



LDN monitoring in support of UNCCD & SDG

LDN INDICATOR FRAMEWORK & CASE STUDY ON COLLECT EARTH

The UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework

Vision

To **avoid, minimize, and reverse desertification/land degradation** and mitigate the effects of drought ... and strive to achieve **a land degradation-neutral world** consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

S01

- To **improve the condition of affected ecosystems**, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and **contribute to land degradation neutrality**

S02

- To improve the **living conditions** of affected populations

S03

- To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the **effects of drought** in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems

S04

- To generate **global environmental benefits** through effective implementation of the UNCCD

S05

- To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial **resources** to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

The UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework: Common Global Indicators



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SO1

- SO1-1:Trends in land cover
- SO1-2:Trends in land productivity
- SO1-3:Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground
- SDG indicator 15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

SO2

- SO2-1:Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas
- SO2-2:Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

SO3

- Drought indicators in use at the national level

SO4

- Red list Index

SO5

- SO5-1: Trends in international bilateral and multilateral Official Development Assistance
- SO5-2: Trends in domestic public resources
- SO5-3: Trends in the number of co-financing partners
- SO5-4: Resources mobilized from innovative sources of finance, including from the private sector

1. Measurable Biophysical Indicators

LDN

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- SO1-2:Trends in land productivity
- SO1-3:Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground
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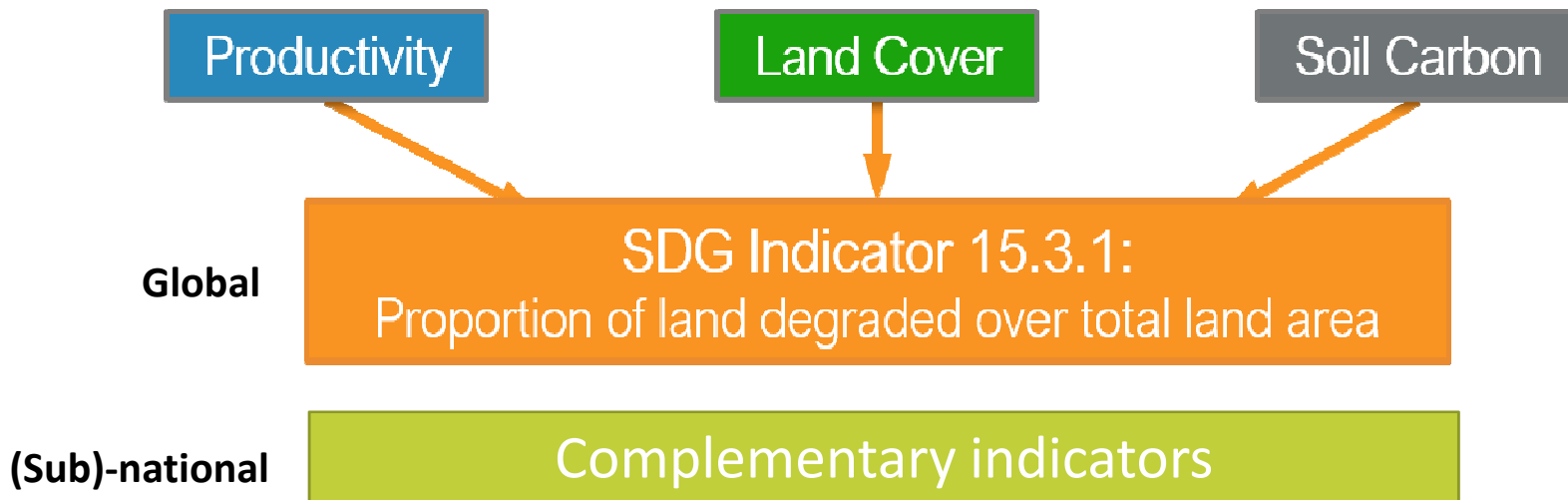
SO5

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LDN related monitoring: “Multi-purpose” land based indicators supporting UNCCD and SDG reporting

