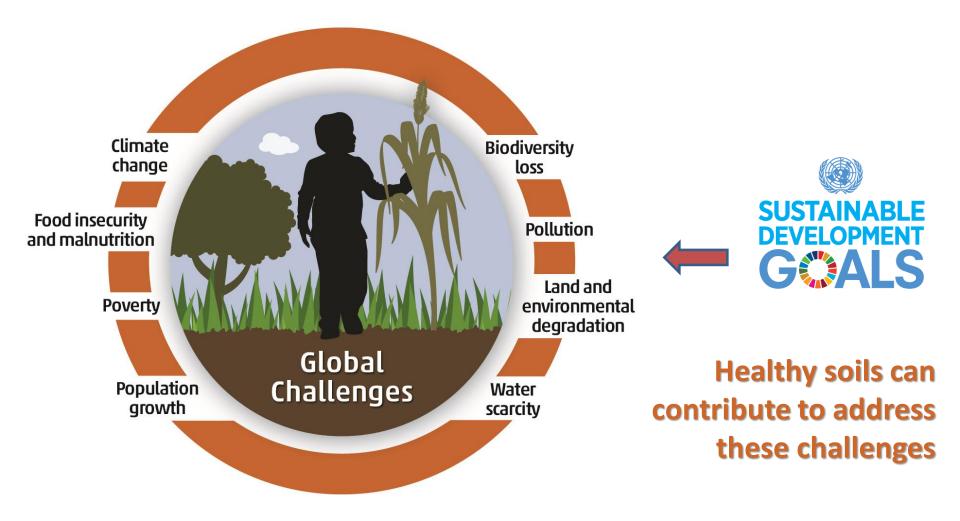


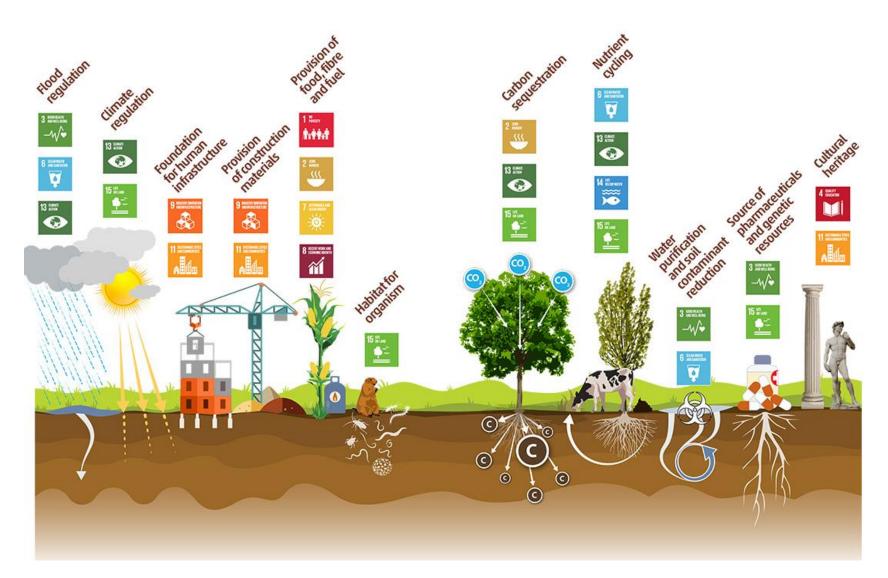


Soil degradation and Food security

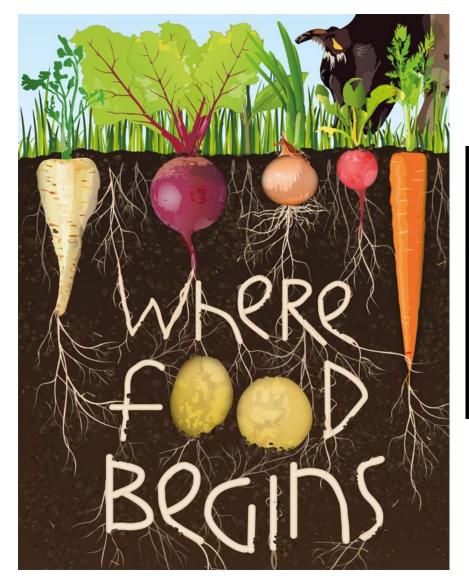
Ronald Vargas Secretary Global Soil Partnership, FAO



