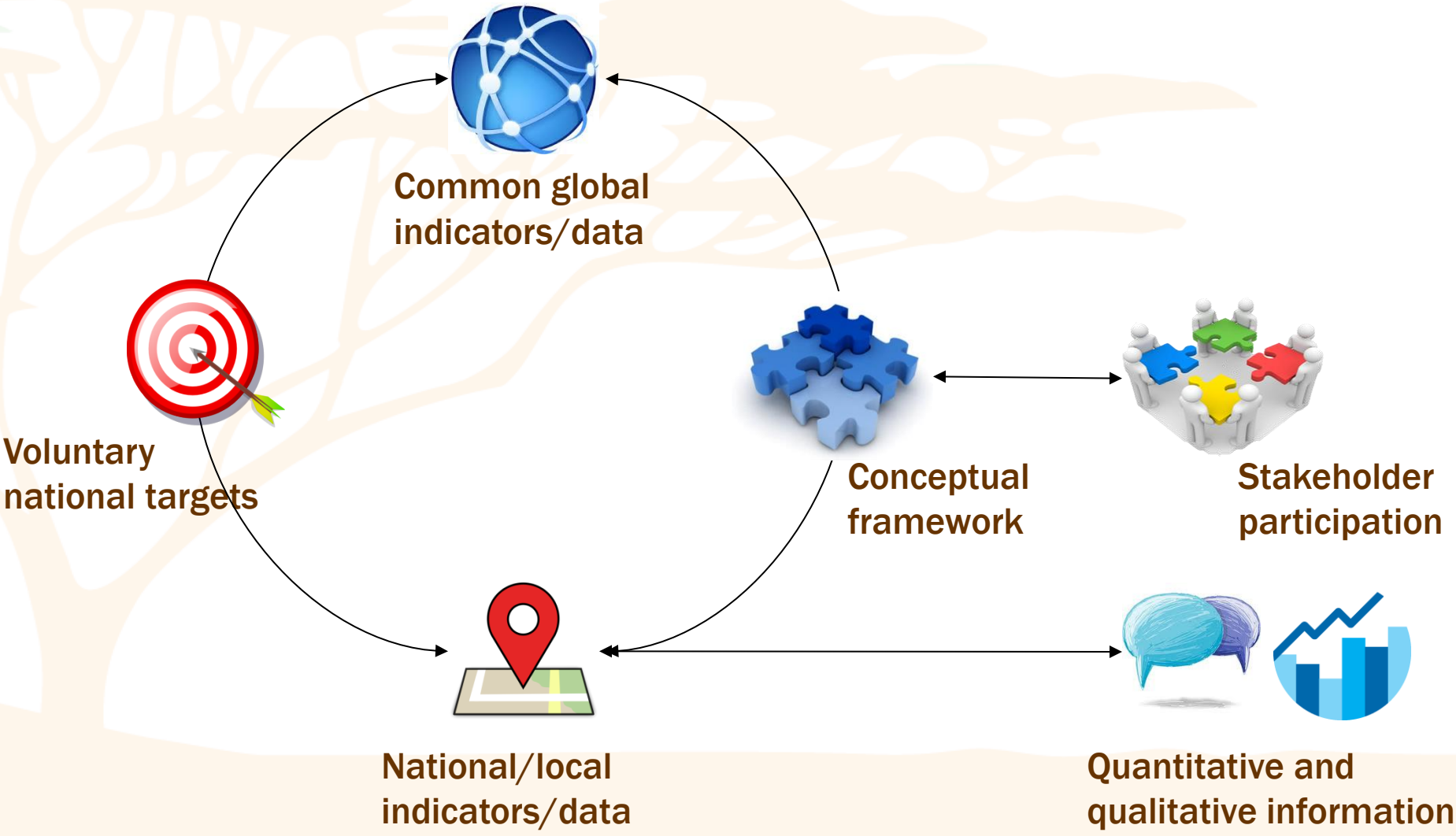
UNCCD monitoring and evaluation framework

