



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

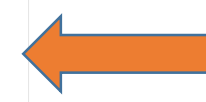
RECSOIL: Recarbonization of global soils

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Global Soil Partnership Secretariat

Promoting sustainable soil management for all

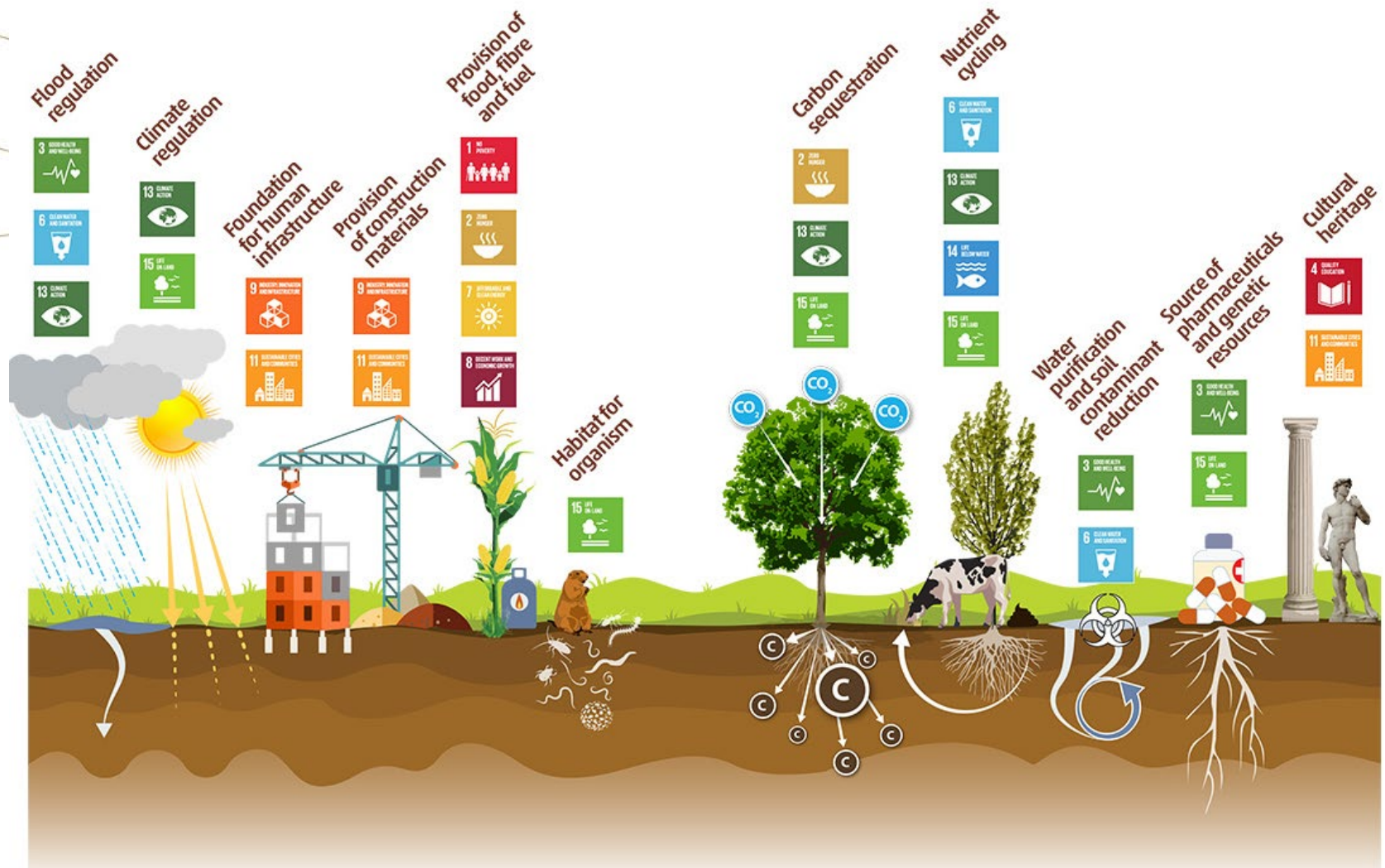




Healthy soils can contribute to address these challenges

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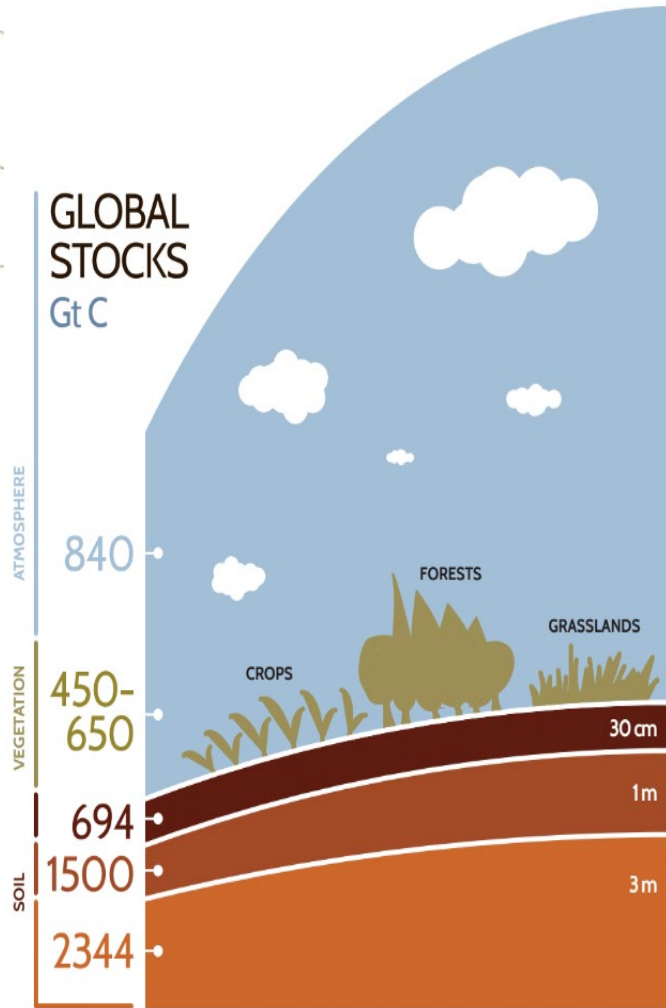