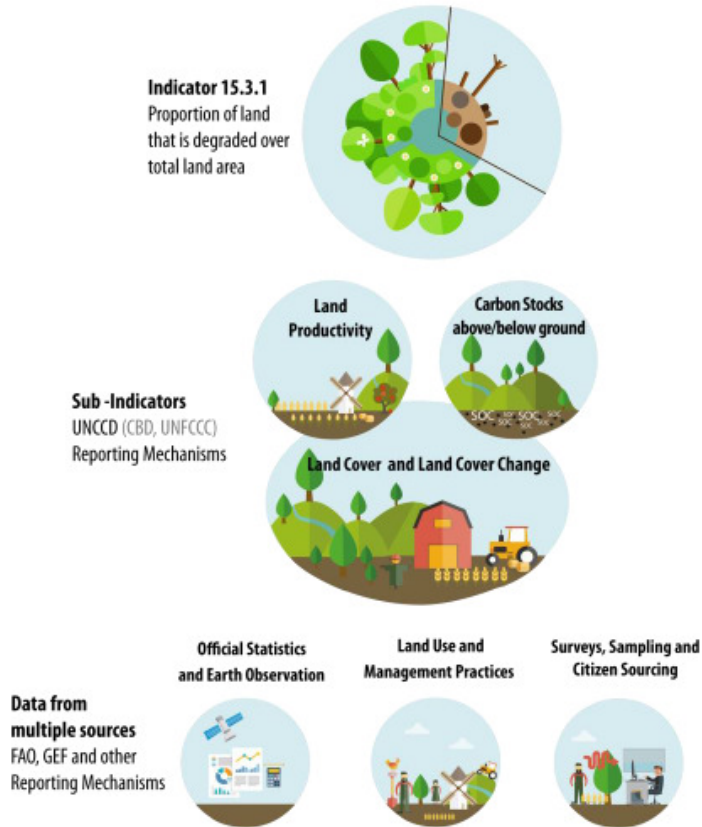


UNCCD Secretariat: Custodian agency for SDG indicator 15.3.1

2. UNCCD reporting = SDG reporting for indicator 15.3.1

LDN M&E: a tiered approach

Framework for Monitoring and Reporting on SDG Target 15.3



The computation of the 3 sub-indicators may be classified via a tiered approach:

Tier 1 (default method): Global/regional earth observation, geospatial information and modelling;

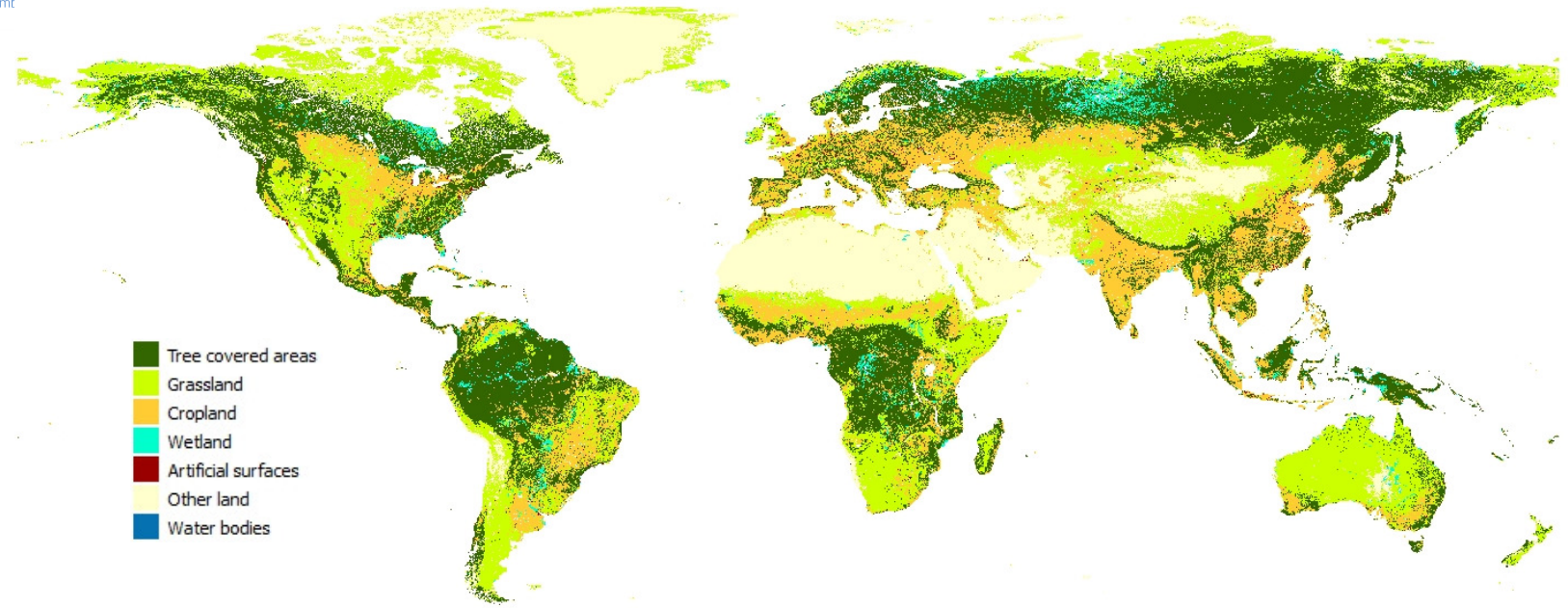
Tier 2: National statistics based on data acquired for administrative or natural reference units (e.g. watersheds) and national earth observation;

