



Organización de las Naciones
Unidas para la Alimentación
y la Agricultura

Octava Asamblea de la **Alianza por el Suelo** de Latinoamérica y el Caribe

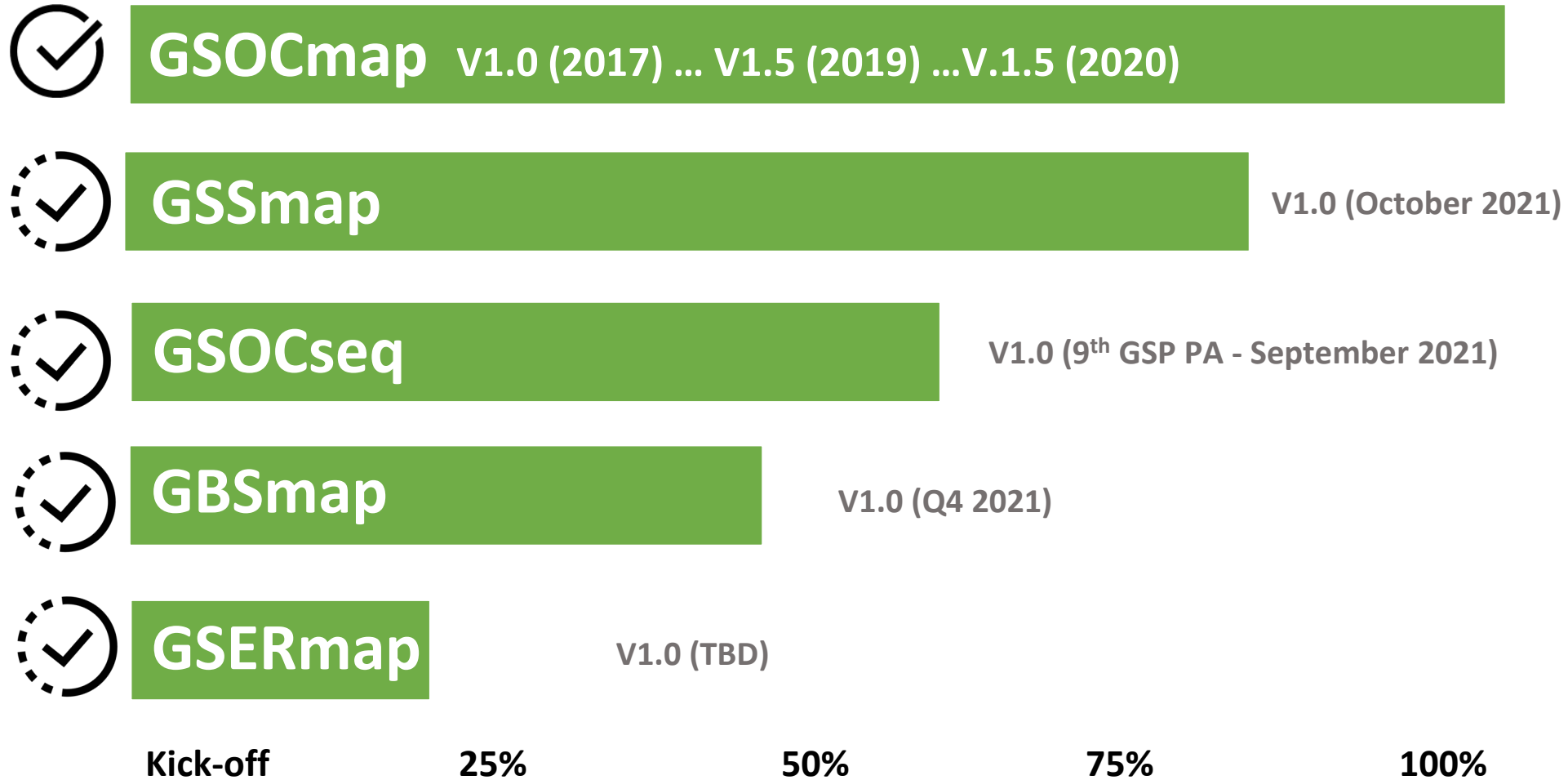
Avance de los mapas GSS y GSOCseq
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1º de Julio de 2021
9:00 AM GMT-5
(Hora de Panamá)



**ALIANZA MUNDIAL
POR EL SUELO**

GloSIS Country-driven Global Data Products



GSOCseq Submission Status (28/06)



GSSmap Submission Status (28/06)