A healthy soil is capable of providing most terrestrial ecosystem services, therefore contributing to achieve the SDGs and human well-being

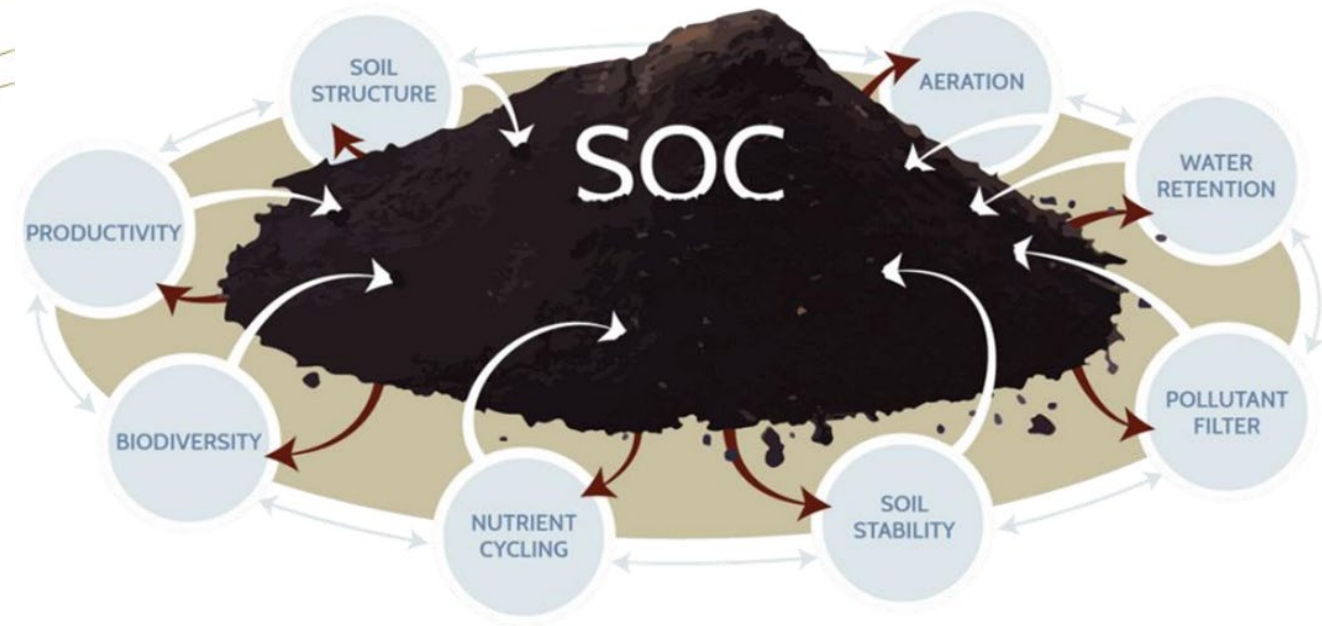
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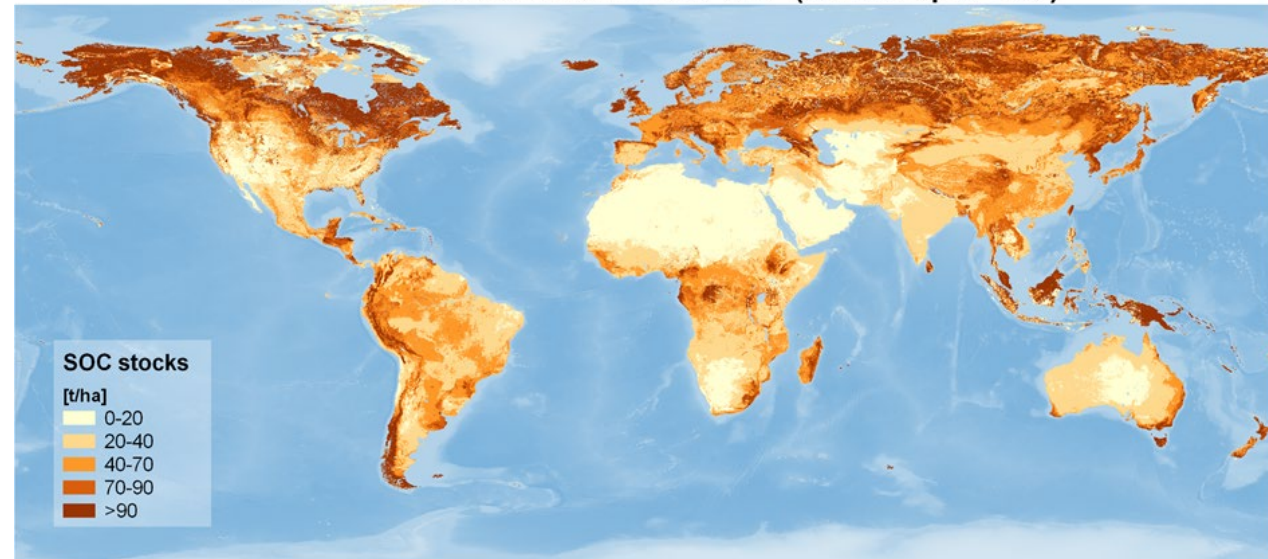
Why soils and Soil organic carbon?



