

NETSOB-I/21/Report



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations



GLOBAL SOIL  
PARTNERSHIP

# Report of the launch of the International Network on Soil Biodiversity (NETSOB)

Virtual meeting, 3 December 2021

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
Rome, 2021

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## 1. Introduction

The launch of the International Network on Soil Biodiversity (NETSOB) took place on 3 December 2021 in the framework of the World Soil Day official celebration. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the event was organized virtually using the Zoom Video Communications® platform. NETSOB operates within the framework of the Global Soil Partnership (GSP) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The meeting lasted four hours (see agenda in Annex I) and was attended by 800 participants from around the world.

The objectives of the meeting were to launch the network and define its working groups and governance, as well as analyze the roadmap and key activities, further strengthening and improving the knowledge on soil biodiversity at all levels.

Mr Lifeng Li, Director of FAO's Land and Water Division, opened the meeting by thanking the participants for their commitment to the network. Mr Li recalled the importance of building synergies and providing concrete guidance to the various stakeholders on what needed to be done to strengthen soil biodiversity knowledge, prevent soil biodiversity loss, and implement sound policies and actions for the conservation, management and sustainable use of soil biodiversity.

Ms Elizabeth Maruma, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), participated through a video message, in which she highlighted the success of the Global Symposium on Soil Biodiversity and the importance of its Outcome Document. Ms Maruma pointed out that NETSOB together with the Global Soil Biodiversity Observatory (GLOSOP), and the Action Plan of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity would be valuable assets for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and would be adopted next year. She finished by stressing that the framework aimed to be inclusive and holistic in order to maximize the synergies between the biodiversity-related conventions and other agreements and processes.

Ms Kerstin Rosenow, Head of Unit 'Research and Innovation' in DG Agriculture and rural development of the European Union Commission, presented the work done by the European Commission in protecting and restoring soils while ensuring that they were being used sustainably. Ms Rosenow expressed the importance of the Soil Deal for Europe in leading the transition towards healthy soils, and how the Soil Deal could contribute to the measurement, assessment and monitoring of soil biodiversity. Finally, she raised the importance of working closely and collaborating on the ambitious research and innovation program with the GSP.

Mr François Pythoud, Special Envoy for International Sustainable Agriculture of the Swiss Federal Office of Agriculture, addressed the important role that soil biodiversity played in food security as well as in the provision of essential ecosystem services. Mr Pythoud highlighted that, despite the fact that the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity was a long term component of the CBD program of work, there were no references at all to soil and soil biodiversity in the draft Post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Mr Pythoud concluded that more actions were needed from

the soil community to better position soils in the next round of negotiations of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

## 2. Setting the scene of the International Network on Soil Biodiversity

Mr Ronald Vargas (Secretary of the Global Soil Partnership, FAO) highlighted that, more than ever, the prevention of soil biodiversity loss needed to be integrated into global environmental frameworks and become a global priority in order to achieve the various goals set by international agendas and ensure a sustainable future. Mr Vargas also mentioned that NETSOB should be a platform for cooperation; a place where the existing networks could meet and share in each others' experience and progress. In this way, it would be possible to build together what wouldn't be possible to build, operating independently.

Ms Rosa Cuevas (NETSOB Coordinator, FAO) emphasized the importance that the different soil biodiversity networks/initiatives had had in contributing to the better management, assessment and monitoring of soil biodiversity. She also pointed out that better coordination among the different networks was essential to achieve sustainable development. Ms Cuevas highlighted that NETSOB aimed to bring together soil biodiversity experts and existing initiatives to become the critical mass contributing to the implementation of GLOSOB. Participants were also briefed on the objectives, governance, technical working groups and related activities on which NETSOB was based.