United Nations Convention
to Combat Desertification

UNCCD monitoring and evaluation framework

Decision 22/COP 11



Common Progress Indicators

		Associated metrics/proxies
SO1	**SO1-1**: Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas	Poverty severity OR Income inequality
	SO1-2: Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas	Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source
SO2	**SO2-1**: Trends in land cover	Vegetative land cover
	SO2-2: Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land	Land productivity dynamics
SO3	**SO3-1**: Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground	Soil organic carbon stock
	SO3-2: Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	Global Wild Bird Index

Nationally/locally relevant indicators

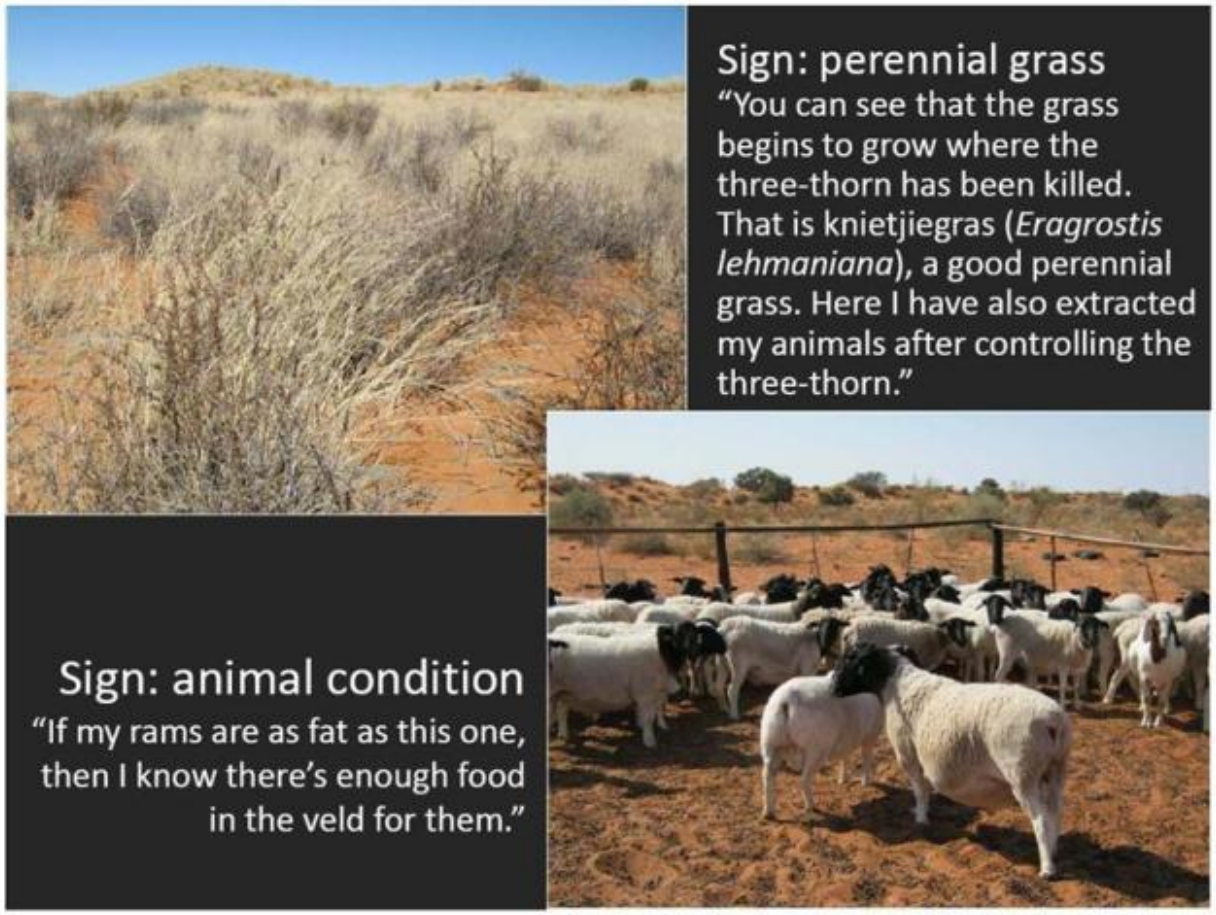
Desertification is a global problem that manifest locally...

