



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

6th Meeting of the **Regional Soil Laboratory Network for Africa** (AFRILAB)

23 October 2024

SoilFER activities in Africa

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GSP Secretariate

AFRILAB
AFRICAN SOIL LABORATORY NETWORK





Soil Mapping for resilient agri-food systems in Central America and sub-Saharan Africa (SoilFER)

- Is an integrated, data-driven framework consisting of two projects funded by **the US Department of State** and the **Japanese government (MoFA)**, involving seven countries (Five in Africa – Zambia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Tunisia).
- It is a comprehensive framework aimed at increasing the resilience of agri-food systems by providing data-driven answers to:
 - Where to plant
 - What to plant
 - Which management system to adopt
 - How to apply

National Components

1

DATA

- Soil Sampling Campaign
- Harmonization and Collection of Legacy Data
- Soil Analysis (Soil labs)
- National Soil Analytical Databases
- National Spectral Libraries
- National Soil Information Systems (NSIS)
- Laboratory Information Management Systems (LIMS)

2

INFORMATION + KNOWLEDGE

- National Nutrient and Nutrient Budget Maps
- National Soil Property Maps
- Crop Suitability Maps
- Fully Integrated National Soil Information System (NSIS)
- Soil Monitoring System for select
- Decision Support Tools (DST) and System (DSS) – fertilizer, crop, management

3

ACTION

- Fertilizer Decision Support for farmers and governments
- Decision Support for Crop Suitability including *Opportunity Crops**
- Capacity Development and Outreach Programme
- Socioeconomic, financial and cost-benefit analysis for Fertilizers and SSM

Connecting and fostering collaboration between three core stakeholders



National governments are provided with robust, rigorous, and responsive framework for integrated soil nutrient management at local, subnational, and national scales.

National high resolution digital soil maps (soil nutrient, nutrient budget, soil property maps, soil threats, crop suitability map) and Integrated National Soil Information Systems

Capacity Development Programme for governmental staff (soil data management, digital soil mapping, soil organic carbon sequestration modelling, training sessions on using NSIS & FERSIS applications)



Farmers are empowered with web-based applications, high-resolution nutrient maps and enhanced capacity on sustainable soil management.

Global Soil Doctors Programme
a farmer-to-farmer training initiative

One tool for all farming needs
(fertilizer recommendations, fertilizer prescription maps, real-time vegetation index, access to field data, crop suitability, weather conditions)

Communication, awareness raising and advice services on sustainable soil management practices



Laboratories

Laboratories are strengthened by the implementation of Laboratory Information Management Systems, the modernization of their facilities, and staff capacities development through training.

Laboratory Information Management System (Central sample and analysis management and stock management; chemicals & supplies)

Modernization of national laboratories & capacity development (training on wet & dry chemistry, safety, procurement, QA/QC; provision of equipment for soil

Fertilizer management,
Major and opportunity crops,
Sustainable Soil Management



Decision support tools



Soil Laboratories

Fertilizer testing,
Wet and dry
chemistry

Validation of fertilizer
recommendations



Field trials

National Soil
Information
System



**Soil data
management**



Laboratory Information
Management System (LIMS)

Soil sampling



Field data
collection tool



Laboratory task

FROM LAB ANALYSIS

- ★ SOC
- ★ Total Carbon (TC)
- ★ Inorganic Carbon (IC)
- ★ Soil Colour
- ★ N
- ★ P
- ★ K
- ★ Texture (sand, silt, and clay)
- ★ pH
- ★ EC
- ★ Exchangeable cations and CEC (*soil + clay*)
- ★ Carbonate content
- ★ Gypsum content
- ★ Extractable Micronutrients
- ★ Microbial Biomass
- ★ Total Sulphur
- ★ Boron

FROM SOIL OBSERVATIONS

- ★ Soil depth
- ★ Rockiness
- ★ Drainage class
- ★ Soil erosion
- ★ Surface cracks
- ★ Soil colour (Not Munsell chart)