### Objectives

The overall goal of NETSOB was to **promote the sustainable use and conservation of soil biodiversity**. To achieve this goal, NETSOB was:

- providing the **human talent** for the implementation/coordination of **GLOSOB**;
- providing **reliable evidence to support better decision-making**, both in the field and at the policy level in the sustainable use and conservation of soil biodiversity;
- **strengthening the knowledge** about soil biodiversity;
- contributing to the development of **internationally-accepted biological indicators**;
- contributing to the **monitoring of soil biodiversity status and loss**;
- contributing to promoting actions to **increase the sustainable use of soil biodiversity and overall soil health**;
- contributing to the **adoption of good practices that would enhance availability and safety of food**; and
- identifying knowledge gaps and foster **investment and cooperation in soil biodiversity research**.

## Governance

- The NETSOB board would be composed of a Chair, four working groups (each with a Vice-chair, an alternate and a scientific committee) and the GSP Secretariat as coordinator and facilitator of the process.
- GLOSOB work would be guided by the GSOBI21 Outcome Document and the Plan of Action of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity.
- The NETSOB board would be appointed during the first meeting of the network, and run for two years against the agreed terms of reference.

## Technical working groups

### Four working groups (WG) would be established:

- WG 1: measurement, assessment and monitoring of soil biodiversity.
- WG 2: sustainable use, management and conservation of soil biodiversity.
- WG 3: economics of soil biodiversity.
- WG 4: policies and legal instruments related to soil biodiversity.

## Activities per technical working group (WG)

Several activities were proposed to be implemented by each working group and discussed with the participants.

### Technical WG 1: measurement, assessment and monitoring of soil biodiversity

- I. Development of guidelines for measuring, assessing and monitoring (MAM) soil biodiversity.
- II. Development and implementation of a capacity-building program on soil biodiversity assessment, mapping and monitoring.
- III. Definition and establishment of a network of long-term soil biodiversity monitoring sites at the regional and/or national levels.

### Technical WG 2: sustainable use, management and conservation of soil biodiversity

- I. Development of a field manual on good management practices to conserve soil biodiversity and prevent soil biodiversity loss.
- II. Development of a technical booklet about the main soil-borne diseases.
- III. Development of a database for potential uses of soil biodiversity in the bioremediation and restoration of degraded soils.

### Technical WG 3: economics of soil biodiversity

- I. Development of the methodology for the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by soil biodiversity.
- II. Development of a protocol for measuring, reporting and verifying (MRV) the economic benefits of soil biodiversity.

- III. Support for the elaboration of incentive schemes for farmers to reward conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity.

#### Technical WG 4: policies and legal instruments related to soil biodiversity

- I. Performance of an assessment of effective policies and legal instruments to control soil biodiversity loss.
- II. Development of policy briefs on the state of knowledge, protection, conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity at national, regional and global levels.
- III. Provision of policy advice to national and local governments to develop legal instruments for the protection, conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity.

### 3. Main global soil biodiversity initiatives/stakeholders

Ms Natalia Rodriguez (GSP Secretariat), moderated the session in which the main soil biodiversity initiatives were presented. Each initiative presented their contributions in the assessment, measurement, monitoring and sustainable management of soil biodiversity, as well as their potential collaboration with NETSOB. The main initiatives, as well as the topics presented, were:

- the Action Plan of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity by Ms Sakhile Koketso;
- the FAO's Commission on Genetic Resources: microorganisms and invertebrates by Ms Irene Hoffmann;
- the Global Soil Biodiversity Initiative by Ms Diana Wall;
- the EUSO Soil Biodiversity Technical Working Group by Mr Alberto Orgiazzi;
- the Soil Biodiversity Observation Network by Mr Carlos Guerra;
- the Global Fungal Red List by Mr Gregory Mueller;
- the IUCN Global Species Program Red List by Mr James Westrip;
- the digital availability of soil biodiversity data by Mr Dmitry Schigel; and
- the Global Initiative of Crop Microbiome and Sustainable Agriculture by Mr Brajesh Singh.

### 4. Launch of the NETSOB International Network on Soil Biodiversity

#### NETSOB governance

The NETSOB governance, objectives and terms of reference were presented. After a unanimous consensus, both documents were officially approved.

