black soils, although they are not listed as such in the existing concept note for the establishment of the INBS.

In moving forward, the PA remarked that definitions need clarification under the INBS, such as the definition of “black soil”, including the difference between soil organic matter and soil organic carbon. It was requested that the INBS work closely with the ITPS.

3.2 Pillar 2: Presentation of the Implementation Plan

The Plenary Assembly acknowledged that the GIP for Pillar 2 was finalized and endorsed by the Pillar 2 working group (composed of representatives from the different Regional Soil Partnerships and the ITPS) in November 2016 and urged the execution of the plan due to its importance.

3.3 Pillar 3: Finalization of the Implementation Plan

The Plenary Assembly acknowledged that the GIP for Pillar 3 was also still under development and current efforts were made to bring the global research community and decision makers together. It took note of the intention to broaden the Pillar 3 working group to include not only regional Pillar 3 chairs, but also representatives from major global and regional research institutions and platforms such as the International Union of Soil Sciences, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, the International Center for Biosaline Agriculture and more.

It was requested that support for research in urban soils be considered under the GIP for Pillar 3.

Contribution to Pillar 3 through the BonaRes (Soil as a sustainable resource for the bioeconomy, Germany) research initiative for data collection and evaluation was offered.

3.4 Pillar 4: Execution of the Implementation Plan

3.4.1 Establishment of the Global Soil Information System:

The PA noted that several key consultative steps among concerned partners and institutions had already taken place to facilitate decision-making to implement Pillar 4 and establish the Global Soil Information System. The PA further reiterated that the International Network of Soil Information Institutions and Pillar 4 Working Group should overall be guided by the GSP PA with technical advice from the ITPS.

a) Arrangement to establish the International Network of Soil Information Institutions (INSII)

After receiving exhaustive clarifications on many underlying aspects, the PA endorsed the Arrangement for establishing the Global Soil Information System (GLOSIS) and called on all concerned partners to become active members of the INSII by sharing expertise, data, information and other inputs.

b) Selection of the INSII Chair

In considering possible candidates for the position of INSII Chair, the PA appointed Mr. Neil McKenzie from Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) as Chair for a two-year term. CSIRO accepted the position of INSII chair on conditions that: 1) the Plenary Assembly reaches an agreement on the soil data facility and 2) CSIRO retains the right to undertake its normal performance review of the appointee to ensure satisfactory completion of the agreed tasks. CSIRO offered to support the role by contributing 40% of a full-time person and up to AUD 75,000 in operating funds.

c) Selection of the GSP Soil Data Facility

The PA reviewed the only candidature for the GSP Soil Data Facility (SDF) submitted by the International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC). Mr. Rik van den Bosch, Director of ISRIC, presented an overview of ISRIC and its experience in soil information systems, as well as its offer to function as SDF in cooperation with the scientific community. He provided clarification about the wording in ISRIC's bid as SDF regarding the request that "as soon as funding is available ISRIC will be compensated for its input against cost price". He explained that, should funding become available, such compensation will only be from that time onwards and not to be paid in arrears for services already provided. The PA noted the presentation and clarification and appointed ISRIC as SDF for a mandate expiring on 31/12/2020.

It was suggested that it may be useful to extend the SDF mandate to three years and have an evaluation prior to renewing the mandate for another three years.

d) Review and Approval of the GSP Data Policy

Following various requests for clarification, the PA endorsed the proposed GSP Soil Data Policy to guide soil data sharing of the Global Soil Information System and urged its immediate application.

France expressed its reservation and concern for the lack of time available for consultation of the relevant documents with relevant experts in the country due to the delay in receiving the PA working documents prior to the meeting.

3.4.2 Preparation of the Global Soil Organic Carbon Map (GSOCMap)

The Assembly welcomed the efforts made to date by the ITPS, the GSP Secretariat and those interested members in the preparation of the Global Soil Organic Carbon Map (GSOCMap). It invited the ITPS and the Secretariat to finalize the GSOCMap by 5 December 2017, taking into account the contributions made by countries. In the case of countries that were unable to

respond to this joint initiative, the PA agreed that if a member country should explicitly request that it be left, such a request would be respected. In the case of countries that are not able to provide data, but who wish to be included in the global map, a solution will be determined to fill the gap using available data and mapping techniques. All other countries will provide their national SOC stock maps according to the agreed technical specifications.

