



#soilweek
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Welcome!

The Global Soil Week is a collective process and a knowledge platform for sustainable soil management and responsible land governance worldwide. This year's Global Soil Week will highlight the importance of land and soil to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the UN International Year of Soils.

Join us for an engaging exchange of ideas and inspiring discussions.

Thank You!

Special thanks to all Global Soil Week collaborators:

We wish to express our sincere gratitude to all the people and organisations who have in one way or another been involved in making the 3rd Global Soil Week 2015 happen. Your different inputs and ideas contribute to making the Global Soil Week a unique and transdisciplinary platform for stakeholders of diverse backgrounds and origins.

We look forward to future collaborations,
Jes Weigelt and the team of the Global Soil Forum at IASS

Global Soil Week Conference Venue:

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Programme Sunday, 19 April

17.00 – 19.00	Registration
19.00	Global Soil Week Reception
	Opening of the Exhibition “Soil. Sustains life.” by GIZ

Programme Monday, 20 April			
10.00 – 12.00	Opening Plenary	34	P
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14.00 – 18.00	Parallel Dialogue Sessions	40	DS
Programme Tuesday, 21 April			
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13.00 – 15.00	Lunch Break Forum	14	LBF
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16.00 – 18.00	Plenary: The Way Forward	104	P
Programme Thursday, 23 April			
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Soil. The Substance of Transformation.

Our current development pathways are not sustainable. Our soils and rivers are being used in a way that threatens the ability of future generations to pursue their desired way of living. Biodiversity is severely threatened and – with it – the ecosystem services on which we depend. Today's world is also characterised by affluence and abundance, but more than 800 million people still go to bed hungry every day. Consumers in rich countries waste almost as much food as the entire net food production of sub-Saharan Africa. Growing economic and social inequalities characterise many societies in so-called “developed” and “developing countries”. We are clearly not on the ‘Road to Dignity’, and we are not securing the environmental basis of the development that is desperately needed by so many.

In his synthesis report on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon emphasises that ‘transformation is our watchword’. But what are the entry points to transformations? Why do we maintain that soils are the substance of transformation? In human timeframes, soils are a non-renewable resource. The way we treat this resource is indicative of whether we will remain within the “safe operating space of humanity” or cross planetary boundaries. Furthermore, access to fertile soils remains key to overcoming poverty and malnutrition. This applies not only to many rural parts of the world but also to urban settlements. However, in many countries access to fertile soils is even more inequitably distributed than income. Access to soils can therefore be used as an indicator for development patterns: are they inclusive or do they continue to marginalise populations? Last but not least, we are demanding ever more of our soils:

food for an increasing – and increasingly meat-loving – population, carbon storage, bioenergy production and biodiversity. We can, however, only use each hectare once. Taking decisions on how to use this precious resource in a way that fosters inclusive development and at the same time secures these resources for future generations would definitely be an entry point to more sustainable development pathways. Taking these decisions through participatory, democratic decision-making processes would, in many instances, represent a sea change.

To avoid misunderstandings: this is, of course, not a plea to look at soils in isolation. To be successful, the Post-2015 Development Agenda needs to adopt an integrated perspective. It needs to look at soils – water and biodiversity – and the ecosystem services they provide in the nexus.

The year 2015 is of utmost importance for the path towards sustainable development: apart from the decision on the future Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, there will be milestones regarding “Financing for Development” and the UN Secretary General’s “Sustainable Energy for All” initiative. And at the end of this year, the 21st Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will meet to discuss a new agreement on climate change.

While these global policy processes have very distinct dynamics and characteristics, a common feature underlies them all: we seem to be moving into a world in which globally binding agreements are being replaced by systems of global goals to be achieved by voluntary

means. The task of achieving these goals is then left to the nation state. The SDGs and their universal nature are a case in point, as are the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

These national processes require participatory and inclusive monitoring and accountability mechanisms. How will they be designed? What role will civil society and science play in these accountability mechanisms? We are convinced that the design of these multi-stakeholder processes requires urgent attention. You will find several sessions at this year's Global Soil Week programme dedicated to this topic. At the same time, we are observing an increase in the involvement of knowledge-based organisations in policy processes. What is the role of multi-stakeholder fora in such processes? Which "governance functions" – to put it in technical terms – do these knowledge-exchange platforms assume in global governance?

Research for transformations requires getting engaged in actual transformation processes. We are therefore convinced that the Global Soil Week must serve as a multi-stakeholder science-policy platform and as a joint and shared process towards sustainable soil management and responsible land governance. How should we design these transdisciplinary knowledge-exchange processes between science and society to foster transformations towards sustainability? From our point of view, this is a core question for transdisciplinary research on sustainability governance.

We are therefore very happy to welcome, once again, practitioners from all over the world and from all fields of expertise, farmers, regulators and experts from civil society organisations, many of whom have become close friends over the years. We would like to invite participants to continue working with us on those issues that emerge from the Global Soil Week.

Some new initiatives have even been "born" during previous Global Soil Weeks, like the "First Brazilian Conference on Soil Governance" that took place just a few weeks ago. Substantial contributions have already been made to the work on Sustainable Development Goals. It is developments such as these that make us conclude that the Global Soil Week has established itself as an international platform for knowledge exchange across disciplines and communities. Our heartfelt gratitude therefore goes to the partners of the Global Soil Week. We feel honoured to be able to count on such a strong network. We would also like to thank the European Commission, the Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation, GIZ and the Fachagentur für Nachwachsende Rohstoffe for their financial contributions to the Global Soil Week 2015.

To conclude, we would like to welcome you to the Global Soil Week 2015! It is only thanks to your participation that we can make the Global Soil Week a thriving platform. We hope that you will enjoy your stay in Berlin and that you will find the Global Soil Week 2015 an interesting place to be.

Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director, IASS – Institute of Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)

Alexander Müller, Secretary General (ad interim), IASS – Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)

Jes Weigelt, Global Soil Forum Coordinator, Co-Lead Sustainability Governance Programme, IASS – Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)

Your Roadmap to the Global Soil Week 2015

The formats

The sessions at the Global Soil Week can take four different formats: plenary, parallel dialogue sessions, lunch break forum and the open-space sessions. The plenary sessions shall assist in drawing conclusions across the range of topics that are discussed in detail in the parallel dialogues sessions.

The days

This year, the Global Soil Week highlights how sustainable soil management and responsible land governance is key to the post-2015 development agenda and the on-going negotiations of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The first day of the Global Soil Week 2015 is dedicated to the link between soils and land and the goals and targets of the new sustainable development agenda. On the second day we start addressing questions of implementation, monitoring and accountability of the post-2015 development agenda and the SDGs. While the SDGs have been developed largely in isolation from each other, the third day explores an integrated approach to the SDGs.

Cross-cutting themes

Since the first Global Soil Week 2012 its partners have been putting certain themes on the agenda. These themes appear as cross-cutting themes that are addressed on different days of the Global Soil Week in different session formats. Partners of the Global Soil Week continue to work on these themes between the Global Soil Weeks to contribute to political processes towards sustainability in soil management and land governance. They constitute the process element of the Global Soil Week. The following pages provide an overview of these themes and processes. The overview contains references to sessions that contribute to these themes. Each theme has a symbol which will help you to navigate the programme brochure and find the related sessions.

I Theme I: Land Degradation Neutral World

During the Rio+20 conference, UN member states committed themselves to “strive to achieve a land degradation neutral world”. The results of the Open Working Group negotiations on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reflect this commitment. Since 2012 and together with partners, the IASS has continued to work on operationalizing the concept. For those involved in this process, it is particularly important to acknowledge the interrelations of achieving a land degradation neutral world and responsible and equitable land governance systems. Another important outcome of this process is our emphasis on soil rehabilitation that is covered by other sessions of this year’s Global Soil Week.

The Global Soil Week 2015 will emphasize three aspects of the topic.

Firstly, the Global Soil Week will emphasize the importance of combating land degradation to achieve other globally agreed policy objectives, such as mitigating and adapting to climate change. We will also address the likely land use change implications inherent in the SDGs. Looking at the SDGs from a land use perspective, we will ask: How sustainable are the Sustainable Development Goals?

Mon, 20 April, 14.00 – 18.00

- **Competing visions for a sustainable future: the challenge of biomass within the post-2015 Development Agenda**
(Dialogue session 1.2)
- **Joint ITPS-SPI meeting on the occasion of the Global Soil Week 2015: land-degradation neutrality and its contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation**
(Dialogue Session 1.6)

Secondly, we will explore questions surrounding the implementation of the SDGs on national level. In particular, we will emphasize questions of monitoring, review and accountability.

Tue, 21 April, 9.00 – 13.00

- **Grounding global soil and land initiatives: working on trickling down**
(Dialogue session 2.1)

Wed, 22 April, 9.00 – 13.00

- **Nexus governance Post-2015: Towards collaborative implementation**
(Dialogue Session 3.7)

Thu, 23 April, 9.00 – 11.00

- **Legal means for the national implementation of Sustainable Development Goals related to soil – with a focus on the objective of a “land-degradation neutral world”**
(Open Space Session 4.7)

Last but not least, we are going to explore the question of indicators and soil information.

Tue, 21 April, 9.00 – 13.00

- **Soils and land information: How to support decision-making?**
(Dialogue Session 2.3)

Wed, 22 April, 9.00 – 13.00

- **Soils and land indicators for the international policy agenda: towards joint action**
(Dialogue Session 3.3)

Lunch Break Forum:

- **Wageningen Soil Network**
(LBF-20)
- **Soil data: Modelling and good data sets in landscape planning for ecosystem services**
(LBF-25)



Theme II: Land Governance

The competition for increasingly scarce soil resources warrants responsible land governance to protect the needs of the world's most vulnerable citizens. *The Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests* (VGGT) are a historical milestone to strengthen responsible governance of land and natural resources at national and international level. Negotiated in an inclusive multi-stakeholder process, the VGGT were endorsed in 2012 by the Committee on World Food Security. Since then, contributing to the uptake of the VGGT, within the broader context of translating rights into practice, has been a central objective of the Global Soil Week. At the Global Soil Week 2015, the following activities will be central for the work process on land governance and especially for the implementation of the VGGT:

A Dialogue Session on Wednesday serves as a platform for sharing lessons learned and discussing strategies and ways forward for the implementation and monitoring of the VGGT by states, international governmental organisations, private actors, and civil society organisations.

Wed, 22 April, 9.00 – 13.00

- Three years of VGGT – experiences and strategies for implementation and monitoring (Dialogue Session 3.1)

A second contribution is a case study from Madagascar that maps the extent of large-scale land investments.

Lunch Break Forum:

- The atlas of large-scale land acquisition in Madagascar (LBF-19)

Furthermore, three working groups will meet back-to-back to the Global Soil Week in order to discuss and review three technical guides that are currently being developed to increase the uptake of the VGGT: a Technical Guide on Commons (IASS), a Technical Guide for the Private Sector (FAO), and a Guide on Aligning the Lending Practice of German Financial Cooperation with the VGGT (DIMR and IASS).



Theme III: Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and soil rehabilitation

Soil and land degradation poses a serious threat to ecosystem services and to the livelihoods of the most vulnerable groups around the globe: 1.5 billion people depend on degraded land for their livelihoods and 42 percent of the very poor live in degraded areas. Sustainable land management (SLM) is key for both the production of goods for human consumption as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation. Preventing and reversing land degradation through sustainable land management and land rehabilitation has thus been a major concern of the soil and land community for a long time. This year, the following sessions and contributions focus on SLM and soil rehabilitation:

Mon, 20 April, 14.00 – 18.00

- Mitigation and adaptation to climate change through sustainable land management: global and national perspectives on challenges and opportunities (Dialogue Session 1.4)
- Land rehabilitation for food security (part I) (Dialogue Session 1.8)

Tue, 21 April, 9.00 – 13.00

- Land rehabilitation for food security (part II) (Dialogue Session 2.4)

Wed, 22 April, 9.00 – 13.00

- **Financing soil and land rehabilitation**
(Dialogue Session 3.5)

Thu, 23 April, 9.00 – 12.00

- **Sustainable land use and human habitats: the role of cities and rural development in achieving global sustainable land use**
(Open Space Session 4.2)

Lunch Break Forum:

- **Scaling-up of best SLM practices in Ethiopia's highlands**
(LBF-08)
- **Student initiatives in Southern Africa in the fight against land degradation**
(LBF-06)
- **Raising awareness and sharing SOILutions**
(LBF-21)

IV

Theme IV: Transformation through Transdisciplinarity?

Soils require a systemic view. Complex interactions determine whether this resource is used in a sustainable way or not. It is crucial to analyse and understand these interactions in their full dimension in order to sustain the fundamental role that the world's soil and land resources play in protecting our climate, to securing the nutrition of nine billion people and stopping the persistent loss of the planet's biodiversity. The idea of the Global Soil Week as a collective process and an inclusive platform is based on the concept of transdisciplinarity. At the heart of this research and working approach lies the long-term exchange and cooperation of different experts, stakeholders and interest groups from politics, science, civil society, economics and art in developing a holistic understanding of a complex problem. This serves as a basis to identify new approaches to address soil and land related challenges to

sustainable development. At the Global Soil Week 2015 the role of the transdisciplinary approach in finding joint pathways towards a more sustainable use of soils and a responsible governance of land will be discussed in different Dialogue Sessions and Lunch Break Fora and will be part of the discussion at the Plenary Session "The Way Forward" on Wednesday afternoon.

Mon, 20 April, 14.00 – 18.00

- **Joint ITPS-SPI meeting on the occasion of the Global Soil Week 2015: land-degradation neutrality and its contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation**
(Dialogue Session 1.6)

Tue, 21 April, 9.00 – 13.00

- **Sustaining our soils and societies: the challenge of doing transdisciplinary research**
(Dialogue Session 2.2)

Wed, 22 April, 16.00 – 18.00

- **Plenary: The Way Forward**

Lunch Break Forum:

- **Volunteer soil doctors in Thailand: A participatory approach**
(LBF-10)
- **Raising awareness and sharing S O I Lutions**
(LBF-21)



Theme V: Awareness raising and soil communication

Soil is essential for food security, water availability, mitigation of climate change and other ecosystem services. Yet, policymakers often do not take crucial soil functions into consideration. Likewise, general public awareness of the issues of soil and land are necessary to create a societal mandate and momentum for change. Thus outreach and communication of soil and land issues is a very important aspect of transforming the current unsustainable use of soil and land. The United Nations has pronounced 2015 as the International Year of Soils. The Global Soil Week sees this as a special opportunity to increase soil awareness among diverse stakeholder groups and the general public. How can we communicate the vital role that soils play in sustainable development, and our own well-being? How can we create compelling stories to transport the messages? Varied approaches and perspectives from different stakeholder communities around the globe will be discussed and presented at this year's Global Soil Week.

Tue, 21 April, 9.00 – 13.00

- **Soils and societal commitment – moving towards healthy soils**
(Dialogue Session 2.6)

Wed, 22 April, 14.30 – 15.30

- **ONE HECTARE Exhibition – Official opening of the outdoor awareness-raising installation; Schöneberger Wiese, Gleisdreieck Park, Berlin**

Thu, 23 April, 9.00 – 12.00

- **Giving living soil a voice: approaches and tools**
(Open Space Session 4.1)

Lunch Break Forum:

- **GIZ Exhibition "Soil. Sustains life."**
- **How to brand soils?**
(LBF-04)
- **Creatively capturing perceptions of soil sustainability**
(LBF-09)
- **Terra preta in our gardens!**
(LBF-12)
- **Soil= air + food**
(LBF-17)
- **Raising awareness and sharing S O I Lutions**
(LBF-21)
- **Get in touch with soil – Action platform for soil protection**
(LBF-22)
- **'Soil selfies' from Australia, their values and issues**
(LBF-23)

Awareness Campaign

“Soil. Sustains life.”



The International Year of Soils 2015 calls for action. Commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH has launched an awareness campaign for soils. The aim is to sensitize the German public and media through innovative information formats, a broad network of partners and joint high-visibility activities.

The first of these joint activities will be the inauguration of IASS's "ONE HECTARE" installation on 22 April by BMZ Federal Minister Gerd Müller, IASS Executive Director Klaus Töpfer, and high-level representatives of GIZ and the Berlin Senate. Other campaign activities in the framework of the Global Soil Week 2015 are the presentation of the new mobile exhibition "Soil. Sustains life." and the contributions of the GSW Young Professionals.

The Young Professionals Programme

For the first time, the Global Soil Week has a special programme to tap into young professionals' expertise and fresh perspectives: the GIZ, the IASS and WOCAT enable 22 graduates, scientists, prospective media experts and other young professionals to play an active part in the conference. The programme offers guided participation at the GSW 2015, including introductory and reflective sessions, a field trip on sustainable soil and land use in Berlin, mentor-hosted lunchtime sessions and professional networking opportunities. The programme is intertwined with BMZ's campaign "Soil. Sustains Life." All participating young professionals will organise a public event to spread the word about the importance of soils and sustainable land management.

GIZ exhibition "Soil. Sustains life."

It's about time that we paid more attention to the state of our soils and its implications for human well-being. Without healthy soils, food security for a growing global population, as well as our fight to mitigate climate change, are at risk. Soils are about survival.

Commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH has developed the mobile exhibition "Soil. Sustains life."

New perspectives spark new interest: which incredible services do healthy soils provide? What is the value of soils? Where do people that live from their land go if healthy soils dwindle? How can we make our needs for food, transport and clothing compatible with the limited resource soil? How can we enjoy life without trampling roughshod on the foundation for life?

Taking an unconventional approach, the mobile exhibition explores answers to these questions and many more. It'll be interesting for anybody who wants to know more about soils, the basis of life.

Spotlight on Action

Lunch Break Forum

Duration: Sunday, 19 April to Wednesday, 23 April 2015

Opening: Sunday, 19 April, 19.00

Peak Time: Mon: 12.00 – 14.00, Tue: 13.00 – 15.00, Wed: 13.00 – 16.00

Hungry for transformation? The Lunch Break Forum puts the spotlight on different perspective and concrete approaches for taking action. The Lunch Break Forum is a direct reflection of the inclusive platform character of the Global Soil Week, which results from the open call for proposals. Artists, grass-roots activists, scientists, organisations, farmers and educators present a colourful garden of ideas. Formats such as multimedia exhibitions, film, painting, photography, hands-on soil science and a speaker's corner complement the overall Global Soil Week programme. The thematic threads of this year's Global Soil Week are also represented in Lunch Break Forum contributions, while the flexible format provides an opportunity for bilateral exchange and personal reflection. It aims to bridge our different backgrounds, experiences, and areas of expertise, bringing together diverse perspectives and means of taking action to articulate solutions to the challenges of our times.

➤ **LBF-01: The LIFE Programme, over 20 years of fostering soil protection in the EU**

Lucie Trokanova, Carlos de la Paz, LIFE Programme

The LIFE programme is the EU's funding instrument for the environment and climate action. The general objective of LIFE is to contribute to the implementation, updating and development of EU environmental and climate policy. Since 1992 LIFE has co-funded almost 4 200 projects, of which over 150 deal with soil issues.

In particular, LIFE has helped develop solutions for limiting and mitigating land take; remediating contaminated soil; enhancing soil biodiversity; upscaling monitoring techniques; increasing soil carbon capture; and developing decision-support tools for soil management. The LIFE Programme Communications Team will present an exhibition stand at the Global Soil Week 2015. Experts will offer information on the valuable soil protection technologies and methodologies that have been developed by LIFE.

Special project presentations (15 min.): Mon, 13.00/Tue, 14.20/Wed, 13.35

➤ **LBF-02: Poster Terminal**

Now in its third year, the Global Soil Week will for the first time exhibit posters submitted by contributors from around the world in response to our open call for contributions. This platform provides an additional opportunity for transdisciplinary exchange amongst diverse stakeholder groups. Themes of the poster contributions range from the economics of land degradation in the Kalahari Desert and the development of the China Digital Soil Maps (CDSM) to looking at the sustainable land management practices of Kyrgyz herders.

Please use the opportunity to visit the poster space, which is prominently displayed on an electronic tablet throughout the Global Soil Week 2015.

➤ **LBF-03: LandSichten – Land inSights**

FONA – Research for Sustainable Development, Federal Ministry of Education and Research, (Germany)

Land symbolises quality of life. Yet it is often a bone of contention. How can we manage land use better? What strategies could help to defuse or even prevent land-use conflicts? What role can research play here?

Sustainable approaches to land use are being developed as part of the Sustainable Land Management programme sponsored by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF).

By taking a holistic approach and considering a variety of themes and regions, the programme proposes practicable land-use strategies. In this way, it offers new avenues for land and the people and biodiversity it supports.

➤ LBF-04: How to brand soils?