Each candidate for the position of Chair and Vice-chair (see Table 1), was given the floor so that they could express their interest and motivation in chairing the network or any of the working groups. Consequently, a poll was conducted to elect the five positions (one Chair and four Vice-chairs). In a situation where there might be only one candidate for a position, the participants would be asked whether they considered the candidate to be suitable for that position or not.

**Table 1.** Candidates for the position of Chair and Vice-chair of NETSOB.

Chair	Vice-chair	WG	Name	Surname	Gender	Institution	Country
Yes			Peter	Ruiter	Male	Wageningen University, University of Amsterdam and Potsdam University (Germany).	Netherlands
	Yes	1	Xin	Sun	Female	Institute of Urban Environment, Chinese Academy of Sciences	China
	Yes	1	César	Marín	Male	Institute of Botany, Czech Academy of Sciences	Colombia
	Yes	1	George	Brown	Male	Embrapa	Brazil
	Yes	2	Partha Pratim	Chakravorty	Male	Raja Narendra Lal Khan Womens College	India
	Yes	2	Simona	Di Gregorio	Female	University of Pisa	Italy
	Yes	2	Zoë	Lindo	Female	Western University	Canada
	Yes	3	Gian Luca	Bagnara	Male	Agribusiness consulting and economics of territory	Italy
	Yes	4	Rosalina	González	Female	La Salle University	Colombia

As a result of the voting, NETSOB's governance was established to be:

- NETSOB Chair: Mr Peter de Ruiter, Wageningen University, the Netherlands;
- Vice-chair of WG 1: Mr George Brown, Embrapa, Brazil;
- Vice-chair of WG 2: Ms Zoë Lindo, Western University, Canada;
- Vice-chair of WG 3: Mr Gian Luca Bagnara, specializing in agribusiness consulting and economics of territory, Italy; and
- Vice-chair of WG 4: Ms Rosalina Gonzalez, La Salle University, Colombia.

## Discussion of the objectives and priorities by the technical working groups

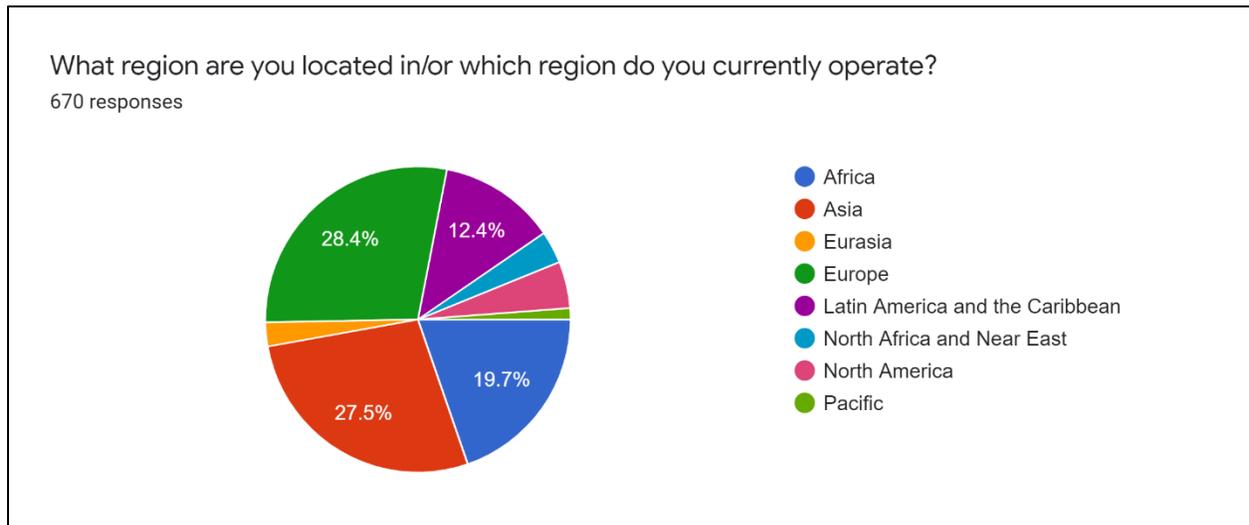
Ms Rosa Cuevas presented the main results of the online survey, which aimed to collect information about participants' preferences regarding the technical working groups and their main activities.