Progress with Salinity Mapping in Latin America



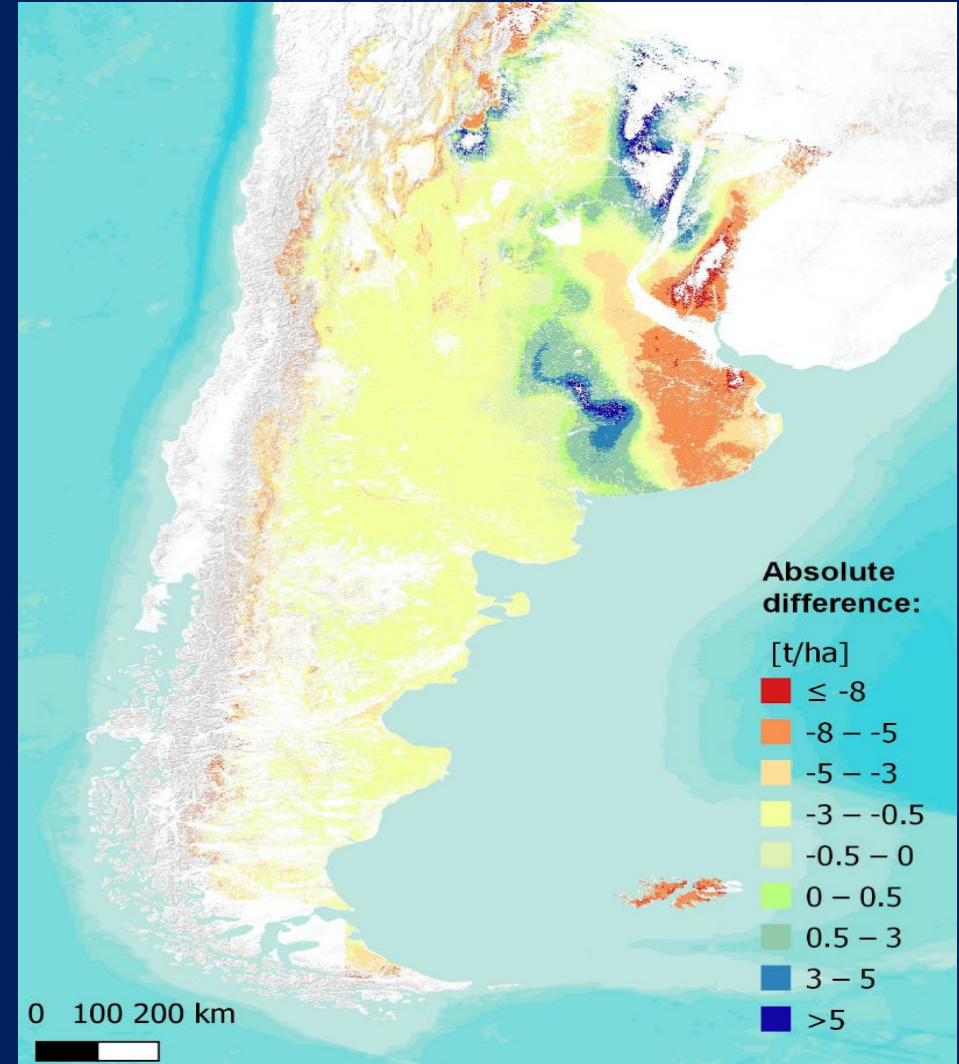
GSOCseq: Initial Results

Argentina was the first country to submit

Initial results indicate that:

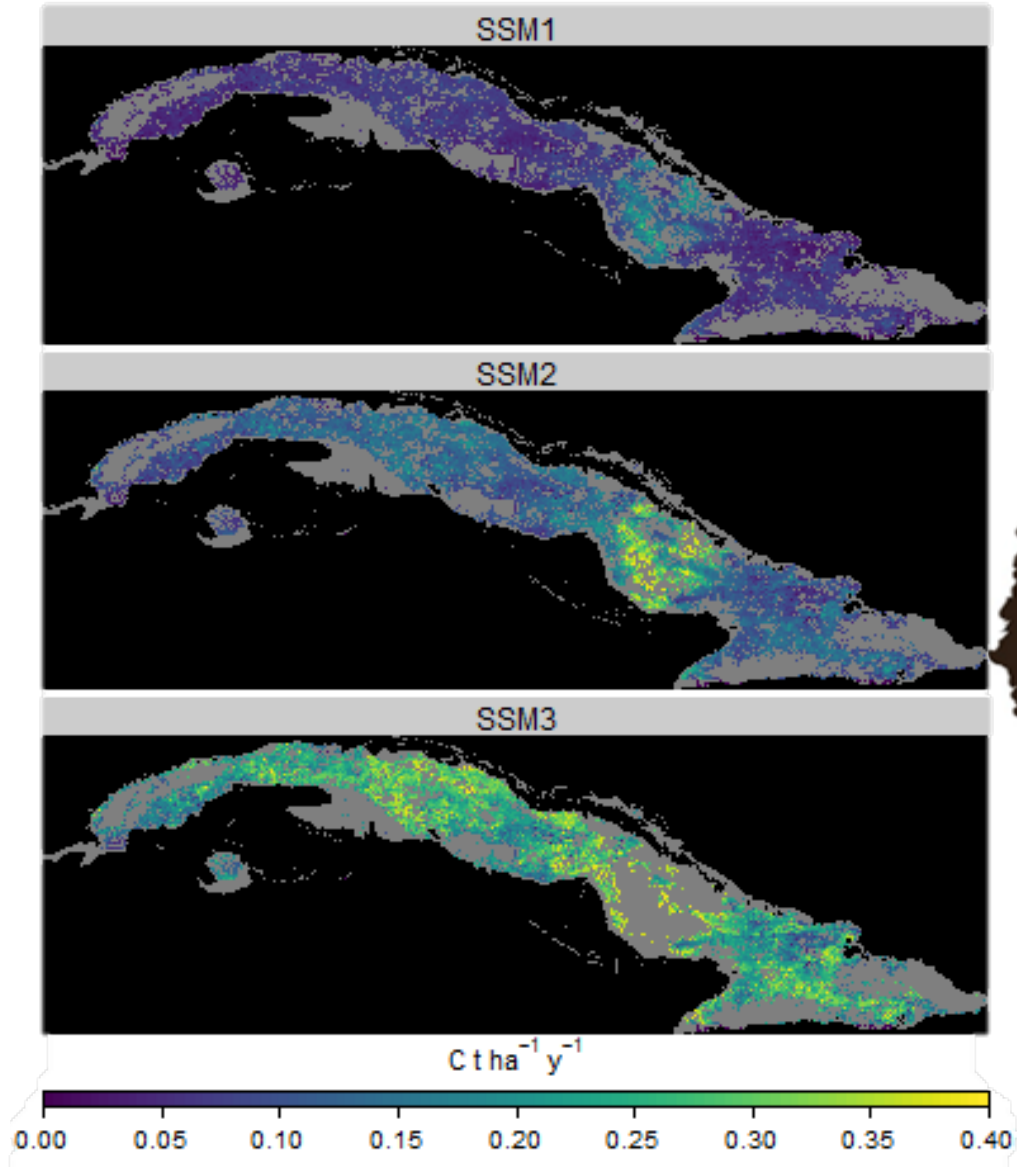
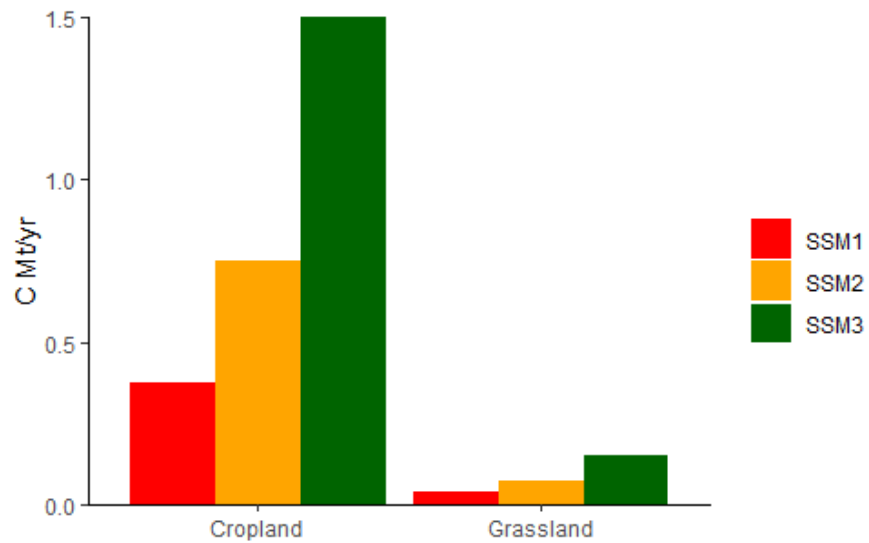
- agricultural systems are currently a source of CO₂ at the national level;
- grassland contribute to a higher share of carbon emissions;
- SSM practices could mitigate about **11-48%** of current annual national agricultural emissions;
- increasing C inputs by 5 to 10% is not enough to achieve a positive C balance;
- SSM3 (20 % C input increase) was the only scenario to turn agricultural areas from sources to sinks of CO₂

