

Reporting for new SDGs and , in particular , Land Degradation Neutrality Target

Drylands and Forest and Landscape
Restoration Monitoring Week

Rome, 26-29 April 2016



United Nations Convention
to Combat Desertification



Outline

- 1. Political context: major decisions calling for LDN**
- 2. LDN definition**
- 3. LDN Conceptual Framework**
- 4. Monitoring and Evaluation**
- 5. The LDN target setting programme**



1. Political context: major decisions calling for LDN

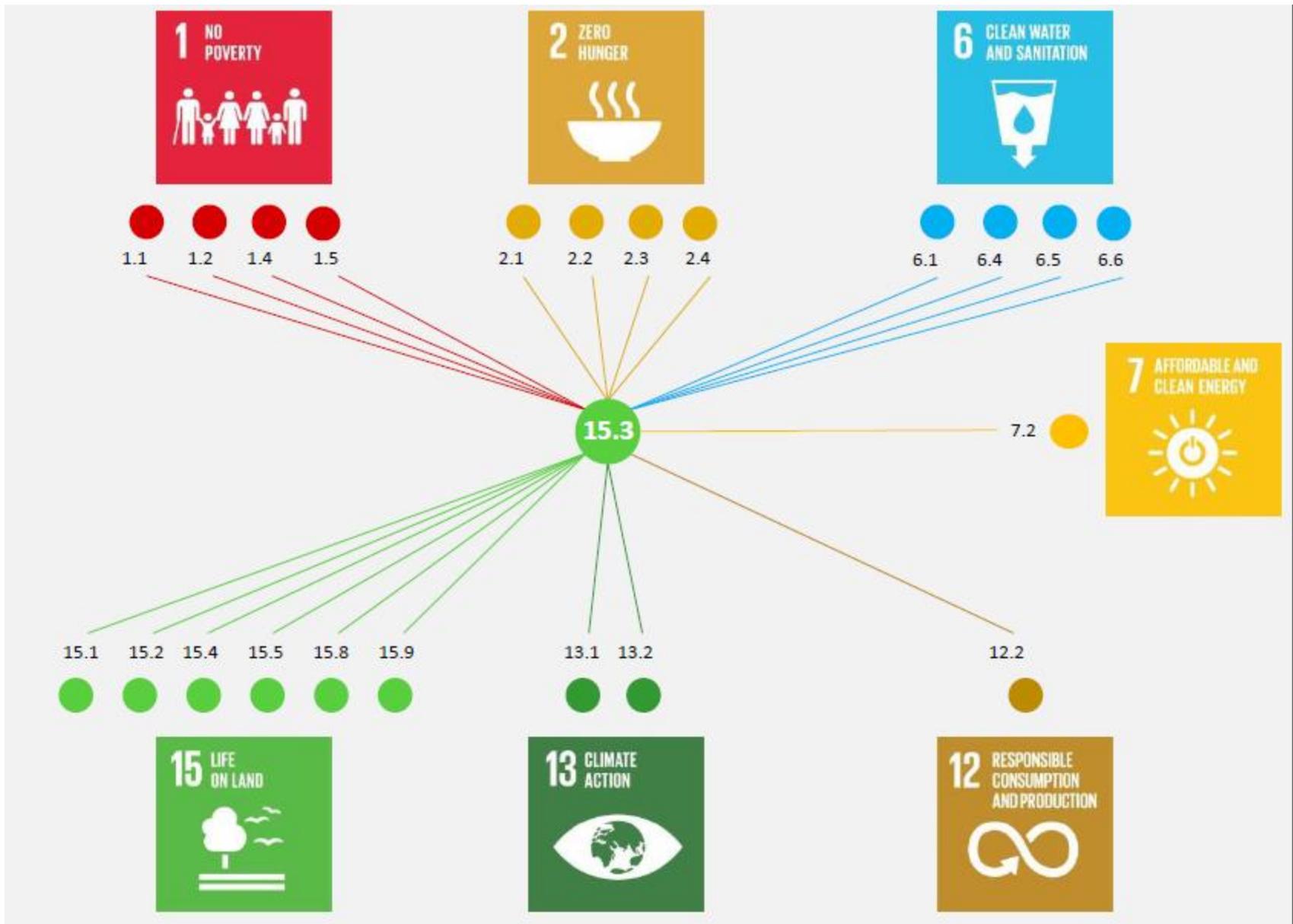


Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 15.3
(September 2015):