V

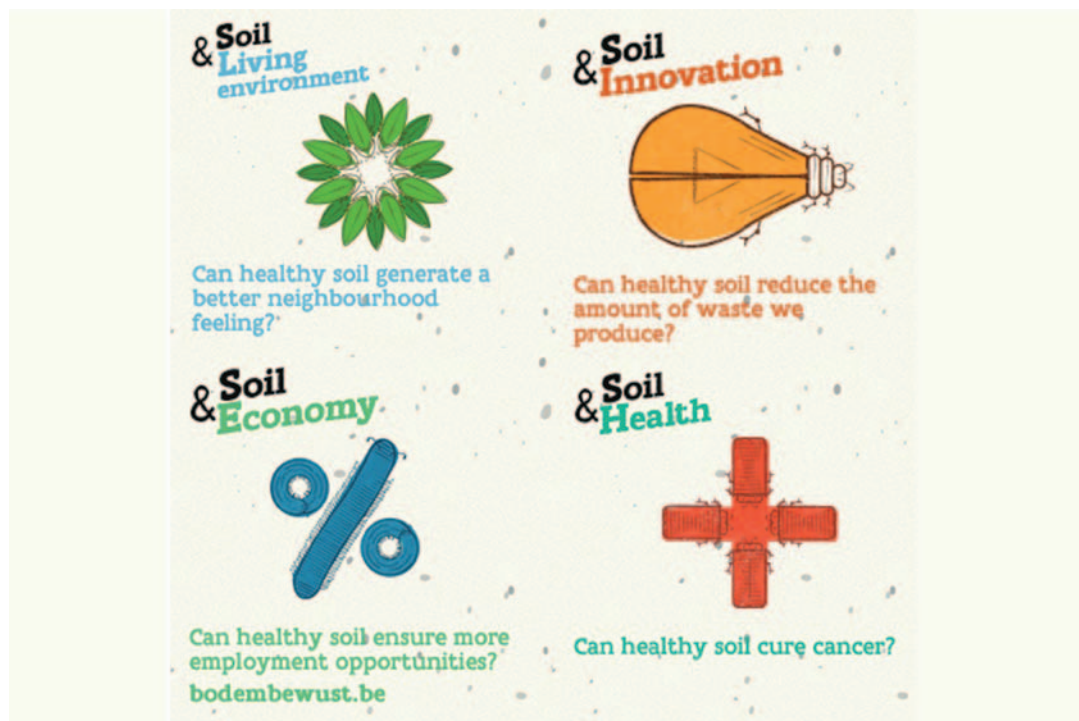
Goedele Vanacker, Nele Bal, Caroline Newton, OVAM (Public Waste Agency of Flanders)
 Jos Brils, Deltares and SedNet steering group member (The Netherlands)

The International Year of Soils creates a momentum on which we should capitalise and raise awareness about the role of soils, sediments and land. It is also the moment to give our work broader visibility. To complement of facts and numbers, a more visual and appropriate language is needed: "Facts tell, but stories sell."

To reach the general public, politicians and policymakers, it is important to show how soils and sediments improve our living environment, how health issues can be tackled, the economy stimulated and innovation accelerated. Their potential to provide solutions for current societal challenges deserves to be put in the spotlight.

We will both present inspirational stories and ask participants to share their own. The stories can take on different forms: from written words, to images, audio and films. On www.bodembewust.be/soil-stories, these stories and positive aspects of soils are brought together. The general public is also invited to engage with the stories and reflect on their own inspiring experiences. Stories can be submitted via soilstories@ovam.be or shared on twitter using the hashtag #soilstories and #soilweek.

Special project presentation (15 min.): Mon, 13.20





➤ **LBF-05: Colours of the earth**
Verena Reinmann (Germany)

Verena Reinmann presents her works of art celebrating the colours of the earth. "For many years I have been fascinated by rock, sand and soil formations which have formed over billions of years. I began to collect eroded materials such as limestone, sandstone and volcanic ejecta during journeys in many countries, on seacoasts and river banks, near lakes, on plains, on hills and mountains. You can find some of these kinds of soil and sand everywhere; others in greenish or violet hues are so rare that I had to "harvest" them with a teaspoon.

I compose small and large documentary tableaus and freely designed pictures on cardboard, canvas and wood without adding anything else but the natural soil/sand and glue. The artwork shows the natural beauty of these often neglected earthen materials."

Special project presentations (15 min.): Mon, 13.40/Tue, 14.00/Wed, 13.35



➤ **LBF-06: Student initiatives in Southern Africa in the fight against land degradation**



Magagula Ndumiso, University of Swaziland (Swaziland)

Pwiti Fadzai, University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)

This project focuses on the potential of environmentally-conscious student associations from Southern Africa in the fight against land degradation, especially soil erosion. Economically challenged regions with little or no public funds for official awareness campaigns could benefit greatly from such voluntary initiatives.

Working closely with the University of Swaziland's UNIGEP Society and GREEN Team, the project analyses strategies for the coordination of a large pool of voluntary labourers, looking for stumbling blocks, as well as possibilities for improvement. Taken seriously and utilised effectively, these student groups could prove to be an immense asset in the fight against land degradation, despite the few resources available to them. Their effectiveness may well surpass that of local governments.

Special project presentations (15 min.): Mon, 13.40/Tue, 13.40

➤ **LBF-07: Copa*Cogeca, European farmers and European agri-cooperatives**

Evangelos Koumentakos, Copa-Cogeca (Belgium)

Representatives from Copa, European farming organisations, and Cogeca, the General Confederation of Agricultural Cooperatives in the European Union, present various initiatives and stewardship schemes developed in cooperation with farmers. Outcome oriented examples demonstrate the efforts being made in the different production systems throughout the EU.

Copa comprises around 90 farmer's organizations from the European Union and other European countries, such as Iceland, Norway, Turkey and Switzerland. Cogeca represents the activities of approximately 40 000 farmers' cooperatives as well as the specific interests of European agricultural, forestry, fisheries and agri-food co operatives. It contributes to the development of cooperatives.

➤ LBF-08: Scaling-up of best SLM practices in Ethiopia's highlands

Million Alemayehu Gizaw, The World Bank Ethiopia Country Office (Ethiopia)



In Ethiopia, the impacts of natural resource degradation on the economy and people's livelihoods are not only significant and complex, but they are also related and exasperated by climate change. To address these challenges, the Government of Ethiopia introduced the multi-year (2009–2023) Ethiopia Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management (ESIF). The development objective of ESIF is to improve the livelihoods and economic well-being of the country's farmers, herders and forest resource users by scaling up specific Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices with a proven potential to restore, sustain and enhance the productivity of Ethiopia's land resources. The National SLM Programme (SLMP) was established by the Ministry of Agriculture and has been supported by several development partners. We invite you to learn about the outcomes of the first project phase SLMP-1, implemented in six regions of the country. Approximately 209,900 ha of land have been successfully treated by different SLM practices with measurable improvement of soil health.

Special project presentations (15 min.): Mon, 13.00/Wed, 13.40



➤ LBF-09: Creatively capturing perceptions of soil sustainability

Jasmine Black, Newcastle University (UK)



Creating a greater awareness and appreciation of soil will help create a more positive future in terms of global sustainability. As we reconnect to this invaluable, vital resource and create understanding, civic society is more likely to engage in soil-sustaining activities. This session allows you to chat about the soil issues that most concern you and offers a refreshing space in which to explore the positive future landscapes you want see. Put your soil-related concerns up on the board, and collage your chosen future landscape! You are invited to exercise your creativity and imagination in developing a multi-stakeholder global image of our current soil problems and your desired future landscapes. You do not need to be an artist for this activity – a range of easily accessible tools will be available.

➤ **LBF-10: Volunteer soil doctors in Thailand: A participatory approach**

Jintaridth Bunjirtluk, Land Development Department (Thailand)

IV

Improper land use results in soil degradation and poor living conditions for farmers. Soil degradation reduces crop yields and farmer's income. Soil erosion, a severe problem affecting soils in approximately two fifths of Thailand, requires urgent restoration measures. The Land Development Department, LDD, is the core organisation to conserve and improve soil resources for agricultural productivity, food security, and sustainable land use. The LDD launched the project "Volunteer Soil Doctors" to integrate farmers into the consulting activities for sustainable land management. LDD conducts training workshops for the Soil Doctors, thereby enabling them to spread good practices and experiences to all provinces of Thailand. Farmers and local people are encouraged to participate in soil resource maintenance and implementation.



➤ **LBF-11: Let's talk about landscapes**

Prof. Dr. Jasmin Joshi & Larissa Schaub, PhD, University of Potsdam (Germany)

Biodiversity, a thing of beauty? Our project BASIL – Balancing Agroecosystem Services In Landscapes – investigates biodiversity in Europe's landscapes, including soil microbial diversity and its contribution to soil ecosystem services. We ask whether our aesthetic impression of a landscape might be related to an appreciation of the existing biodiversity. While such subjective inquiries are seldom taken into account when discussing agricultural landscapes, they could provide a valuable cultural ecosystem service. As we show you pictures of a wide array of agricultural landscapes across Europe, differing in the diversity of habitat types and the prevalence of organic vs. conventional farming, you are invited to share the impressions they evoke. We plan to keep track of the daily results, so that on the last day of the Lunch Break Forum we will already be able to present a few preliminary outcomes.

Special project presentations (15 min.): Mon, 12.40/Tue, 14.20

➤ **LBF-12: Terra preta in our gardens!**

Primary school „Grundschule im Beerwinkel“ and Oelala e. V. (Germany)



We are students and teachers from a primary and a secondary school in Berlin Spandau. In our project we focus on the soils in our school garden, comparing terra preta to other soils, looking at lifecycles, or earthworms, or practising pyrolysis to make charcoal. We think it is high time to take care of our soil and earth – especially in cities. We also want to show how effective and useful networking is: in school, in our neighbourhood, in ecological initiatives, in businesses. We invite you to learn about the production of terra preta, the black soil of the Indians. Together with experts we are also experimenting with producing stone paper, an interesting material from which washable books can be made.

Special project presentations (15 min.): Mon, 13.20/Tue, 14.00/Wed, 13.25

LBF-13: ‘BodenWertSchätzen’ Competition – Appreciating soil in transforming cities

Detlef Gerdts, City of Osnabrück, Deputy Chairman of Soil & Land Alliance of

European Cities and Towns

Dorothee Braun, German Council for Sustainable Development (Germany)

Michael Kastler, ahu AG, Aachen, Organisation of “BodenWertSchätzen” Award on behalf of the German Council for Sustainable Development (Germany)

The ‘BodenWertSchätzen’ award will honour initiatives and projects that develop solutions for space-saving land management and thereby contribute to soil protection and biodiversity. About 75 hectares of land are sealed in Germany every day. An additional seven hectares are destroyed by excavation from surface mining operations. About 13 percent of the land area of the Federal Republic of Germany has already been urbanised. However, urban development does not always tend towards the same direction: economic and demographic development is connected to growing cities and increasing land use, but also to shrinking cities and wastelands. We discuss current trends and show which tools regions, cities and municipalities can use in order to manage sustainable land and soil use.

➤ **LBF-14: Film Terminal**

This year’s film terminal invites you to watch films about soil from different perspectives. Participants can select from a list of short films, from animation to documentaries, including: Soil Farmers (De Waard Edible Landscapes, Future Farmers Film Production 2014, 38 min)/Soil Counts – Preserve it! (GIZ 2015, 5 min)/Kilimo Hai – Going Organic in East Africa (IFOAM 2013, 16 min)/Dishing up the Dirt (IFAD, 2015).

LBF-15: Publication Corner

In front of the LBF-rooms Stoat and Wolverine, current publications and informational materials will be available from our partners and other GSW contributors.

➤ **LBF-16: Growing smarter together**

IFA – International Fertilizers Industry Association (France)

The International Fertilizers Industry Association (IFA) is a member of the Global Soil Partnership (GSP) and will play an active role as a member of the steering committee in the celebrations of the World Soil Day and the International Year of Soils. As part of its contribution to the IYS in 2015, IFA will launch an online awareness-raising campaign focusing on soils and highlighting the importance of soil fertility and soil health, and their role in fighting against nutrient depletion, land degradation and desertification. This online video initiative gives a voice to scientists, farmers, policymakers, NGOs and business in the form of short video interviews.

➤ **LBF-17: Soil = air + food**

Sabrina Henry, Wonika Marks, Sustainable Health by SFH (UK)



The atmospheric mini-exhibition aims to breathe life into the concept of looking after our soil. What does or could this mean? By collaborating with a London-based fashion photographer and creative model-maker, visionary ideas are combined in an unconventional manner. Each metabolic process within the body is reliant upon nutrients, which have their origin in the soil. In order to sustain health and produce energy, these vital processes must function. Our soil is in effect our external metabolism. The architectural models demonstrate a vision of what food production could mean for three places currently associated with livelihood: hospitals, schools and work. We would like to ignite discussion about the strong impact soil health has on oxygen production, food quality and human health. Discussion about future collaborations and relationships between farmers and nutritionists will also be welcomed.

Special project presentations (15 min.): Mon, 13.20/Tue, 14.20/Wed, 13.25

➤ **LBF-18: Catastrophic shifts in dryland ecosystems**

Jane Brandt, MEDES Foundation on behalf of the CASCADE consortium (Italy)

Under what conditions do catastrophic shifts occur? Why are some ecosystems more resilient than others? Can an ecosystem that has crossed a tipping point be restored to a former state? These are some of the most challenging questions in ecology today. Drought, overgrazing and wildfire, among other processes, can degrade an ecosystem to such an extent that recovery is no longer possible. To prevent such a point of no return, the CASCADE project aims to show that there are practical and economically-viable ways of recognising and preventing catastrophic shifts, which policymakers and land users can utilise in the sustainable management of drylands worldwide. Our short film discusses case studies in Cyprus and Spain, as well as explaining the concept of tipping points and the dangers of overgrazing.

© Sitraka Randrianjatovonarivo



➤ **LBF-19: The atlas of large-scale land acquisition in Madagascar**

Sitraka Randrianjatovonarivo and Rakotomalala Heriniaina, Malagasy Land Observatory (Madagascar)

II

Are large-scale land acquisitions a development opportunity or a grabbing of resources? As other countries have started buying up quality land in Madagascar to ensure their own supply of food or biofuel, an academic and political debate has been brewing in the country. Unfortunately, the lack of transparency surrounding these land deals has made concrete data hard to come by.

The Malagasy Land Observatory has started to gather information from various stakeholders on their online platform “Atlas”. Visitors can look up information on specific land deals. “Atlas” also lists relevant studies, explains laws and frameworks, informs about related events, and provides an open discussion forum. Atlas is an important step to promoting transparency and accountability in the land sector.

➤ **LBF-20: Wageningen Soil Network**

Thomas Caspari, ISRIC-World Soil Information and Wageningen UR (The Netherlands)

I

Various Wageningen institutions and organisations collaborate in the Wageningen Soil Network, which was launched to support the International Year of Soils. The participants currently include ISRIC World Soil Information, Wageningen University, Alterra and other Wageningen UR institutions, the Centre for Soil Ecology and the Netherlands Institute of Ecology (NIOO-KNAW). Wageningen is a key player in the international soil and land community. Whether it comes to describing soil physical characteristics, the relationship between soil and climate, or improving soil fertility or biodiversity, Wageningen institutions provide global and local stakeholders with the knowledge they need to improve the use of soils for current and future generations. At the Global Soil Week, the links between the research, apps and data in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals will be discussed and demonstrated (www.wageningensoilnetwork.nl).

Special project presentations (15 min.): Mon, 13.00 & 13.40/Tue, 14.00 & 14.40/Wed 13.40

➤ **LBF-21: Raising awareness and sharing S O I L utions**

Bernward Geier, SAVE OUR SOILS initiative

Gábor Figeczky, IFOAM – Organics International (Germany)



The “S O S” Initiative started in 2013 with the endorsement and support of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). It now unites over 150 partner organisations and enterprises from Austria to Australia. The core objective of the initiative is not only to raise public awareness of the manifold crisis surrounding soil and land use, but also to encourage consumers to take action as “Soil Mates”. S O S also focuses on promoting the diversified solution potential offered by sustainable and organic farming practices. Learn more about the initiative and how you can benefit from what we have to offer. For more information, see www.saveoursoils.com. The initiative Partner IFOAM – Organics International, is a member of the International Steering Committee of IYS-2015, and works to raise awareness about, promote and galvanise international support for the sustainable management of soils. In particular, we highlight the importance of soil for food security and essential ecosystem functions (<http://www.ifoam.bio>).

Special project presentations (15 min.): Mon, 13.00/Tue, 13.25

➤ **LBF-22: Get in Touch with Soil – Action Platform for Soil Protection**

Sabine Gier, ITVA – German Scientific-technical Association for Environmental Remediation and Brownfield Redevelopment (Germany)

Prof. Dr. Thomas Scholten, DBG – German Soil Science Society (Germany)

Prof. Dr. Dr. Berndt-Michael Wilke, BVB – German Soil Association (Germany)



The annual naming of a “Soil of the Year” in Germany aims to raise awareness of the value of soils and to provide knowledge about soil diversity. For over ten years, an annual German jury nominates a soil of the year. In this contribution, Global Soil Week participants who are not involved in soil science field work will have a chance to get in touch with soil material. The mineral components of different soil types have a typical soil texture, which is the combination of mineral particles of different sizes. In boxes, visitors will use their sense of touch to learn about soil texture. Information is also provided about the soil of the year 2014, the Planosol or Stagnosol, and about this campaign.

Special project presentation (15 min.): Tue, 14.00

➤ **LBF-23: ‘Soil selfies’ from down under, their values and issues**

Jeanie Clark, freelance environmental educator, living on a small sheep farm, enviroed4all® (Australia)



How would you represent soil and the way you use it with photos – 3, to show it up close, in use and any issues to do this? That challenge was posted online and in person by Jeanie Clark in March this year. These “Soil-selfies” aimed to highlight the different aspects of soil transformed: its physicality and substance use in our lives at home, work and recreation, and process issues. As a way to connect to the Global Soil Week 2015 from afar, people across Australia were invited through social media to submit their entries by email. Global Soil Week participants visiting the resultant displays are encouraged to discover this perspective of “soil – the substance of transformation” from a diversity of contributors and their experiences. The project has inspired unique interpretations regarding the role of soil in all of our lives. Come, see and discuss the responses at our three-part photo display at the ‘Aussie Soil selfies’ site. Each day will focus on one of these three aspects: close-ups, uses, challenges/managements.

Special project presentations (15 min.): Mon, 13.40/Tue, 14.40/Wed, 13.25

➤ **LBF-24: Effect of clay amendment on water retention in sandy arid soil in Tunisia**

Karbout Nissaf, Institute of Arid Area Mednine (Tunisia)

Soils in the arid area of south Tunisia have a low water retention capacity, which hinders the area's agricultural development. Up to now, farmers have tried to make do with intensive irrigation and the introduction of organic amendments, which improve chemical fertility, but do little to alleviate the high permeability of those sandy soils. Also, this organic matter is becoming increasingly rare in the region.

Our institute has been looking for local materials that could help correct soil properties. What we found is that clay materials of geological origin, which have the advantage of not being biodegradable, could have a lasting positive effect on the arability of the soil. Their introduction improved the structure and resulting properties of the soil, including higher water retention and increased barley production with a minimum of irrigation.

Special project presentations (15 min.): Mon, 13.20/Tue, 13.40/Wed, 13.40

➤ **LBF-25: Soil data: Modelling and good datasets in landscape planning**

Justine Cordingley and Juliet Braslow, CIAT – International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Kenya)

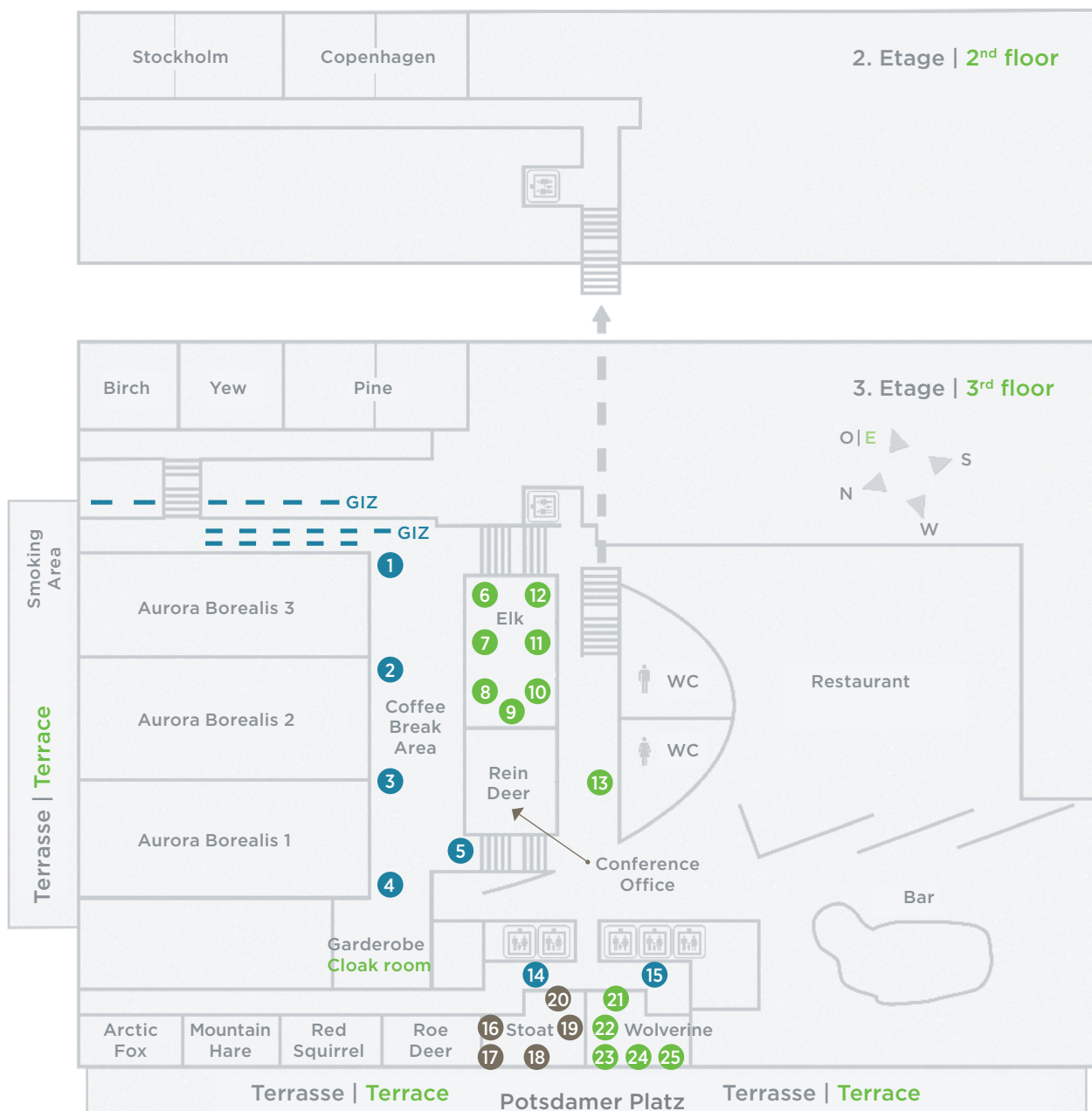


Landscape assessments are a vital tool for sustainable development, as they highlight the linkages between people and nature. Planning for sustainable development often includes assessing where different development activities should be placed in the landscape in order to have minimal negative impacts on nature. Soils are at the heart of this, particularly when it comes to assessing the suitability of areas for different types of development. Numerous modelling efforts take place with little consideration of the quality of soil data that underlies the analysis. The objective of our project will be to demonstrate the value of good-quality soil data in conducting landscape assessments for flows of water, nutrients and subsequently ecosystem services. We invite you to compare soil datasets of varying quality (coarse to fine) in a number of landscapes to demonstrate whether there are any differences in magnitudes of model outputs and trends that could potentially affect the outcome for decision-making.