FAO90/WRB soil
classification from Soil
profile description



INDIRECT MEASUREMENTS

- ★ USDA Textural Classes
- ★ C/N ratio
- ★ Total Exchangeable Bases (TEB)
- ★ Base Saturation (BS)
- ★ Exchangeable Na percent (ESP)
- ★ Rootable depth
- ★ Drainage classification
- ★ Bulk Density
- ★ Multispectral properties (Mehlich extractable macro and micronutrients)

Uniformity in Analytical methodologies

Analytical Parameter	Methodology
SOC	Walkley Black and
TC	Dumas dry combustion
Nitrogen	Dry combustion method
Phosphorus	Oxalate extractable, Olsen and Mehlich III
Exchangeable cat And CEC	Ammonium Acetate (pH 7)
PSD	Pipette Method



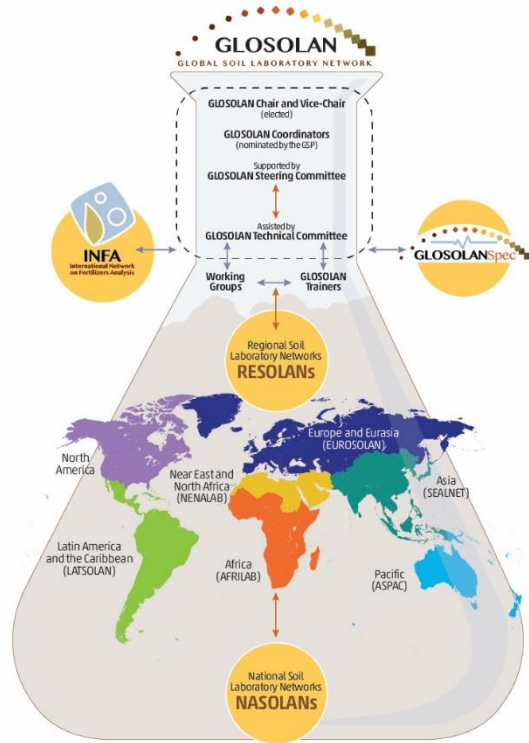
Analytical Parameter	Methodology
pH	H ₂ O (1:2.5)
EC	H ₂ O (1:5)
Carbonates	Volumetric calcimeter method
Extractable micronutrients	DTPA, Mehlich III and HNO ₃
Total S	Dry combustion
Boron	Hot water
Microbial biomass	Chloroform fumigation

Analytical methodologies are to be comprehensively validated by the Reference laboratories before adoption and use

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Focus areas for laboratories



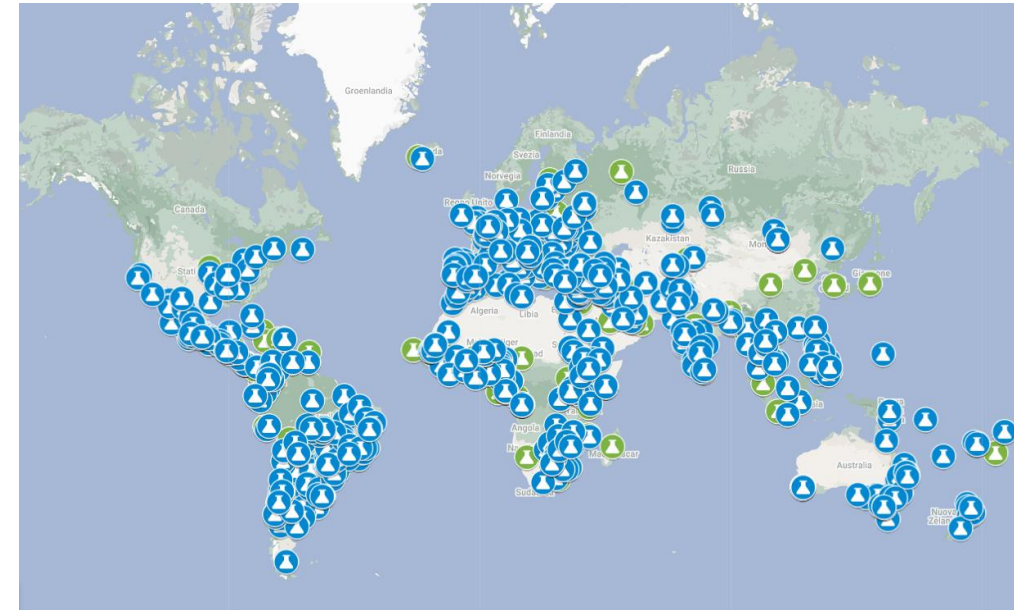
1. National Soil Laboratories Networks (NASOLAN's)