“by 2030, **combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil**, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to **achieve a land-degradation neutral world**”

IAEG-SDGs: adopted as indicator:

“Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area”





1. Political context: major decisions calling for LDN

UNCCD COP 12 (October 2015):

- Decided to make **LDN a strong vehicle for the implementation of the Convention**
- Invited country Parties to formulate and integrate in their National Action Programmes **voluntary targets to achieve LDN** in accordance with their specific national circumstances and development priorities
- Endorsed a definition of LDN

2. LDN definition

“a state whereby the amount and quality of land resources necessary to support ecosystem functions and services and enhance food security remain stable or increase within specified temporal and spatial scales and ecosystems”

Endorsed by UNCCD COP 12

Proposed by UNCCD Intergovernmental Working
Group on LDN

Management options to achieve LDN:

- a) **Prevent, avoid or minimize** land degradation through land use planning and sustainable land management;
- b) **Rehabilitate or restore** degraded land

The most appropriate combination of options will vary depending upon:

- a) **Drivers, types, degree and extent** of land degradation;
- b) Underlying **potential and resilience** of land resources;
- c) National circumstances, priorities and capacities

3. Why a LDN Conceptual Framework is needed?

Purpose

The conceptual framework for land degradation neutrality (LDN) is intended to

Provide a scientifically-sound basis for understanding LDN

Inform practical guidance for achieving LDN

Implementing LDN targets

Monitoring progress towards LDN targets

Where are the knowledge gaps? (non-exhaustive)

(i) VISION („LDN as a state“)

- What is the **ultimate objective of LDN**? How does a desirable LDN **state** look like?

(ii) IMPLEMENTATION and GOVERNANCE („LDN as an approach“)

- What does **neutrality** mean in the context of land degradation? To what extent can/should LDN be a **compensation scheme**?
- At what **spatial scale** can/should LDN be achieved?
- What are the **pathways for implementing** LDN?

(iii) MONITORING

- How can the existing UNCCD progress **indicators** be linked or integrated into a LDN conceptual framework?

Framework for Monitoring and Reporting on SDG Target 15.3

Land Productivity refers to the biological productive capacity of the land, the source of all the food, fiber, and fuel that sustains humans. Land productivity can be calculated across large areas from Earth observation data on net primary productivity (NPP). Estimates of NPP, using vegetation indices, are influenced in the short-term by crop phenology, rainfall, nutrient fertilization and other variables which must be corrected for to accurately interpret trends. National authorities are best able to determine whether declining levels of land productivity are considered land degradation by taking into account local circumstances.

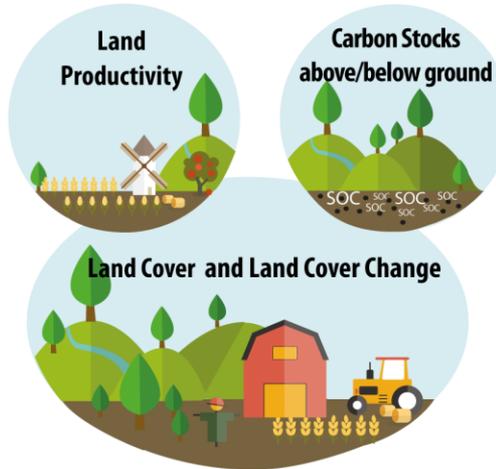
National Data is envisaged to be primarily used, to the greatest extent possible, to derive the sub-indicators and other relevant indicators and information at the country level, covering bio-physical, governance and socio-economic conditions as well as the status of land resources. National Data can be collected through existing sources (maps, databases, reports), including participatory inventories on existing land management systems and their characteristics

Indicator 15.3.1
Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area



Carbon Stocks (Above and Below Ground) give an indication of the amount of carbon in living and decomposing biomass above and below ground, including soil organic carbon. Carbon stocks are elementary to a wide range of ecosystem services and reflect land use and management practices. These stocks, including for soil organic carbon, can be estimated by applying carbon density values from ground-based measurements or national inventories in conjunction with land cover maps derived from Earth observation data. National authorities are best able to estimate trends in carbon stocks that indicate land degradation by taking into account local circumstances.