The online survey was available online from November 2021 and was answered by 680 people with the following results:

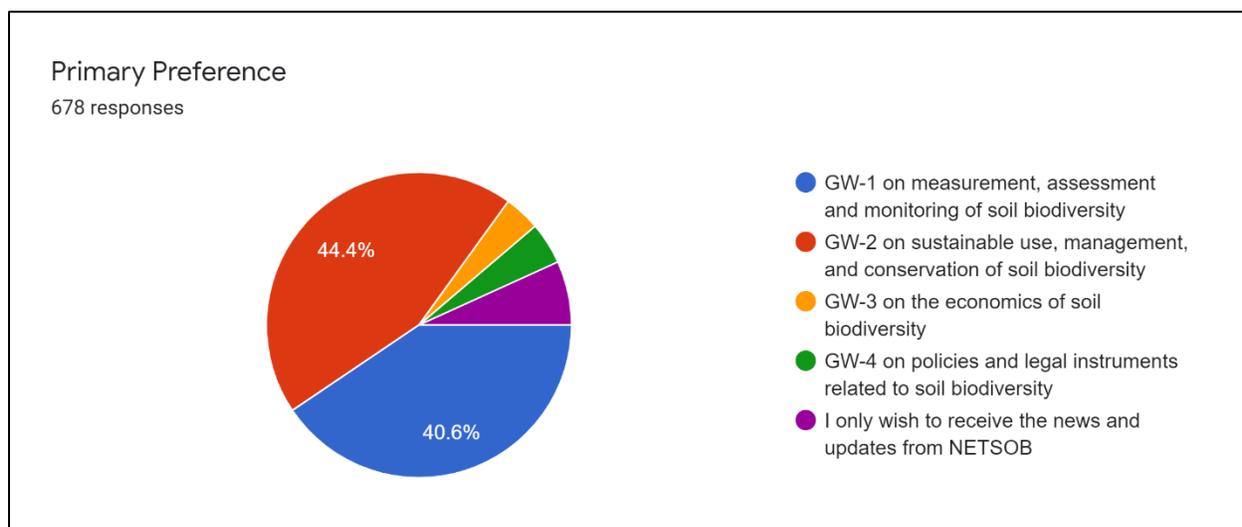
- The largest region represented was Europe with 29 percent of responses, followed by Asia with 27 percent, Africa with 20 percent and Latin America and the Caribbean with 12 percent (see Figure 1).
- The most represented countries were India, Italy, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Brazil and Germany.
- The most represented organizations were universities with 44 percent, followed by research organizations with 32 percent, the government with 17 percent, the private sector with 9 percent and non-governmental organizations with 8 percent.
- The participants' preferences for the technical working groups were WG 2 with 44 percent, WG 1 with 40 percent, and WG 3 and WG 4 with four percent each (see Figure 2). Seven percent only wished to receive information about NETSOB.
- The activity most selected by WG 1 members was the development of guidelines for measuring, assessing and monitoring (MAM) soil biodiversity (see Table 2).

- The complementary activities that participants from the technical WG 1 considered important to include were the use of bioinformatics and building a network of soil biota taxonomists, among others (see Table 3).
- The activity most selected by WG 2 members was the development of a field manual on good management practices to conserve soil biodiversity and prevent soil biodiversity loss (see Table 4).
- The complementary activities that participants from the technical WG 2 considered important to include were data collection and dissemination and sharing best practices and lessons learned, among others (see Table 5).
- The activity most selected by WG 3 members was the elaboration of incentive schemes for farmers to reward conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity (see Table 6).
- The complementary activity that participants from the technical WG 3 considered important to include was to develop a soil climate adaptation cost plan (see Table 7).
- The activity most selected by WG 4 members was the development of policy briefs on the state of knowledge, protection, conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity at national, regional, and global levels (see Table 8).
- The complementary activity that participants from the technical WG 4 considered important to include was the translation provision of international policy guidelines and policy documents, among others (see Table 9).
- The participants' preferences (as a secondary and optional choice) for the technical working groups were WG 2 with 51 percent, WG 1 with 32 percent, WG 4 with 10 percent and WG 3 with seven percent (see Figure 3).