The Secretariat confirmed that uncertainties associated with the maps will be determined and reported as part of the final product. The harmonization of national maps into a high quality global product with a consistent legend will be done by the Secretariat. It was further confirmed that regional datasets such as the LUCAS data may be used at national level to increase the number of data points per country.

It was highlighted that there is a lack of time between the digital soil organic carbon mapping training to be held in Africa during the first week of July 2017 and the deadline to submit the maps (August 2017). It was further remarked that most African countries faced technical and financial difficulties to develop and finalize the maps.

Considering that some members expressed their concern regarding the deadline for the submission of the national SOC maps (end August 2017), the PA endorsed an extension of the deadline for the submission of national SOC maps to the end of September 2017. However, the final due date for releasing the GSOCMap remains 5 December 2017.

The PA requested the Secretariat to continue to assist with developing capacities at national level on soil organic carbon mapping, monitoring and reporting. Specific requests for technical support to finalize national SOC maps were pledged. The GSP Secretariat affirmed it will do the necessary to support all countries in need.

3.5 Pillar 5: Presentation of the Implementation Plan

The PA welcomed the fact that the Pillar 5 GIP had been finalized and could proceed to full execution, while being a living document requiring continuous updating and monitoring.

A number of members made contributions and suggestions to support execution of this plan. These included: organizing a seminar during the next World Congress of Soil Science (Rio de Janeiro, August 2018); seek assistance and support from countries with experience in harmonization (i.e. Ukraine); prepare an international inventory of ISO norms; capitalize on the interest by some countries to join the Global Soil Laboratory Network.

Item 4: Report on Regional Soil Partnerships (document GSPPA:V/2017/4)

The Assembly appreciated the oral reports made by representatives of Regional Soil Partnerships (RSPs) on the current status in respective geographical areas, i.e. Africa; Asia; Near East and North Africa; Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean; Europe; the associated Eurasian Sub-Regional Soil Partnership; South America; North America; and the Pacific. Considering the importance of the RSPs in implementing the GSP activities, the PA requested that RSP chairs be afforded more

time to report on regional progress during future PA meetings. The PA Chair responded that, in order to maintain impact, presentations need to be limited to ten minutes, especially considering the large number of regional presentations to be made.

In this light, the PA was pleased to note that the network has been consolidated further and that several RSPs already had viable Regional Implementation Plans (RIPs) containing a concrete range of actions to promote sustainable soil management and reverse soil degradation.

The PA renewed its call to all partners to actively participate in, and support the RSPs, empowering them to finalize and execute RIPs. In particular, it invited resource partners to actively support both the RSPs and implementation of the RIPs through adequate financial and in-kind contributions. It also urged the concerned countries assembled in the RSPs to align national programmes to the substantive thrusts of the applicable RIPs.

The PA noted that there are large differences between regions and countries in terms of current levels of implementation of GSP activities and called for the promotion of increased horizontal collaboration between the different RSPs. This may include organizing meetings of RSP chairs back-to-back with other meetings. The PA welcomed the initiative by the Asian Soil Partnership to establish a Centre of Excellence on Soil Research.

Item 5: Report on the financial status of GSP, including the Healthy Soils Facility (document GSPPA:V/2017/5)

The Assembly welcomed the improved presentation of key information in the document, including breakdowns of both received and budgeted resources per year.

The PA appreciated the sustained efforts made so far to garner extra-budgetary resources in particular *via* the Healthy Soils Facility (HSF) and expressed its gratitude to those donors which had made financial contributions to the GSP.

However, the PA stressed the need for greater financial flows to match the extensive requirements for external assistance. The PA also questioned whether there was a strategy for mobilizing more resources. The Secretariat confirmed that the strategy was in place in order to diversify donors, but especially advocating for countries to increase their national investments on sustainable soil management.

Hence, the Assembly renewed its call to all partners, and especially resource partners, to support the GSP implementation and execution of the Global and Regional Implementation Plans by contributing funds and providing in-kind contributions to specific activities in substantially higher volumes.

The PA enquired about the priority activities and associated financial needs for the upcoming period, for example until 2018. It stressed that a clearer list of activities and associated budget is needed in order for potential donors to commit financial support.