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

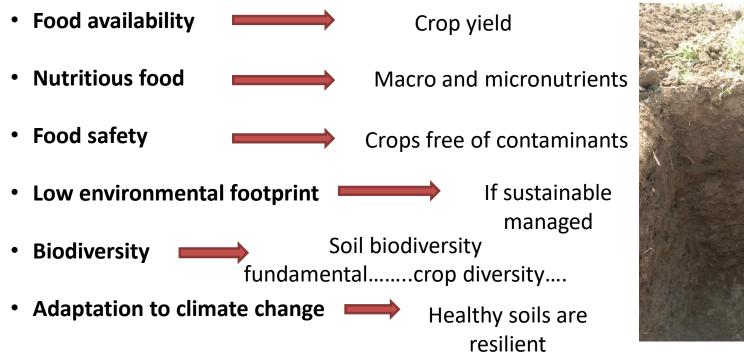






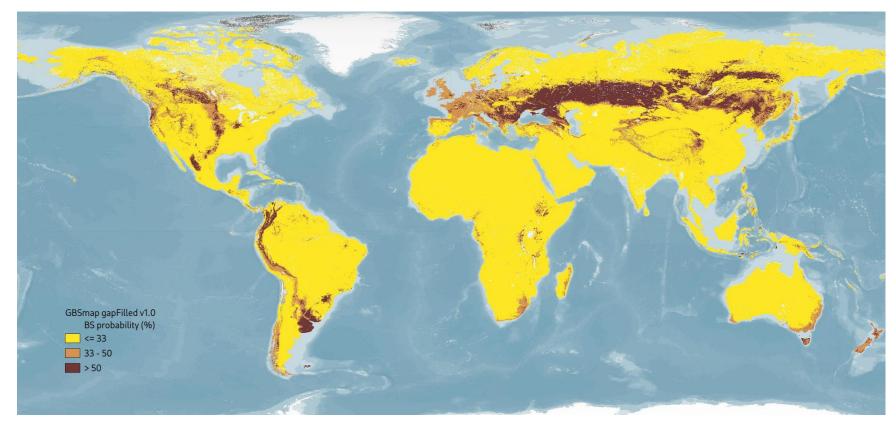
It is commonly known
that 95% of our food
comes from our soil

Soil and Food Security





Black soils and food security (food basket)





Yet the world's soils are at risk

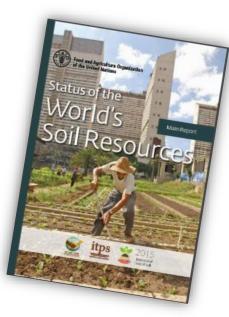
Main threats to soil function:

- 1. Soil erosion
- 2. Organic carbon change
- 3. Nutrient imbalance
- 4. Salinization and sodification
- 5. Soil sealing and land take
- 6. Loss of soil biodiversity
- 7. Contamination
- 8. Acidification