Sub -Indicators
UNCCD (CBD, UNFCCC)
Reporting Mechanisms

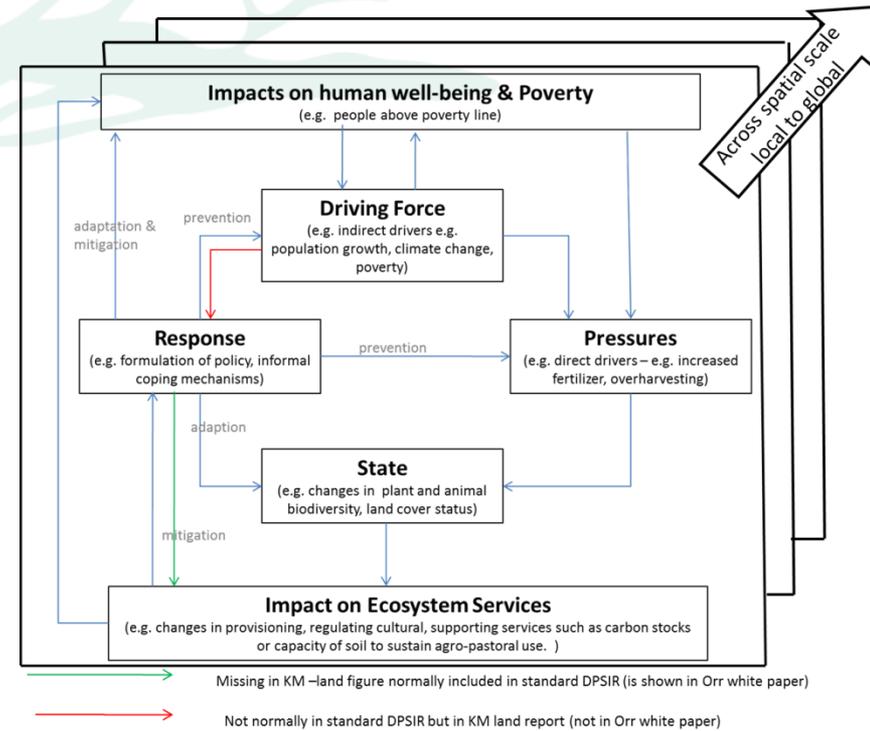
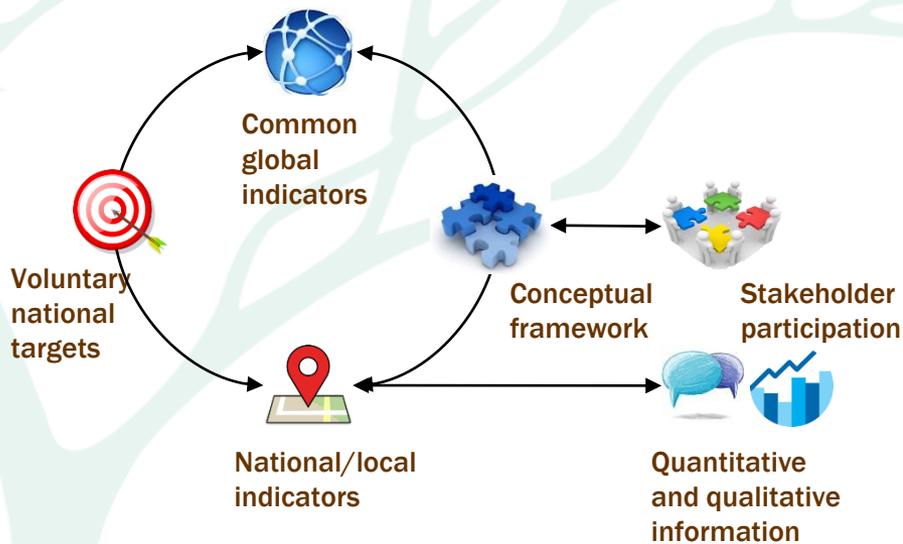