Special project presentation (15 min.): Tue, 13.40



Floorplan/Scandic Berlin Potsdamer Platz



Coffee Break Area

- **GIZ Exhibition "Soil. Sustains life."**
- **LBF-01: The LIFE Programme, over 20 years of fostering soil protection in the EU Commission**
- **LBF-02: Poster Terminal**
- **LBF-03: LandSichten – Land inSights**
Federal Ministry of Education and Research, FONA, Research for Sustainable Development (Germany)
- **LBF-04: How to brand soils?**
OVAM, Public Waste Agency of Flanders (Belgium)
- **LBF-05: Colours of the earth**
Verena Reinmann, artist (Germany)

Elk

- **LBF-06: Student initiatives in Southern Africa in the fight against land degradation**
University of Swaziland (Swaziland), University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
- **LBF-07: Copa*Cogeca, European farmers and European agri-cooperatives**
- **LBF-08: Scaling-up of best SLM practices in Ethiopia's highlands**
The World Bank Ethiopia Country Office (Ethiopia)
- **LBF-09: Creatively capturing perceptions of soil sustainability**
Newcastle University (UK)
- **LBF-10: Volunteer Soil Doctors in Thailand**
Land Development Department (Thailand)
- **LBF-11: Let's talk about landscapes**
University of Potsdam (Germany)
- **LBF-12: Terra preta in our gardens!**
Primary school "Grundschule im Beerwinkel" and Oelala e. V. (Germany)
Floor near to Conference Office
- **LBF-13: 'BodenWertSchätzen' Competition – Appreciating soil in transforming cities**
German Council for Sustainable Development, DBU – German Federal Environmental Foundation

Floor behind the elevators

- **LBF-14: Film Terminal**
- **LBF-15: Publication Corner**

Stoat

- **LBF-16: Growing smarter together**
IFA – International Fertilizer Industry Association (France)
- **LBF-17: Soil = air + food**
Sustainable Health by SFH (UK)
- **LBF-18: Catastrophic shifts in dryland ecosystems**
MEDES Foundation, CASCADE consortium (Italy)
- **LBF-19: The atlas of large-scale land acquisition in Madagascar**
Malagasy Land Observatory (Madagaskar)
- **LBF-20: Wageningen Soil Network**
ISRIC-World Soil Information, Wageningen UR (The Netherlands)

Wolverine

- **LBF-21: Raising awareness and sharing S O I L utions**
IFOAM – Organics International (Germany)
- **LBF-22: Get in touch with soil – Action Platform for soil protection**
Action Platform for Soil Protection, DBG, BVB, ITVA (Germany)
- **LBF-23: 'Soil selfies' from down under**
Jeanie Clark, environmental educator, enviroed4all® (Australia)
- **LBF-24: Effect of clay amendment on water retention in sandy arid soil in Tunisia**
Institute of Arid Area Mednine (Tunisia)
- **LBF-25: Soil data: Modelling and good datasets in landscape planning**
CIAT – International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Kenya)

Welcome



Programme Sunday, 19 April

17.00 – 19.00 Registration

19.00 Global Soil Week Reception

Opening of the Exhibition "Soil. Sustains life."
by GIZ



© Ekta Parishad

In nine months we will reach a critical crossroads. If we can tackle the obstacles to good land stewardship in the Sustainable Development Goals and the new Climate Change agreement, we will make huge, powerful strides towards a sustainable future. If we cannot agree, we will lose a once in a generation chance. We will condemn the most vulnerable people to a world of decreasing opportunities, and all of us, to increasing insecurity. Let us grasp the chance together. Land and soil must emerge at the end of 2015 with the highest political profile.

Monique Barbut, Executive Secretary, UNCCD – United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (Germany)

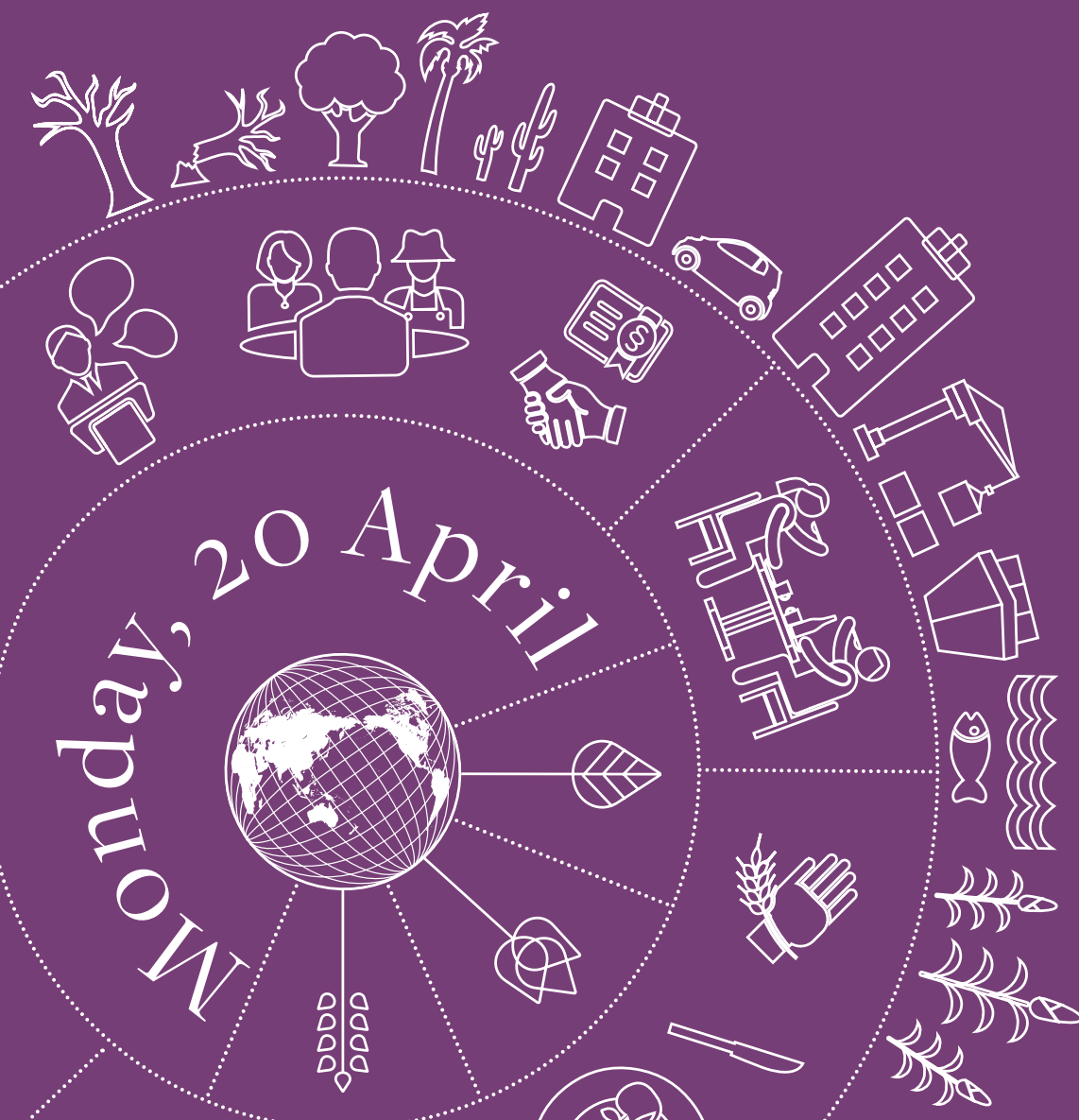
Soil is one of the most important pillars that sustain life. If we are serious about eliminating hunger in today's world and ensuring that future generations will have enough to eat, soils must be protected in all parts of the world. Fertile land is particularly important for small farmers, who depend on more productive agriculture for their survival. And as more and more land becomes infertile, agriculture is spreading to other areas. Forests are increasingly being cleared with devastating effects on the climate. This is a vicious circle that we have to break.

Stefan Schmitz, Commissioner, Special Unit "One World – No Hunger", BMZ – Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany)

Soils in the goals and targets of the new Sustainable Development Agenda

The Post-2015 Development Agenda currently being negotiated at the UN in New York is a once in a generation opportunity to take the necessary steps towards inclusive development patterns. Sustainable soil management and responsible land governance are fundamental to achieving a range of proposed goals and targets. Therefore, the Global Soil Week 2015 will be set in the light of the new Sustainable Development Agenda and home in on the following questions: How can soil and land contribute to achieving the proposed goals? And how can the diverse soil- and land-related constituencies ensure that we meet this global challenge successfully?

The first day of the Global Soil Week 2015 highlights the links between soils and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Programme Monday, 20 April

10.00 – 12.00	Opening Plenary	34	P
12.00 – 14.00	Lunch Break Forum	14	LBF
14.00 – 18.00	Dialogue Sessions	40	DS



Opening Plenary: Soil. The Substance of Transformation.



Date Monday, 20 April 2015



Time 10.00 – 12.00



Room Aurora Borealis 1–3

Plenary Description

2015 will be a decisive year to take the necessary steps for the transformation to sustainability. The United Nations General Assembly is set to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to chart the way forward for the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

To kick off the Global Soil Week 2015, the Opening Plenary will demonstrate why and how soils must be perceived as the substance of transformation. How we manage our soils is central to the achievement of several SDGs. Land and soil management will determine their implementation or at least strike a balance between their inherent demands. Soil is a non-renewable and increasingly scarce resource. It needs to be managed wisely in order to achieve environmental sustainability and to preserve the basis for people's lives today and in the future. Social sustainability requires equitable access to soil as a prerequisite for food security and the eradication of extreme poverty. Hence, sustainable management of soils is needed to ensure: that we do not exceed our planetary boundaries and ensure a life in dignity for everyone. Soil is the substance of transformation.

This message of the Global Soil Week 2015 will be conveyed by an inspiring group of speakers. The session will start with the premiere of our second soil film followed by a keynote address by Prof Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of the IASS. He will then be joined by an opening panel. Our guest of honour, his Excellency Minister Aroldo Cedraz, will conclude the session and build the bridge from the Global Soil Week 2013 to the Brazilian Soil Governance Seminar and the Global Soil Week 2015.

Screening of the Second Soil Film

Opening Panel consisting of:

Representative by the FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Italy) *tbc*

Guest of Honour: Minister Aroldo Cedraz, TCU – Federal Court of Accounts (Brazil)

Moderation: Klaus Töpfer and Ivonne Lobos Alva, both: IASS – Institute of Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)





Klaus Töpfer

Executive Director, IASS – Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)

Klaus Töpfer is currently Executive Director of the Institute for Advanced Sustainable Studies (IASS) in Potsdam. From 1987 to 1998 he was Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and subsequently Minister of Regional Planning, Building and Urban Development. He held the position of Executive Director of UNEP in Nairobi until 2006.



Monique Barbut

Executive Secretary, UNCCD – United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (Germany)

Monique Barbut, Executive Secretary, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), has over 30 years' experience in sustainable development, international diplomacy, governance and finance. From 2006 to 2012, she was Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and World Bank Vice President. Prior to that she was a UNEP director, preceding which she oversaw diverse functions in the French Aid system, ranging from aid evaluation to serving as Executive Director of *Agence Française de Développement*. She played a key role in the 1992 Rio Earth Summit finance negotiations and GEF's creation thereafter.



Sirajul Islam

Programme Head, Agriculture and Food Security Programme, BRAC – Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (Bangladesh)

Sirajul Islam has a PhD in Agronomy from Bangladesh Agricultural University. He is now Programme Head of BRAC's, Agriculture and Food Security Programme. His work is focused on planning and implementing BRAC's overall agriculture and food security programme, conducting innovative adaptive research on different crops, rice-based agricultural and aquaculture technology validation and dissemination among farmers field for sustainable intensification of rice-based cropping and aquatic agricultural systems.



Joseph Ole Simel

Executive Director, MPIDO – Mainyoito Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization (Kenya)

Joseph Ole Simel has been a forefront activist for Indigenous Peoples Human Rights for over 20 years, especially on land and natural resources. He is a board member of several networks and many organizations locally and internationally, such as board member of the UNDP Civil Society Advisory Committee. Joseph Ole Simel was the African Representative for the Indigenous Peoples Global Summit on climate change and is currently a member of the Global Coordinating Group (GCG) representing the Africa Region for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples.

**Pia Bucella**

Director, Directorate B – Natural Capital, DG Environment,
European Commission (Belgium)

Pia Bucella's current responsibilities include the development and implementation of the strategy and policies that serve to protect and enhance biodiversity, and to promote better understanding of the value of biodiversity to our society through the Natura 2000 network (Habitat and Birds Directives). She is also involved in the integration and development of strategies and policies for agriculture, forestry, soil and nitrates.

Her previous tasks in the Environment Department included the management of the Directorate of Legal Affairs and Environmental Integration in the cohesion policy as well as the TENs. She was also responsible for developing the European disaster preparedness and response system.

**Minister Aroldo Cedraz**

Minister of the Federal Court of Accounts (Brazil)

Since 2007, Aroldo Cedraz is the Minister of the Brazilian Federal Court of Accounts and its President since January this year. He held four mandates as Federal Deputy of the State of Bahia during the years 1991 to 2007. As a congressman, Aroldo Cedraz favoured the areas of health, education, defense, science and technology, external relations and mines and energy. He left his parliamentary mandate to hold the office of Industry, Commerce and Mining Secretary of Bahia State from 2000 to 2002. On this occasion, he was also President of Ford Executive Group. Other public offices held are Secretary of Water Supply and Irrigation Resources of Bahia State, Chief Secretary of the City of Salvador Civil House and President of Rural Engineering Company of Bahia State.



© Verena Reinmann, "Colours of the earth"

Land use and particularly the way we handle agricultural soils are critical for the planet's food, water and climate security. Developing and institutionalizing sustainable agricultural land use systems is a challenge of enormous dimension both for the global south as for the so-called developed world. For too long we have treated soil as dirt and not as a complex ecosystem.

GIZ facilitates capacity development and processes of change at different levels – from local to global. Capacity development is embedded in mutual and transdisciplinary learning processes and based upon practical experience and sound scientific knowledge. The Global Soil Week is the ideal forum to bring all this together.

Our core questions are: How to bring sustainable agricultural intensification to scale and in a socially inclusive manner? How to promote and design incentive systems that make investment in soil health attractive for very different types of land users?

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Walter Engelberg, Head of GIZ Sector Project to Combat Desertification, GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (Germany)

1.1 Food security and sustainable food systems: the role of soils



Date Monday, 20 April 2015

DS



Time 14.00 – 18.00



Room Aurora Borealis 3



Hosts Bread for the World (Germany)

CENESTA – Centre for Sustainable Development (Iran)

CDE – Centre for Development and Environment (Switzerland)

IASS – Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)

RIO+ Centre – World Centre for Sustainable Development (Brazil)

SOFECSA – Soil Fertility Consortium for Southern Africa (Zimbabwe)

WASWAC – World Association of Soil and Water Conservation & ESSC –

European Society for Soil Conservation

Session Description

There are also intrinsic connections between the four pillars of food security in how soils are managed, accessed and secured, in particular by food-insecure and vulnerable populations. Socio-political and economic processes that precipitate inequalities and heighten vulnerabilities among poor populations often increase pressure on soils due to unsustainable forms of land use and poor agricultural practices.

Nevertheless, not all of the connections between soils and food security are clearly articulated in food debates. Is food produced in healthier soils also more nutritious? In which contexts are soils crucial for achieving food security? These and many other questions emerge, indicating that there is the potential to understand, in more precise terms, how improved governance and management of soils could lead to sustainable food security.

The connections between soils and food security need to be integrated into broader discussion around sustainable development, in particular, sustainable food systems. One promising way of addressing this is to use the emerging concept of food sustainability, which considers, beyond environmental integrity and food security, the ideas of the right to food, poverty and disparity reduction, and the effects this has on social-ecological resilience.

This session will discuss the links between soils and food security, touching on how they are articulated in different scales and contexts. It approaches these issues from a strategic point of view connecting the discussion points with ongoing relevant global political debates, such as the discussion around food security and agroecology, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), climate-smart agriculture (CSA).

Programme

Understanding the connections between soils and food security

14.00

Opening

Matheus A. Zanella, IASS (Germany)

14.10

Soils and the four dimensions of food security: how are they articulated?

Paul Mapfumo, University of Zimbabwe & SOFECSA (Zimbabwe)

14.25

Scale and contexts: when soils are crucial for food security

Faustin Vuningoma, Secretary-General, PELUM Association (Zambia)

14.40

First round of debate

Imagining soils in a sustainable future and creating the strategies for achieving it

15.00

Moving from food security to food sustainability: the role of soils

Stephan Rist, CDE (Switzerland)

15.15

Working groups:

Agroecology, sustainable food systems and soils

Maryam Rahmanian, CENESTA (Iran) & Carolin Callenius, Bread for the World (Germany)

Climate and agriculture agendas: resource equality and people-smart agriculture

Leisa Perch, Rio+ Centre (Brazil) & Paul Mapfumo, SOFECSA (Zimbabwe)

To be decided by the audience:

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or
- Principles for Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems (RAIs) or another relevant political process.

16.00

Coffee Break

16.30

Continuation of working groups

17.00

Presentation of results and discussions of working groups

17.30

Last round of debate

20

1.2 Competing visions for a sustainable future: the challenge of biomass in the Post-2015 Development Agenda



Date Monday, 20 April 2015

DS



Time 14.00 – 18.00



Room External venue: Mövenpick Hotel Berlin, Schöneberger Strasse 3
Joint walk (5 min) to venue from Scandic Hotel, main entrance at 13.30. A map is also available at the registration counter.



Hosts IASS – Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)
SEI – Stockholm Environment Institute (Sweden)
Welthungerhilfe (Germany)



Please note: This session takes place at an external location as stated above. Participants are kindly asked to meet at Scandic Hotel entrance at 13.30 for a joint walk to the session venue (500m).

Session Description

The year 2015 will be an important year for shaping the planet's future: the international community will agree on universal Sustainable Development Goals and a new climate agreement. Meeting food and energy needs are central to human development, and a growing supply of biomass is the foundation of many strategies to meet sustainability goals related to food security, renewable energy and land-based climate mitigation. Yet, the production of biomass depends on finite land and soil resources. Trade-offs may emerge between a growing necessity to expand and intensify land use to produce more biomass and other sustainable land use objectives such as biodiversity protection, afforestation, and halting land degradation. Moreover, the competition for land poses a great challenge for land governance and rural development. Similarly, goals to ensure secure and equal access to productive resources should not be compromised.

The importance of plant-based biomass – used for food, feed, fuel and industrial purposes – is insufficiently addressed in the visions informing the future global development agenda. Due to population growth, changing consumption patterns and industrial transformation, demand for biomass, in all its forms, is expected to increase. Yet, biomass is a limited resource. If not managed and governed appropriately, the production and consumption of biomass can aggravate environmental challenges and undermine social development. Against this background, the dialogue session discusses the trade-offs and repercussions associated with biomass in the context of the competing demands of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Together with stakeholders from different backgrounds, the session will reveal interconnections between social, economic and ecological trends of biomass production and consumption, and holistically assess whether the proposed development visions are sustainable.