2. Capacity Building



3. Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS)



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Baseline assessments



Evaluation of laboratories
based on specific criteria,
including

- technical capabilities,
- QA/QC
- Laboratory health and safety
- infrastructure quality,
- sustainability practices.



Common challenges amongst laboratories

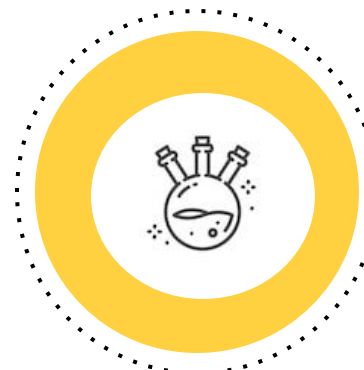
Standardization of Methodologies

Soil laboratories use different methodologies for analysis, such as Bray PI and Mehlich I, emphasizing the need for harmonization to ensure consistent and comparable results across all labs



Proficiency test (PT)

Some laboratories cannot participate due to equipment shortages and lack of validated methodologies, unlike accredited ones

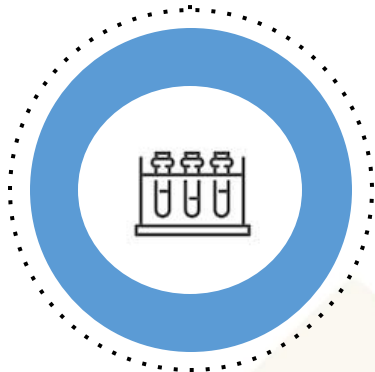


Capacity building

Laboratories need strengthening in administrative areas and accreditation training, including ISO 17025, Health and safety, and risk management.

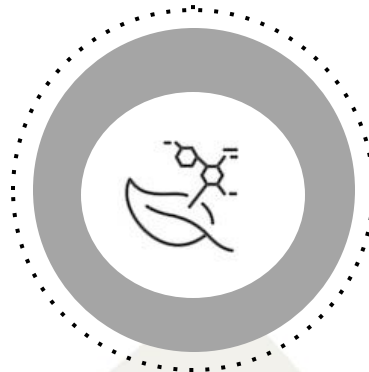
Equipment

Many laboratories face challenges in updating and maintaining their equipment due to budget constraints, while accredited labs typically follow stricter maintenance protocols



Reagents and consumable importations

Reagents importation is often delayed and burdened with complex bureaucratic procedures.



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SoilFER triple Intervention

Equipment capacitation



Human Capital development



QA/QC



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Procurement plan

THE APPROACH

Comprehensive capacitation

- Wet chemistry
- Physical
- Biological
- Proximal sensing

Automation

- Improved efficiency
- User friendly

Local context

- Filling the gaps
- Compatibility
- Backup service
- Maintenance
- Calibration services

Going green

- Low energy consumption
- Reduced chemical usage
- Reduced waste



Intervention

Needs driven laboratory equipment list
Smart reagents and laboratory consumables

Target technologies

Sample preparation

- Efficient, safe and contamination free process
- Making use of stainless steel, fibreglass and heat resistant materials

Dissolution and digestion

- Microwave technology
- Dry combustion (CNS Elemental analysers)