**Figure 1.** Region in which the participants currently operated.



**Figure 2.** Participants' preferences regarding the technical WGs (primary preference).



**Table 2.** Participants' preferences regarding technical WG 1 activities.

Technical WG 1: measurement, assessment and monitoring of soil biodiversity		Number of responses / associated percentage
I.	Development of guidelines for measuring, assessing and monitoring (MAM) soil biodiversity.	296 / 64
II.	Development and implementation of a capacity-building program on soil biodiversity assessment, mapping and monitoring.	268 / 58
III.	Definition and establishment of a network of long-term soil biodiversity monitoring sites at regional and/or national levels.	288 / 62

**Table 3.** Complementary activities that participants from the technical WG 1 considered important to include.

Suggested activities	WG 1 activity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessing biological soil quality status using soil microarthropods and earthworms.</li> <li>- Development of metagenomic tools for community analysis.</li> <li>- Fastest way to monitor SB could be by use of 'omics', metagenomic studies and use of bioinformatics.</li> <li>- Photosynthetic organisms.</li> <li>- Soil quality/health bioindicators</li> </ul>	I
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training community-based volunteers to monitor and assess SB for sustainability.</li> <li>- Data collection and dissemination. Sharing best practices and lessons learned.</li> <li>- Assessing the ecosystem function of soil biodiversity.</li> <li>- Creating a network of taxonomy experts for different groups of soil microorganisms (fungi, bacteria), microfauna (protozoa).</li> <li>- Building a network of soil biota taxonomists.</li> </ul>	II

- Taxonomy of SB.	
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**Table 4.** Participants' preferences regarding technical WG 2 activities.

Technical WG 2: sustainable use and management, and conservation of soil biodiversity	
Activity	Number of responses / associated percentage
I. Development of a field manual on good management practices to conserve soil biodiversity and prevent soil biodiversity loss.	365 / 79
II. Development of a technical booklet about the main soil-borne diseases.	163 / 35
III. Development of a database of potential uses of soil biodiversity for bioremediation and restoration of degraded soils.	271 / 59

**Table 5.** Complementary activities that participants from the technical WG 2 consider important to include.

Suggested activities	WG 2 activity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manual on interrelationship of soil health and SB.</li> <li>- Development of a community-based manual which local farmers could use when monitoring SB and give feedback to the selected technical team locally.</li> <li>- Emphasis on safest use of agrochemicals in regards to SB conservation and great adoption of agroecology as a key farming approach in regards to SB conservation.</li> <li>- Development of agroecology as a scientific framework for the conservation of SB.</li> <li>- Data collection and dissemination. Sharing best practices and lessons learned.</li> <li>- Practice in action.</li> <li>- Soil-plant-microbes interaction.</li> <li>- Research on various conservation of SB.</li> </ul>	I
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Soil-plant-microbes interaction.</li> <li>- Assessing how SB affected crop production and crop resilience to pests and diseases.</li> </ul>	II
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documenting case studies across globe.</li> <li>- Soil-plant-microbes interaction.</li> </ul>	III

**Table 6.** Participants' preferences regarding technical WG 3 activities.

Technical WG 3: economics of soil biodiversity	
Activity	Number of responses / associated percentage
I. Development of the methodology for the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by soil biodiversity.	133 / 56
II. Development of a protocol for measuring, reporting and verifying (MRV) the economic benefits of soil biodiversity.	120 / 51
III. Support for the elaboration of incentive schemes for farmers to reward conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity.	152 / 64