Gt = gigatonne = 10^{15} g C = billion tonnes



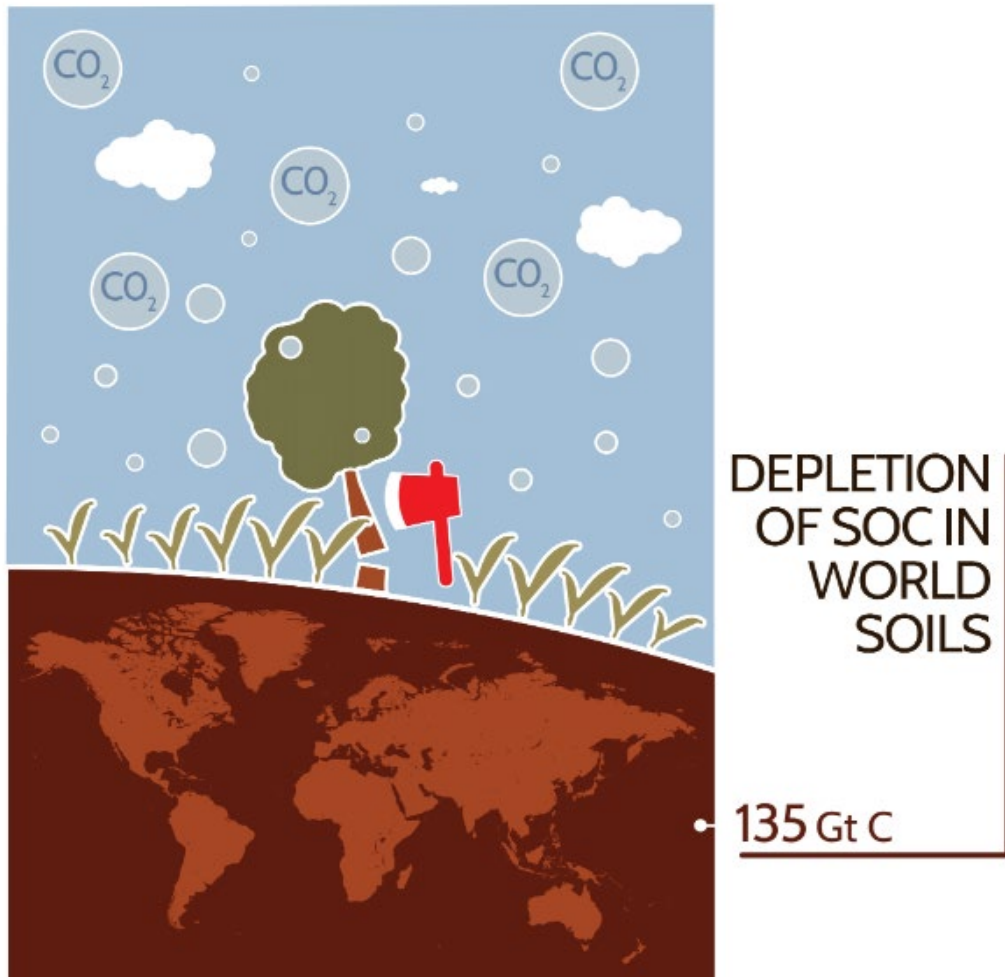
GLOBAL SOIL ORGANIC CARBON MAP (GSOCmap V 1.5.0)



all



Soil degradation has negative impact on the provision of ecosystem services but also contributes with GHG emissions (CO₂, N₂O y CH₄)



Gt = gigatonne = 10¹⁵ g C = billion tonnes

Agriculture/AFOLU: 30% of total global emissions

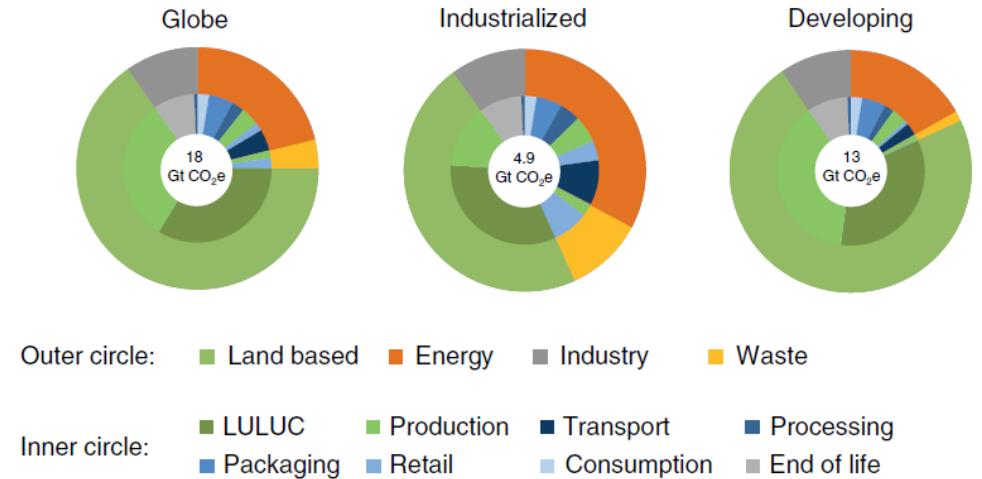


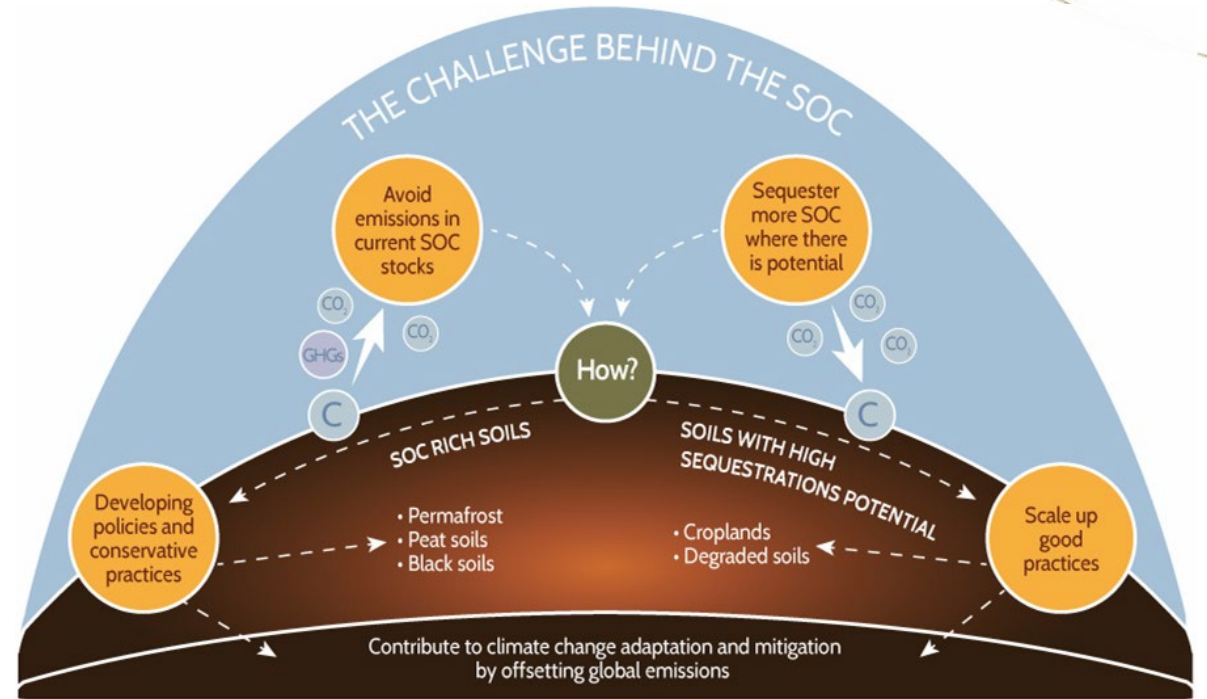
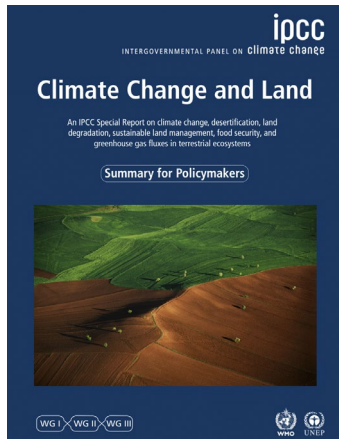
Fig. 1 | GHG emissions from the food system in different sectors in 2015. Total GHG emissions (including CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and F-gases) are expressed as CO₂e calculated using the GWP100 values used in the IPCC AR5, with a value of 28 for CH₄ and 265 for N₂O.