Analyte quantification

- ICP MS Finish
- Automated UV/Vis and titration technology

Proximal sensing

- Vis-NIR – DRS
- MIR – DRIFTS
- Cosmic Ray Neutron sensors

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Human Capital development

FOCUS AREAS

Analytical methodologies

Key instruction resource

GLOSOLAN
Harmonised SOPs

Target group

Lab managers
Supervisors
Lab analysts

Key Topics

Wet chemistry
methods
Physical parameters
Biological
parameters
Dry chemistry

H&S, QA & QC

Key instruction resource

GLOSOLAN
guidelines
ISO 17025:2017
Standard
National standards
and regulations

Target group

Lab managers
Supervisors
Lab analysts
Lab assistants

Key Topics

Safety in the
laboratory
Laboratory QC
Validation and
measurement
uncertainties

Laboratory Management

Key instruction resource

GLOSOLAN
Manuals
ISO 17025
Guidelines

Target group

Lab managers
Supervisors
Lab analysts

Key Topics

Laboratory
procurement
Equipment
maintenance
Risk management
CAPA

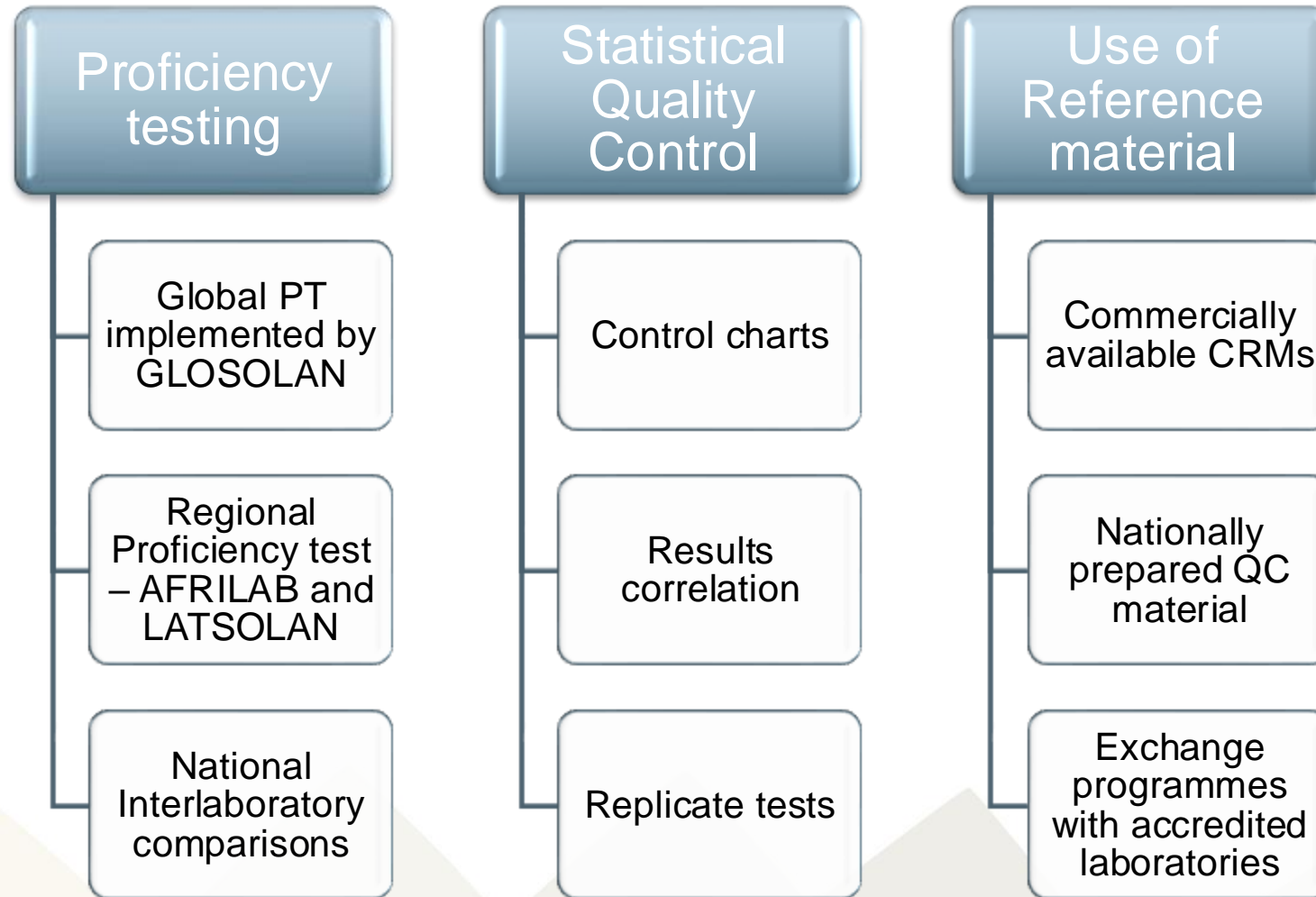
Hybrid mode of instruction

1. In-person workshops – Theoretical and practical sessions done in periodic workshops
2. Webinars – Structured Webinars on specific topics organised by GLOSOLAN

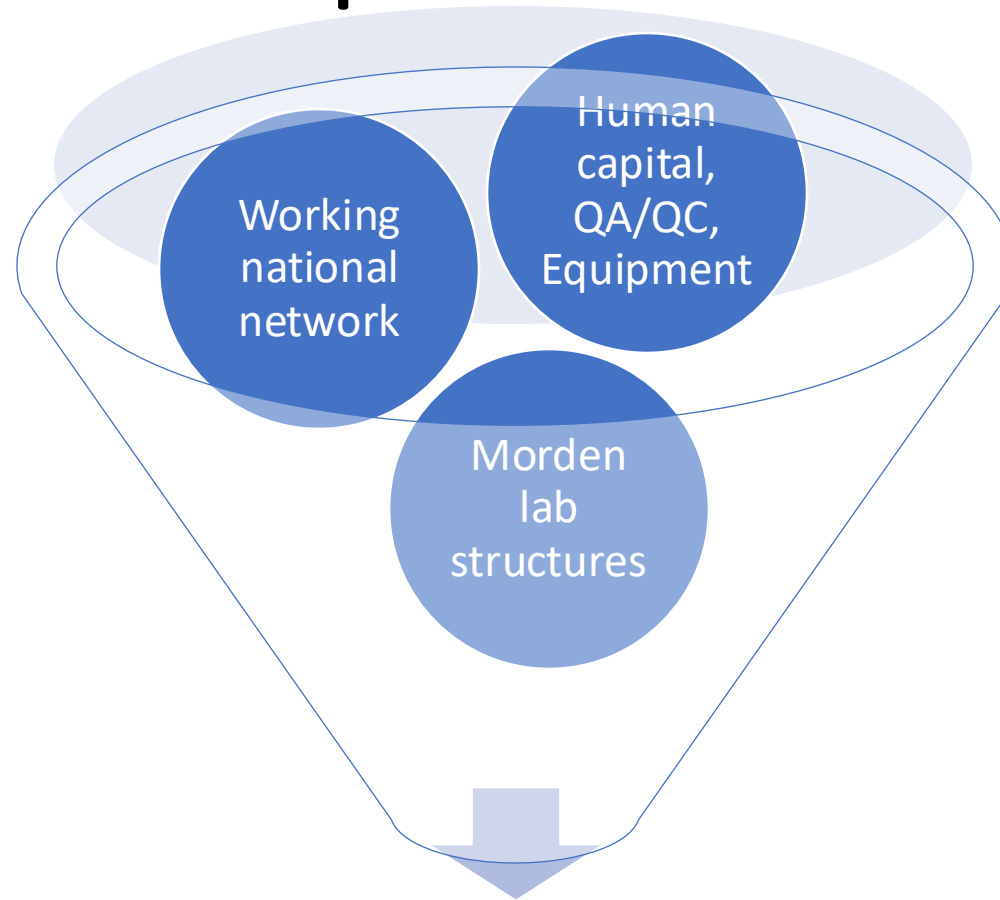
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A Basket of QC activities adopted by laboratories in the implementing countries



Output



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Discussion

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Thank you