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

➤ **LBF-20: Wageningen Soil Network**

Programme

14.00

Welcome & Introduction to the Session

Ira Matuschke, IASS (Germany)

14.30

Panel & discussion: Implications of different forms of biomass production for land competition

Contributors:

Tilman Benzig, German Association of the Chemical Industry (Germany)

Gonzalo Colque, Fundación Tierra (Bolivia)

Hans Herren, Millennium Institute (USA) & Biovision (Switzerland)

Jan Seven, UBA – Federal Environment Agency (Germany)

Helen Watson, University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)

Indu Murthy, Indian Institute of Science (India)

Holger Hoff, SEI (Sweden)

Arnaldo Walter, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Brazil)

Lorenzo Lenucci, World Farmers' Organisation (Italy)

Moderator: Johan L. Kuylensstierna, SEI (Sweden)

15.45

Coffee Break

16.00

Deepening the understanding of experiences World Café

With the participation of:

Argentinian Rural Association, Biovision, Freie Universität Berlin, Fundación

Tierra, German Association of the Chemical Industry, Millennium Institute,

Indian Institute of Science (India), Institut du développement durable et des

relations internationales (Iddri), International Institute for Sustainability

Analysis and Strategy (IINAS), Stockholm Environment Institute, UBA,

University of KwaZulu-Natal, University Universidade Estadual de Campinas,

Welthungerhilfe, World Farmers' Association

17.15

Conclusions and outlook

20

1.3 The new urban agenda 'on the ground' – overriding the urban/non-urban divide



Date Monday, 20 April 2015

DS



Time 14.00 – 18.00



Room Aurora Borealis 2



Hosts IASS – Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)
ANCB – The Aedes Metropolitan Laboratory (Germany)



This session is open to the wider public
(registration is required for non-GSW participants).

Session Description

This session is the first in a series of critical dialogues, which the IASS is initiating and facilitating on the practicalities of implementing the new urban agenda – and its possible constraints – in the political context of Habitat III (UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, 2016). Each of these public dialogues addresses a topic of central importance to Habitat III from 1) an unconventional angle and 2) an 'on the ground' perspective. The series aims to not only involve 'the usual suspects' but particularly brings different expertise into the debate.

Dialogue.01: overriding the urban/non-urban divide

This first dialogue takes an unconventional angle by addressing new approaches that transcend the urban age discussion (e.g. 50% live in cities) and break with the idea of the bounded city in which the urban and the non-urban are opposed and spaces are classified, according to their form, on the urban-rural continuum. What if, as Brenner and Schmid's critical urban theory on planetary urbanisation suggests, the putative non-urban is internalised in the theory of urbanization and we no longer talk about form but about processes of concentrated and extended urbanisation? What does this shift mean when we address resource flows, food security and inequality issues? The practical perspectives from Chennai, Bogota and Jakarta ground the debate in reality and form the basis of a critical discussion on the 'New Urban Agenda' and its 'Urban-Rural Linkages'.

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

➤ LBF-12: Terra preta in our gardens!

➤ LBF-13: "BodenWertSchätzen" Award, Appreciating soil in transforming cities

Programme

- 14.00** **Welcome and short intro**
Katleen De Flander, IASS (Germany), Áine Ryan, ANCB (Germany)
- 14.10** **Keynote: Provincialising planetary urbanisation: situating Chennai between its region and the global**
Pushpa Arabindoo, UCL Urban Laboratory, University College London (UK)
- 14.35** **Keynote: Special Administrative Planning Region – Central Region. A case of new territorial arrangements that seek to overcome the urban-rural dichotomy**
Carolina Chica Builes, Secretariat of Planning, Bogotá (Colombia),
- 15.00** **Keynote: When does the urban come, does it go, or does it simply change course and form, all of the time? Reflections from Jakarta**
AbdouMaliq Simone, Max Planck Institute for Social and Ethnic Diversity, (Germany) and Goldsmiths College, University of London (UK)
- 15.25** **Coffee Break**
- 15.45** **Critical debate: The new urban agenda ‘on the ground’ – overriding the urban/non-urban divide**

Critical framing and moderation: Pieter de Vries, Wageningen University (The Netherlands)

Pushpa Arabindoo, UCL Urban Laboratory, University College London (UK)
Carolina Chica Builes, Secretariat of Planning, Bogotá (Colombia)
AbdouMaliq Simone, Max Planck Institute for Social and Ethnic Diversity, (Germany) and Goldsmiths College, University of London (UK)
- 17.05** **Informal Discussions**

1.4 Mitigation and adaptation to climate change through sustainable land management. Global and national perspectives on challenges and opportunities



Date Monday, 20 April 2015

DS



Time 14.00 – 18.00



Room Birch/Yew



Hosts AGORA Project: CIAT – International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia/Kenya), TLC – Total Land Care (Malawi), LUANAR – Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources, (Malawi), SARI – Selian Agricultural Research Institute (Tanzania), IASS – Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)
GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Germany/Burundi) with Adelphi consult (Germany) & EURAC – European Academy of Bozen/Bolzano (Italy)
SARDC – Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (Zimbabwe)
UNCCD – United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (Germany)
UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Germany)

Session Description

In recent years, soils have not only re-emerged at the core of the development agenda, but have also increasingly been recognised for their role in carbon sequestration. Soils are the world's second largest global carbon sink, and climate change science indicates that land is important both for possible mitigation of climate change and adaptation to its effects. A new global climate agreement is due to be adopted in December 2015 and implemented from 2020 on. Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) play an important role in climate change and for the new agreement. Many sustainable land management (SLM) techniques have the potential to serve the dual purpose of climate change mitigation/adaptation and improve ecosystems and livelihoods. However, many well-known SLM techniques have not yet been adopted.

This session therefore looks at the interplay of soils and climate and the challenges of governing soils and land in the context of climate change and degradation at multiple levels. Starting with an overview of the global governance of soils and climate, we then examine the related challenges of land management at national level. Taking the examples of Burundi and Malawi, we will address how to design and target actions. The challenges to the adoption of SLM techniques and a successful example of land rehabilitation are then discussed based on insights from Malawi and Zimbabwe. To conclude, we will critically examine the challenges and opportunities for land-based mitigation and adaptation.

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

➤ **LBF-08: Scaling-up of best SLM practices in Ethiopia's highlands**

Programme

Setting the stage: The role of soils in global mitigation and adaptation to climate change

14.00

Opening

Judith Rosendahl, IASS (Germany)

Presentation: The interplay of soils and climate

Rattan Lal, Ohio State University (USA)

Presentation: The role of soils in global climate governance: land-based mitigation and adaptation

Sergio Zelaya, UNCCD (Germany)

Presentation: Opportunities for enhancing land-based mitigation and adaptation in the new climate agreement

Katia Simeonova, UNFCCC (Germany)

Discussion

14.50

Zooming in I: Land management in the context of climate change at the national level

Identifying of land degradation and vulnerability hot spots to guide policies and actions at national and local levels: the vulnerability assessment in Burundi

(Posters, interviews, short presentation & participative reflection)

Climate change realities in Burundi

Thorsten Huber, GIZ (Germany)

The national vulnerability assessment to identify priority areas and zones

Stefan Schneiderbauer, EURAC (Italy)

Local vulnerability assessment to identify adaptation measures

Christina Bollin, Adelphi consult (Germany)

Land management in the context of climate change in Malawi

Austin Tibu, Ministry for Agriculture and Food Security (Malawi),
Esther Mweso, Concern Universal (Malawi)

Discussion

16.00

Coffee Break

16.30

World Café

- Challenges to the adoption of SLM techniques in Malawi: social and economic factors
- Successful land rehabilitation in Zimbabwe

Discussion

Outlook

17.35

Comment and critical assessment

Discussant, N.N.

Wrap-up and closing

Judith Rosendahl, IASS (Germany)

20

1.5 Soils and seas in the nexus: linking sustainable land management and the coastal and marine environments



Date Monday, 20 April 2015

DS



Time 14.00 – 18.00



Room Copenhagen



Hosts JRC – European Commission-Joint Research Centre (Italy)
H2020 INSPIRATION
IASS – Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)

Session Description

Half the world's population lives within 60 km of the sea; three-quarters of all large cities are located on the coast. At the same time, everyone depends on land and soil functions. Harnessing the potential of our land and seas to create equitable economic development that preserves our natural resources is one of the key challenges for global sustainability.

Unsustainable and unsustainable land-use practices lead not only to soil degradation, but also affect other natural resources, such as the coastal and marine environment. In turn, sustainable management of the coastal/marine environment can offer solutions for threats to land/soils. Therefore, sustainable management of the soils-seas nexus can help to reduce trade-offs and lead to reciprocal benefits.

Building on available experience, this session aims to explore the manifold interrelations between both resources in the nexus, but also linkages in other areas of societal concern such as food security and the and preservation of biodiversity.

The Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, the IASS and the H2020 INSPIRATION project are jointly organising a scoping workshop that will serve as a platform to:

- discuss trends and the status of soils and seas in the nexus,
- learn from experiences of addressing the complex interactions between both systems
- reflect upon existing opportunities (shared societal challenges), identify knowledge gaps and consider current policy, legal and economic instruments, both within the EU and at an international level
- bring together stakeholders from both fields to brainstorm on possible ways forward.

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

➤ LBF-03: LandSichten (Land inSights)

➤ LBF-04: How to brand soils?

➤ LBF-25: Soil data: Modelling and good datasets in landscape planning

Programme

14.00

Opening

Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director, IASS (Germany),
Pia Bucella, Director, DG Environment, European Commission (Belgium),
Detlef Grimski, Federal Environment Agency Germany,
INSPIRATION coordinator (Germany)

14.15

Keynote

20 years of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) – lessons learned and future perspectives

Mette L. Wilkie, DEPI Director, United Nations Environment Programme (Kenya)

14.35

Presentations: Providing the Context

The amazing soil-sediment-water system: its role in solutions for societal challenges

Helaina Black, The James Hutton Institute (UK)

The nexus between soils and seas? Sediment. What else?

Jos Brils, Deltares (The Netherlands)

Interrelated approaches to reducing marine nitrogen pollution

Markus Salomon, German Advisory Council on the Environment (Germany)

Integrated soils-seas governance: theory and practice

Thomas Greiber, IASS (Germany)

Moderation: Josiane Masson, DG Environment, European Commission (Belgium)

15.45

Coffee Break

16.00

World Café

Introduction: Paul Nathanail, University of Nottingham (UK)

■ Table 1: Ecosystem services of seas and soils (inventory), boundaries of seas and soils, needs (system boundaries)

Table Host: Sandra Boekhold, TCB Soil Protection Technical Committee (The Netherlands)

■ Table 2: Challenges, benefits, optimisation

Table Host: Agnieszka Romanowicz, European Commission-DG Joint Research Centre (Italy)

■ Table 3: Stakeholders and options for engagement

Table Host: Grit Martinez, Ecologic Institute (Germany)

■ Table 4: Knowledge gaps

Table Host: tbd by H2020 INSPIRATION"

■ Table 5: Policies, legal and economic instruments

Table Hosts: Sebastian Unger, IASS (Germany) and Barbara Neumann, Christian-Albrechts University Kiel (Germany)"

17.15

Feedback from each table host

Moderation: Paul Nathanail, University of Nottingham (UK)

17.40

Way forward

Wrap-up by moderators

■ Determining ideas for next steps to move forward (representatives from EC, the IASS & INSPIRATION)

18.00

Closing

20

1.6 Joint ITPS-SPI meeting on the occasion of the Global Soil Week 2015: land-degradation neutrality and its contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation



Date Monday, 20 April 2015

DS



Time 14.00 – 18.00



Room Aurora Borealis 1



Hosts UNCCD-SPI – United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification-Science and Policy Interface
FAO's ITPS – Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils

Session Description

Land-Degradation Neutrality (LDN) is a concept that was initially proposed by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in advance of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development in June 2012 (Rio+20). The LDN concept aimed at securing the current amount of the global productive land now constitutes one of the most important Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Achieving LDN through sustainable land-based practices will ensure the productivity of lands by maintaining healthy soils and other natural capitals.

Most importantly, however, the LDN concept will also help land users and other stakeholders from the local to the national level to adapt to the effects of climate change and minimise hazards to human well-being. LDN will also offer opportunities to mitigate against the impacts of climate change. Thus, operationalising LDN will also lead to sustainable and more resilient soils, which are inherent to soil productivity. The Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS) of the FAO's Global Soil Partnership and the Science and Policy Interface (SPI) of the UNCCD will meet at the Global Soil Week (GSW) to elaborate on a joint ITPS-SPI work programme on LDN.

Programme

- 14.00** **Opening of the meeting**
IASS, GSP and UNCCD Secretariats
Meeting chair: Jes Weigelt, IASS (Germany)
- 14.20** **Presentation of ITPS activities and potential links with the SPI**
ITPS chair
- 14.40** **Presentation of the SPI work programme and potential links with the ITPS**
SPI co-chairs
- 15.00** **Land and soils, major issues on the international agenda**
Martial Bernoux, SPI and Luca Montanarella, ITPS
- 15.20** **Discussion**
Facilitated by Jes Weigelt, IASS (Germany)
- 15.50** **Coffee Break**
- 16.05** **Operationalising LDN at the crossroads of the Rio conventions and the Development Agenda**
German Kust, SPI
- 16.20** **Land-based climate change adaptation and LDN indicators: links and synergies**
Miguel Taboada, ITPS
- 16.35** **Relevant outcomes of the 3rd Scientific Conference of the UNCCD**
Mariam Akhtar-Schuster, SPI
- 16.50** **Implications of state and trends of soil threats for LDN**
Dan Pennock , ITPS
- 17.05** **Discussion**
Facilitated by Jes Weigelt, IASS (Germany)
- 17.40** **Conclusions and way forward**
GSP & UNCCD Secretariat

1.7 Economics of land degradation – how to integrate economic arguments into decision-making processes? (part I)



Date Monday, 20 April 2015

DS



Time 14.00 – 18.00



Room Pine



Hosts ELD – Economics of Land Degradation Initiative,
hosted by GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
(Germany)
ZEF – Center for Development Research (Germany)

Session Description

Land degradation is undermining global food security and negatively affecting the livelihoods of billions of people. The consequences of land degradation are substantial and far-reaching, from reduced crop and livestock productivity and production, to huge losses in the essential ecosystem services derived from land.

Despite the critical importance of addressing land degradation, the efforts made so far have been inadequate. The global area of land degradation hotspots has increased by almost 30% since the 1980s. At the same time, land improvement through sustainable land management has only occurred in about 3% of global land area. By contrast, every dollar invested in sustainable land management was found to result, on average, in about five dollars in returns globally.

There is a lack of awareness of the high economic losses due to land degradation. In this context, the Economics of Land Degradation (ELD) Initiative aims to highlight the value of land as a crucial natural capital. ELD strives to catalyse public and private actions for sustainable land management by disseminating evidence-based research, raising awareness and building capacity. However, economic arguments alone are not always sufficient in guiding complex decision-making at various levels and in various sectors. Other instruments such as public-private partnerships and the grassroots initiatives of land users themselves need to go hand-in-hand if we are to achieve “land-degradation neutrality”.

The session seeks to explore possible ways of integrating economic arguments into decision-making processes and serves as a platform for discussion about the future actions various stakeholders must undertake to address land degradation.

Please note: part II of this session will take place on Tuesday, 21 April.

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

➤ **LBF-08: Scaling-up of best SLM practices in Ethiopia's highlands**

➤ **LBF-19: The atlas of large-scale land acquisition in Madagascar**

Programme

Introduction to the Economics of Land Degradation and discussion of economic assessments

- 14.00** **'The Value of Soil'- Introduction to the full session and the Economics of Land Degradation**
Mark Schauer (ELD Secretariat)
Anneke Trux (Moderation)
- 14.20** **ELD book pre view**
Joachim von Braun, ZEF (Germany)
- 14.40** **Global drivers and costs of land degradation and benefits addressing it**
Ephraim Nkonya (IFPRI)
- 15.00** **Regional and National case studies on the Economics of Land Degradation**
Alisher Mirzabaev, ZEF (Germany)
- 15.15** **Open Floor**
- 15.30** **'Elevator talk with poster presenters' from 15.30 to 15.45.**
Anneke Trux
- 15.45** **Poster marketplace with case studies on the Economics of Land Degradation**

Representatives from the extended ELD network
Botswana: Julius Athlopheng (Uni Botswana); Lindsay Stringer (Uni Leeds)
Ethiopia: Naomi Stewart (UNU-INWEH)
Mali, Jordan, Sudan: Vanja Westerberg (IUCN)
Ecuador: Hannes Etter (ELD)
Tanzania/Malawi: Oliver Kirui (ZEF)
Kenya: Evelyn Kihui (ZEF)
Russia & Eurasia: representatives of Eurasian Center for Food Security
Kyrgyzstan: Rebecka Ridder (HU Berlin)
Argentina: Joaquin Etorena
- 16.20** **Coffee Break**
- 16.45** **Economic valuation – how to integrate economic arguments into decision-making processes?**

Panelists (fishbowl discussion):
Stacey Noel (SEI)
Joachim von Braun (ZEF)
Pushpam Kumar (UNEP)
Christina Seeberg-Elverfeldt (BMZ)
Jeremy Dyson (Syngenta)
- 17.45** **Wrap-up**

20

1.8 Land rehabilitation for food security (part I)



Date Monday, 20 April 2015

DS



Time 14.00 – 18.00



Room Stockholm



Host GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Germany)

Session Description

Rising food prices, political unrest, and the global climate regime – land and soil rehabilitation is gaining momentum as a solution to many of these challenges. With a rising population, it is estimated that at least an additional 120 million hectares (about the size of South Africa) will be needed by 2030 to respond to the growing food demand. Many countries will soon have reached their limit for agrarian expansion; and in other parts of the world, long-protected forests and other natural landscapes will have to be converted to make way for agricultural production – unless we can make land and soil rehabilitation work on a large scale, in many different contexts.

Political strategies and technical solutions are available, yet there are major obstacles to their adoption beyond the pilot scale. An array of social, institutional and financing challenges needs to be overcome. What are the opportunities and limitations being encountered by flagship projects? How can political strategies, programmes and governance reforms set more effective incentives, which target the majority of land users? How can development cooperation support upscaling more specifically?

This 8-hour session has been split into two 4-hour sessions. Each session will focus on the experience of practitioners and decision-makers from various countries, which will challenge the ongoing political endeavours at national and international level. Through moderated inputs, group work and panel discussions, the session will produce messages for the relevant actors in development cooperation.

Please note: part II of this session will take place on Tuesday, 21 April.

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

- LBF-08: Scaling-up of best SLM practices in Ethiopia's highlands
- LBF-06: Student' initiatives in Southern Africa in the fight against land degradation
- LBF-21: Raising awareness and sharing S O I L utions

Programme

14.30

Welcome & Introduction

Moderator: Tanja Busse, GIZ (Germany)

14.45

Land rehabilitation for food security – context and overview

Prof. Regina Birner, University of Hohenheim (Germany)

15.15

Moderated presentations: national strategies for land rehabilitation

Mario Coto, Ministry of Environment and Energy (Costa Rica),
Tekalign Mamo Assefa, Advisor to the Ethiopian Minister of
Agriculture (Ethiopia),
Thorunn Petursdottir, Soil Conservation Service of Iceland (Iceland)

17.15

Moderated Elevator Talk: introduction to local experiences

Tanja Busse, GIZ (Germany) & presenters & plenary

Madagascar

Christian Andriamanantseho, GIZ (Madagascar)

Sahel

Mary Allen, Practical Action (UK)

Uganda

Andreas Gransee, K+S KALI GmbH (Germany)
Hillary Rugema, SAA – Sasakawa Africa Association (Uganda)

Niger

Mamadou Abdou Sani (Niger)

Ethiopia

Eyasu Elias Fantahun (Ethiopia)

Costa Rica

Alfredo Garita Hernandez, ICAFE (Costa Rica)

Tunisia

Hassen Chourabi, Agricultural Ministry Tunisia, ACTA (Tunisia)

17.50

Discussion & “Confrontation”

Tanja Busse, GIZ (Germany) & presenters & plenary

20



Programme Tuesday, 21 April

09.00 – 13.00	Dialogue Sessions	58	DS
13.00 – 15.00	Lunch Break Forum	14	LBF
15.00 – 17.00	Plenary: Towards an integrated perspective on the Post-2015 Development Agenda	76	P
19.00	Global Soil Week Dinner <i>external venue</i>		

21

We are inviting you to join us for dinner at Restaurant Auster at the River Spree in the middle of the new government district of Berlin. The restaurant is located in one of Berlin's architectural landmarks, a famous 1950s congress hall, now the House of World Cultures (Haus der Kulturen der Welt), a prominent centre for cultural exchange. The dinner offers an authentic selection of seasonal organic and vegetarian food from the region.

Venue: Restaurant Auster, at Haus der Kulturen der Welt,
John-Foster-Dulles-Allee 10, 10557 Berlin
Phone: +49 30 20913950, www.auster-berlin.com

Transport: We will provide a shuttle service to and from Restaurant Auster – but you can also walk (see separate map inside the back cover): a guided group will be departing from Scandic Hotel at 18.30 (entrance hall). Busses are leaving at 18.45 in front of the Scandic Hotel.