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SOIL: our hidden ally, particularly for climate change!

“The increase of soil organic carbon (SOC) stocks is one of the most cost-effective options for the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies at National level” (IPCC Special Report 2019).



When adopting Sustainable Soil Management Practices, we provide multiple benefits including: reducing GHG emissions, maintaining and enhancing carbon sinks and building resilience.

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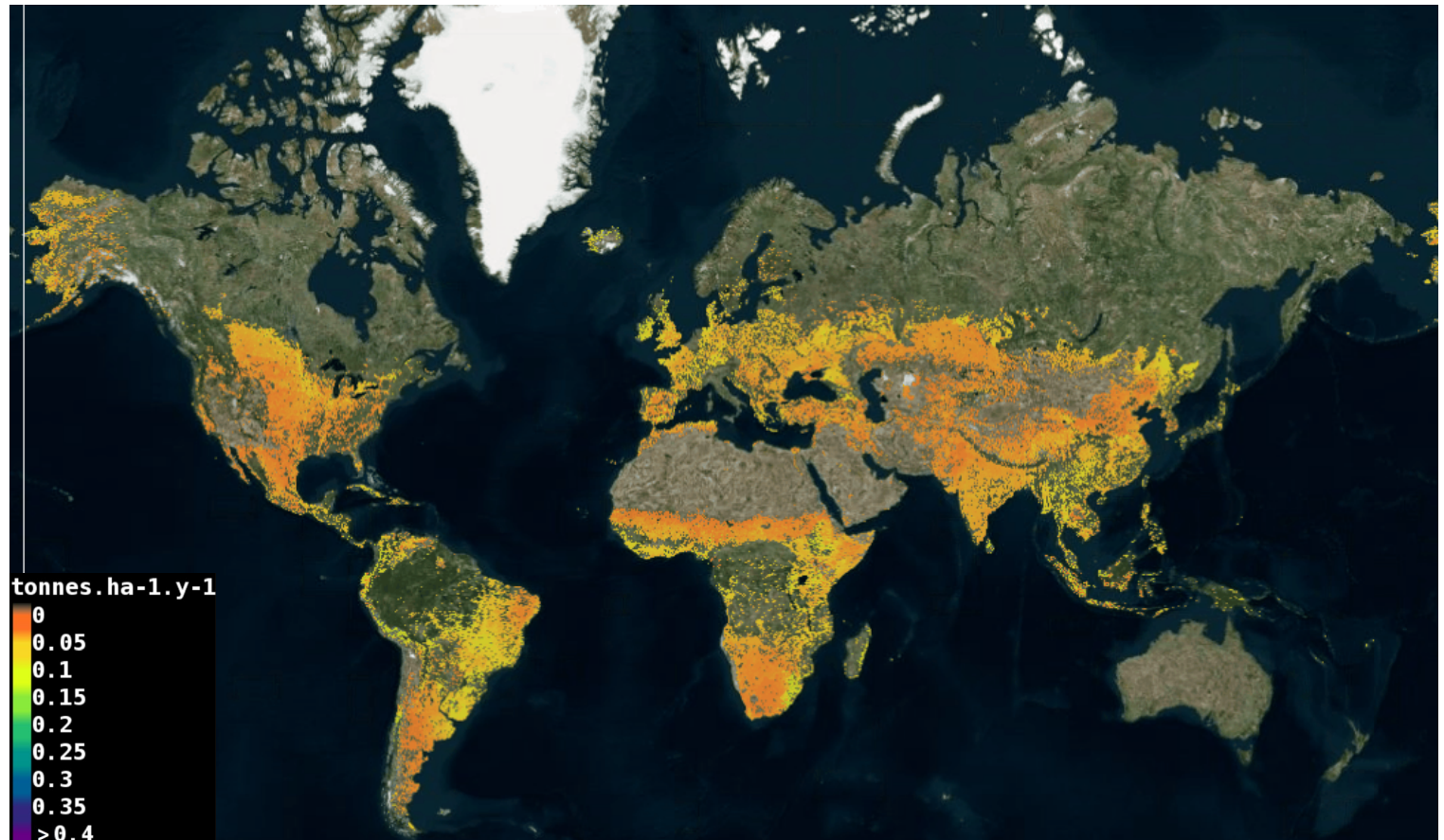


Global Soil Organic Carbon Sequestration map (GSOCseq map)

If managed sustainably - can sequester up to 0.56 petagrams of carbon - or 2.05 gigatonnes of CO₂ equivalent -- per year, having the potential to offset yearly as much as 34 percent of agricultural global greenhouse gas emissions.

