



Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management FAO: the Italian implementing strategy

Linee guida volontarie per la gestione sostenibile del suolo FAO: la strategia di implementazione italiana

Filiberto Altobelli – CREA PB

filiberto.altobelli@crea.gov.it

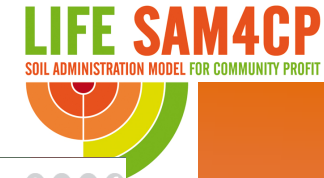


Humankind is facing tremendous challenges in agriculture: the climate is changing, the global population is growing quickly, cities are expanding, diets are undergoing major shifts – and soils are becoming increasingly degraded.

In this fast-changing world, and given the urgent need to eliminate hunger and ensure food security and nutrition, understanding and attaining sustainable soil management has never been more important.



Sustainable Development Goals



The Sustainable Development Goals identify the need to restore degraded soils and improve soil health.

There is widespread agreement that we must nurture and unlock the full potential of soils, so as to be able to not only support food production but also to store and supply more clean water, maintain biodiversity, sequester carbon and increase resilience in a changing climate.

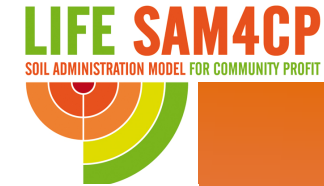
This is a goal that requires the universal implementation of sustainable soil management.

The image is a screenshot of the Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like HOME, HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM, STATES, SDS, SDGs, TOPICS, UN SYSTEM, STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, PARTNERSHIPS, RESOURCES, and ABOUT. Below this, a grid displays all 17 Sustainable Development Goals, each with a number, icon, and title. Goal 15, "Life on Land," is highlighted. Below the grid, a section titled "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 15" provides a description: "Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss." Further down, there are tabs for "PROGRESS & INFO (2017)", "PROGRESS & INFO (2016)", and "TARGETS & INDICATORS". The "PROGRESS & INFO (2017)" tab is active, showing a "PROGRESS OF GOAL 15 IN 2017" section with a summary paragraph and a list of bullet points detailing progress and challenges. On the right side of this section, there's a "REVIEW" box mentioning the "HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT" and stating that "GOAL 15 WILL BE REVIEWED IN-DEPTH AT THE HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM IN 2018". Below this, there's a "READ MORE IN RELATED TOPICS" section with a link to "Biodiversity and ecosystems" and a small image of a tiger.

Global Soil Partnership

The conservation and responsible management of soils is thus central to FAO's mandate to help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.

To ensure greater recognition of the essential contributions of soils to agriculture and food production, as well as their crucial ecosystem services, the FAO Council established the Global Soil Partnership (GSP) in December 2012, as a coalition of willing partners to promote and implement sustainable soil management at all scales, from local to global.



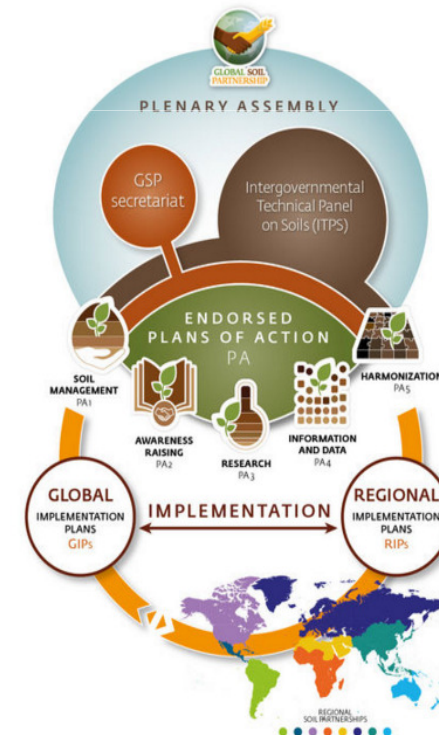
Global Soil Partnership

Home	Overview	Partners	Regional partnerships	Intergovernmental Technical Panel	Pillars of action	Re
----------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------------------	---	-----------------------------------	--------------------

- 1- Soil management
- 2- Awareness raising
- 3- Research
- 4- Information and data
- 5- Harmonization

The 5 pillars of action

The mandate of the GSP is to improve governance of the limited soil resources of the planet in order to guarantee agriculturally productive soils for a food secure world, as well as support other essential ecosystem services, in accordance with the sovereign right of each State over its natural resources. In order to achieve its mandate, the GSP addresses five pillars of action to be implemented in collaboration with its regional soil partnerships.