Land Cover and Land Cover Change, most often derived from Earth observation, is a fundamental parameter that assists with the interpretation and stratification of the other two sub-indicators. It is also essential for monitoring and reporting on multiple SDG targets focused on natural resource management, food and water security, environmental health and rural/urban planning for sustainable development. For global comparisons, countries are encouraged to use standardized land cover classification systems. National authorities are best able to determine whether land cover change is considered land degradation by taking into account local circumstances.

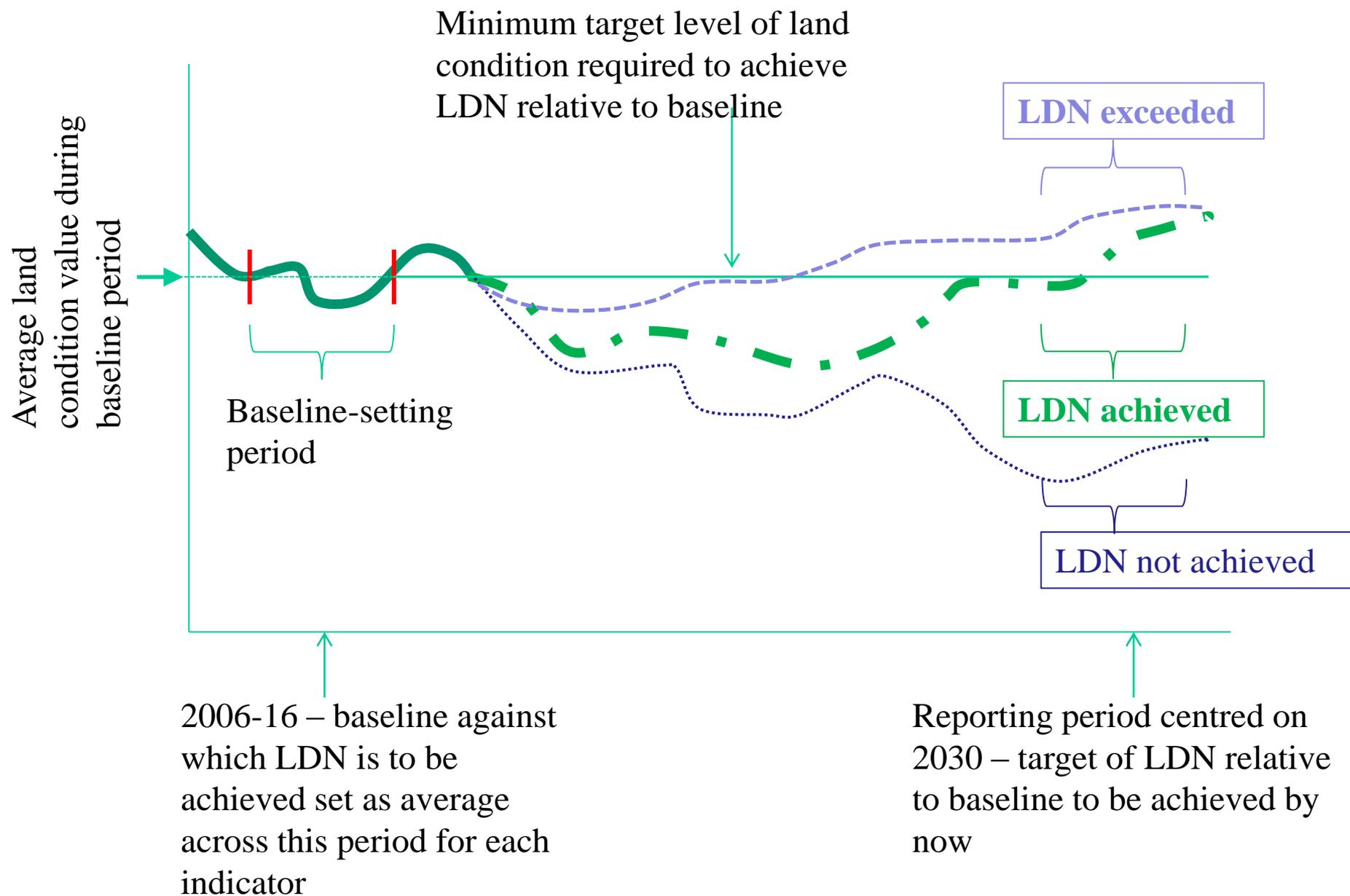
Data from multiple sources
FAO, GEF and other
Reporting Mechanisms