Tier 3 (most detailed method): Field surveys, assessments and ground measurements.

This approach enables national authorities to use methods consistent with their capacities, resources and data availability

3. Countries can use global default data sources or national data for LDN reporting depending on national capacities.

Land Cover



Sub-indicator	Default data source	Observation
SO1-1: Trends in Land Cover (Change)	ESA CCI-LC 300m annual global LC time series from 1992–2015, ver. 2.0.7 (36 classes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observes physical and biological cover of the Earth’s surface. Detects loss of biomass or a reduction in vegetative cover and soil nutrients, capacity to provide human livelihoods, loss of biodiversity... Used to disaggregate the other two indicators

Land Cover



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S01-1 Trends in land cover

Land cover

Quantitative data

National level estimates of the distribution of the main land cover classes (in kilometres squared (km²)). Default data are derived from the Default data 2000-2015 and they can be amended as appropriate.

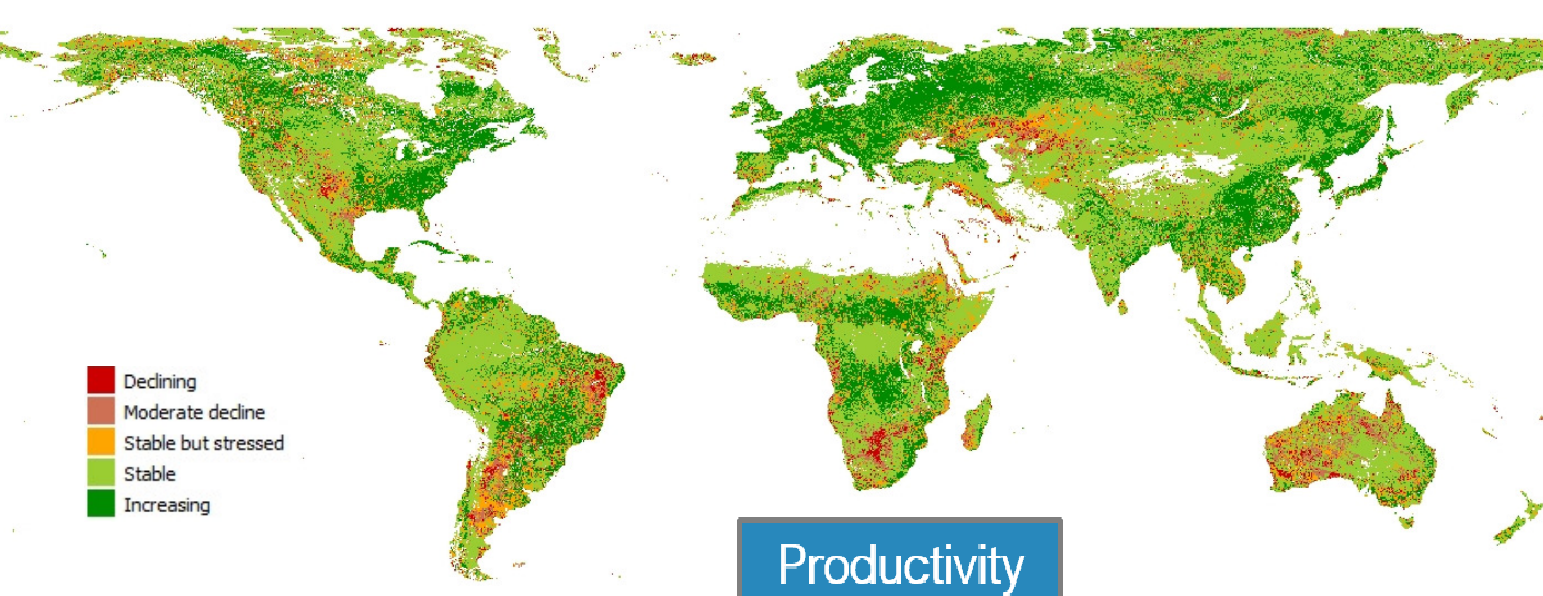
Year	Land cover (km ²)					
	Tree-covered areas	Grassland	Cropland	Wetland	Artificial surfaces	Other Land
2000	182,484	118,239	443,870	2,064	4,731	16,101
2001	182,468	118,513	443,445	2,067	4,920	16,102
2002	182,909	118,551	442,815	2,077	5,084	16,072
2003	183,435	118,601	442,104	2,078	5,216	16,040
2004	184,455	118,317	441,293	2,081	5,317	15,989
2005	185,103	117,927	440,943	2,084	5,523	15,883
2006	185,711	117,555	440,642	2,088	5,688	15,805
2007	186,587	117,400	439,843	2,089	5,861	15,717
2008	189,240	116,610	437,944	2,094	6,013	15,615
2009	190,603	116,094	437,042	2,092	6,184	15,402
2010	190,950	115,895	436,767	2,092	6,340	15,287