2.1 Grounding global soil and land initiatives: working on trickling down



Date Tuesday, 21 April 2015

DS



Time 09.00 – 13.00



Room Birch



Hosts Biovision Foundation (Switzerland)
CAAS – Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (China)
Eurasian Center for Food Security (Russia)
IASS – Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)
Millennium Institute (United States of America)
TCU – Federal Court of Accounts (Brazil)

Session Description

Global soil- and land-related initiatives and agreements are crucial to catalysing actions for the sustainable management and governance of these resources. Examples of such initiatives include the current process to set universal Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), where soils and land will play a cross-cutting role in the achievement of food and energy security or the setting up of a Global Soil Partnership to ensure a unified voice for soils. However, the ultimate success of these initiatives will depend on their effective trickling down to regional and national levels. Furthermore, the implementation of these initiatives at the different levels will require the engagement of multiple-stakeholders so that biophysical and socio-economic aspects can be monitored and accountability increased.

At the session, we will discuss successful examples of trickling down by looking at the recently established regional soil partnerships, the implementation of sustainable land management technologies in China, national multi stakeholder policy assessments and a soil governance audit in Brazil. Finally, this session will be the space where the IASS and its partners will present a proposal to establish national soil monitoring and accountability initiatives for the implementation of the SDGs. The aim will be to discuss what has – and has not – worked well in the regionalisation of global initiatives, to assess their applicability in other countries and to learn lessons for the implementation of the SDGs.

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

➤ **LBF-01: The LIFE Programme, over 20 years of fostering soil protection in the EU Commission**

➤ **LBF-25: Soil data: Modelling and good datasets in landscape planning**

Programme

09.00	Welcoming words His Excellency Mr. Jorge Jurado – Ambassador of Ecuador to Germany
09.10	Introduction to session topic and objectives Ivonne Lobos Alva, IASS (Germany)
09.15	Introduction inputs of the different initiatives – monitoring, review and accountability of the SDGs for land and soils; soil regional partnerships; improving and implementing technologies for arable land management in China; soil governance audit in Brazil and national multi-stakeholder policy assessments Ivonne Lobos Alva, IASS (Germany), Olegario Muñiz, Soil Institute Cuban Ministry of Agriculture (Cuba), Wei-Li Zhan, CAAS (China) Junnius Marques Arifa, TCU (Brazil), Michael Brander, Biovision Foundation (Switzerland)
10.30	Coffee Break
11.00	Moderated panel discussion with the speakers and the audience
12.00	Working groups
12.30	Presentations from the groups
12.50	Closing remarks Hans R. Herren, President Biovision Foundation & Millennium Institute

2.2 Sustaining our soils and societies: the challenge of doing transdisciplinary research



Date Tuesday, 21 April 2015

DS



Time 09.00 – 13.00



Room Aurora Borealis 1



Hosts FiBL – Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (Switzerland)
Royal Haskoning DHV (The Netherlands)

Session Description

Soils and land resources are under threat. At the same time, the role in soils and land for climate change, biodiversity, food security and poverty reduction is increasingly acknowledged up in global political spheres, as evidenced by the current process to negotiate the Post-2015 Development Agenda. However, the way in which soil and land problems are addressed by society is often characterised by separating and fragmenting issues that should be addressed from a holistic perspective. In the efforts towards a more sustainable development, the concept of transdisciplinarity has gained importance and is now entering scientific, political, and economic spheres.

However, despite this boom and the willingness of many researchers, policymakers and civil society representatives, to actually do transdisciplinarity in practice remains a huge challenge in an institutional and societal context that still relies on the principles of classic hierarchical, disciplinary and excellence-driven mindsets. Thus, in practice, organizations as well as individuals are often overwhelmed with the question of how to meaningfully involve and cooperate with scientists from different disciplines, farmers, land users and owners, as well as markets, policies, rights, laws, communities and cultures. In practice, different settings and purposes imply different benefits but also challenges and limits for the application of transdisciplinarity.

Against this backdrop, representatives from different sectors (science, social movements, policy and economy) and levels (global, national, local) will share their experiences in a discussion of the expectations, potentials and limits of transdisciplinary processes. What are the different faces of transdisciplinarity and how can transdisciplinarity help to address persistent challenges in sustainable soil management and responsible land governance?

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

- LBF-09: Creatively capturing perceptions of soil sustainability
- LBF-10: Volunteer Soil Doctors in Thailand
- LBF-21: Raising awareness and sharing S O I L utions
- LBF-23: 'Soil selfies' from down under

Programme

09.00

Setting the scene

Gian Nicolay, FiBL (Switzerland)
Simon Moolenaar, Royal Haskoning DHV (The Netherlands)

09.10

Kicking off the debate: The challenge of being transdisciplinary

Benno Pokorny, University of Freiburg (Germany)
Simon Moolenaar, Royal Haskoning DHV (The Netherlands)

09.20

Science-Policy-Practice Panel about targets, functionality and the implementation of transdisciplinarity in soil and land related research and development processes

Moderator: Simon Moolenaar

Gian Nicolay, FiBL (Switzerland)
Stephan Rist, CDE – Centre for Development and Environment (Switzerland)
Ramesh Shandra Sharma, Ekta Parishad (India)
Million Alemayehu Gizaw, Ethiopia Country office of the World Bank (Ethiopia)
Victor Castillo, UNCCD – United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (Germany)
Luca Montanarella, European Commission – Joint Research Centre (Italy)
Frank Agterberg, SKBodem (The Netherlands)

10.20

Coffee Break

10.50

World Café: Experiences with transdisciplinarity: suggestions as to how transdisciplinary processes can be organized in practice to inform political and societal decision-making

12.00

Feedback from World Café

12.45

Plenary: Conclusions/recommendations: how can we achieve transdisciplinarity and what are the societal requirements for this?

21

2.3 Soil and land information: How to support decision-making?



Date Tuesday, 21 April 2015

DS



Time 09.00 – 13.00



Room Aurora Borealis 2



Hosts CDE – Centre for Development and Environment (Switzerland)
 CIAT – International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Kenya)
 GFZ – Helmholtz-Centre Potsdam – German Research Centre for
 Geosciences (Germany)
 IIASA – International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (Austria)
 NMI – Nutrient Management Institute (The Netherlands)

Session Description

Soils are fundamental to ensuring water, energy and food security. Within the context of sustainable food production, it is important to share knowledge on existing and emerging technologies that support land and soil monitoring. Technologies, such as remote sensing, mobile soil testing, and digital soil mapping, have the potential to identify degraded and non-/little-responsive soils, and may also provide a basis for programmes targeting the protection and rehabilitation of soils. In the absence of such information, crop production assessments are often not based on the spatio-temporal variability in soil characteristics. In addition, uncertainties in soil information systems are notable and build up when predictions are used for monitoring soil properties or biophysical modelling. Consequently, interpretations of model-based results have to be done cautiously. As such they provide a scientific, but not always manageable, basis for farmers and/or policymakers. In general, the key incentives for stakeholders to aim for sustainable management of soils and more resilient food systems are complex at farm as well as higher levels. The same is true of drivers of soil degradation. The decision-making process aimed at sustainable soil management, be that at farm or higher level, also involves other goals and objectives valued by stakeholders, e.g. land governance, improved environmental quality, climate change adaptation and mitigation etc. In this dialogue session we will share ideas on recent developments in the discourse on soils, their functions and the role of soil and land information in enhancing food system resilience.

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

➤ **LBF-20: Wageningen Soil Network**

➤ **LBF-25: Soil data: Modelling and good datasets in landscape planning**

Programme

09.00	Introduction Rolf Sommer, CIAT (Kenya)
09.10	Keynote lecture: Policy relevant soil information in Europe and the rest of the world Luca Montanarella, European Commission-Joint Research Centre (Italy)
09.30	Keynote lecture: New technologies for monitoring critical soil properties Bas van Wesemael, Université Catholique de Louvain (Belgium)
09.50	Pitch: Perspectives of soil biodiversity maps for regional policymaking Marjoleine Hanegraaf & Daan Kuiper, NMI (The Netherlands), Jaap Harthoorn, Province of Noord-Brabant (The Netherlands)
09.55	Pitch: The RECARE Ecosystem services framework and its operationalisation for soil management decision-making Gudrun Schwilch, CDE (Switzerland)
10.00	Pitch: Innovative practical approaches to using spatial soil information in decision-making for sustaining soil fertility and health Rolf Sommer & Mayesse da Silva, CIAT (Kenya)
10.05	Pitch: The value of soil information for a more resilient global food system Rastislav Skalsk & Michael Obersteiner, IIASA (Austria)
10.10	Pitch: Global soil monitoring from emerging remote sensing technologies Sabine Chabrilat, GFZ (Germany)
10.15	Parallel Regional Cafés <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Soil biodiversity maps Marjoleine Hanegraaf & Daan Kuiper, NMI (The Netherlands)■ RECARE Ecosystem services framework Gudrun Schwilch, CDE (Germany), Jane Mills, Countryside and Community Research Institute, (UK)■ Use of emerging technologies, new and innovative spatial-soil information in decision-making Sabine Chabrilat, GFZ (Germany), Bas van Wesemael, Université Catholique de Louvain (Belgium), Rolf Sommer & Juliet Braslow, CIAT (Kenya), Rastislav Skalsky & Michael Obersteiner, IIASA (Austria)
11.45	Feedback from the groups Wakene Chewaka, IASS (Germany)
11.55	Videos: Farmer interviews from Africa and Europe CIAT – Africa video RECARE – Europe video
12.10	Fishbowl Juliet Braslow, CIAT (Kenya) & Marjoleine Hanegraaf, NMI (The Netherlands)
12.50	Feedback and Wrap-up Facilitated by rapporteurs

**With Coffee Break
from 10.40**

2.4 Land rehabilitation for food security (part II)



Date Tuesday, 21 April 2015

DS



Time 09.00 – 13.00



Room Stockholm



Host GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Germany)

Session Description

Rising food prices, political unrest, and the global climate regime – land and soil rehabilitation is gaining momentum as a solution to many of these challenges. With a rising population, it is estimated that at least an additional 120 million hectares (about the size of South Africa) will be needed by 2030 to respond to the growing food demand. Many countries will soon have reached their limit for agrarian expansion; and in other parts of the world, long-protected forests and other natural landscapes will have to be converted to make way for agricultural production – unless we can make land and soil rehabilitation work on a large scale, in many different contexts.

Political strategies and technical solutions are available, yet there are major obstacles to their adoption beyond the pilot scale. An array of social, institutional and financing challenges needs to be overcome. What are the opportunities and limitations being encountered by flagship projects? How can political strategies, programmes and governance reforms set more effective incentives, which target to the majority of land users? How can development cooperation support upscaling more specifically?

This 8-hour session has been split into two 4-hour sessions. Each session will focus on the experience of practitioners and decision-makers from various countries, which will challenge the ongoing political endeavours at national and international level. Through moderated inputs, group work and panel discussions, the session will produce messages for the relevant actors in development cooperation.

Please note: part I of this session will take place on Monday, 20 April.

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

- LBF-08: Scaling-up of best SLM practices in Ethiopia's highlands
- LBF-06: Student' initiatives in Southern Africa in the fight against land degradation
- LBF-21: Raising awareness and sharing S O I L utions

Programme

09.00	Group work: learning from experience All presenters & participants
10.30	Coffee Break
10.45	Inputs/interview: reflection from group work Presenters
11.30	Synthesis and confrontation of strategy and practice levels Tanja Busse, GIZ (Germany)
11.45	Panel discussion: Recommendations to the development community Marita Wiggerthale, Oxfam (Germany) Jeremy Dyson, Syngenta AG (Switzerland) Louise Baker, UNCCD – United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (Germany) Ronald Vargas, FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Italy) Stefan Schmitz, BMZ – Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany)
12.50	Conclusion Walter Engelberg, GIZ (Germany)

2.5 Economics of land degradation – how to integrate economic arguments into decision-making processes? (part II)



Date Tuesday, 21 April 2015

DS



Time 09.00 – 13.00



Room Pine



Hosts ELD – Economics of Land Degradation Initiative,
hosted by GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
(Germany)
ZEF – Center for Development Research (Germany)

Session Description

Land degradation is undermining global food security and negatively affecting the livelihoods of billions of people. The consequences of land degradation are substantial and far-reaching, from reduced crop and livestock productivity and production, to huge losses in the essential ecosystem services derived from land.

Despite the critical importance of addressing land degradation, the efforts made so far have been inadequate. The global area of land degradation hotspots has increased by almost 30% since the 1980s. At the same time, land improvement through sustainable land management has only occurred in about 3% of global land area. By contrast, every dollar invested in sustainable land management was found to result, on average, in about five dollars in returns globally.

There is a lack of awareness of the high economic losses due to land degradation. In this context, the Economics of Land Degradation (ELD) Initiative aims to highlight the value of land as a crucial natural capital. ELD strives to catalyse public and private actions for sustainable land management by disseminating evidence-based research, raising awareness and building capacity. However, economic arguments alone are not sufficient in guide complex decision-making at various levels and in various sectors. Other instruments such as public-private partnerships and the grassroots initiatives of land users themselves need to go hand-in-hand if we are to achieve “land-degradation neutrality”.

The present session seeks to explore possible ways of integrating economic arguments into decision-making processes and serves as a platform for discussion about the future actions various stakeholders must undertake to address land degradation.

Please note: part I of this session will take place on Monday, 20 April.

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

➤ **LBF-08: Scaling-up of best SLM practices in Ethiopia's highlands**

➤ **LBF-19: The atlas of large-scale land acquisition in Madagascar**

Programme

09.00	Short summary of the first day (<i>see Dialogue Session 1.7</i>) and introduction of the day
09.10	Capacity building and networking for ELD MOOC: an innovative virtual classroom and platform Tobias Gerhartsreiter (ELD-S)
09.30	The Soil Leadership Academy – reaching out to decision makers from private and public sector Representative of the Soil Leadership Academy: Alexandru Marchis (UNCCD)
09.50	Involving major stakeholders – the private sector-ELD Initiative private sector activities ELD-S and private sector representative from ELD network: Mark Schauer (ELD-S) Willem Ferwerda (Commonland) Alexander Müller (TEEB)
10.20	Discussion
10.40	Coffee Break
11.00	Stakeholder Consultations & regional workshops (Tunisia, Central Asia, Philippines) Representatives from the extended ELD network Philippines/Laos/Chile: Lindsay Stringer (Uni Leeds) Central Asia: Oleg Guchgeldiyev (ELD consultant)
11.30	Economics as the language for decision making – Key messages for decision makers from the ELD report Ways forward ELD Working Group Leaders
12.00	Wrap-up Outlook and closing the session Moderation- ELD-S

2.6 Soils and societal commitment – moving towards healthy soils



Date Tuesday, 21 April 2015

DS



Time 09.00 – 13.00



Room Copenhagen I



Host TerraAfrica Consult (South Africa)
Ministry of the Environment, Wallonia Region (Belgium)

Session Description

Both developed and developing countries are battling with a legacy of land contamination issues, often unknowingly. Even though contamination may be present, people remain on the land where they produce food and drink water, since they are either unaware of the contamination or cannot afford to move to healthier areas. While these issues may differ from country to country, the detection and monitoring of the extent of it are of utmost importance to human and environmental health. The session will illustrate the effect of soil pollution on human and environmental health in South Africa and the use of bio-indicators as an alternative, more affordable pollution detection method. It will then focus on the challenges and opportunities associated with gathering existing data and making it publicly available for decision-making in Belgium. A discussion will conclude the session on ideas for the way forward and the establishment of Soil Health Centres for monitoring and improving soil quality.

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

- LBF-04: How to brand soils?
- LBF-06: Student initiatives in Southern Africa in the fight against land degradation
- LBF-10: Volunteer Soil Doctors in Thailand

Programme

- 09.00** **Presentation, short film: Death by Soil?**
Mariné Pienaar, TerraAfrica Consult (South Africa)
- 09.30** **Panel discussion: Challenges and opportunities for societal involvement in soil monitoring**
Delphine de Brogniez, Cabinet of the Minister of the Environment, Wallonia region (Belgium)
- 10.00** **The opportunities for collaboration between developed and developing countries for collaboration on issues of soil health and quality monitoring (World Café)**
Facilitated by Mariné Pienaar TerraAfrica Consult (South Africa) & Delphine de Brogniez, Cabinet of the Minister of the Environment, Wallonia region (Belgium)
- 11.00** **Presentation: The use of alternative soil monitoring techniques to determine ecosystem health**
Mark Maboeta, North-West University (South Africa)
- 11.30** **Panel discussion: Moving towards healthier soils: integrated soil and sediment research**
Herman Eijsackers, Wageningen University and Research Centre (The Netherlands)
- 12.00** **Presentation: Soil superheroes! How student initiatives around the world will save soil**
tbc
- 12.30** **World Café: Why the establishment of Soil Health Centres is crucial for the sustainability of developing continents such as Africa and Asia**
Facilitated by Herman Eijsackers, Wageningen University and Research Centre (The Netherlands) & Mark Maboeta, North-West University (South Africa)

2.7 European initiative on land as a resource – cross-national strategies for soil protection and land use



Date Tuesday, 21 April 2015

DS



Time 09.00 – 13.00



Room Aurora Borealis 3



Hosts EAA – Umweltbundesamt (Österreich) – Environment Agency (Austria)
UBA – Umweltbundesamt (Deutschland) – Federal Environment Agency (Germany)
ZALF – Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (Germany)

Session Description

This session aims to contribute to a better understanding of the essential connection between land and soil policy and real environmental concerns and discuss a better way forward for policy implementation, monitoring and accountability. Land and soil are crucial to solving the societal issues facing the EU and the international community, e.g. climate change, biodiversity loss, energy transition, food security. A promising strategy needs comprehensive and integrated approaches.

The dialogue session is designed to collect and discuss new ideas regarding cross-national strategies for soil protection and land use. This dialogue will reflect relevant stakeholder perspectives, presenting experiences from different regional scales, good practices and new approaches to regulation. The session will focus in particular on the following subjects:

- How to go further with a European strategy on land & soil?
- “Zero soil loss?” Political, environmental and economic opportunities for conserving/improving soils and fostering food security.
- How to measure land-use efficiency at different scales.

One objective will be to compare and discuss methods in relation to expectations and applicability at different scales and perspectives. European experts will present their evaluation of approaches and methods to measure land-use efficiency. This will take into account the different experiences and backgrounds of the participants. The outcome is expected to be an assessment of the applicability and linking of the proposed methods at different scales. Finally, results will be compared with the expectations formulated for the implementation of a future EU land and soil policy.

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

- LBF-01: The LIFE Programme, over 20 years of fostering soil protection in the EU
- LBF-07: Copa*Cogeca, European farmers and European agri-cooperatives

Programme

- 09.00** **Welcome**
Marcos Lana, ZALF (Germany)
- 09.05** **Presentation: EU soil thematic strategy and communication on land as a resource: the state of play**
Josiane Masson & Thomas Strassburger, both: DG Environment, European Commission (Belgium)
- 09.25** **Presentation: Thoughts, proposals and expectations from a regulator and civil society perspective**
Margot de Cleen, Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment (The Netherlands),
Liselotte Unseld, DNR – German League for Nature, Animal Protection and Environment (Germany)
- 09.45** **Film: Soil**
Margot de Cleen, Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment (The Netherlands)
- 09.50** **Presentation: Methods and measures to establish land-use efficiency as an incentive for upcoming land and soil policy**
Geertrui Louwagie, EEA – European Environment Agency (Denmark)
- 10.10** **Presentation: Policies leading to soil degradation processes and food insecurity, impact on soil and future strategies**
Stefan Sieber, ZALF (Germany),
Bettina Rudloff, SWP – German Institute for International and Security Affairs (Germany)
- 10.30** **Introduction of communication elements available**
Joerg Frauenstein, UBA (Germany),
Sigbert Huber, EAA (Austria),
Marcos Lana, ZALF (Germany)
- 10.45** **“Active” Coffee Break, using communication elements**
Susanne Altvater, Ecologic Institute (Germany)
Mirko Gregor, GeoVille Environmental Services (Luxemburg)
Ece Aksoy, UMA – University of Malaga (Spain)
Andreas Littkopf, EAA (Austria)
Agnieszka Romanowicz, JRC – European Commission-Joint Research Centre (Italy)
- 11.05** **World Café Open Space**
Moderator: Sigbert Huber, EAA (Austria)
- 12.05** **Presentation of table results**
Moderator: Sigbert Huber, EAA (Austria)
- 12.35** **Plenary discussion: “The way forward and promising implementation strategies”**
Moderator: Joerg Frauenstein, UBA (Germany)
- Wrap-up**
Bettina Rudloff, SWP (Germany)

2.8 Vulnerable landscapes – vulnerable societies: the role of grass and grazing livestock in building resilience to climate change



Date Tuesday, 21 April 2015

DS



Time 09.00 – 13.00



Room Copenhagen II



Hosts HSA – Healthy Soils Australia (Australia)
NAU – Namibia Agricultural Union (Namibia)
Sustainable Food Trust (United Kingdom)

Session Description

Soil degradation is a global problem affecting rangeland and cropland alike. Up to two billion people directly depend on grazing livestock for their food security and livelihood in drylands. Vulnerable landscapes equal vulnerable societies, not just in the Global South but also in developed countries with temperate climates. Pastoralism and mixed crop and livestock farming are in decline. Yet grazing livestock and an understanding of soil biological life hold the key to rebuilding soil fertility, productivity and resilience into the distant future.

In the session we will examine the role of grassland farming and grazing in relation to the changing climate. We will introduce examples from Europe, Namibia, Argentina, India and Australia.