OF OUR

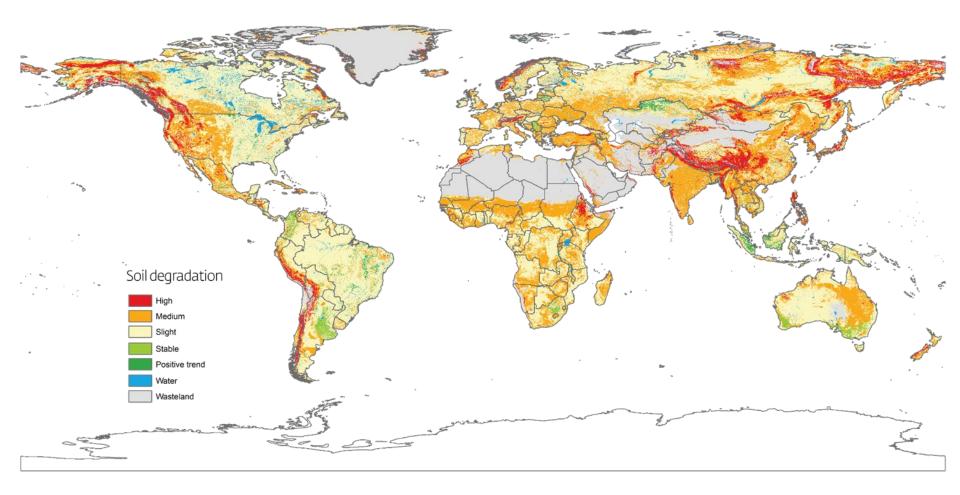
ions are

9. Compaction10.Water Logging



The situation will **worsen** if **business as usual** continues

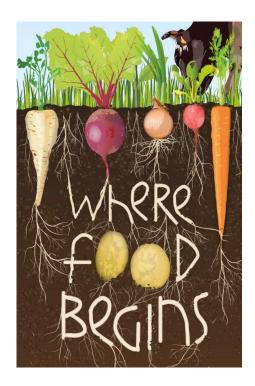
Status of global soil degradation (33%)



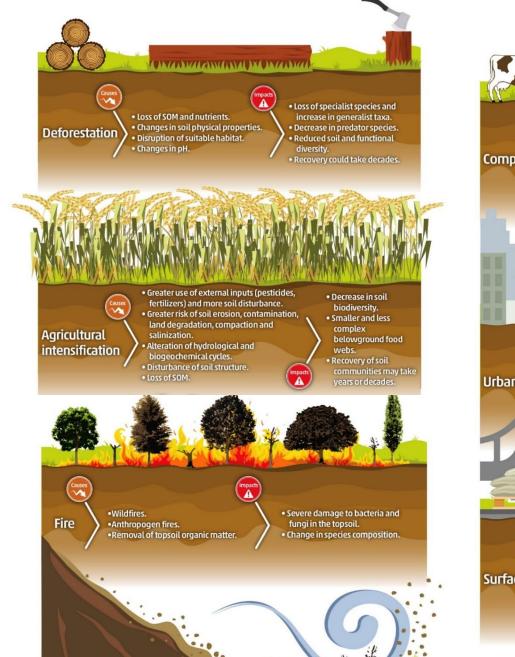
Causes of soil degradation

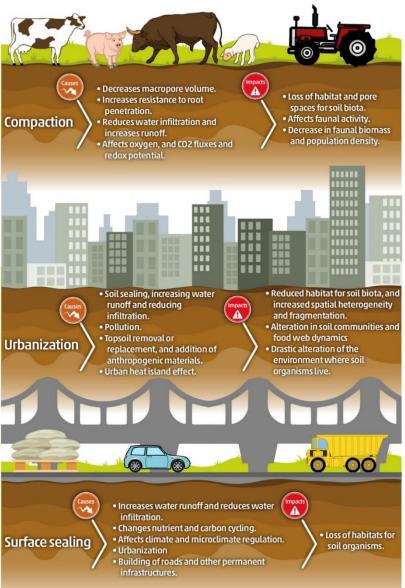
- Unawareness that soil is a living resource, but not renewable in a human time scale.
- Unawareness of all the benefits that we obtain from soils.
- Soil is a hidden resource