...with local solutions

Source: PRACTICE Netweb -- http://practice-netweb.eu/

Nationally/locally relevant indicators needed to complement the set of common progress indicators

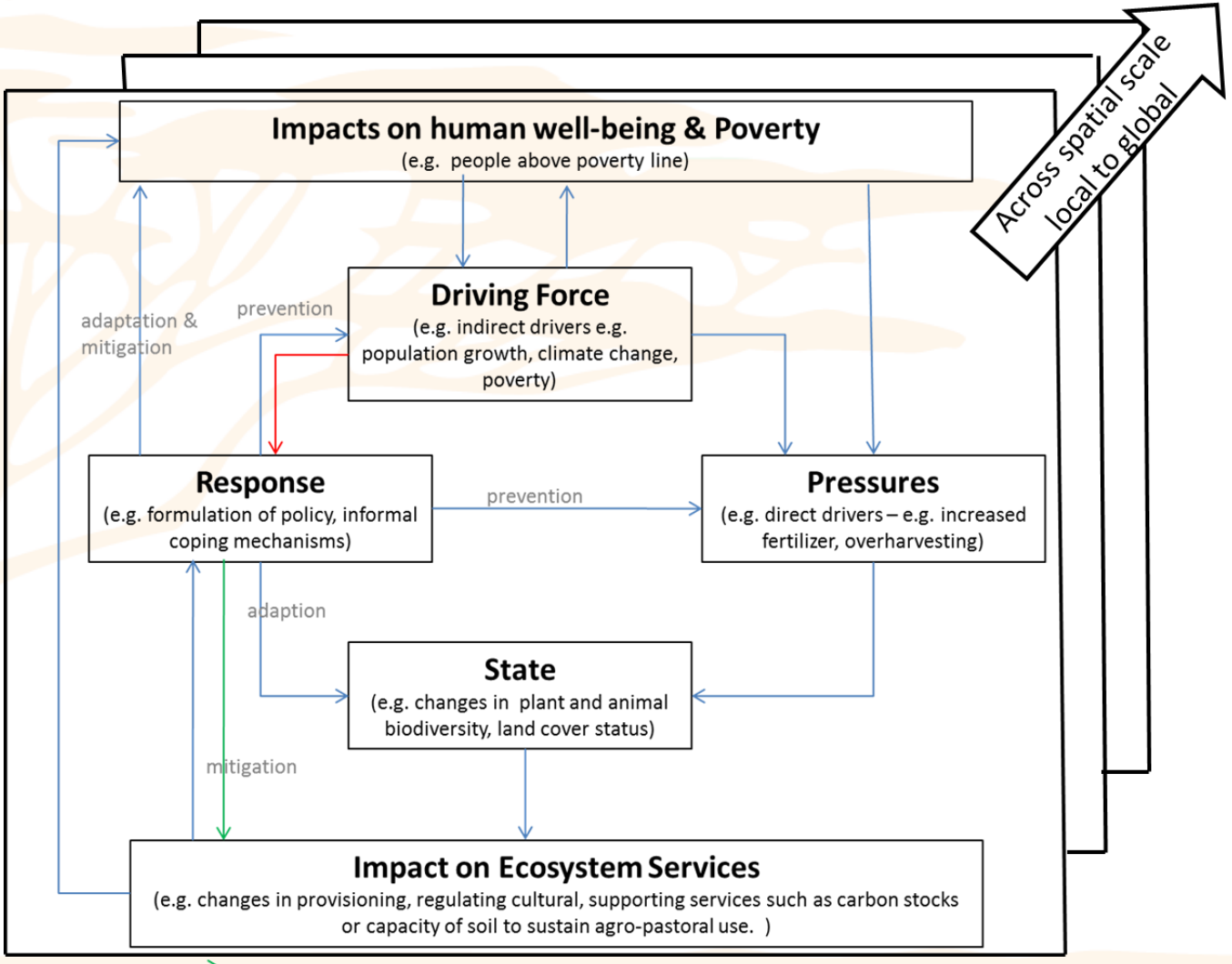
Quantitative AND Qualitative information