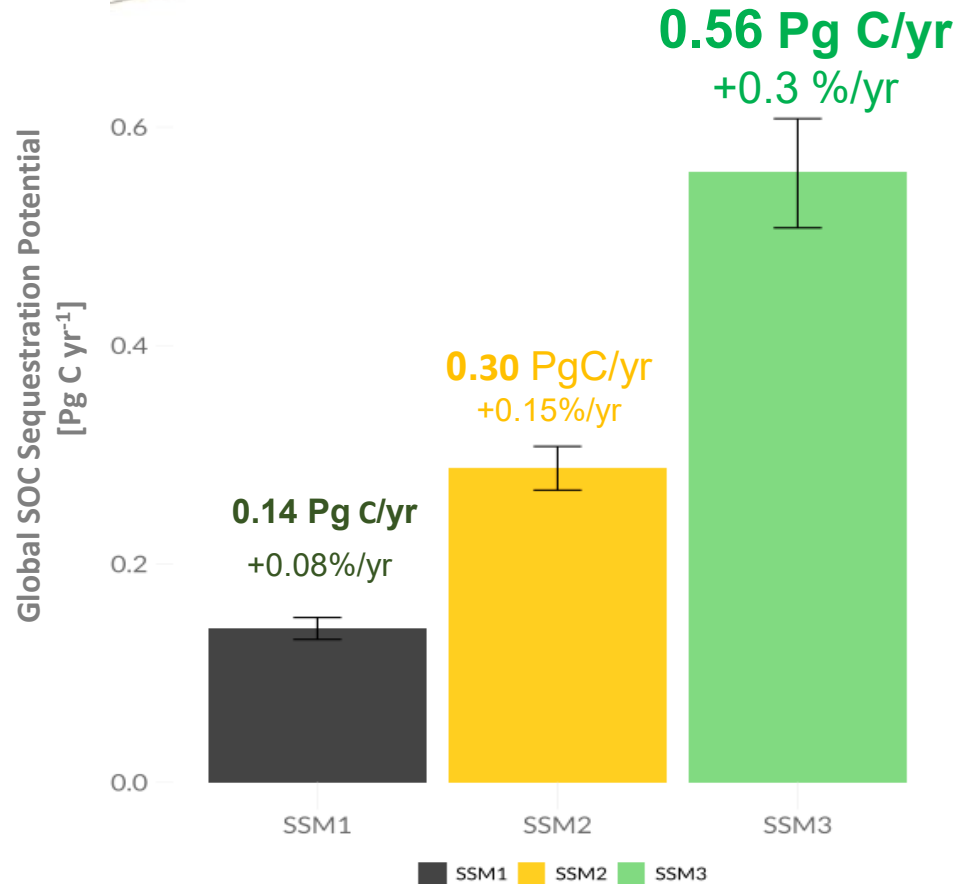
GSOCseq V1.0.0

- SOC Sequestration Potential (tC/ha/yr) SSM 1-3 (vs BAU)
- 20-year period (2020-2040)
- Depth: 0-30 cm
- 1 x 1 km resolution
- Current Agricultural Lands (Croplands + grazing lands) under management



First results - Annual SOC Sequestration*

*Excluding blank countries



Previous Estimates

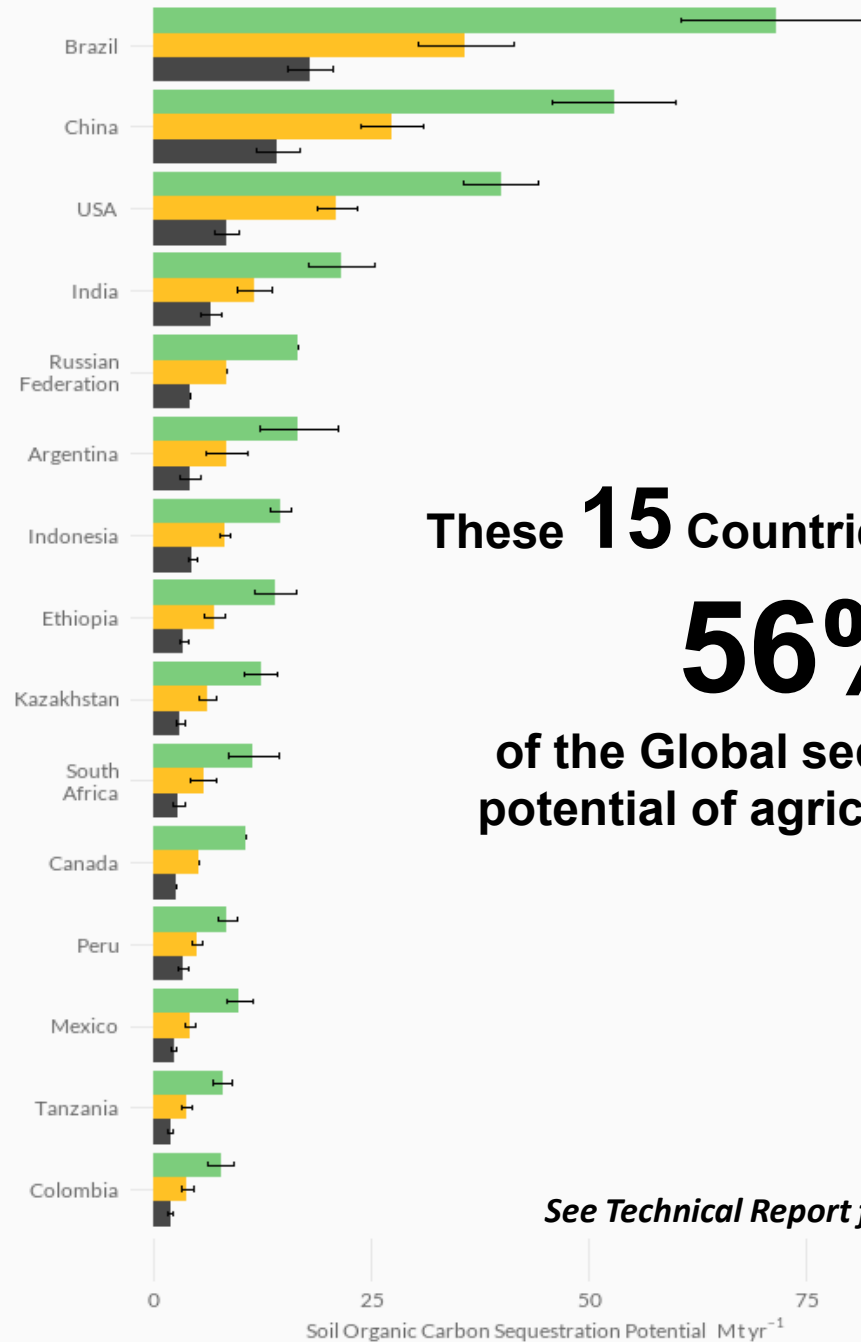
Source	Seq.rate Pg C.year ⁻¹
Paustian et al (2004)	0.44 - 0.88
Smith et al (2008)	0.44 - 1.15
Sommer and Bossio (2014) (Croplands+grasslands)	0.37 - 0.74
Batjes et al (2019)	0.32 - 1.01
Lal et al (2018) (Croplands+grasslands/shrublands)	0.48 - 1.93
Fuss et al (2018)	0.54 - 1.36

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Countries with higher SOC sequestration potential

Turkmenistan did not prepare the national map, but the GSP Secretariat filled it in based on globally available data. The estimated SOC sequestration potential in the country is 0,09 t/ha/yr, but could be higher if local data is used.