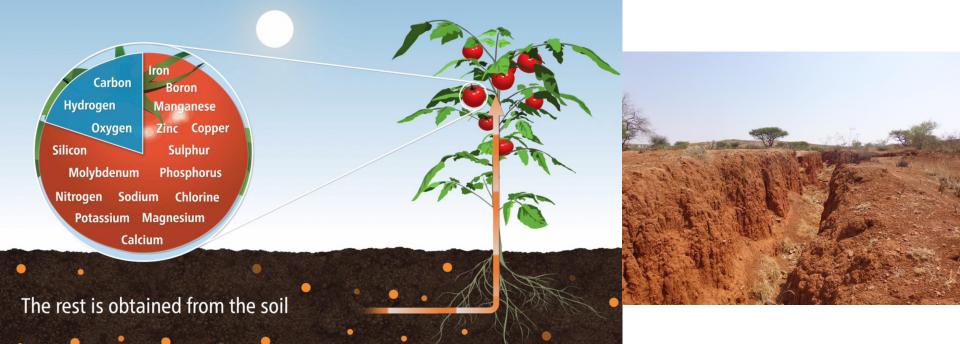


Causes of soil degradation





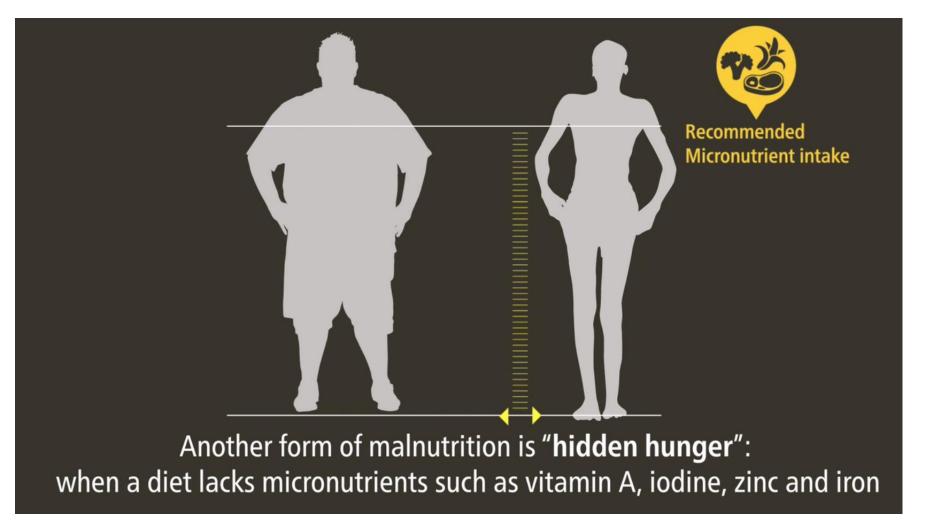
Consequences





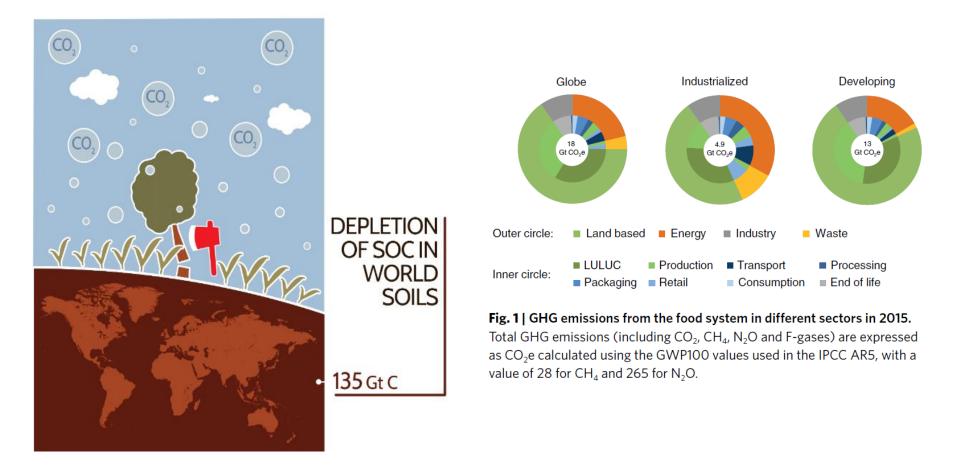
A nutrient depleted soil cannot produce food that contains those macro and micronutrients necessary for human health Recommended nutrient intake