The potential to incentivise producers and resource users as carbon stewards and resilient rangeland managers will also be discussed. Case studies, farmers' perspectives, workshops and a panel discussion will be used to consider the various stakeholders from grassroots to business, NGOs and governments. The outcomes will be discussed with all participants together, to identify opportunities for progress throughout the International Year of Soil.

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contribution:

➤ **LBF-18: Catastrophic shifts in dryland ecosystems**

Programme

09.00

Welcome

Purpose and objectives of the session

Cindy Eiritz, Healthy Soils Australia (Australia),
Tobias Reichert, Germanwatch (Germany)

09.15

Key notes

- Farming based on soil biology – why and how to enable a policy transition
Patrick Holden, Sustainable Food Trust (UK)
- The potential of mixed and all-grass farming to reverse soil degradation in Europe
Richard Young, Sustainable Food Trust (UK)
- Implementation of rangeland management principles in drylands under changing climate, experiences from Namibia
Izaak Coetzee, NAU (Namibia)
- Grazing as a means to improve soil fertility in Argentina and India
Anita Idel, Veterinarian (Germany)
- How soil health innovators are transforming Australia's rangelands and sequestering the nation's emissions
Walter Jehne, HSA (Australia)

10.30

Questions and answers

10.50

Coffee Break

11.10

Round-table discussions

Soil carbon, grassland and mixed farming – the role of grassland and mixed farming in rebuilding lost soil carbon: recommendations for action

12.00

Reporting back from round tables and open discussion of recommendations for action

Rapporteurs & facilitators

12.45

Wrap-up

Cindy Eiritz, HSA (Australia)
Tobias Reichert, Germanwatch (Germany)

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2.9 Celebrating the International Year of Soils at the Global Soil Week: Healthy soils for a healthy life



Date Tuesday, 21 April 2015

DS



Time 13.30 – 15.00



Room Pine



Host FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Italy)
International Year of Soils Steering Committee
IASS – Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)



Please note: As the session takes place during the lunch break, fingerfood will be on offer.

Session Description

The need for raising awareness on the importance of soils for food security and nutrition, climate change adaptation, provision of ecosystem services and sustainable development was identified and launched during the establishment and implementation of the Global Soil Partnership. Under this framework, the Sixty-eight session of the United Nations General Assembly decided to declare 2015 as the International Year of Soils (IYS). The IYS constitutes a major platform for raising awareness on the importance of soils and advocate for its sustainable management.

The Global Soil Week is one of the main IYS events. Hence, we invite participants of the Global Soil Week to a session dedicated to celebrate the International Year of Soils. Key stakeholders will share the IYS key messages and will discuss the main challenges of soils beyond 2015. An IYS Manifesto of Berlin will be also prepared. All these key messages will be shared with the global community via twitter directly from the event.

Agenda:

- IYS Animation
- Presentation of the key messages of the IYS
- Open discussion about the challenges and actions beyond 2015
- Preparation of an IYS Manifesto of Berlin

With the International Year of Soils, the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals and the COP21 negotiations on Climate Change in Paris we have a unique opportunity this year to raise awareness on the importance of soils for sustainable development. We should not miss it!

The Global Soil Week offers a great platform of exchange between soil experts, policy makers and other stakeholders. I am calling for concrete proposals for improving the visibility and better integration of soils in the policy agenda and for implementing the soil protection targets.

Pia Bucella, Director, Directorate B - Natural Capital, DG Environment,
European Commission (Belgium)

Plenary: Towards an integrated perspective on the Post-2015 Development Agenda



Date Tuesday, 21 April 2015



Time 15.00 – 17.00



Room Aurora Borealis 1–3

Plenary Description

Having emphasized the role of sustainable soil management and responsible land governance in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, we want to take the debate on soil as the substance of transformation one step further: from setting goals and targets for sustainable development towards the challenging process of implementation. In the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the question of “how” will move centre stage. How will we achieve sustainable soil management in a world of growing demands? To begin the search for an answer, we have to think of soils in the broader water-energy-food-climate nexus. Competing demands placed on a number of scarce resources, including soils, will have to be balanced. To achieve this balancing, integrated resource management as well as coordinated governance approaches are needed. Balancing demands also implies protecting the land rights of those most vulnerable. Sustainable soil management must take a human rights-based approach and needs to be linked to responsible land governance.

The keynote address by Sara Scherr of EcoAgriculture will introduce the landscape approach as one way of operationalising integrated management approaches. In his keynote, Klaus Deininger will present insights from this year’s World Bank Land Conference on linking land tenure and land use. The second part of the session serves to deliver core messages from sessions to the plenary: individual dialogue sessions will report the results of their discussions via call-ins from the floor. A panel of established experts will respond to these call-ins. Johan L. Kuylenstierna of the Stockholm Environment Institute will close the panel by drawing conclusions on an integrated Post-2015 Development Agenda.

Keynote address by **Sara Scherr**, President & CEO, EcoAgriculture Partners
(United States of America)

Keynote address by **Klaus Deininger**, Lead Economist, Development Economics Group, World Bank (United States of America)

Panel Reflections by:

Austin Tibu, Acting Deputy Director, Land Resources Conservation, Malawi Ministry of Agriculture, Water Development and Irrigation (Malawi)

Soffia Monsalve Suárez, Access to Resources-Programme Coordinator, International Secretariat of FIAN International – Food First International Action Network (Germany)

Moujahed Achouri, Director, Land and Water Division, FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Italy)

Rainer Horn, President, IUSS – International Union of Soil Sciences

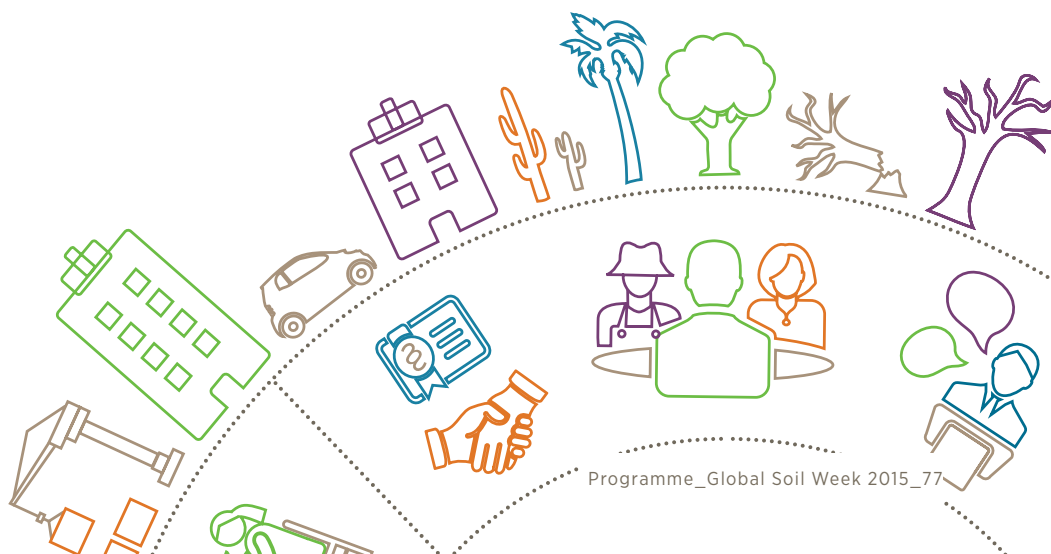
Concluding Remarks by **Johan L. Kuylensstierna**, Executive Director, SEI – Stockholm Environment Institute (Sweden)

Moderation: Jes Weigelt, Global Soil Forum Coordinator, Co-Lead Sustainability Governance Programme, IASS – Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)



President & CEO, EcoAgriculture Partners (United States of America)

Sara Scherr is an agricultural and natural resource economist specialising in land management policy in tropical developing countries. Founder of EcoAgriculture Partners, she now serves as its president and CEO. In 2011 she led the founding of the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative, for which EcoAgriculture Partners now serves as secretariat. Sara Scherr is widely published in scientific and policy literature, and has been a leading voice globally in promoting the restoration of degraded agricultural lands and new approaches for integrated landscape management.





Klaus Deininger

Lead Economist, Development Economics Group, World Bank
(United States of America)

Klaus Deininger, is a Lead Economist in Agriculture and Rural Development unit of the Development Research Group at the World Bank. His areas of research focus on income and asset inequality and its relationship to poverty reduction and growth; access to land, land markets and land reform and their impact on household welfare and agricultural productivity; land tenure and its impact on investment, including environmental sustainability; and capacity building (including the use of quantitative and qualitative methods) for policy analysis and evaluation, mainly in the Africa, Central America, and East Asia Regions. He is a German national with a Ph.D. in Applied Economics from the University of Minnesota, an MA in Agricultural Economics from the University of Berlin, and an MA in theology from the University of Bonn.



Austin Tibu

Acting Deputy Director, Land Resources Conservation, Malawi
Ministry of Agriculture, Water Development and Irrigation (Malawi)

Austin Tibu has been working in Agriculture and Natural Resources Management sectors since 2003. He is an expert in the field of agriculture, climate-change and food security inter-linkages. While at District, Regional and National level, Austin Tibu has implemented community based natural resources management programs and has experiences on policy and advisory roles on linking land degradation, siltation and its downstream effects using integrated approaches. He is national focal point for several soil and watershed management projects in Malawi.



Moujahed Achouri

Moujahed Achouri, Director, Land and Water Division, FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Italy)

Moujahed Achouri, a national of Tunisia, is a specialist in soil and water conservation as well as in watershed management sciences, with a broad coverage of technical and socio-economic related sciences and disciplines. He started his professional career in 1982 in the Forestry Department of the Ministry of Agriculture in Tunisia. His experience with International Organizations started in 1988 when he served for FAO/UNDP as National Chief Technical Advisor. He joined FAO in 1995 and since then has worked in Pakistan, Yemen, Syria, Egypt and Italy. Before joining the Land and Water Division Moujahed Achouri served in Cairo as Deputy Regional Representative for the Near East and as Head of the Multi-disciplinary Team for Oriental Near East and FAO Representative in Egypt. He holds a B.Sc. in Rural Engineering and Soil and Water Conservation from the Institut National Agronomique de Tunis, Tunisia, and an M.Sc. in Watershed Management Sciences from Utah State University, USA.

**Rainer Horn**

President, IUSS – International Union of Soil Sciences

Rainer Horn is a soil physicist at the Christian Albrecht University in Kiel, Germany. He studied Horticulture at the University of Hanover and received his PhD in Soil Science in 1976. After his habilitation at the Technical University Berlin in 1981 he was Professor for Soil Science at the University of Bayreuth from 1982 to 87 and Professor for Soil Science and Soil Protection at Christian Albrecht University Kiel from 1988 to 98. In the same year, he accepted a position as Professor for Soil Science at the Institute for Plant Nutrition and Soil Science at the same university. Rainer Horn will be President of the International Union of Soil Science (IUSS) until the year 2016.

**Johan L. Kuylenstierna**

Executive Director, SEI – Stockholm Environment Institute (Sweden)

Johan L. Kuylenstierna is Executive Director of the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), an international research organisation focused on environment/development research for sustainable development. Johan L. Kuylenstierna has previously held positions within the UN system (UNDESA at the UN HQ in NY, WMO in Geneva and FAO in Rome) and has also worked for many years at the Stockholm International Water Institute. He has a background as a consultant focusing on sustainability issues and corporate core value processes in both the private and public sectors. His academic background is in Earth Sciences. He currently holds an adjunct professorship in international water resources at Stockholm University.

**Sofía Monsalve Suárez**

Access to Resources Programme Coordinator, International Secretariat of FIAN International – Food First International Action Network (Germany)

Sofía Monsalve Suárez works as the Access to Resources Programme Co-ordinator at the International Secretariat of FIAN International. Since 2006 she has been coordinating the working group on agrarian reform and territory of the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC). The IPC is a global network made up of grassroots organisations of small food producers with wide experience of action and advocacy on issues linked to food sovereignty and agriculture. The IPC has been working since 2002 to bring the voices of social movements and civil society organisations to international forums dealing with issues related to Food Sovereignty, particularly the FAO.

**Jes Weigelt**

Global Soil Forum Coordinator, Co-Lead Sustainability Governance Programme, IASS – Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)

Jes Weigelt heads the Global Soil Forum at the IASS, Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies, and is co-lead of the institute's sustainability governance programme. His work focuses on inclusive learning processes for sustainable soil management and responsible land governance. Prior to his current position, he worked for the International Fund for Agricultural Development and held management and research positions at the Freie Universität Berlin and Humboldt-Universität Berlin. Jes Weigelt is chair of the European Soil Partnership.



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Soils are the foundation of our ecosystems, yet their importance is often underestimated. They not only provide the basis for our plant production systems, but also provide numerous other services that are essential for supporting our ecosystems, including carbon sequestration, water regulation, nutrient cycling, erosion control, biodiversity maintenance, and waste purification. Soils are more fragile than people think, and careful management of soils is needed to safe-guard their capacity to continue providing these services. Sustainable soil management is therefore an essential strategy for climate change adaptation and mitigation and for maintaining ecosystem resilience and improving food security.

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Mette L. Wilkie, Director, DEPI – Division of Environmental Policy
Implementation, UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme (Kenya)

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Human pressures on soil resources are reaching critical limits, inherently reducing or eliminating soil functions critical to human well-being. Soil degradation, is a pervasive process that in its various forms affects all the regions with a 33% of global soils already degraded, with direct impact on food security and nutrition.

Soils, which have been overlooked for some time, are now under discussion in global agendas and are being given higher attention. With the UNGA endorsement of 5 December as the World Soil Day and the Year 2015 as International Year of Soils, there is a real momentum for a collaborative and effective action towards achieving sustainable soil management at country, regional and global levels.

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Moujahed Achouri, Director, Land and Water Division, FAO – Food and
Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Italy)

Visions for the future – an integrated perspective beyond 2015

Building on the discussions on the need for an integrated perspective on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the third day of the Global Soil Week will highlight selected aspects of such an integrated perspective. Interrelations with the climate agenda, considerations on Nexus Governance and proposals to further support endeavours to apply the Voluntary Guidelines Land are some of the themes we will discuss. While these are only selected aspects of this integrated perspective, there is a strongly emerging message: Let us build on our insights into these interrelations to jointly build a more sustainable future. We do not have time for silos anymore.



Programme Wednesday, 22 April

09.00 – 13.00	Dialogue Sessions	84	DS
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch Break Forum	14	LBF
14.30 – 15.30	Opening of ONE HECTARE Exhibition <i>external venue</i>	102	
16.00 – 18.00	Plenary: The Way Foward	104	P

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3.1 Three years of VGGT – experiences and strategies for implementation and monitoring



Date Wednesday, 22 April 2015

DS

II



Time 09.00 – 13.00



Room Pine



Hosts DIMR – German Institute for Human Rights (Germany)
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Italy)
IASS – Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)

Session Description

There is now an international consensus and agreed normative standard for what responsible, human rights-based land governance should look like – the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security* (VGGT). The strength of these guidelines rests not only on the unanimous adoption by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), but also on the unique and inclusive process that preceded the negotiations.

The VGGT emphasise human rights and hence the obligations of states and the responsibilities of the private sector. At the same time, they acknowledge the crucial role of participation and call on states to support civil society activities in order to implement of the VGGT.

Some states have started to create technical guides to monitor their work at home and abroad. Others have started to review existing national laws and policies. Civil society actors have embarked on raising awareness, creating support material and strengthening monitoring mechanisms. And financial institutions, governments, and private sector actors have started to build partnerships to increase the transparency of land-related investments.

Three years after the endorsement of the VGGT, it is now time to take stock of experiences of implementation and discuss the strategies and incentives required to move forward and increase the uptake of the VGGT in policy and practice. The session invites actors from government, civil society, the private sector and academia to discuss these pertinent questions.

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

➤ **LBF-19: The atlas of large-scale land acquisition in Madagascar**

Programme

09.00

Welcome & Introduction

Moderators: Alexander Müller, IASS (Germany), Michael Windfuhr, DIMR (Germany)

09.10

Kicking off the debate

Paul-Munro Faure, FAO (Italy)
Nii Quaye-Kumah, Minister, Alternate Permanent Representative to the UN Rome Based Agencies, Permanent Representation of Ghana (Italy)

09.20

Experiences of VGGT implementation: stories from the field

- Government/administration perspective: Henry P. Pacis, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines)
- Civil society perspective: Sofia Monsalve, FIAN (Germany), Ramesh Sharma, Ekta Parishad (India)
- Financial institution perspective: KfW/DEG (tbd) (Germany)

10.00

Discussion with inputs

10.45

Coffee Break

11.15

Story harvesting in groups

Identifying incentives and strategies for government, civil society organisations, financial institutions and private sector actors to foster the implementation and monitoring of the VGGT

12.30

Plenary: Exchange and discussion of group outcomes

12.45

Wrap-up & Closing

3.2 Tools and approaches to increasing supply-chain sustainability of land-based commodities: what works on paper and what works in practice?



Date Wednesday, 22 April 2015

DS



Time 09.00 – 13.00



Room Birch



Hosts Global Footprint Network (Switzerland)
SEI – Stockholm Environmental Institute (Sweden)

Session Description

Identifying and exploiting leverage points to improve the sustainability of the international trade in these commodities is one of the most critical sustainable development challenges we face in the twenty-first century. Given the complex geographies, teleconnections and interdependencies that define contemporary global trade, this is no easy task.

This session will examine two interrelated topics. First what are the available modeling and analytical approaches that can tell us about the wider sustainability implications of trade. And secondly, what do we know from practical experience about how relevant such approaches are to decision-making, land management and governance – particularly in helping to determine which actors in supply chains have different levels of responsibility, capacity and motivation to act. The presenters will include leading researchers, policymakers and practitioners.

The first section will highlight recent advances in foot-printing analyses, value-chain modelling and green accounting. The second section will draw on lessons learned from efforts to bring about shifts towards more sustainable and inclusive supply chains, highlighting implementation challenges, including cross-sectoral and multi-jurisdictional governance arrangements, performance verification and the resolution of rights-based disputes. In the third section, leading sustainability thinkers will give critical reactions to the issues raised, and an interactive discussion will follow, which seeks to close the gap between our more technical understanding of sustainability challenges related to trade, and what it means to deliver on them in practice.

Programme

09.00

Presentations & panel discussion: Challenges and opportunities for improvements to the sustainability of commodity-based supply chains: lessons from modelling

Moderators: Holger Hoff, SEI (Sweden)

Contributors:

Nicole Grunewald, Global Footprint Network (Switzerland)

Sabine Henders, Linköping University (Sweden)

Maria Cristina Rulli, Politecnico di Milano (Italy)

Daniel Moran, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (Norway)

Toby Gardner, SEI (Sweden)

10.15

Coffee Break

10.30

Panel discussion: Challenges and opportunities facing improvements to the sustainability of commodity-based supply chains: lessons from practice

Moderator: Toby Gardner, SEI (Sweden)

Contributors:

Leonie Lawrence, Global Canopy Programme (UK)

Elena Dawkins, SEI (Sweden)

Jonathan Green, Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership (UK)

Maria Osbeck, SEI (Sweden)

Thibault Gravier, Transitions (France)

11.45

Coffee Break

12.00

Panel discussion: How can insights from new research be operationalised in practice and how can lessons from practice help reframe and guide new research?

Moderator: Johan L. Kuylensstierna, SEI (Sweden)

Contributors:

Maja Goepel, Wuppertal Institute (Germany)

Ulrich Hoffmann, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Switzerland)

Jan Börner, Bonn University (Germany)

Benno Pokorny, Freiburg University (Germany)

22

3.3 Soil and land indicators for the international policy agenda: towards joint action



Date Wednesday, 22 April 2015

DS



Time 09.00 – 13.00



Room Aurora Borealis 2



Hosts IINAS – The International Institute for Sustainability Analysis and Strategy (Germany)
 IRD – L'Institut de recherche pour le développement (France)
 UBA – Umweltbundesamt (Deutschland) – Federal Environment Agency (Germany)
 YCELP – Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy (United States of America)
 in collaboration with ISRIC (International Soil Reference and Information-Centre), EC-JRC (European Commission – Joint Research Center) and UNCCD Secretariat (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification)

Session Description

Land and soil issues are key elements of several of the proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as food security, and protecting biodiversity and the climate. Particularly, the issue of land degradation requires substantiation in terms of a definition and indicators. Here it is crucial to provide input into existing and new initiatives to assess the status and trends of global land and soil degradation, especially the

- “Status of World Soil Resources Report” by the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS),
- “Thematic assessment on land degradation and restoration” by Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES),
- ongoing work on LDN indicators by the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) and its Science-Policy Interface (SPI).

Furthermore, these initiatives could benefit from aligning approaches and planned work. Given the complex issues surrounding land degradation, a common understanding of what needs to be addressed in its assessments and which indicators are adequate is necessary. Hence, a dialogue between scientists and stakeholders is necessary. While stakeholders (land users, NGOs and policy makers) need to formulate their views and demands, the scientific community can identify what is technically feasible. The session will provide a platform for this dialogue, fostering a transdisciplinary exchange. Approaches such as “systemic indicators” for sustainable land use and designing “next generation” soil and land indicators for environmental performance to inform policy will be presented and discussed.

The objective of the session is to:

- collect information on land and soil degradation indicator concepts, respective data and experience already available;
- identify and formulate needs and criteria for future assessments;
- bring together current initiatives and activities in order to join forces.

