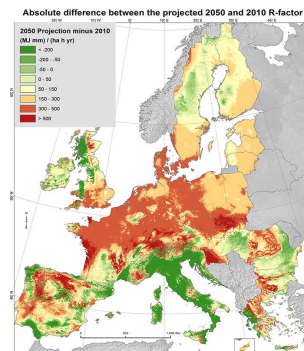


[Future rainfall erosivity projections \(2050\) based on climate change scenarios](#)

The challenge to develop trends in soil erosion changes can be responded developing modelling scenarios of the two most dynamic factors in soil erosion: rainfall erosivity and land cover change. The mean rainfall erosivity for the European Union and Switzerland is projected to be 857 MJ mm ha⁻¹ h⁻¹yr⁻¹ till 2050 showing a relative mean increase of 18% compared to baseline data (2010). The changes are heterogeneous in the European continent depending on the future projections of most erosive months (hot period: April–September). The output results (published in a [recent paper](#) in the Journal of Hydrology) report a pan-European projection of future rainfall erosivity taking into account the uncertainties of the climatic models. The rainfall erosivity in 2050 was modelled based on a moderate climate change scenario (HadGEM RCP 4.5) and using as main data sources the REDES based European R-factors. Data on erosivity projections are available.

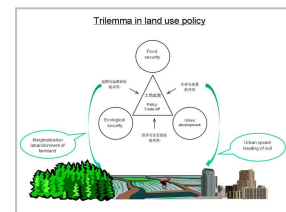
<http://esdac.jrc.ec.europa.eu/themes/future-rainfall-erosivity-projections-2050-based-climate-change>



[Call for applications for the selection of members of the Sino-European Panel on Land and Soil](#)

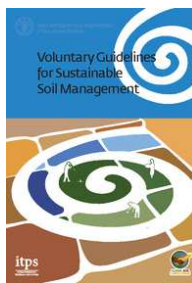
In 2011, the European Commission DG Joint Research Centre (JRC) set up the Sino-European panel on Land and Soil (SEPLS). The group's tasks are to provide the Commission with advice and expertise on the current state of land and soil resources and potential environmental and socio-economic consequences of their future utilization patterns. The Commission is calling for applications with a view to renewing the membership of the group. More info on the SEPLS can be found [here](#). Deadline for applications: 31.8.17.

http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=calls.calls_for_app



[Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management \(VGSSM\)](#)

The Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management (VGSSM) were adopted by the 4th GSP Plenary Assembly (Rome, 23 May 2016), approved by the 25th session of the FAO Committee on Agriculture (Rome, 28 September 2016) and finally endorsed by the 155th session of the FAO Council (Rome, 5 December 2016). The present VGSSM is the result of an inclusive and participatory process that involved multiple stakeholders - including academic, national and research institutions, international organizations, NGOs, civil society and the private sector - who contributed with scientific knowledge and experience on how soils should be sustainably managed for properly delivering ecosystem services while halting degradation. These guidelines provide technical and policy recommendations on how sustainable soil management can be achieved. The successful implementation of these guidelines should pave the way to boosting soil health. Download the [VGSSM](#)



[European Soil Partnership \(ESP\) updates](#)

On 31 October 2013, the ESP was launched during the second Global Soil Week. The ESP-Secretariat was temporarily hosted by the European Commission – Joint Research Centre. The 1st Plenary Meeting of the ESP was organized by the European Commission at its Joint Research Center in Ispra, Italy on 21-23 May 2014. This meeting allowed for a first review of needs and ideas for future activities. The 2nd Plenary Meeting was held on 17-18 March 2015 and allowed for an in-depth discussion on how the ESP should be organized, and about its main priorities for action. The 3rd plenary was held on 8-9 March 2016 and proposed the ESP terms of reference plus the steering committee. The 4th plenary held on 10-12 May at FAO, Rome mainly discussed and agreed on the ESP implementation plan for the period 2017-2020 and also focused on the European contribution to the Global Soil Carbon map, Capacity developments and other: <http://esdac.jrc.ec.europa.eu/networkcooperations/european-soil-partnership>



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