Storyline:

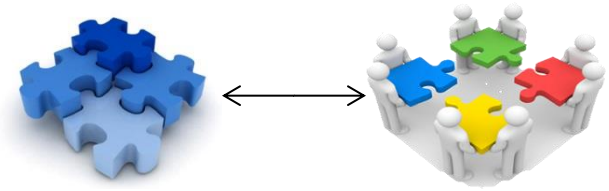
the documented history of successes and failures which were experienced by a particular site threatened by DLDD processes

Conceptual integration framework



Missing in KM –land figure normally included in standard DPSIR (is shown in Orr white paper)

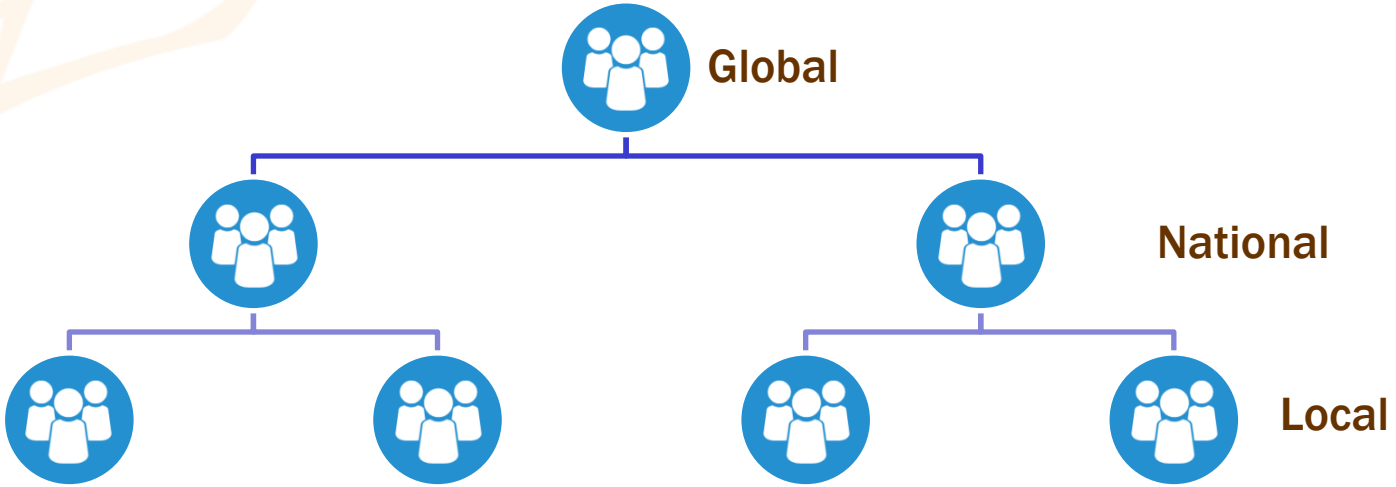
Not normally in standard DPSIR but in KM land report (not in Orr white paper)



Stakeholders participation

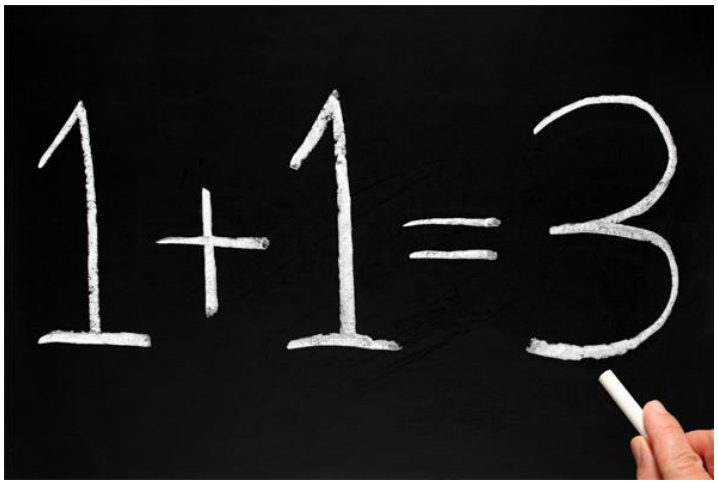
The monitoring and evaluation system should be nested