The Secretariat clarified that all the activities undertaken with the available funds are regularly reported to donors. It further indicated that the Healthy Soils Facility document will be updated for a new 5-year cycle with activities arising since its initial establishment, including an alignment with activities from the Global and Regional Implementation Plans. The updated HSF document will be presented to the next PA in 2018.

Item 6: Report on the Glinka World Soil Prize (document GSPPA:V/2017/6)

The Assembly appreciated the successful inception of the Glinka World Soil Prize in 2016 and the programme foreseen for the 2017 award ceremony. The PA acknowledged with appreciation that the Russian Federation has committed to sponsor the prize of USD 15,000 for 2016 to 2018 and invited all members to disseminate the call for nominations once it is available.

Item 7: Implementation of the World Soil Day and its celebration in 2017 (GSPPA:V/2017/7)

The Plenary Assembly took note of the successful World Soil Day (WSD) celebration on 5 December 2016 and the programme foreseen for WSD 2017. It also endorsed the proposed theme proposed for WSD 2018: *“Be the solution to soil pollution!”*.

The PA recommended that proposals for future WSD themes be provided some years in advance and called on delegations to put forward ideas during the next PA meeting. It was proposed that for WSD 2019 and 2020 the themes of artificialization of land (conversion of farm land to non-agricultural uses) and soil fertility improvement be considered.

Similarly, the appointment of an international celebrity to be associated with WSD was suggested to increase the attraction for and impact on Youth.

The PA encouraged countries and partners to organize fulsome WSD celebrations in both 2017 and 2018 using the approved themes, and invited resource partners to financially contribute to the implementation of communication plans by the Secretariat.

Item 8: Election of the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson, and appointment of the Rapporteur for the next period

In line with agreed arrangements, and were subsequently nominated as Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson respectively, both to serve from the end of the present meeting until the next session. In addition, was subsequently nominated to act as Rapporteur for the next session in 2017.

Item 9: Date and venue of the next Plenary session

The PA endorsed the proposed dates of 19 to 21 June 2018 for the next plenary session to be held at FAO headquarters in Rome.

Item 10: Any other matters

The PA regretted the late access to working documents in other UN languages, especially when technical and judicial consultations had to be made in countries. The PA asked to have the documents at least a month in advance in the future.

The Secretariat confirmed that all presentations screened during the event will be available on the GSP website.

The International Union of Soil Sciences (IUSS) proposed that its president become an *ex officio* member of the ITPS to support the panel in a technical capacity. Following legal advice, the PA recommended that individual members of the IUSS may submit their candidatures for the next selection of ITPS members. The PA also noted that most current members of the ITPS are members of the IUSS.

An art exhibition titled “Giving soils a voice” was held on Tuesday 20 June as part of the GSP communication campaign for WSD 2017, and fulfilled the purpose of maintaining the public attention on how healthy soils are strategic allies for life.

A seminar titled “Caring for the planet starts from the ground: towards the prevention and reduction of soil contamination/pollution” was held as a side-event to the PA on Thursday 22 June. The seminar constituted the first step towards the implementation of the VGSSM, particularly its chapter on soil contamination. In addition, it provided excellent context for the Global Symposium on Soil Contamination and Pollution as approved by the PA for organization in 2018.

ANNEX I | List of Participants

FAO members

Country	Participants
Angola	Pires Dos Santos, Maria Esperanca
	De Almeida, Florencio
	Amaral, Carlos Alberto
Argentina	Urriza, Luis,
	Rozencwaig, Claudio J.
	Montani Cazabat, Nazareno C.
	Silva, Maria Fernanda
	Altavista, Manrique L.
	Pascale Medina, Carla
Austria	Lukic, Igor
Bangladesh	Mahmuda, Yasmin
Bolivia	Gazau, Maria Eugenia
	Sanchez-Gomez Cuquerella, Luis
	Oller Catoira, Roxana
Brazil	Camargo, Flávio
	Costa Pereira Junior, Alfredo
	De Souza-Gomes, Joao Carlos
	Oliveira Camargo, Flavio Anastacio
	Sa Ricarte, Antonio Otávio
	Leao Ribeiro, Jefé
	Lima Ferreira, Roberta Maria
Burundi	Ndikumasabo, Clément
	Dodiko, Prosper
	Ndinduruvugo, Jean-Bosco
Canada	Howard, Allan
	Lahb, Davis
	Lee, David
Chile	Osorio Herмосilla, Rodrigo Patricio
	Villanneva, Tamara
China	Li, Yongtao
	Rong, Li
	Yandong, Xue
Colombia	Vasquez Codina, Daniela
Costa Rica	Aguilar Vega, German José
	Vargas Pereira, Marco Vinicio
	Ceciliano Piedra, Luis Fernando