NUTRIENT-DEPLETED SOIL

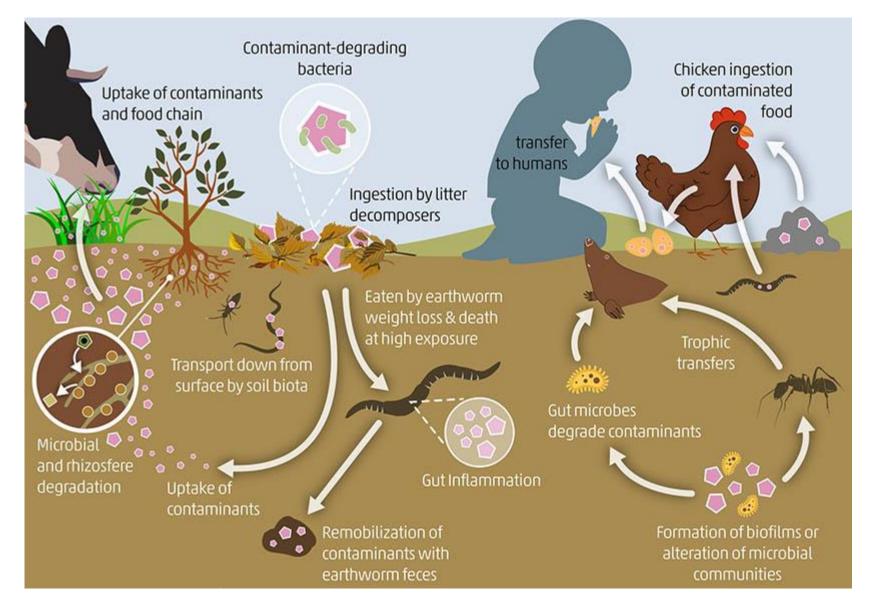


Soil degradation has negative impact son the provission of ecosystem services but also contributes with GHG emissions (CO₂, $N_2O \gamma CH_4$)

27% of total global emmisions



Gt = gigatonne = 10¹⁵ g C = billion tonnes



Contaminant transfer into the terrestrial food web from the soil to pastures and crops, which are ingested by wildlife, livestock and humans, or from the soil to invertebrates, ingested by birds and poultry and ultimately transferred to humans.

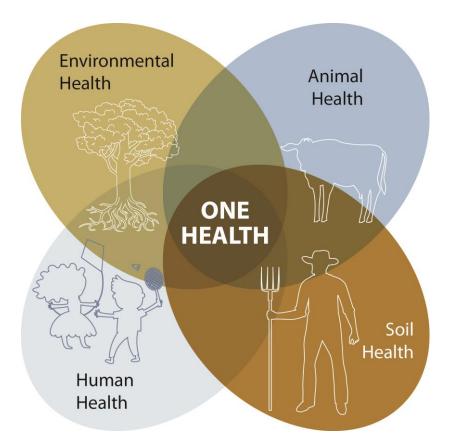


Nutrient excess in water bodies

No. DE LABORATORIO	IDENTIFICACIÓN DE CAMPO		CARBONO ORGANICO %	CARBONO TOTAL %	Source: Stephane Roux
MQ1-46960	ALONSO PB01	'	2.8147	3.82	AïGOS
MQ1-46961	CARLOS PA01		0.8080	1.10	Agua y suelo como fuentes de desarrollo



Opportunities

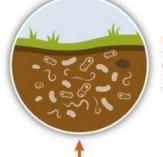


What are the potentialities?