The design at each scale should address the need of decision makers at that scale, but be linked to the other scales by a common theme or goal



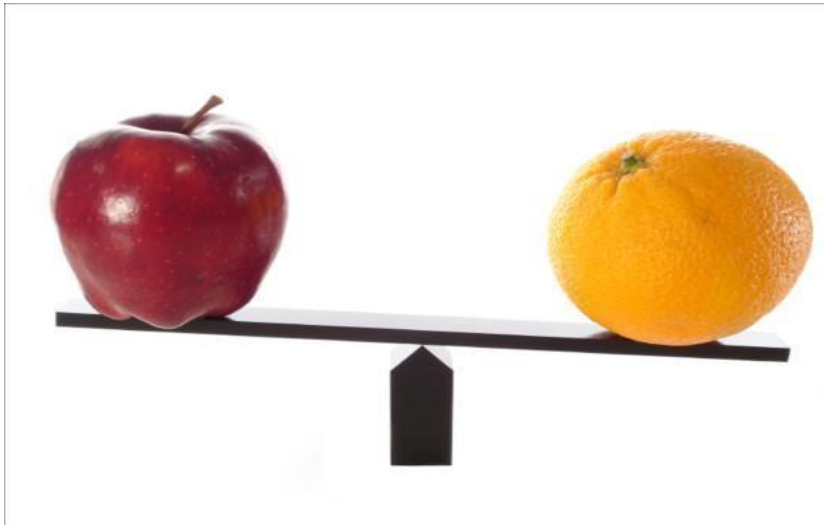
THE CHALLENGES OF INTEGRATING INFORMATION FROM LOCAL TO GLOBAL LEVELS

Scaling up (local>national>global) cannot always be accomplished by aggregation

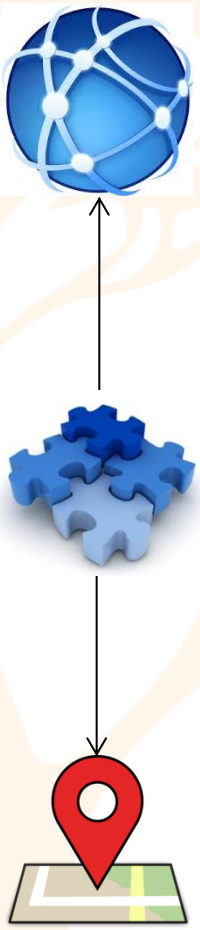


Source: http://www.therevenution.com

Combining and/or comparing potentially different indicators from different countries : Lack of standardization / harmonization



Interactions among scales



Global data

Same for all

Standard algorithms

National decision making

Local validation

Country specific

Local data/stories

Source: Adapted from Patrick Klintenberg

Land Degradation Neutrality

Land degradation neutrality is an state whereby the amount and quality of land resources, necessary to support ecosystem functions and services and enhance food security, remains stable or increases within specified temporal and spatial scales and ecosystems

