

environmen programmi

TOWARDS ZERO POLLUTION

GLOBAL ASSESSMENT OF SOIL POLLUTION 4 June 2021

REPORT

Launch of the Global Assessment of Soil Pollution Report









Global Assessment of Soil Pollution: Asia-Pacific

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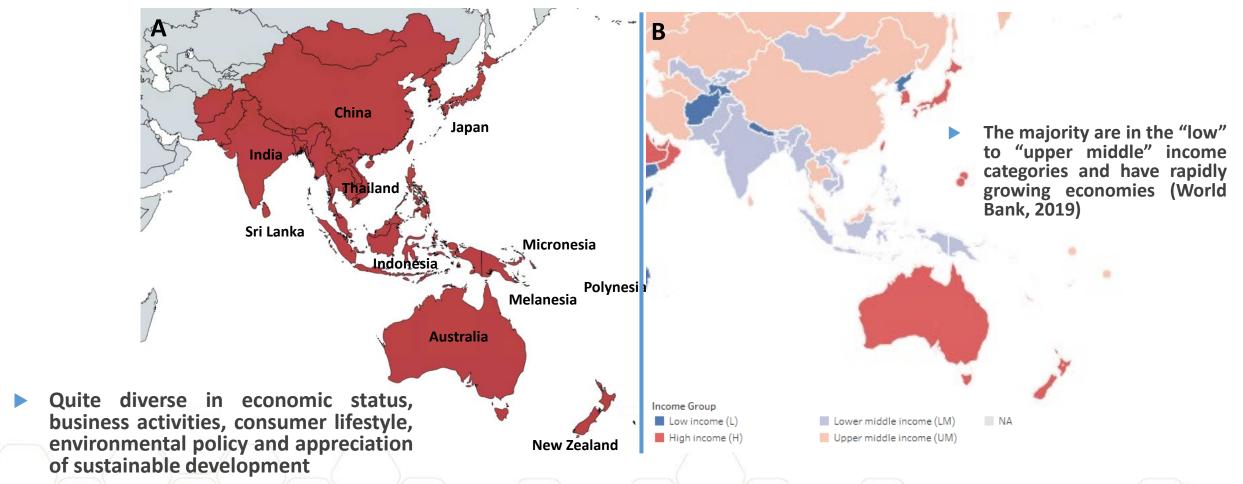








Brief about Asia-Pacific: Heterogeneity







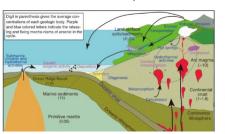




Sources of soil pollution: Natural & Man-made

The State of the S

(Chakraborti, et al. 2017: Hyrdrogeol J. 25: 1165-1181)



(Masuda, 2018: Pro Earth Planet Sc. 5: 68)

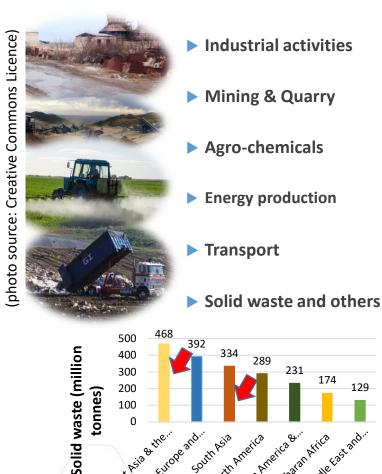


Natural

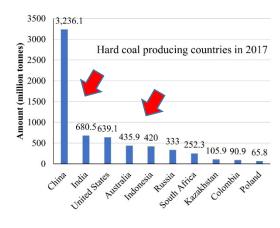
Arsenic > irrigation to surface soil

- Heavy metal(loids) > eruption to soil
- e.g., Hg in New Zealand

- PAHs > wash-up to soil
- e.g., PAH in AUS and S. Korea



Man-made



Pesticide use (kg/ha)



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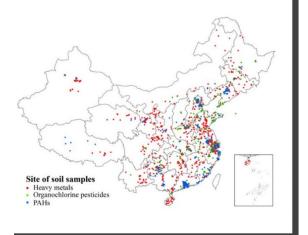


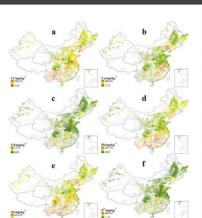
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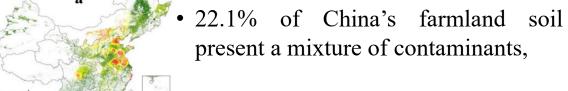


Regional extend: An example of China

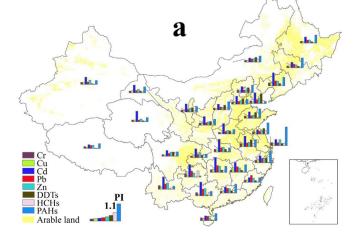
farmland

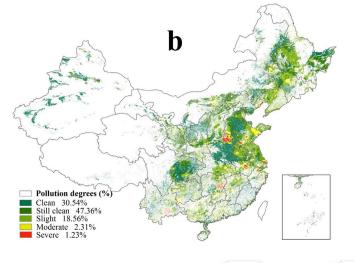


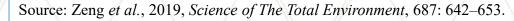




- 20.8 percent of soils are likely to pose a carcinogenic risk to the adult population and an even greater risk to children (**left side Fig**),
- Yunnan, Hunan, Anhui, Henan, and Liaoning provinces should be controlled as a priority because of severity and high risks to human health (**right side Fig**).















Legal frameworks addressing soil pollution

• International legal frameworks addressing soil pollution

Most countries in the region pledged to tackle waste management and chemicals pollution, specific to soil pollution, response varies,

Regional legal frameworks addressing soil pollution

No regional convention on soil protection or soil pollution prevention and control currently exists in Asia–Pacific, but may cover using few existing environmental cooperation agreements,

National legal frameworks addressing soil pollution

Rare legislation that was drafted to specifically address soil pollution. In these countries soil pollution tends only to be addressed in other sector-specific legislation;

e.g., [Japan] Act to Prevent Soil Contamination on Agricultural Land, 1970; Soil Contamination Countermeasures Act, 2002 [specific to soil pollution], while [Fiji] Environmental Management Act 2005 and Rural Land use policy for Fiji 2005 [part of other legislations]









Key messages and recommendation

Many developed countries in the Asia-Pacific implemented legislation that prevents greater environmental pollution and provides guidance for soil remediation. In contrast, **most developing countries in the region are still struggling to cope with soil pollution**.

These gaps has been identified:

- (a) Register of potentially contaminated sites;
- (b) Human capacity;
- (c) Contaminated sites assessment;
- (d) Source-receptor pathways/life cycle analysis;
- (e) Lack of awareness;
- (f) Food Security & Safety;
- (g) Soil pollution exclusive guideline.









Thank you for your attention!



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The Asia-Pacific team