These **15** Countries account for **56%** of the Global sequestration potential of agricultural soils

See Technical Report for details

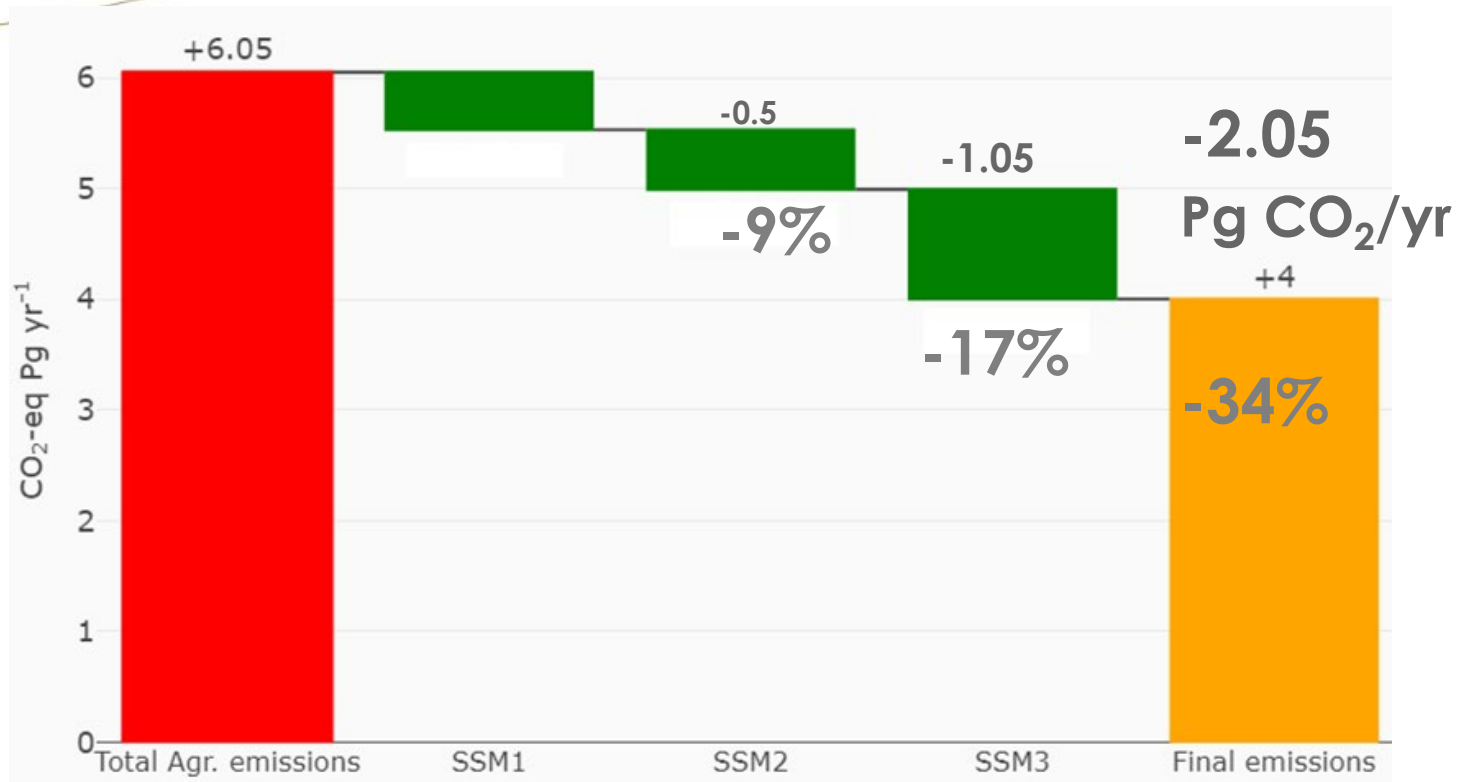
ment for all



Mitigation Potential*

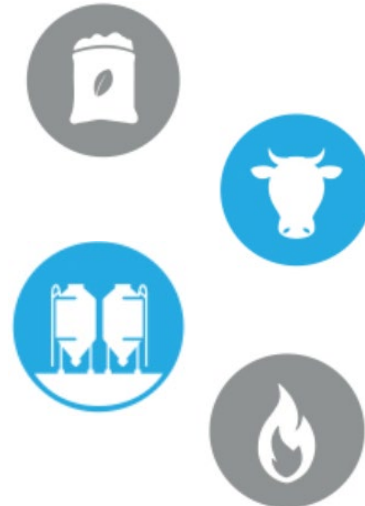
*Excluding blank countries

Agricultural soils play an important role in mitigating GHG emissions: yearly agricultural global emissions could be cut by 34 %



*Total Agricultural Emissions from FAOSTAT (2019)