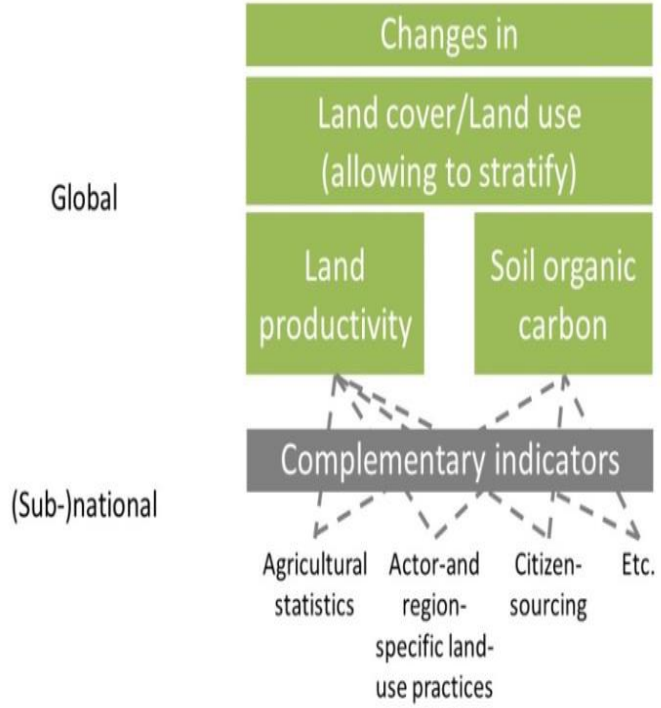
National Voluntary Targets : Land Degradation Neutrality

Based on this monitoring and evaluation framework, Parties are encouraged to establish targets taking into account regional and national specificities

LDN: How to monitor

There is indeed a pressing need to give policymakers “simple messages based around a few indicators”, :

- Capitalize work done on the UNCCD progress indicator
  - Flexible and tiered approach
    - Trends in land cover/land uses changes
      - Trends in land productivity
      - Trends in soil organic carbon stocks
        - Socio-economic conditions
        - National local relevant indicators
- Establish baseline
  - Ongoing initiatives, WAD, IPBES, World Soil Resources Status



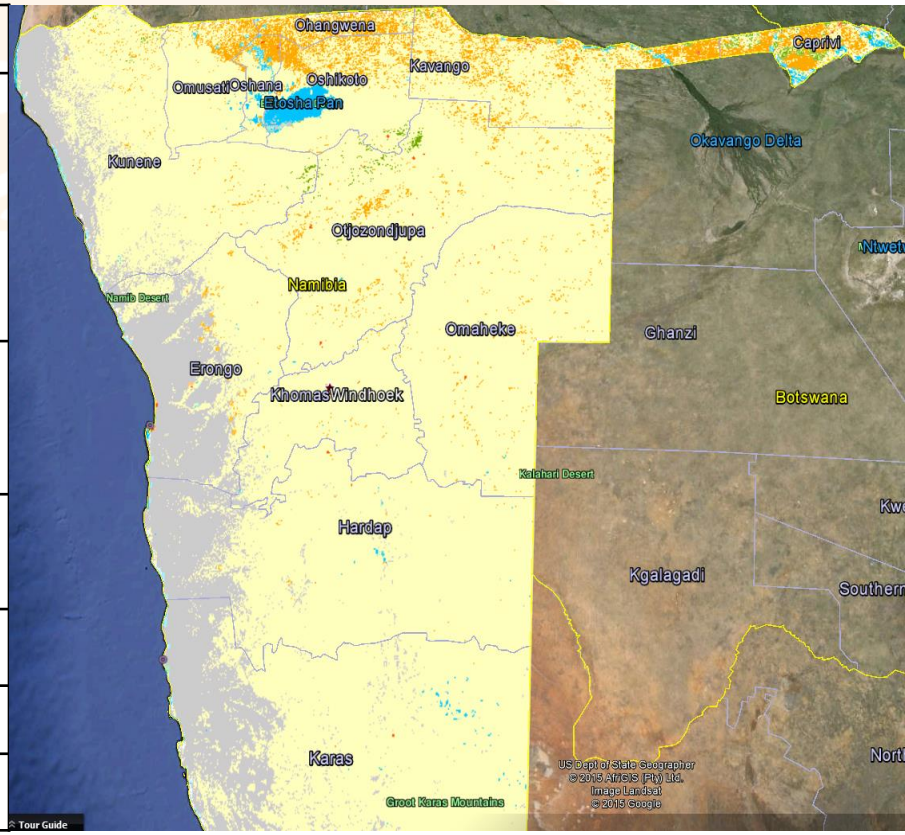
- The LDN Project will use some of the progress indicators decided upon by the COP, and notably:
  - Land cover and land cover changes
  - Soil organic carbon content
  - Land productivity dynamics
- Data on these indicators will be compiled by the secretariat for each participating country at national level, with the assistance of the Joint Research Center of the European Commission