	Marchini, Christopher
Dominican Republic	Laureano, Maria
Ecuador	Carrillo Zenteno, Manuel Danilo
El Salvador	Aleman Ortega, Santos Rafael
	Alas Guidos, Sandra Elizabeth
	Torres de Meilliez, Maria Abelina
	Angulo, Carlos
Equatorial Guinea	Nsogo Mangué, Fortunato Eko
	Edu Obono, Domingo Nguema
Eritrea	Kidane, Asmerom
Ethiopia	Haile, Tarekegn Tsegie
	Jebessa, Metiku Tesso
European Union	Montanarella, Luca
	Olthof, Willem
	Masson, Josiane
France	Halley des Fontaines, Ségolène
	Mialet-Serra, Isabelle
	Pra, Marlène
	Rayé, Gilles
	Slak, Marie-Francoise
Ghana	Quaye-Kumah, Nii
Germany	Bollmann, Joachim
	Marx, Kirstin
Haiti	Charles, Emmanuel
	Delienne, Jean-Pierre
	Senatus, Jean Turgot Abel
	Theodore, Yves
Hungary	Berényi Uveges, Katalin
Iceland	Jónasson, Jón Erlingur
Indonesia	Husnain
	Sirait, Gustaf D.
Iran	Akbari, Ali Morad
	Bahram, Taheri
	Niroom, Gholamreza
Iraq	Harfoush, Manar
	Al-Nadawi, Kauther
Israel	Federman, Maya
	Egozi, Roey
Italy	Altobelli, Filiberto
	Benedetti, Anna
	Bradani, Davide
	Dazzi, Carmelo

Jordan	Alfraihat, Mahmoud
Kenya	Nduma, Harriet M.
	Tumwet, Teresa
Latvia	Sirma, Kristine
	Kasparinskis, Raimonds
Lesotho	Molise Mabusela, Lineo Irene
	Malimabe, Mofalali Mable
	Matekane, Mantheusi Alrina
	Sello, Manthamane Dellop
	Mahinafe, Mgalaki
Liberia	Kromah, A. Haruna-Rashid
	Vilakati, Sphiwe
Madagascar	Ratohiarijaona Rakotoarisolo, Suzelin
Malaysia	Nordin, Mohamad Nazrain
	Binti Salim, Azulita
Mali	Kone Traore, Halimatou
	Maiga, Bruno
	Sogodogo, Mamadou
Morocco	Abouyoub, Hassan
	Asri, Mohammed
	Najib, Ikram
Mozambique	Lucas, Maria Manuela
	Muzime, Inacio Tomas
	Ribeiro, Ana Mariza
Netherlands	Hoogeveen, Hans
	Van Vorselen, Hannah
	Brand, Hans
New Zealand	Hooper, Matthew
Pakistan	Bokhari, Alaa Mazher
	Mehboob, Khalid
Panama	Jácome Daza, Angélica M.
Philippines	Gavino, Maria Luisa
	Lazaro, Lupino
Portugal	Perdigao, Antonio
San Marino	Cagnizi, Ricardo
	Emiliani M., Marina
	Rotondaro D., Daniela
Russian Federation	Golozubov, Oleg
Slovakia	Ivanegova, Boglarka
	Okenkova, Marieta
South Africa	Mampholo, Ramakgwale
	Marubini, Mashudu Constance

Spain	Dobrento, Maryna
Sri Lanka	Mahadiulwewa, Somasena
	Pelpola, H.E. Daya S. J.
Switzerland	Havlicek, Elena
Thailand	Chandarasrivongs, Rapibhat
	Limtong, Pitayakon
	Nimchuar, Sompong
	Wiangwang, Narumon
	Suvannang, Nopmanee
	Veschi, Frederica
	Chakranon, Benjaporn
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