Programme

- 09.00** **Welcome & Introduction**
Knut Ehlers, UBA (Germany)
- 09.10** **Panel discussion: Assessing land degradation – the roles and approaches of IPBES, ITPS and UNCCD-SPI**
Luca Montanarella, ITPS – Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils
Uriel Safriel, UNCCD-SPI – UN Convention to Combat Desertification-Science-Policy Interface
Gunay Erpul, IPBES – Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Moderator: Uwe Fritsche, IINAS (Germany)
- 10.40** **Fishbowl Discussion: Challenges for future assessments of global land degradation and restoration**
Panellists: Luca Montanarella, ITPS
Uriel Safriel, UNCCD-SPI
Gunay Erpul, IPBES

Moderators: Knut Ehlers, UBA; Uwe Fritsche, IINAS
- 11.05** **Coffee Break**
- 11.20** **Presentation: The systemic indicator approach**
Uwe R. Fritsche, IINAS (Germany)
- 11.35** **Presentation: Soil and land indicators for the Environmental Performance Index**
Angel Hsu, YCELP (USA)
- 11.50** **Presentation: Bottom up approaches for monitoring of soil and land**
Thomas Caspari, ISRIC – World Soil Information (The Netherlands)
- 12.05** **Presentation: The Resilience Adaptation Transformation Assessment Framework**
Annette Cowie, UNCCD-SPI
- 12.20** **Working groups: Discussion of indicator approaches:**
■ systematic indicators
■ Environmental Performance Index
■ bottom up approaches
■ Resilience Adaptation Transformation Assessment

Moderators: Martial Bernoux, IRD/UNCCD-SPI; Victor Castillo, UNCCD; Angel Hsu, YCELP; Ulrike Eppler, IINAS; Ariane Götz, IASS
- 12.30** **Reports from working groups**
- 12.30** **Pinboard discussion: Foci for an Open Space Session Session on Thursday**
- 12.40** **Wrap-up and outlook**
Luca Montanarella, ITPS
Uriel Safriel, UNCCD-SPI
Gunay Erpul, IPBES

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

➤ LBF-20: Wageningen Soil Network

➤ LBF-25: Soil data: Modelling and good datasets in landscape planning

3.4 Building a knowledge and innovation platform on diffuse and point soil contamination as a base for (inter)national soil policies



Date Wednesday, 22 April 2015

DS



Time 09.00 – 13.00



Room Copenhagen



Hosts INERIS – Institut National de l'Environnement Industriel et des Risques (France)
JRC – European Commission – Joint Research Centre (Italy)
OVAM – Public Waste Agency Flanders (Belgium)
UBA – Umweltbundesamt (Deutschland) – Federal Environment Agency (Germany)
Wageningen University (The Netherlands)

Session Description

The objective of this session is to exchange on soil contamination caused by point and diffuse pollution as a mean to contribute to the Zero net Land degradation sustainable development goal for Rio+20", including food security for the year 2030.

In this interactive session, stakeholders from different sectors across the globe will

- raise potential environmental and health issues due to soil contamination caused by point and diffuse pollution
- identify sustainable remediation or mitigation strategies.
- will elaborate recommendations for priority areas, monitoring and research requirements, methodological development, best practices and policy measures.

Participants are strongly encouraged to share their perspectives on the current situation and visions for sustainable solutions and policy requirements. In a joint effort, we will produce a plan of action with respect to soil contamination, focusing on requirements for monitoring, research, measures and policies.

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

➤ **LBF-20: Wageningen Soil Network**

➤ **LBF-22: Get in touch with Soil – Action platform for soil protection**

Programme

- 09.00** **Welcome and session agenda:**
Local contamination and diffuse pollution: a threat to the environment and human health.
Violette Geissen, Wageningen University (The Netherlands)
Bernd Bussian, UBA (Germany)
- 09.15** **Panel discussion: from threats to challenges**
Moderator: Helaina Black, James Hutton Institute (UK)
- 09.30** **Presentation: Soil contamination: from main concerns to solutions**
Florence Carré, INERIS (France)
Caroline Newton, OVAM (Belgium)
- 09.40** **Presentation: Hazards and risk of pollutants for the environment and human health**
Julien Caudeville, INERIS (France)
- 09.50** **Presentation: Soil Pollution in developing countries: Stockholm, Rotterdam, Basel, SAICM: do we need more?**
Ricardo Barra, University of Concepción, CL and GEF STAP (Chile)
- 10.00** **Panel discussion: Different perspectives and opinions: identifying**
should also be orange because this is part of the title
Violette Geissen, Wageningen University, (The Netherlands)
Ana Payá Pérez, JRC (Italy)
Florence Carré, INERIS (France)
Caroline Newton, OVAM, (Belgium)
Ricardo Barra, UC, (Chile)
- 10:20** **World Café: working group discussions**
Ana Payá Pérez, JRC (Italy)
Florence Carré, INERIS (France)
Violette Geissen, Wageningen University, (The Netherlands)
- 11.20** **Coffee Break**
- 11.50** **Reports from the working groups**
Moderator: Karl-Werner Schramm, Institute of Ecological Chemistry (Germany)
- 12.20** **Panel discussion with audience: Plan of action**
Moderator: Helaina Black, James Hutton Institute (UK)

3.5 Financing soil and land rehabilitation



Date Wednesday, 22 April 2015

DS



Time 09.00 – 13.00



Room Stockholm



Hosts BMZ – Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany)

GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Germany)

GM – The Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

Session Description

Land and soil rehabilitation is gaining momentum as a solution to the pressing challenge of food insecurity. The availability of finance and investments for land rehabilitation, sustainable land management (SLM) and climate-smart agriculture are vital than ever, particularly for countries where food insecurity and economic prospects are closely linked to the productivity and health of their Soils. Yet to date, insufficient and inefficient financing is hampering the broad adoption of soil rehabilitation at a scale and investment magnitude necessary to feed today's population and future generations.

Thus, we need to take a closer look at the instruments available for public and private finance and assess whether they are fit for purpose when it comes to the financial architecture of global development cooperation and the needs of the private sector and investors. The current buzzwords are diversification of financial sources, emphasis on domestic resource mobilisation, inclusion of private investment and capitalising on offset mechanisms and carbon markets. But will they do the trick?

What role should different types of finance play in addressing key drivers of soil degradation more effectively? What are the prospects for private investment in sustainable land management in food-insecure countries? Which mechanisms, instruments and “non-traditional” sources of finance can show us the way forward, and to what situations are they best suited?

This 4-hour session will provide the space for an in-depth and participatory discussion to analyse experiences and explore new ways of making investment in soil rehabilitation work to achieve global goals and in food-insecure countries.

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

➤ LBF-08: Scaling-up of best SLM practices in Ethiopia's highlands

➤ LBF-01: The LIFE programme, over 20 years of fostering soil protection in the EU

Programme

- 09.00** **Opening speech: Setting the scene: Why we talk of financing soil rehabilitation, SLM and land restoration globally and with particular emphasis on the Sahel?**
Mette L. Wilkie, UNEP DEPI – Division of Environmental Policy Implementation, United Nations Environment Programme (Kenya)
Moderation throughout the session: Tanja Busse, GIZ (Germany)
- 09.15** **Investment needs, impact on investment in sustainable land management – magnitude of investment and challenges. Focus on food-insecure dryland countries**
Presentation & interview:
Why invest in SLM?
Sven Walter, GM UNCCD – Global Mechanism of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (Germany)
Interview: Real costs and estimated benefits of soil and water conservation – Practical experience from investments in long term engagement
Jürgen Fechter, KfW Development Bank (Germany)
Presentation & interview:
Scale and magnitude of current public financial flows into desertification control and sustainable land management
Simone Quatrini, GM UNCCD – Global Mechanism of the UNCCD (Italy)
- 10.15** **Coffee Break**
- 10:40** **Emerging/non-traditional financing mechanisms – will they take us where we want to go and are they fit for purpose?**
Presentation & interview:
Payment for environmental services and REDD
Sven Wunder, CIFOR – Center for International Forestry Research
Video message & interview:
Restoration as a business case –private investors point of view
Walter Vergara, WRI – World Resources Institute
Discussion with co-debaters
Presentation & interview:
The Land Degradation Neutrality Fund
Simone Quatrini, GM UNCCD (Italy)
Presentation & interview:
Carbon Finance – prospects and challenges for the land sector
Harald Heubaum, SOAS – School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London (UK)
- 12.00** **Additional questions from co-debaters**
Discussion on the panel and including the audience
Co-debaters: Phil Dobie, ICRAF – World Agroforestry Centre & Sara Scherr, EcoAgriculture (USA)

3.6 Soil fertility management – towards a joint paradigm



Date Wednesday, 22 April 2015

DS



Time 09.00 – 13.00



Room Aurora Borealis 1



Hosts CIAT – International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Kenya)
 IFA – International Fertilizer Industry Association (France) and Agriculture for Impact Imperial College London (United Kingdom)
 IUSS – International Union of Soil Sciences
 SoilCares Research (The Netherlands)
 WWF – World Wide Fund For Nature with HBS – Heinrich Böll Foundation and Agrecol (Germany)

Session Description

Ensuring sustainable soil-fertility management practices is one of the major challenges of the twenty-first century. Such practices will be necessary to feed a growing population and maintain life-supporting ecosystem services for all. Soils are being degraded on a large scale and at an alarmingly fast rate; soil fertility is declining and the pressure on this resource is increasing. We need a shift towards sustainable farming concepts that can be applied without degrading the natural resources (soils, land and water) on which our agricultural production and ecosystems depend.

This session will feature a dialogue on sustainable soil management that takes stock of current agronomic and policy research and builds on insights from a GSW 2013 session. We will present a global map of various categories of land quality, based on inherent soil characteristics. The analysis will link the various degrees of soil fertility globally as well as locally. The session will then focus on soil issues in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), addressing inherent soil fertility constraints in the light of existing institutional frameworks and incentive structures and will derive policy processes needed for transformation towards sustainable development. We will discuss the various approaches towards a balanced and integrated framework for providing organic matter as well as mineral fertilisers in SSA. The goal is to formulate a set of proposals towards a joint paradigm for sustainable soil fertility management, in particular in the context of the current and predicted status of global planetary boundaries.

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

➤ LBF-10: Volunteer Soil Doctors in Thailand

➤ LBF-16: Growing smarter together

➤ LBF-24: Effect of clay amendment on water retention in sandy arid soil in Tunisia

Programme

09.00

Intro and welcome

CIAT – International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Kenya),
IUSS – International Union of Soil Sciences

09.20

Discussing the political and institutional dimension of governments agricultural spending

HBS – Heinrich Böll Foundation (Germany)
CIAT – International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Kenya), World Farmers Association

10.20

Fishbowl discussion with all speakers and the audience on the approach of integrated soil fertility management and the various aims and assumptions underlying it

HBS – Heinrich Böll Foundation (Germany)
CIAT – International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Kenya)
IFA – International Fertilizer Industry Association (France)
IUSS – International Union of Soil Sciences
SoilCares Research (The Netherlands)
WWF – World Wide Fund for Nature (Germany)

11.00

Coffee Break

12.00

World Café – Vision 2050

HBS – Heinrich Böll Foundation (Germany)
CIAT – International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Kenya)
IFA – International Fertilizer Industry Association (France)
IUSS – International Union of Soil Sciences
SoilCares Research (The Netherlands)
WWF – World Wide Fund for Nature (Germany)

12:30

Wrap-up and joint statement

22

3.7 Nexus governance

Post-2015: towards collaborative implementation



Date Wednesday, 22 April 2015

DS



Time 09.00 – 13.00



Room Aurora Borealis 3



Hosts GDI – German Development Institute (Germany)

GWP – Global Water Partnership (Sweden)

IASS – Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)

IDDRI – Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (France)

SEI – Stockholm Environment Institute (Sweden)

Session Description

To provide a “safe and just space for humanity”, we need to move beyond governance concepts emphasizing efficiency under the assumption that resources can keep up with growing demands. Furthermore, we need to strengthen governance mechanisms that account for the complex interdependencies which constitute the social-ecological systems on which we rely on. Current attempts for sustainability governance, such as the ongoing process to set universal Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), tend to neglect these interdependencies. In the course of implementation, this neglect could lead to increased resource competition or even conflicts. The nexus heuristic offers ways to address these interdependencies. This session explores current experiences on working with the nexus heuristic across disciplines. To do so, we open the floor to a diversity of lessons learned both from theory and practice as well as spanning across a range of themes including water management, soil conservation, food security and energy security. Based on this exchange of expertise the session will embark on a transdisciplinary consultation on how our participants’ experiences, ideas and concerns could feed into a collaborative effort vis-à-vis the challenges we are facing in the context of the Post-2015 Agenda.

Programme

- 09.00** **Session part I: Welcome, input speeches and plenary discussion with call-ins**
- Welcome and opening**
Moderators: Ivonne Lobos Alva & Oscar Schmidt, both IASS (Germany)
- 09.15** **Input Speeches: The nexus concept: From idea to current relevance**
- I 'The Nexus story: A brief history of a heuristic concept'**
Fritz Holzwarth, Berlin Wasser e. V. (Germany)
Manfred Konukiewicz, IASS (Germany)
- II 'The challenges of putting integrated resource and agricultural development approaches into practice'**
Sirajul Islam, BRAC – Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (Bangladesh)
- 09.45** **Plenary discussion with call-ins**
- Putting Nexus heuristics into practice I: An exchange of experiences**
Moderators: Ivonne Lobos Alva & Oscar Schmidt, IASS (Germany)
- Call-ins by:**
Leisa Perch, RIO+Centre – World Centre for Sustainable Development (Brazil)
Manohar Rao, Arghyam – Safe, sustainable water for all (India)
Sara Scherr, EcoAgriculture Partners (USA)
- 10:45** **Wrap-up and preliminary conclusion**
- Wrap-up of the discussion and link to part II of the session: Where do we stand and what strategies do we have to bring the nexus forward?**
Rudolph Cleveringa, Global Water Partnership (Sweden)
Jes Weigelt, IASS (Germany)
- 11.00** **Coffee Break**
- 11.30** **Session part II: Fishbowl discussion**
- A transdisciplinary consultation on the opportunities presented by the SDG agenda to move forward with the nexus**
Moderator: Johan L. Kuylensstierna, SEI – Stockholm Environment Institute (Sweden) tbc
- Waltina Scheumann, GDI (Germany)
Sebastian Treyer, IDDRI (France) tbc
Sybille Röhrkasten, IASS (Germany)
Falk Schmidt, IASS (Germany)
- 12.30** **Session part III: The way forward**
- A joint scoping exercise and conclusions**
Moderators: Ivonne Lobos Alva & Oscar Schmidt, IASS (Germany)

3.8 Soil-atmosphere exchange



Date Wednesday, 22 April 2015

DS



Time 09.00 – 13.00



Room Yew



Hosts IASS – Institute for Advanced Sustainability (Germany)
KIT – Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (Germany)

Session Description

Soil-atmosphere exchange processes are one of the major uncertainties in the evaluation of future climate change. Soils release important greenhouse gases such as CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O but they also have the biggest potential for carbon sequestration. In addition, soil-atmosphere exchanges of gases and particulates affect air quality and thus human health.

The two-way exchange between soils and the atmosphere is a result of complex mechanisms and is influenced by climate, vegetation, and human management. These mechanisms are not yet fully understood and are difficult to describe in models. Consequently, the representation of exchange processes in global and regional Earth system models is quite simplistic. Several important questions remain. Which information is needed to adequately advise actions for management, protection or restoration of soils? What is the current understanding of the processes involved and how can we represent them in models? What representations can be developed and used effectively in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders?

Discussing these questions will be the primary theme of the session about soil-atmosphere exchange. The objective is also to identify opportunities for collaboration between academic researchers and interested stakeholders. We hope that a dialogue will develop during this session between stakeholders and scientists, allowing for transdisciplinary setting of a research agenda. The aim of such an agenda is not only to improve the understanding of emission and deposition processes but also to raise awareness about the importance and uncertainties of processes and guide possible risk avoidance strategies for land and soil management.

Programme

09.00	Introduction
09.10	Presentation: Soil as a sink for atmospheric carbon dioxide and methane Rattan Lal, The Ohio State University (USA)
09.40	Presentation: Modelling CO₂ and trace gas exchange between land-surface and atmosphere Rüdiger Grote, KIT (Germany)
10.10	Panel: Trace gas exchange processes, understanding and modelling, links to climate change
10.55	Coffee Break
11.15	Presentation: GHG fluxes in African agricultural soils: Implications for programming and policy Todd Rosenstock, ICARF- International Center for Research in Agroforestry (Kenya)
11.45	Presentation: Mitigating methane emissions in rice production: From theoretical concepts to practical application in Southeast Asia Reiner Wassmann, IRRI – International Rice Research Institute (Philippines)
12.15	Panel: Management options, ecosystem services, socio-economic issues



The GSW offers an excellent opportunity to discuss and to convince the community as well as politicians and other stakeholders to take international actions to combat increasing soil degradation like soil compaction , soil erosion, salinization, and soil vulnerability in order to cope with the increasing demand on soils for, e.g., food production, clean and sufficient groundwater and carbon sequestration. For all these topics soil science knowledge is the basis for site and land use dependent regulations and should be taken as the main input for the maintenance of a sustainable environment. We can prevent soil degradation while an adequate soil amelioration or remediation is impossible. Based on their fundamental knowledge, soil scientists guarantee an effective contribution to evaluate optimized land use systems.

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Rainer Horn, President, IUSS – International Union of Soil Sciences

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2015 is not only the International Year of Soils – it is also the year in which the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are going to be negotiated and hopefully agreed upon. Fertile, healthy soils are a crucial component of the SDGs – they are essential to fight poverty, improve food security, tackle climate change and many other pressing aspects covered by the SDGs. After years of calling for a coordinated global approach on soil protection this year is hopefully going to be the go-ahead signal for us to finally walk the talk!

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Maria Krautzberger, President, UBA – Umweltbundesamt/Federal Environment Agency (Germany)

ONE HECTARE

a public awareness exhibition in public space



22 April to 25 May 2015, open daily from 10.00 to dark



Venue: Park am Gleisdreieck (Schöneberger Wiese), Berlin

Opening: Wednesday 22 April, 14.30 – 15.30

Project Description

ONE HECTARE is an open-air exhibition in a centrally located Berlin park, within walking distance of the Global Soil Week venue. Partners of the installation are the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). In the UN International Year of Soils, the installation is a major public awareness initiative to illustrate global soil and land issues.

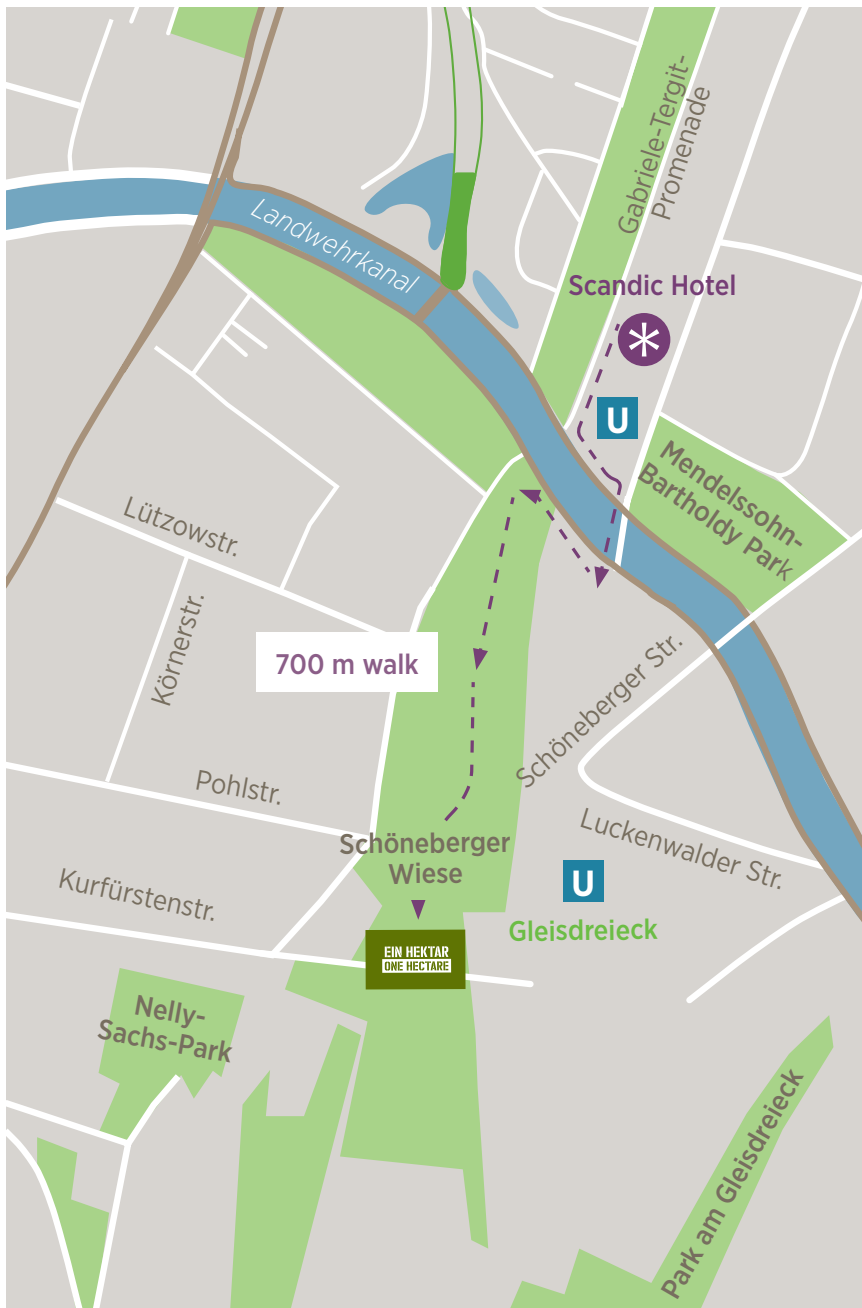
The exhibition will be opened by Federal Minister Dr Gerd Müller, BMZ; Prof. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director, IASS and Karin Kortmann, GIZ.