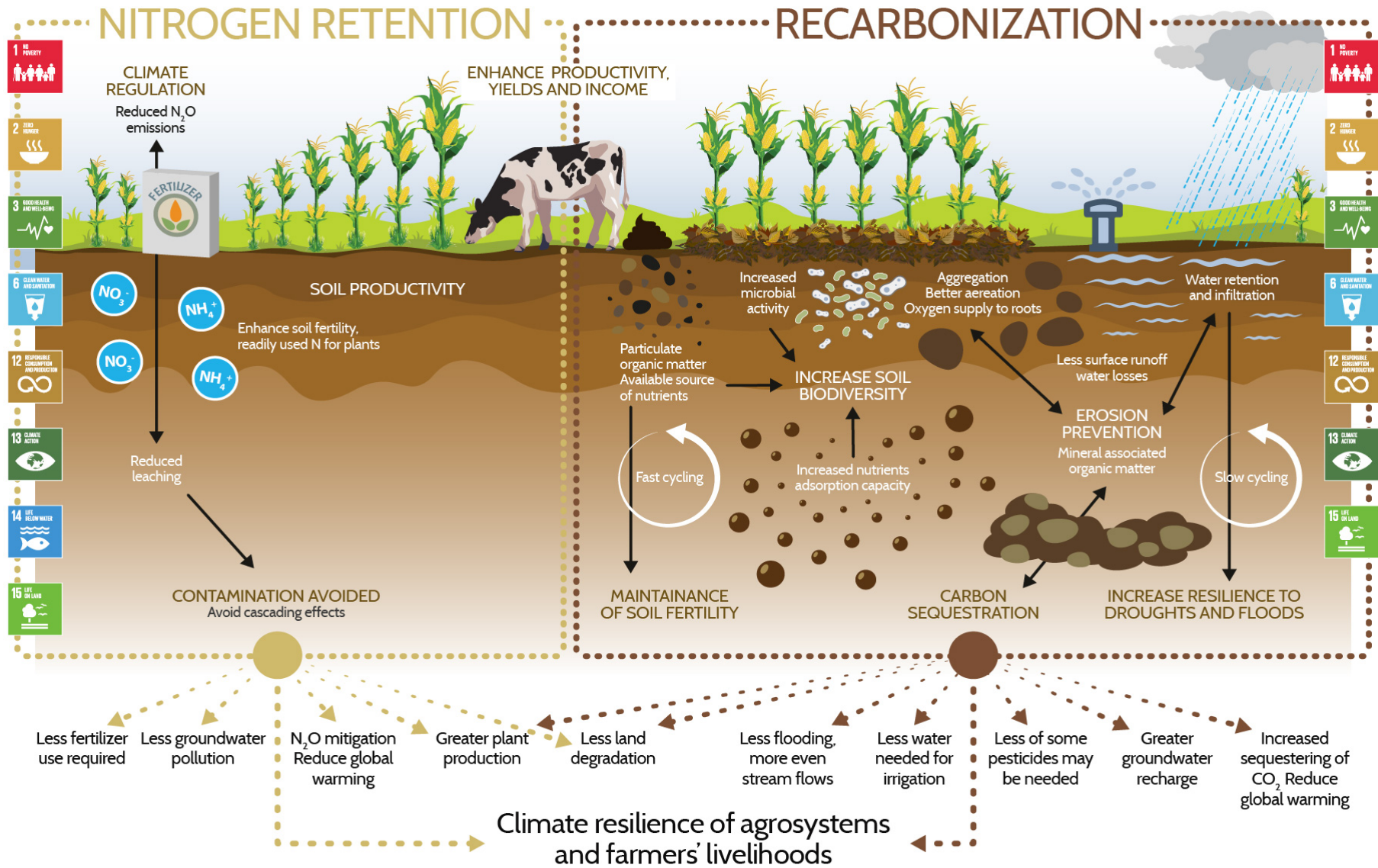
Also work on other Mitigation strategies:



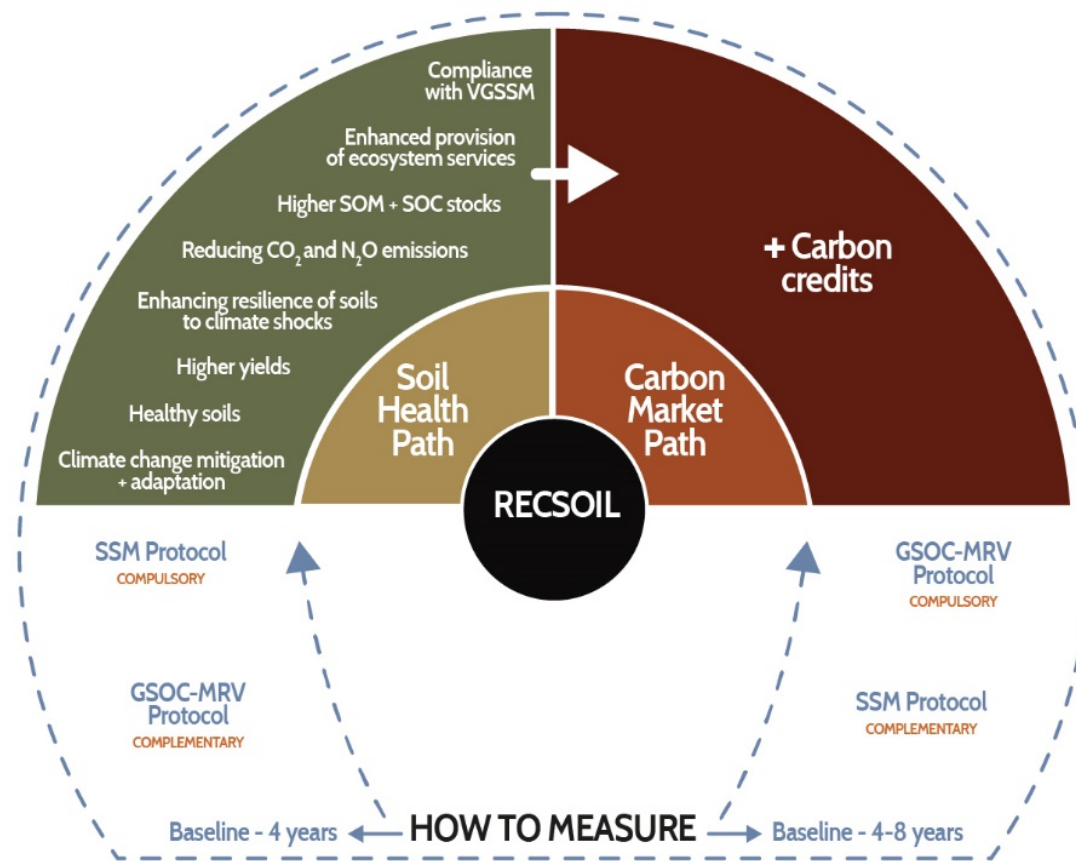
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Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) has a warming potential almost 300 times greater than CO₂! Adoption of Sustainable Soil Management Practices can reduce N₂O emissions and help mitigate climate change even further



Adoption of good practices by farmers for maintaining and enhancing SOC stocks and reducing GHG, and boosting soil health and co-benefits (ecosystem services).