**Table 7.** Complementary activities that participants from the technical WG 3 considered important to include.

Suggested activities	WG 3 activity
- Development of a soil climate adaptation cost plan.	I

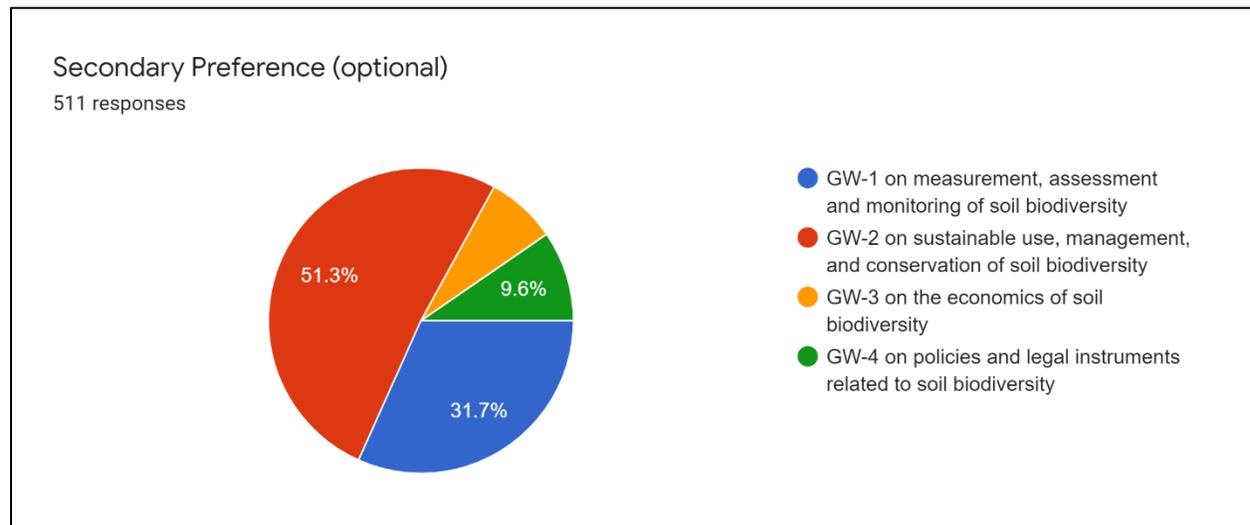
**Table 8.** Participants' preferences regarding technical WG 4 activities.

Technical WG 4: policies and legal instruments related to soil biodiversity	
Activity	Number of responses / associated percentage
I. Performance of an assessment of effective policies and legal instruments to control soil biodiversity loss.	122 / 59
II. Development of policy briefs on the state of knowledge, protection, conservation, and sustainable use of soil biodiversity at national, regional, and global levels.	140 / 68
III. Provision of policy advice to national and local governments to develop legal instruments for the protection, conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity.	118 / 57

**Table 9.** Complementary activities that participants from the technical WG 4 considered important to include.

Suggested activities	WG 4 activity
- Provision for translations of international policy guidelines, policy documents, etc.	I

**Figure 3.** Participants' preferences regarding the technical WG (secondary preference).



## GLOSOLAN and NETSOB

Mr Filippo Benedetti (GSP Secretariat) introduced the work of the Global Soil Laboratory Network (GLOSOLAN), including wet and dry chemistry, the harmonization of standard operating procedures (SOPs), the training in quality assurance and quality control, health and safety, and the use and maintenance of laboratory equipment. Mr Benedetti also explained that GLOSOLAN was currently harmonizing SOPs for biological parameters, focusing on microorganisms and invited NETSOB members to take an active role in strengthening the analyses for other groups of soil fauna (for example, micro, meso and macrofauna).