The area of one hectare is marked onto the soil and pavement of the park in order to give visitors an idea of the dimensions referred to in discourses on agriculture, global food and development policy. Following the logic of 'If the total global land area was just one hectare...', the shares of five major land-use types are flagged within this hectare. Additionally, the extent of global soil degradation is also marked and an adjacent area highlights the per-capita availability of cropland and the average land footprint of a German citizen.

The open-air art and informational exhibition offers a variety of elements that invite visitors to explore the ways in which soil and land are fundamental and threatened resources: large flags with questions attracting visitors' attention, an observation deck to view the landscape architecture from above, workshops, an information box, hands-on soil science and gardening, sound installations, as well as participatory projects such as the "no-waste picnic".

ONE HECTARE will be a forum for the examination and exchange of ideas from the perspectives of science, art, and civil society on the topic. Participatory, performative, educational, inspirational and practical workshops will take place on every weekend and are free of charge for interested citizens.

Performances, installations and films by: Shahram Entekhabi, Amy Green, Andreas Greiner, Egill Saebjörnsson, Marinella Senatore, Lerato Shadi, Stoll and Wachhall, Takako Suzuki, Tamara Rettenmund, and others.



Plenary: The Way Forward



Date Wednesday, 22 April 2015



Time 16.00 – 18.00



Room Aurora Borealis 1–3

Plenary Description

The sustainability governance landscape has become more complex. There is now a multitude of actors and a great variety ways of shaping or contributing to the global sustainable development agenda. Let us use this openness to bring our messages from the Global Soil Week foreword. Which partnerships do we need to strengthen, which topics require more attention and what are we going to do about them? During the concluding Way Forward Plenary we invite panellists and participants to share their view on questions such as these and do discuss the next steps emerging from the Global Soil Week 2015.

Programme

Keynote Address: Dr. Gerd Müller, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany)

Keynote Address: Sicily Kanini Kariuki, Principal Secretary for Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (Kenya) *tbc*

Presentation of Chairman's Conclusions: Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director, IASS – Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)

Musical Interlude

Closing Panel:

Mette Løyche Wilkie, Director, Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (DEPI) UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme (Kenya)

Maria Krautzberger, President, UBA – Umweltbundesamt/Federal Environment Agency (Germany)

Hubert Ouédraogo, Lead Land Expert, Land Policy Initiative, UNECA – United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Ethiopia)

Gerda Verburg, Chair, Committee on World Food Security, FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Italy)

Improvisation Theatre Performance

Moderation: Alexander Müller, Secretary General (ad interim), IASS – Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)





Gerd Müller

Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany)

Gerd Müller has been appointed as Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development in December 2013. Between 2005 and 2013, he served as Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection being responsible for international relations, development projects and world food affairs. In 1994 he was elected as a member of the German Bundestag, representing the constituency of Oberallgäu/Kempten/Lindau. He acted as a Member of the EU, Foreign Affairs and Defence Committees of the German Bundestag and as spokesman of the group of parliamentarians from the CSU in the German Bundestag for foreign affairs, European policy and development policy. Prior to this, he was a Member of the European Parliament (1989–1994) and served as the Parliamentary Secretary of the CDU/CSU group. Gerd Müller holds a Master's degree in Business Education and completed a doctorate.



Mette Løyche Wilkie

Director, Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (DEPI),
UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme (Kenya)

Mette Løyche Wilkie has a background in forestry and environmental management and more than 25 years of experience in providing technical and policy advice to developing countries, partner organisations and international conventions on sustainable forestry, environmental management and rural development issues.

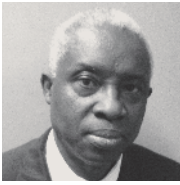
She began her career in Africa and Asia, where she worked for more than ten years before joining the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at their HQ in Rome, where she worked for 16 years prior to taking up the position with UNEP in June 2014. Mette Løyche Wilkie's current portfolio covers a broad range of topics related to the conservation and management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and their biodiversity; climate change adaptation; the environmental aspects of conflicts and disasters; poverty and the environment; and environmental education



Maria Krautzberger

President, UBA – Umweltbundesamt/Federal Environment Agency
(Germany)

Maria Krautzberger has been the head of the German Federal Environmental Agency (UBA) since 2014. Before joining UBA, she served as Permanent State Secretary for Urban Development and the Environment at the Berlin Senate. Prior to that, she was Senator for the Environment of the Free Hanseatic City of Luebeck. Maria Krautzberger has launched numerous environmental policy initiatives, such as the “Stadtentwicklung-splan Klima Berlin” – a climate-related urban development plan for Berlin; certification of forests; and played a key role in establishing Germany's first low-emission, environmental zone in Berlin. She holds a Master's degree in administrative science from Constance University and studied sociology at the University of Munich.



Hubert Ouédraogo

Lead Land Expert, Land Policy Initiative, UNECA – United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Ethiopia)



Gerda Verburg

Chair, Committee on World Food Security, FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Italy)



Alexander Müller

Secretary General ad interim, IASS – Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (Germany)

Before joining the IASS, Alexander Müller served as Assistant Director General of the FAO and was responsible for the Department for Natural Resources and Environment. From 2008 to 2011 he was chair of the United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN).

Deepening the Discussion – Open Space Format

Space for in-depth reflection on ways forward that have emerged from the previous days' discussions. You are invited to announce a group meeting on a topic or action of your choice. In addition to the sessions already listed in the programme, participants are encouraged to announce an open space session on a topic or action of their choice. These sessions will take place from 13.00 to 16.00.



Programme Thursday, 23 April

09.00 – 12.00	Open Space Format Sessions	110	OSFS
13.00 – 16.00	Open Space Format Sessions		OSFS
16.30 – 19.30	Sightseeing Tour		

Berlin Sightseeing Tour

Please join us for a Berlin sightseeing tour by bus, providing you with insights into Berlin's past, present and future, its architecture and its people.

The bus will depart from the Scandic Hotel at 16.30 and is scheduled to be back at 19.30.



4.1 Giving living soil a voice: approaches and tools



Date Thursday, 23 April 2015

OSFS



Time 09.00 – 12.00



Room Aurora Borealis 3



Hosts CGIAR Research Programme on Water, Land and Ecosystems (Ethiopia)
 CIAT – International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Kenya)
 De Waard Edible Landscapes (The Netherlands)
 JRC – European Commission – Joint Research Centre (Italy)
 WWF – World Wild Fund for Nature (Germany)

Session Description

There is a general lack of societal awareness of the importance of soil in people's lives, terrestrial life, and the well-being of the planet. That can be attributed to alienation from basic conditions of life, and to a deficiency in education, which are compounded by ineffective or non-existent communication strategies. This session tries to address approaches and tools to overcome this fundamental problem of global culture, and help trigger better dialogue between all players with a vested interest in soils, from farmers to policymakers. As almost all nourishment depends on it, and the farmers who cultivate the soil, the key role of sustainable soil farming for living fertile soil preservation can hardly be separated from any effective soil communication.

The session will open with short contributions from representatives of four projects aimed at increasing public and stakeholder engagement. These range from the large-scale initiatives of the Global Soil Partnership Action Plan on policy, investment, education, extension, public awareness and technical cooperation to developing key messaging approaches to influence decision-makers, the development of audio-visual tools for soil literacy and understanding the conflict between the demands of agriculture and wilderness better.

The core of the session will comprise a rotating world-café style series of workshop and interactive training elements with the key aspects of each scene-setting presentation forming the foci of the debate. The recommendations from each table will provide a specific focus for prompting the common dialogue and the establishment of a collaborative network and framework for communicating soil issues that will continue to develop the opinions raised long after the Global Soil Week 2015.

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

➤ LBF-04: How to brand soils?

➤ LBF-14: Film Terminal

Programme

09.00

Introduction, scope and goals of session

Birgit Wilhelm, WWF (Germany)

09.05

Provoking debate

4x 10-min keynote, scene-setting presentations

- Charles Rice, Kansas State University (USA)/Damien Field, University of Sydney (Australia)
- Juliet Braslow, CIAT (Kenya)
- Birgit Wilhelm, WWF (Germany)/Nikola Patzel, independent consultant and soil scientist, in collaboration with WWF (Germany)
- Fransjan de Waard, De Waard Edible Landscapes (The Netherlands)

09.45

Building the message World Café

- Spreading the word – soil's greatest challenge? Implementing action plan of GSP Pillar 2.

Willie Towers, James Hutton Institute (UK)

Gabriele Broll, University of Osnabrueck (Germany)

- Pitching and key messaging for impact: how to influence decision-makers

Juliet Braslow, CIAT (Kenya)

Abby Waldorf, CGIAR Research Programme on Water, Land and Ecosystems (Ethiopia)

- Giving emotional and cultural strength to soil communication efforts: how can we reach this aim?

Birgit Wilhelm, WWF (Germany)

Nikola Patzel, independent consultant and soil scientist, in collaboration with WWF (Germany)

- Complex soil, simple message? Tools for soil literacy. How to effectively engage consumers at large to make soil health a factor in their food choices

Fransjan de Waard, De Waard Edible Landscapes (The Netherlands)

11.30

Discussion, conclusions and future actions (per theme)

Arwyn Jones, JRC (Italy)

Juliet Braslow, CIAT (Kenya)

Birgit Wilhelm, WWF (Germany)

Nikola Patzel, independent consultant and soil scientist, in collaboration with WWF (Germany),

Fransjan de Waard, De Waard Edible Landscapes (The Netherlands)

4.2 Sustainable land use and human habitats: the role of cities and rural development in achieving sustainable land use



Date Thursday, 23 April 2015

OSFS



Time 09.00 – 12.00



Room Birch



Host IINAS – International Institute for Sustainability Analysis and Strategy (Germany)

Session Description

This Open Space Session is meant to bring together those interested in the links of land and soil to the upcoming 2016 UN HABITAT III conference, and to seek partners in preparing inputs, views, and ideas as well as information on ongoing or planned activities will be collected and later disseminated through e-mail, a newsletter and websites. The GLOBALANDS project team will use the outcome of the event to prepare an “issue paper” on sustainable land use, soils, and human settlements as a future input into the HABITAT III preparatory process.

Session methodology: Brainstorming session (no fixed schedule)

Introduction by: Uwe Fritsche, IINAS (Germany)

4.3 Soil quality and agricultural sustainability indicators for the environmental performance index



Date Thursday, 23 April 2015

OSFS



Time 09.00 – 12.00



Room Aurora Borealis 1



Host YCELP – Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy (USA)

Session Description

Soil degradation as a result of agricultural expansion and intensification is an area in need of consistent and reliable cross-country comparative data at a global or near-global scale. The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) – a global, biennial ranking of national environmental performance jointly produced by Yale and Columbia universities in collaboration with the World Economic Forum – is in the process of identifying soil and land indicators to assess national-level environmental performance in the agriculture sector. We invite the soil and agriculture community to join us for this Open Space Session to provide feedback and guidance on our candidate indicators, as well as generate discussion around other potential new indicators. This session will provide an extended discussion space that follows from our introductory presentation during the earlier joint session on Soil and Land Indicators to Inform the International Policy Agenda.

We have so far identified potential datasets and indicators on nitrogen and phosphorus excess and on greenhouse gas emissions. We hope that collaborative dialogue among agricultural experts will provide a critical review of our progress to date, as well as suggestions for other relevant datasets and indicators for development. Currently available data in these areas are imperfect, but there may be ways to bring them to scale or improve data collection methods so that they can be incorporated into future editions of the EPI and inform policy.

We envision this session both as a platform to develop indicators for the EPI, as well as an opportunity for scientists and policymakers to engage with each other to promote common goals for driving data-based improvements in agriculture policy globally.

Moderators:

Angel Hsu, Director and Daphne Yin, Researcher
Environmental Performance Measurement Programme, YCELP (USA)

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4.4 Sprouting new ideas, rooted in old wisdom: intergenerational dialogue on sustainable land management



Date Thursday, 23 April 2015

OSFS



Time 09.00 – 12.00



Room Elk



Hosts Drynet Programme (South Africa)

GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Germany)

University of Leeds (United Kingdom)

WOCAT – World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies
(United States of America)

Session Description

The Global Soil Week (GSW) invites all stakeholders to join forces to encourage sustainable soil management and responsible land governance, and to jointly put soils and land on the sustainable development agenda. This year a group of young professionals from various backgrounds will take part in this effort. The open session makes sure that the voices of young professionals gets heard and that their energy, vision and enthusiasm can vitalise debates and actions.

Starting with a reflection on a sustainable land management (SLM) excursion in Berlin, which the young professionals attended before the GSW, innovative ways of evaluating and documenting SLM (e.g. WOCAT methods and tools, videos, apps) will be discussed. Furthermore, in the open space discussion, young professionals will join others with greater experience to debate and share their thoughts about sustainable soil management and responsible land governance. The discourse will create opportunities for sharing experiences, and concerns, and explore promising and innovative ways to take appropriate action for sustainable soil and land management.

During the session the young professionals will present their reflections on the issues raised during the GSW. The open space will also be used by young professionals and senior experts to think about future projects and mentoring programmes on sustainable soil and land management.

Moderators:

Noel Oettlé, Drynet Programme

Christian Schneider, GIZ (Germany)

Lindsay Stringer, University of Leeds (UK)

Hanspeter Liniger, WOCAT (Switzerland)

Method:

World Café (no fixed schedule)

4.5 Brave farmers, green belts and wrong debates



Date Thursday, 23 April 2015

OSFS



Time 09.00 – 12.00



Room Roe Deer



Hosts DRYRES – Consultants for drylands research and drylands resilience (Germany)
ISD – Institute for Sustainable Development/BPA – Best Practice Association (Ethiopia)

Session Description

The session focusses on the need for multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder approaches to link soil resilience with food security, equity and overall development issues. Three examples will illustrate this:

- A multi-functional approach to agriculture within the traditional terra cing system of the Konso, which has been declared a UNESCO world heritage,
- the claim of different agricultural knowledge systems like “traditional”, “organic”, “conventional” agriculture to provide the only solution to global food security in contrast to more integrative approaches
- the recent initiative to harmonize development issues with combating desertification through the establishment of a “resilient mosaic landscape” through the Great Green Wall along the Sahara.

To ensure that the audience really becomes an active part of the debate, the session will end with a simulation game, which is based on the paradigm that all action has an impact on soils, and soils have an impact on human-well being. Participants are invited to take over different roles within this game, such as pastoralists and farmers, policy makers, environmental activists, seed corporations etc.

Organisers:

Dr. Ingrid Hartmann, DRYRES (Germany)
Dr Hailu Araya, ISD/ BPA (Ethiopia)

4.6 Discussion on European Soil Database update in the light of the revision of the Soil Atlas of Europe: examples from Finland and Central Europe



Date Thursday, 23 April 2015

OSFS



Time 09.00 – 12.00



Room Red Squirrel



Host JRC – European Commission-Joint Research Centre (Italy)

Session Description

The discussions in this session aim to update information in the European Soil Database of mainly Central European countries. A specific example of the Finnish field-work approach to updating information on agricultural soils will be presented as well. This update will contribute to the second edition of the Soil Atlas of Europe. This session is also open to institutions or researchers from other parts of Europe that are planning on updating their data in the European database. The work on the second Soil Atlas of Europe has started and this session will contribute towards updating maps for the new Atlas.

You may also be interested in the following Lunch Break Forum (LBF) contributions:

➤ LBF-20: Wageningen Soil Network

➤ LBF-25: Soil data: Modelling and good datasets in landscape planning for ecosystem services

Programme

- 09.00** **2nd Soil Atlas of Europe – presentation of the new Soil Atlas of Europe planning and approach**
Agnieszka Romanowicz, Luca Montanarella, both: JRC (Italy)
- 09.20** **Presentation of the Finnish Soil Database: developments, harmonisation and revision**
Markku Yli Halla, University of Helsinki (Finland)
- 09.50** **Presentation of the Polish soil database and maps: developments, harmonisation and future steps**
Stanislaw Bialousz, Warsaw University of Technology (Poland)
- 10.10** **Presentation: Parent material data for soil mapping and soil engineering in Europe**
Rainer Baritz, EGS – EuroGeoSurveys (Germany)
- 10.30** **Discussion on the overall concept of the new atlas and new sections: LUCAS sampling, parental material**
Agnieszka Romanowicz, JRC (Italy)
- Open discussion: Updates, revisions of country data in the European Soil Database**
Agnieszka Romanowicz, JRC (Italy)
- 11.00** **Open discussion: Specific country contributions to the Soil Atlas of Europe**

Moderator: Agnieszka Romanowicz, JRC (Italy)

4.7 Legal means for the national implementation of Sustainable Development Goals related to soil – with a focus on the objective of a “land-degradation neutral world”



Date Thursday, 23 April 2015

OSFS



Time 09.00 – 11.00



Room Yew



Hosts Ecologic Institute (Germany)
European Commission (Brussels)
IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature
Umweltbundesamt (Deutschland) – Federal Environment Agency (Germany)

Session Description

The SDGs will probably include the objective of a “land-degradation neutral world”. States will be responsible for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals at national level. Three types of measures are basically required: reduction of future land degradation, rehabilitation/restoration and legal based planning instruments. The objective of this 2-hour session is fourfold:

- to inform about and discuss the outcomes of the legal study by the Ecologic Institute on suitable legal instruments that already exist in three selected national legislative frameworks (EU/Germany, US, Brazil) and of an international legal expert workshop in December 2014;
- to identify and analyse further conceptual approaches as well as existing regulatory gaps and shortcomings;
- to deepen the law and policy debate, particularly by involving experts from developing countries;
- to strengthen and broaden the already established network of legal experts on soil/land governance.

The law and policy discussion on legal means for the implementation at national level of the objective of a “land-degradation neutral world” should be deepened in an interactive and interdisciplinary process. Questions for future research should be identified. Experts and stakeholders from developing countries are particularly invited to attend the session.

Programme

09.00

Introduction to the topic

Harald Ginzky, UBA (Germany)

Moderator throughout the session: Harald Ginzky, UBA (Germany)

09.10

Suitable instruments in national legislations: results of legal study and December workshop

Elizabeth Dooley, Ecologic Institute (Germany)

09.30

Two working groups

Moderators: Irene Heuser, IUCN & Susanne Altvater, Ecologic Institute (Germany)

09.55

Report of working groups

Rapporteurs: Irene Heuser, IUCN & Susanne Altvater, Ecologic Institute (Germany)

Wrap-up

10.25

Presentation and plenary discussion: future legal research questions

Elizabeth Dooley, Ecologic Institute (Germany)

10.40

Presentation and plenary discussion: strengthening and broadening the network

Harald Ginzky, UBA (Germany)

10.55

Conclusion

4.8 Soil management – it's about livelihoods



Date Thursday, 23 April 2015

OSFS



Time 09.00 – 12.00



Room Stoa



Hosts HELVETAS Intercooperation gGmbH (Germany)
IFOAM – Organics International Head Office (Germany)
UNCCD – United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (Germany)

Session Description

Sustainable soil management pays off. Examples from the Global South and North show that sustainable soil practices can have a huge return on investment for the practitioners directly involved; in monetary, environmental, social and cultural terms. The presenters will share their practical experiences of saving soils in Nepal, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Germany and USA: through soil restoration and community building, by composting and organic agricultural techniques, all resulting in improved livelihoods. The organisers invite participants to exchange further on how to make soil management attractive for (rural) communities.

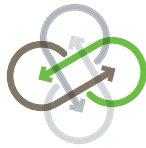
Presenters:

Tobias Bandel, SOIL & MORE INTERNATIONAL (The Netherlands)
Gabor Figeczky, IFOAM – Organics International Head Office (Germany)
Uwe Greff, BioBodenGesellschaft (Germany)
Louise Lutikholt, HELVETAS Intercooperation gGmbH (Germany)
Shiva Kumar Shrestha, HELVETAS Nepal (Nepal)
Jeff Moyer, Rodale Institute (United States of America)
Tina Roner, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation (Switzerland)

Moderation:

Sergio A. Zelaya-Bonilla, UNCCD – United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (Germany)

Notes



Global Soil Week 2015

Founded in 2009, the IASS is an international, interdisciplinary hybrid between a research institute and a think tank, located in Potsdam, Germany. The publicly funded institute promotes research and dialogue between science, politics and society on developing pathways to global sustainability. The IASS focuses on topics such as sustainability governance and economics, new technologies for energy production and resource utilisation, and Earth system challenges like climate change, air pollution, and soil management.

As initiators of the Global Soil Week, we established a platform to promote knowledge exchange between scientists, policymakers and society and increase public and political awareness of the importance of soil. Our goal is to avoid losing the ground beneath our feet.

Contact

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