The UNCCD monitoring and assessment approach



How do you monitor progress towards LDN targets



How do you compute the indicators

- Primarily using comparable and standardized national official data sources.
- Global data sources can be used in the absence of, or to complement and enhance, national data sources.
- In the context of the LDN TSP, a tier approach will be used:

Tier 1: Earth observation, geospatial information and modelling

Tier 2: National statistics based on estimated data for administrative or natural boundaries

Tier 3: Surveys, assessments and ground measurements

LDN target setting

- This methodological work (LDN conceptual framework and indicators) is expected to support and guide implementation of LDN-related initiatives, particularly the LDN Target Setting Programme launched by the Global Mechanism (GM) in collaboration with other partners



Supporting countries to set
Land Degradation Neutrality
targets



LDN target setting

LDN target setting participating countries plus pilot countries

• Africa		N. Mediterranean/Eastern Europe		Latin America	
• 1.	Bénin	1.	Azerbaijan	1.	Argentina
• 2.	Burkina Faso	2.	Bosnia Herzegovina	2.	El Salvador
• 3.	Cameroon	3.	Croatia	3.	Mexico
• 4.	Cape Verde	4.	FYR Macedonia	4.	Peru
• 5.	CAR	5.	Georgia	5.	Dominican Republic
• 6.	Côte d'Ivoire	6.	Kirgizstan		
• 7.	Egypt	7.	Moldova		
• 8.	Equatorial Guinea	8.	Russia		
• 9.	Eritrea	9.	Ukraine		
• 10.	Gambia	10.	Uzbekistan		
• 11.	Ghana	Caribbean			
• 12.	Guinea	1.	Trinidad and Tobago		
• 13.	Guinea Bissau	2.	Jamaica		
• 14.	Kenya	3.	St. Lucia		
• 15.	Madagascar	4.	Suriname		
• 16.	Malawi	5.	Dominica		
• 17.	Mali	Asia		Pilot Countries	
• 18.	Mauritius	1.	Bangladesh	1.	Algeria
• 19.	Morocco	2.	Cambodia	2.	Armenia
• 20.	Niger	3.	China	3.	Belarus
• 21.	Nigeria	4.	Iran	4.	Bhutan
• 22.	Republic of Congo	5.	Jordan	5.	Chad
• 23.	Seychelles	6.	Lebanon	6.	Chile
• 24.	South Africa	7.	Nepal	7.	Costa Rica
• 25.	South Sudan	8.	Niue	8.	Ethiopia
• 26.	Swaziland	9.	Philippines	9.	Grenada
• 27.	Togo	10.	Sri Lanka	10.	Indonesia
• 28.	Zimbabwe	11.	Thailand	11.	Italy
		12.	Timor Leste	12.	Namibia
				13.	Senegal
				14.	Turkey

LDN Target Setting

Supporting countries to

- **Engage stakeholders** in the LDN target setting process
- Set national **LDN baselines**
- Identify **trends and drivers** of land degradation
- Analyse existing **land management frameworks**
- Define national **LDN targets**
- Articulate **measures to achieve** national LDN targets
- Promote **action** towards LDN
- **Monitor and report** on progress towards LDN

- Create **synergies** and build on going initiatives regrading SLM and FLR



Thank you !!