Finally, Mr Benedetti proposed some activities that could increase cooperation between networks:

- NETSOB would spread the word on GLOSOLAN and motivate laboratories doing soil biological analysis to join the network.
- NETSOB experts would contribute to the writing of GLOSOLAN material on soil biological parameters, including guidelines on soil samples collection, storage and transportation.
- The establishment of a GLOSOLAN-NETSOB joint working group.
- Decide on the SOPs for GLOSOLAN to harmonize every year, taking into consideration regional and GSP requests, as well as NETSOB priorities.
- NETSOB and GLOSOLAN would prepare awareness-raising material that could also promote the establishment of new laboratories, get projects and procure equipment for existing laboratories in need.
- NETSOB experts would provide training on the analysis of soil biological parameters (as per the GLOSOLAN SOPs).
- NETSOB experts would support and advise laboratories as needed.

## GLOSIS and NETSOB

Mr Yusuf Yigini (GSP Secretariat) presented the Global Soil Information System (GLOSIS), a spatial data infrastructure that brought together soil information collected by national institutions. In this context, Mr Yigini explained the potential synergies between GLOSIS and NETSOB, and explained how GLOSIS envisioned GLOSOB in terms of the monitoring, forecasting, mapping, assessment and reporting of soil biodiversity.

## Towards the Global Soil Biodiversity Observatory (GLOSOB)

Mr George Brown (EMBRAPA) highlighted that NETSOB would be laying the foundations for the establishment of a global observatory. Mr Brown presented how GLOSOB could be conceived, considering the current state of knowledge on soil biodiversity. He suggested that this would be through the promotion of good management practices, the development of standardized methods, capacity building, economic valuation and improved mapping that would make better predictions on the state of soil biodiversity. Mr Brown concluded by saying that all these inputs would serve to influence decision making for better management and protection of soil biodiversity and how a global observatory could be built through collaborative work between stakeholders and different networks.

## 5. Conclusions and way forward

NETSOB was successfully launched and established on 3 December, 2021. All co-organizers and participants committed to start implementing the recommendations of the [GSOBI21 Outcome document](#). Over 670 scientists, researchers, international organizations, institutions, decision makers, farmers with expertise in the assessment, mapping, monitoring and sustainable use of soil biodiversity had enrolled in the network and would start carrying out the scheduled activities from January 2022.

### Main meeting agreements

Ms Rosa Cuevas closed the meeting by congratulating the new Chair and Vice-chairs on their new positions and thanked the participants for their attendance. To summarize the meeting, Ms Cuevas stated that NETSOB members had agreed to:

- complete the [online registration form](#) to become an active member of one of NETSOB's working groups;
- organize meetings for each working group in early 2022;
- develop guidelines for measuring, assessing and monitoring (MAM) soil biodiversity, as part of the first activity defined in WG 1;  
develop a field manual on good management practices to conserve soil biodiversity and prevent soil biodiversity loss, as part of the first activity defined in WG 2;
- develop the methodology for the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by soil biodiversity, as part of the first activity defined in WG 3;
- develop policy briefs on the state of knowledge, protection, conservation, and sustainable use of soil biodiversity at all levels, as part of the first activity defined in WG 4;
- discuss within each working group the complementary activities suggested by members in the online registration form;
- support the implementation of GLOSOB through participation in stocktaking exercises conducted by the GSP;
- support NETSOB through collaboration and cooperation with GLOSIIS; and
- support NETSOB through collaboration and cooperation with GLOSOLAN.

# Launch of the **INTERNATIONAL NETWORK ON SOIL BIODIVERSITY** in the framework of the **GLOBAL SOIL BIODIVERSITY OBSERVATORY**

## Opening remarks

14.00 -14:20	<b>Mr Lifeng LI</b> , FAO's Director Office of Land and Water Division (NSL)
	<b>Ms Elizabeth Maruma Mrema</b> , Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Biodiversity (video message).
	<b>Ms Kerstin Rosenow</b> , Head of Unit, European Commission, DG Agriculture and Rural Development
	<b>Mr François Pythoud</b> , Special Envoy for International Sustainable Agriculture, Swiss Federal Office of Agriculture.