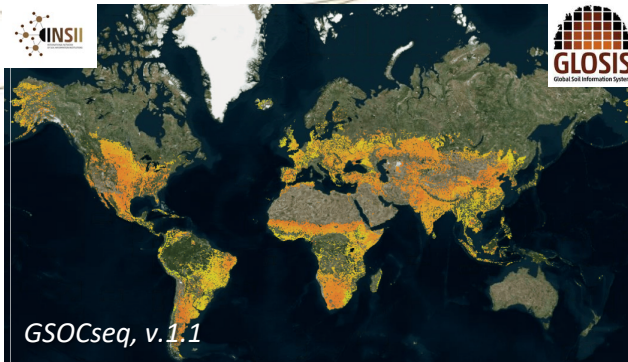


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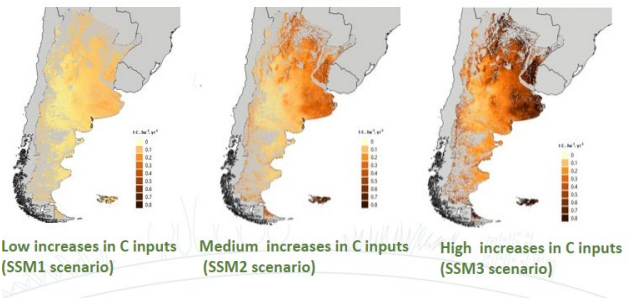
REC SOIL Toolbox

Feasibility Assessment



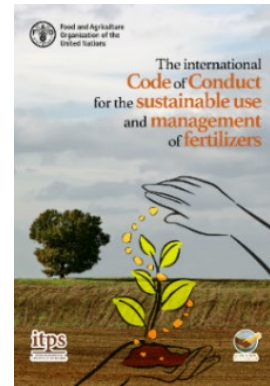
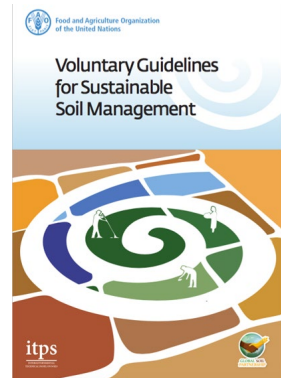
Global Soil Organic Carbon Sequestration Potential Map

Projected Soil organic carbon annual increase for 2020-2040 after the adoption of sustainable soil management practices (SSM)



Low increases in C inputs (SSM1 scenario) Medium increases in C inputs (SSM2 scenario) High increases in C inputs (SSM3 scenario)

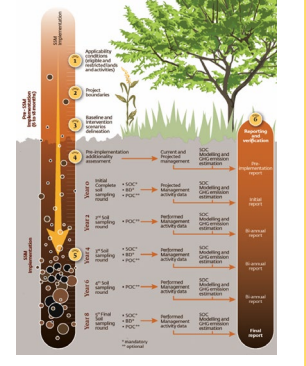
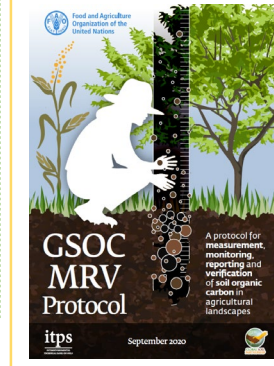
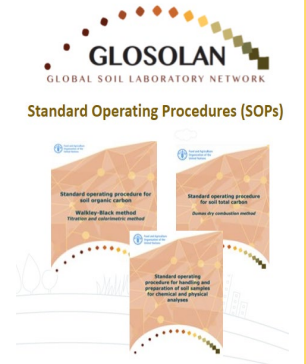
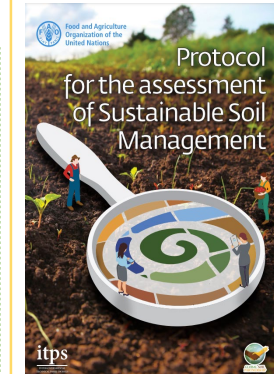
Planning & Implementing Interventions



Supporting Materials



Monitoring, Reporting & Verifying



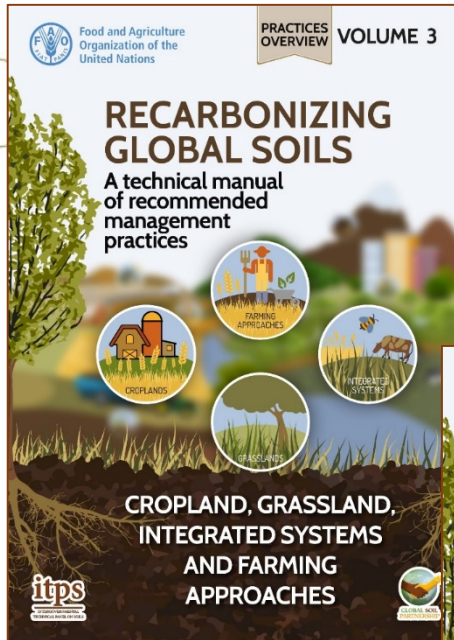
Capacity building: soil data and mapping

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Good practices are there!

Farmers need to adopt them, but they need Technical support and financial means/incentives



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No regret option, as many benefits with one investment!

Benefits for the farmer

- Higher yields
- Higher income
- Less use of agro-chemicals
- More nutritious and safer crops
- More healthy and fertile soils and resilient farms

Benefits for the ecosystem, climate and agrifood system

- Enhanced soil health
- Enhanced water retention
- Enhanced soil and ecosystem biodiversity
- Increased soil organic carbon stocks
- Less Greenhouse gases emissions
- Soil degradation and erosion reduced
- Less soil, air and water pollution
- Increased environmental resilience to droughts and floods
- Natural soil fertility enhanced

Benefits for the Investor

- Contributing to decarbonizing the economy
- Contributing to offset emissions
- Complying with environmental and social responsibility
- Contributing to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals
- Investing towards healthy soils and supporting farmers

Benefits of RECSOIL and healthy soils

Management for all



Challenges and opportunities

- Recognizing farmers as the main vehicle of change and support them through incentives;
- Uncertainty about additionality and permanence (de-risking options);
- Medium-term investment;
- Focus is shifting towards soil health and the co-benefits associated with one single investment (SOC the vehicle).
- Carbon credits are highly demanded by private sector. However, absence of Article VI and ethics issue about it;
- Urgent need to INVEST beyond the offsetting emissions only (ethics, environmental and social responsibility).

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From C Source to C Sink



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