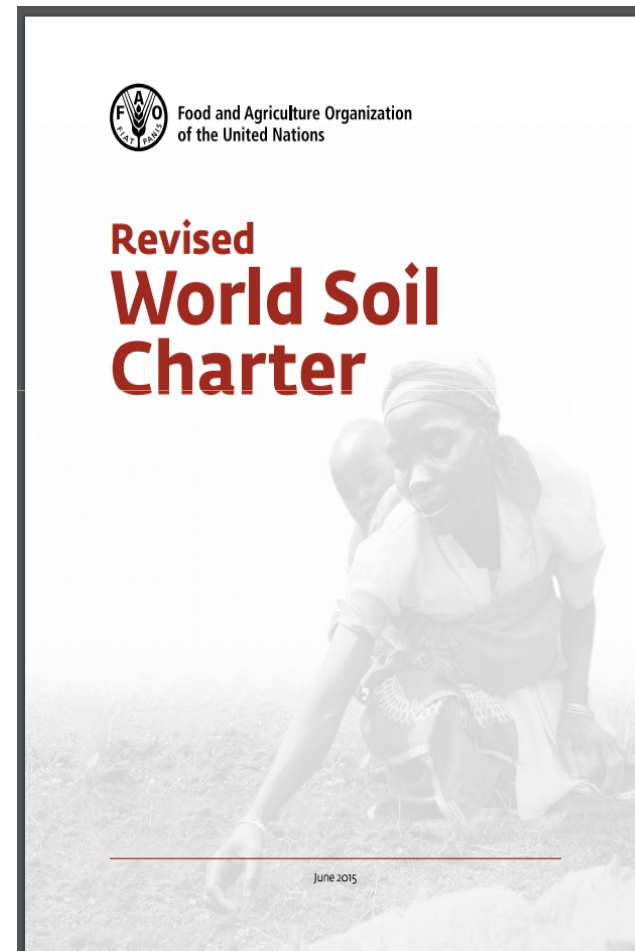


World Soil Charter

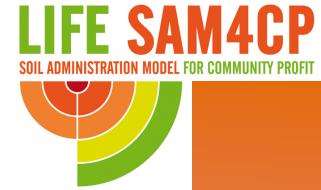


Under the GSP, the **World Soil Charter**, which contains key principles and guidance for action towards sustainable soil management, was revised in 2015, in light of major policy and scientific developments over the past three decades.

The guidelines were adopted by the 4th GSP Plenary Assembly (Rome, 25 May 2016), approved by the 25th session of the FAO Committee on Agriculture (Rome, 28 September 2016) and finally endorsed by the 155th session of the FAO Council (Rome, 5 December 2016).

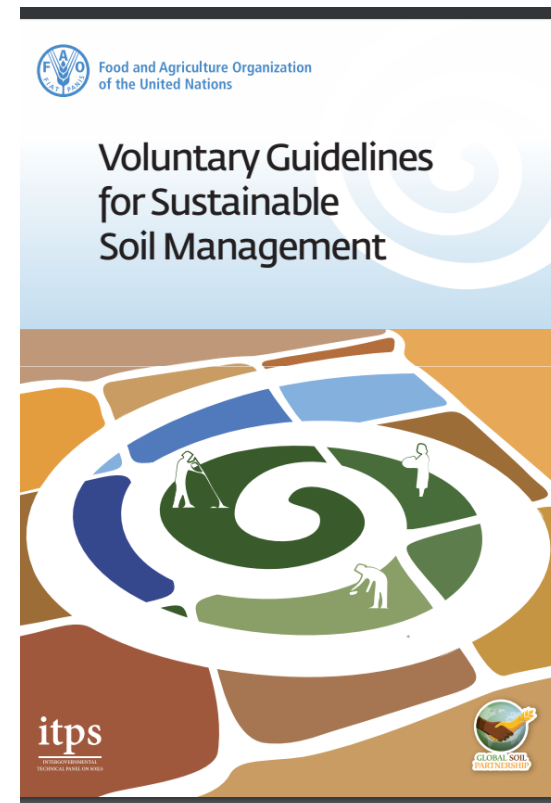


Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management

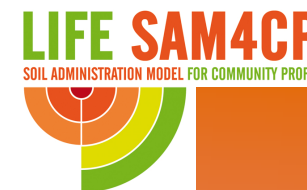


These Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management (VGSSM) were developed through an inclusive process within the framework of the Global Soil Partnership (GSP).

They aim to be a reference providing general technical and policy recommendations on sustainable soil management (SSM) for a wide range of committed stakeholders.



Objectives



The objectives of the VGSSM are: to present generally accepted, practically proven and scientifically.

Based principles to promote SSM and to provide guidance to all stakeholders on how to translate.

These principles into practice, be it for farming, pastoralism, forestry or more general natural resources management.

Nature and scope

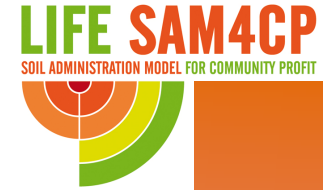
The VGSSM are of voluntary nature and are not legally binding.