## International Network on Soil Biodiversity (NETSOB)

14.20 -14:30	Introduction to the meeting: setting the scene
	<b>Mr Ronald Vargas</b> , FAO-GSP Secretariat
14.30 -14:45	NETSOB's objectives, governance, technical working groups and work plan
	<b>Ms Rosa Cuevas Corona</b> , FAO-GSP Secretariat

## Main global soil biodiversity initiatives/stakeholders

14.45 -15:55	Action Plan of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity
	<b>Ms Sakhile Koketso</b> , CBD
	FAO's Commission on Genetic Resources: microorganisms and invertebrates
	<b>Ms Irene Hoffmann</b> , Secretary of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, FAO
	Global Initiative of Crop Microbiome and Sustainable Agriculture
	<b>Mr Brajesh Singh</b> , President and Scientific Chair
	Global Soil Biodiversity Initiative
	<b>Ms Diana Wall</b> , Scientific Chair of the Global Soil Biodiversity Initiative
	EUSO Soil Biodiversity Technical Working Group
	<b>Mr Alberto Orgiazzi</b> , European Commission Joint Research Centre
	Soil Biodiversity Observation Network
	<b>Mr Carlos Guerra</b> , Co-Lead of the global Soil Biodiversity Observation Network
	The Global Fungal Red List
	<b>Mr Gregory Mueller</b> , Chicago Botanic Garden
Digital availability of soil biodiversity data	
<b>Mr Dmitry Schigel</b> , Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Secretariat	
IUCN Global Species Programme Red List	
<b>Mr James Westrip</b> , International Union for Conservation of Nature	
15:55-16:00	<i>Artistic video: Photographing soil animals (Andy Murray)</i>

## Launch of the NETSOB “International Network on Soil Biodiversity”

16:00 - 16:30	<p><b>Governance of NETSOB</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Endorsement of the mission, objectives and goals</li><li>* Endorsement of the TOR's Chair and Vice-chairs</li><li>* Presentations from the candidates (2 minutes each)</li><li>* Election of Chair and Vice-chairs</li><li>* Open discussion</li></ul> <p><b>Ms Natalia Rodríguez</b>, FAO-GSP Secretariat</p>
16:30 - 16:35	<p><i>An artistic perspective of soil biodiversity (Fossick Project)</i></p>
16:35- 17:00	<p><b>Discussion of the objectives and priorities by the technical working groups (WGs)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Technical WG 1: measurement, assessment and monitoring of soil biodiversity</li><li>* Technical WG 2: sustainable use and management, and conservation of soil biodiversity</li><li>* Technical WG 3: economics of soil biodiversity</li><li>* Technical WG 4: policies and legal instruments related to soil biodiversity</li></ul> <p><b>Ms Rosa Cuevas Corona</b>, FAO-GSP Secretariat</p>
17:00- 17:10	<p><b>GLOSOLAN and NETSOB</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Experience from GLOSOLAN and collaboration with NETSOB</li><li>* Existing Standard Operating Proceedings (SOPs) on soil biodiversity</li><li>* Upcoming SOPs on soil biodiversity</li></ul> <p><b>Mr Filippo Benedetti</b>, FAO-GSP Secretariat</p>
17:10- 17:20	<p><b>GLOSI and NETSOB</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Collaboration between GLOSI and NETSOB</li><li>* Mapping and monitoring soil biodiversity</li></ul> <p><b>Mr Yusuf Yigini</b>, FAO-GSP Secretariat</p>
17:20 - 17:35	<p><b>Towards the Global soil Biodiversity Observatory (GLOB)</b></p> <p><b>Mr George Brown</b>, Embrapa</p> <p><b>Ms Rosa Cuevas Corona</b>, FAO-GSP Secretariat</p>
<b>Conclusions and closure of the event</b>	
17:35 – 17:45	<p>Final remarks</p> <p><b>NETSOB</b> Chair</p>