- Food security and food safety: improvement of agricultural production (biofertilizers, nitrogen fixation, pathogen control).
- Biological control: pests, diseases.
- Environmental remediation

 (bioremediation): bioaugmentation,
 phytoremediation, vermiremediation.
- Climate change mitigation/adaptation: carbon sequestration, GHG.
- Nature-based solutions: stimulate the growth and activities of soil fauna for ecosystem restoration.
- Nutrition and human health: vaccines, medicines, traditional medicine, microbiome.

Maximize the conservation of natural capital REVERSE REDUCE AVOID Where feasible productive potential and ecological services of degraded land can be reduced through ervices of degraded land can be reduced through be restored or rehabilitated Land degradation can be reduced through application of sustainable management practices Prevent degradation of non-degraded land and confer resilience



Bacteria and fungi within soil can actively degrade chemical pollutants in soils and tolerate heavy metals

Soil biota activity can contribute to avoid, reverse and reduce land degradation

Soil biological activity can increase soil carbon storage through decomposition and protection within soil aggregates helping to reduce land degradation

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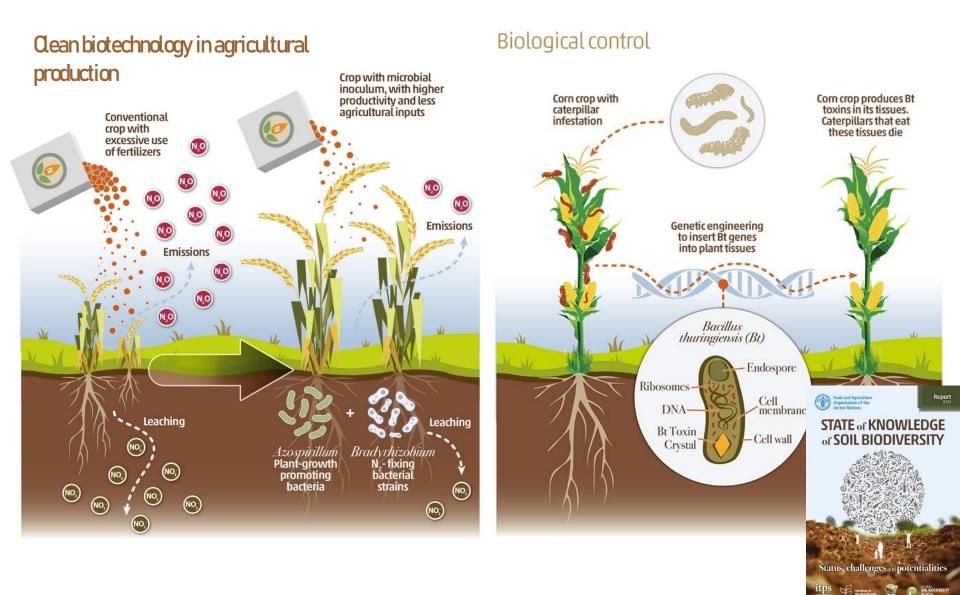
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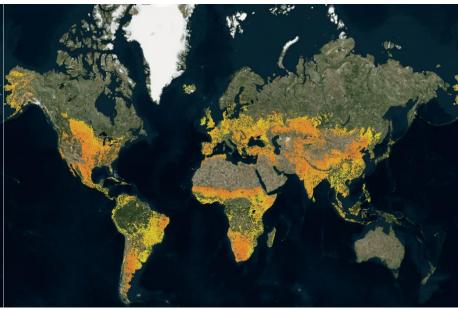
Activities of soil ecosystem engineers (earthworms, termites) prevent soil crosion

Why is soil biodiversity important?



Carbon sequestration potential





Sustainable Soil Management: the solution to degradation (Farmers are the key)

Soil organic matter plus micronutrients

Soil Doctors