The VGSSM focus mostly on agriculture which is broadly defined as the production of food, fibre, feed, timber and fuel, although many of the principles described have a significant influence on ecosystem services provided by managed and unmanaged soil systems.

The guidelines are not expected to provide detailed recommendations, but are designed to inform strategic and context-specific decision-making at all relevant levels.

They are intended to contribute to global, regional and national efforts towards the eradication of hunger and poverty due to the importance of soils in sustainable development.

Target audience



By providing an easily accessible and readily understandable reference to a wide range of stakeholders, the potential target audience of the VGSSM includes:

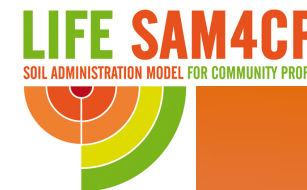
- Government officials
- Policy makers
- Farmers
- Pastoralists
- Forest and land managers
- Extension services and agricultural advisors
- Development partners
- Civil society
- Private sector and academia

Guidelines for sustainable soil management

They should not be viewed as a full list of good practices, but rather a technical reference to be applied on a context specific.

- Minimize soil erosion
- Enhance soil organic matter content
- Foster soil nutrient balance and cycles
- Prevent, minimize and mitigate soil salinization and alkalization
- Prevent and minimize soil contamination
- Prevent and minimize soil acidification
- Preserve and enhance soil biodiversity
- Minimize soil sealing
- Prevent and mitigate soil compaction
- Improve soil water management

Dissemination, use and evaluation of the VGSSM



“Without prejudice to the voluntary nature of the present guidelines, all stakeholders are encouraged to promote, support and use the guidelines according to their respective individual or collective needs, mandates, abilities and relevant national contexts”.

“The successful use of the guidelines needs a collective action of multiple stakeholders in an inclusive, participatory, gender sensitive, cost-effective and sustainable manner. In doing so, evidence-based scientific knowledge as well as local knowledge should be used as appropriate”.

Uso sostenibile del suolo, priorità dello sviluppo rurale:

linee guida FAO e aspetti di integrazione
con i PSR

Martedì,
28 Novembre 2017
CREA
Via Po, 14
Roma

Ore 08.30 | **Registrazione partecipanti**

Ore 09.00 | **Apertura e saluti istituzionali**

Moderatore: Alessandro Monteleone, CREA/RRN

P. Sacco, Rappresentante Permanente d'Italia O.N.U. - Roma

S. Parlato, Presidente CREA

E. Gatto, E. Gatto Direttore generale DISR Mipaaf

A. Olivero, Viceministro Mipaaf

Ore 10.00 | **Interventi tecnici**

Global Soil Partnership, R. Vargas, Segretario Global Soil Partnership - FAO

Le linee guida volontarie per l'uso sostenibile del suolo, A. Benedetti, Focal point GSP Italia, CREA

Stato dei suoli in Europa e in Italia, L. Montanarella, Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils - GSP

L'uso sostenibile dei suoli, priorità dello sviluppo rurale, D. Marandola, CREA/RRN

Ore 11.30 | **Tavola rotonda**

Uso sostenibile del suolo, tra necessità e opportunità: il ruolo della PAC

Moderano: Filiberto Altobelli, CREA/RRN

Lucrezia Caon, FAO

Ne discutono: Regioni - OOPP Agricole - MATTM - MIPAAF - CREA - ISPRA

Ricerca e Università - ONG Ambiente

Ore 13.00 | **Conclusioni e chiusura dei lavori**

Iniziativa promossa dal
Centro Agricoltura e Ambiente e dal Centro di
Politiche e Bioeconomia del CREA nell'ambito del Programma
Rete rurale nazionale 2014-2020 (Progetto 5.1)
Autorità di Gestione Ministero delle Politiche Agricole, Alimentari e
Forestali (Mipaaf). In collaborazione con FAO e Rappresentanza
Diplomatica Permanente d'Italia presso O.N.U. (Roma)
nell'ambito delle azioni della Global Soil Partnership.

Partecipazione riservata agli iscritti. Form di
registrazione e materiali:

www.reterurale.it/aiuolo_GSP

Comitato organizzatore: Filiberto Altobelli,
Anna Benedetti, Danilo Mirandola,
Alessandro Monteleone.

Segreteria organizzativa:
isabella.brandi@crea.gov.it

RETERURALE
NAZIONALE
2014-2020

mipaaf
Ministero delle
Politiche Agricole,
Alimentari e Forestali

crea
Consorzio per lo sviluppo
agricolo e forestale

UNIONE EUROPEA

Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

RAPPRESENTANZA DIPLOMATICA
PERMANENTE D'ITALIA
presso O.N.U.

CREA
Consorzio per lo sviluppo
agricolo e forestale

Filiberto Altobelli
filiberto.altobelli@crea.gov.it