Country example: Namibia current state and trend in land degradation

2010 baseline of the areal extent of actually degrading and stable/improving land

Tier 1: trends in land cover/land use
Information source: ESA CCI Land Cover data 2000 and 2010 (http://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/), spatial resolution 300m

VALUE	description	Aggregated ESA CCI-LC classes (codes)
1	Forests	Tree broadleaved evergreen, Tree broadleaved deciduous, Tree needleleaved evergreen,Tree needleleaved deciduous, Tree mixed leaf type, Mosaic tree, shrub / HC, Tree flooded, fresh water (50, 60, 61, 62, 70, 71, 72, 80, 81, 82, 90, 100, 160)
2	Shrubs, grasslands and sparsely vegetated areas	Mosaic vegetation / cropland, Mosaic HC / tree, shrub, Shrubland, Grassland, Lichens and mosses, Sparse vegetation (40,110, 120, 121, 122, 130, 140, 150, 152, 153)
3	Cropland	Cropland, rainfed, Cropland irrigated / post-flooding, Mosaic cropland / vegetation (10, 11, 12, 20, 30)
4	Wetlands and water bodies	Tree flooded, saline water, Shrub or herbaceous flooded, Water bodies (170,180,210)
5	Artificial areas	Urban areas (190)
6	Bare land and other areas	Bare areas, Permanent snow and ice (200, 201, 202, 220)