Areas that will experience carbon loss under the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario in 2040:



Relative Sequestration Rates in Cuba:

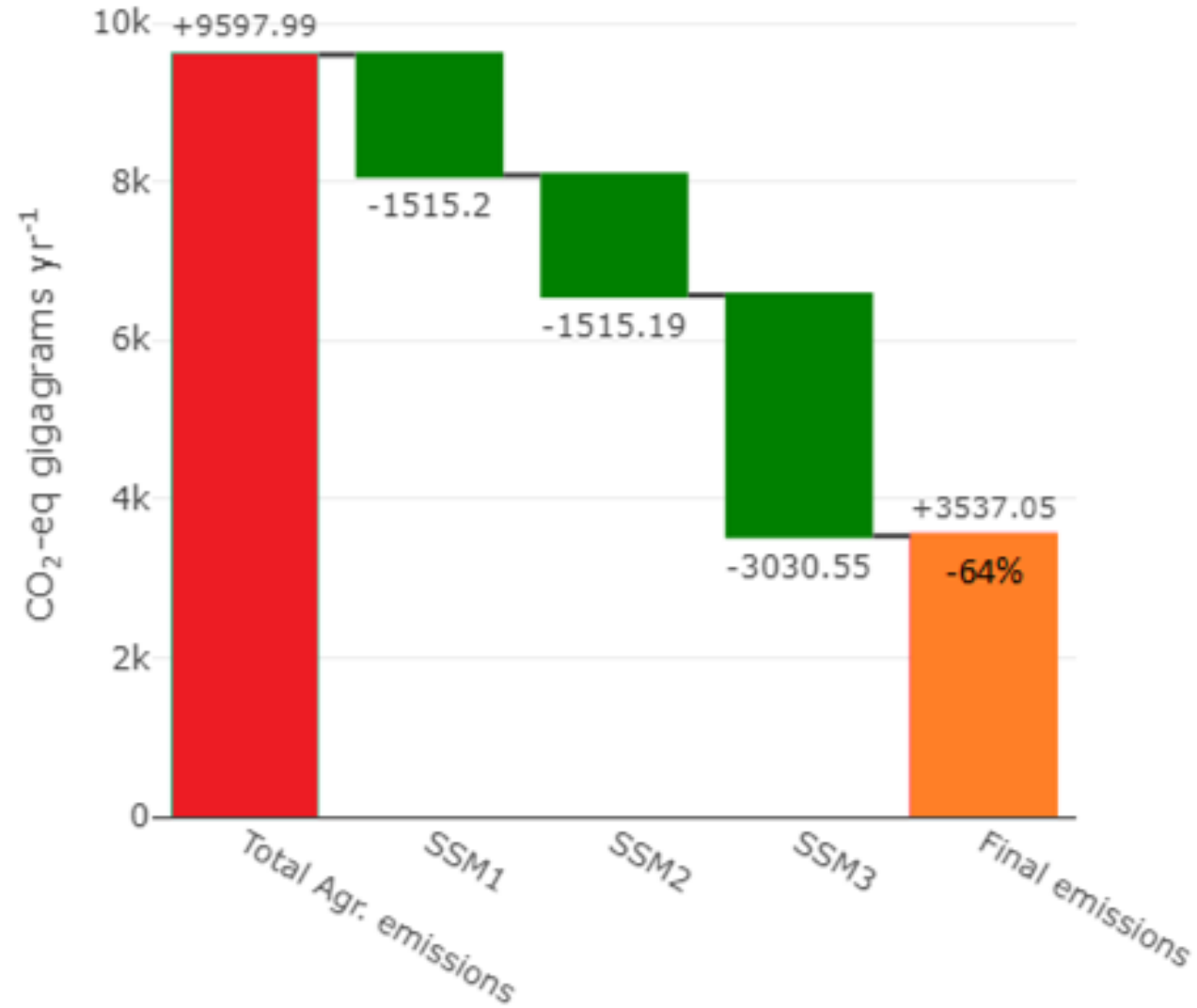
- Relative Sequestration Rates show yearly SOC sequestration potential compared to the BAU scenario
- Croplands show the highest potential



GSOCseq:
Caribbean

- The SSM scenario with the highest C input could potentially lead 64% mitigation of the current GHG emissions in the Agricultural sector of Cuba

Mitigation Potential:



De los mapas a las evaluaciones de suelo

Gutierrez, 2020