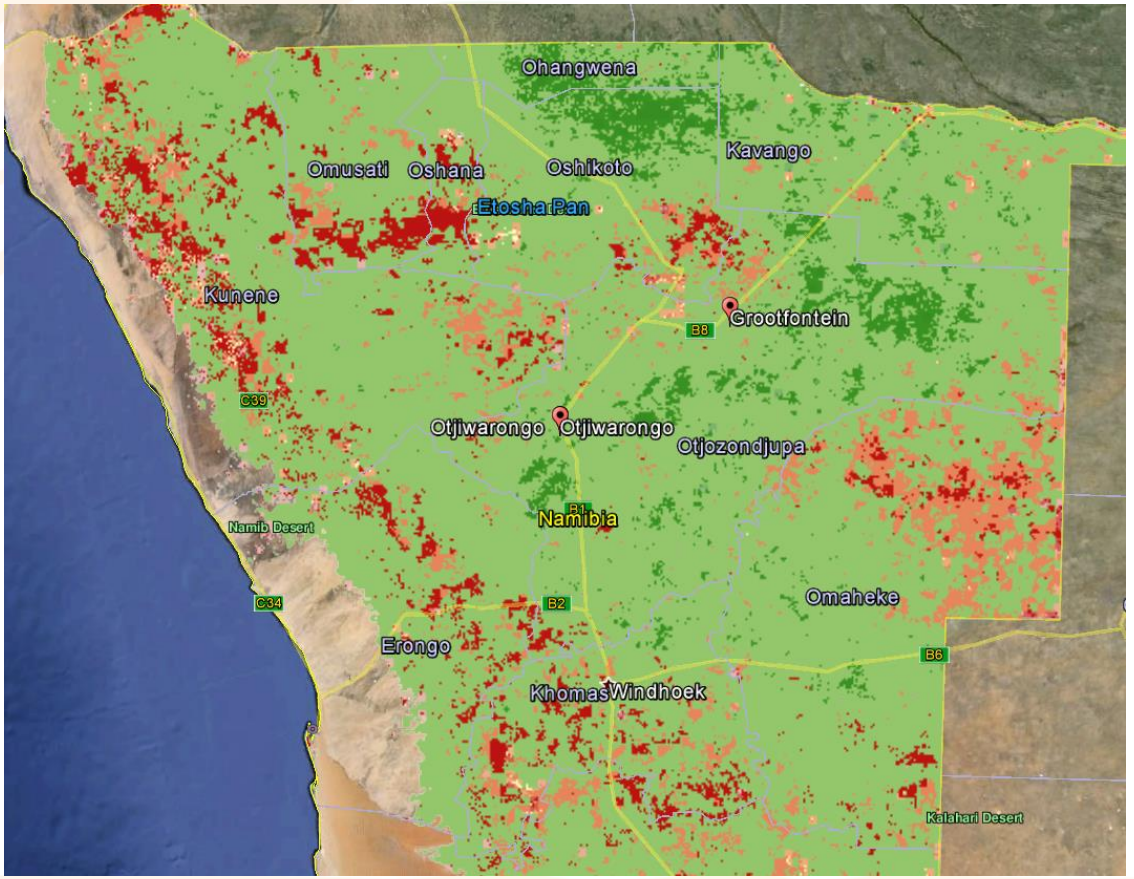


Tier 2a: Trends in land productivity

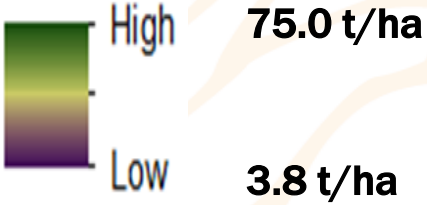
Information source: land productivity dynamics derived from SPOT VEGETATION (VGT) time series 1998 to 2013 (Cherlet et. al. 2014, Cherl et. al.2013,

http://wad.jrc.ec.europa.eu/data/EPreports/LPDinEU_final_no-numbers.pdf accessed 17.08.2015), spatial resolution 1 km

VALUE	Description
1	Declining productivity
2	Early signs of decline
3	Stable, but stressed
4	Stable, not stressed
5	Increasing productivity

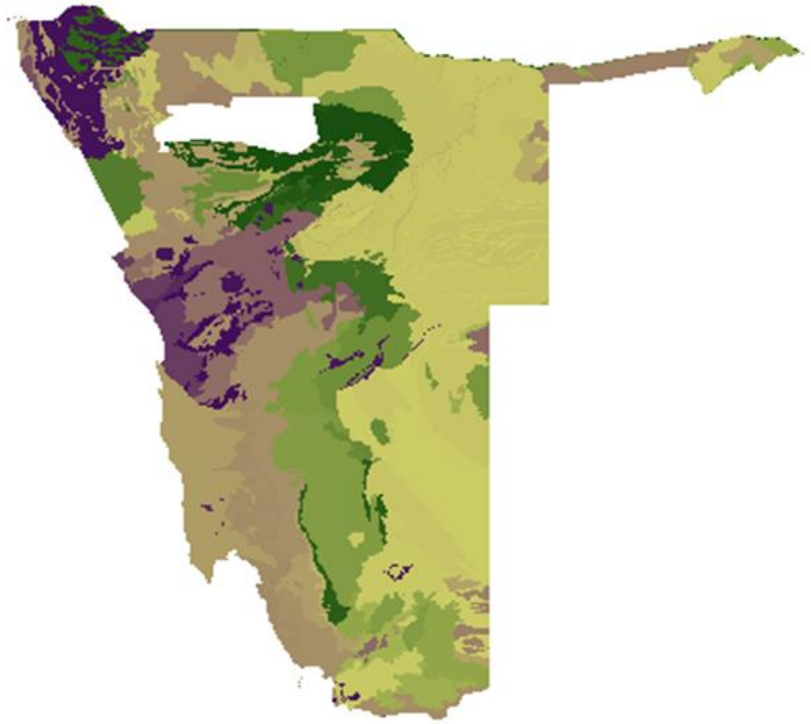


Tier 2b: Trends in soil organic carbon (SOC)
Information source: Datasets derived from Harmonized World Soil Database (FAO/IIASA/ISRIC/ISS-CAS/JRC, 2009. Spatial resolution 1 km
Details can be found at: http://eusoils.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ESDB_Archive/octop/Global.html



75.0 t/ha

3.8 t/ha



Thanks!