2011	191,238	115,718	436,560	2,088	6,521	15,183
2012	191,197	115,482	436,668	2,087	6,733	15,062
2013	191,282	115,429	436,410	2,084	7,056	14,959
2014	191,934	115,351	435,492	2,079	7,466	14,840
2015	191,877	115,336	435,344	2,078	7,738	14,800
Net area change	9,393	-2,903	-8,526	14	2,997	-1,301

Land cover area change matrix (in squared kilometers).

Initial class \ Final class	Tree-covered areas	Grassland	Cropland	Wetland	Artificial surfaces	Other land
Tree-covered areas	179,075	395	2,272	10	611	74
Grassland	1,361	113,971	2,664	0	115	47
Cropland	11,277	856	430,041	0	1,274	152
Wetland	12	0	0	2,041	7	0
Artificial surfaces	0	0	0	0	4,731	0
Other land	120	69	282	0	973	14,505

National UNCCD report
2018/19
Performance Review and
Assessment of
Implementation System (PRAIS)
Example Turkey

<https://prais.unccd.int/unccd/reports>



Productivity

Sub-indicator	Default data source	Observation
SO1-2: Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land (land productivity dynamics, LPD)	Joint Research Centre (JRC) LPD datasets at 1km resolution Global 15-year (1999 to 2013) time series of daily SPOTVGT normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) images aggregated/composited for observation every 10 days (i.e. 540 observations overall for each pixel)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimates the overall above-ground vegetation biomass productivity resulting from all land components and their interactions • Indicates long-term changes in the health and productive capacity of the land • Reflects the effects of changes in ecosystem functions for plant and biomass growth

S01-2 Évolution de la productivité ou du fonctionnement des terres

Dynamique de la productivité des terres

Données quantitatives

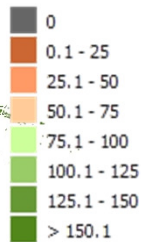
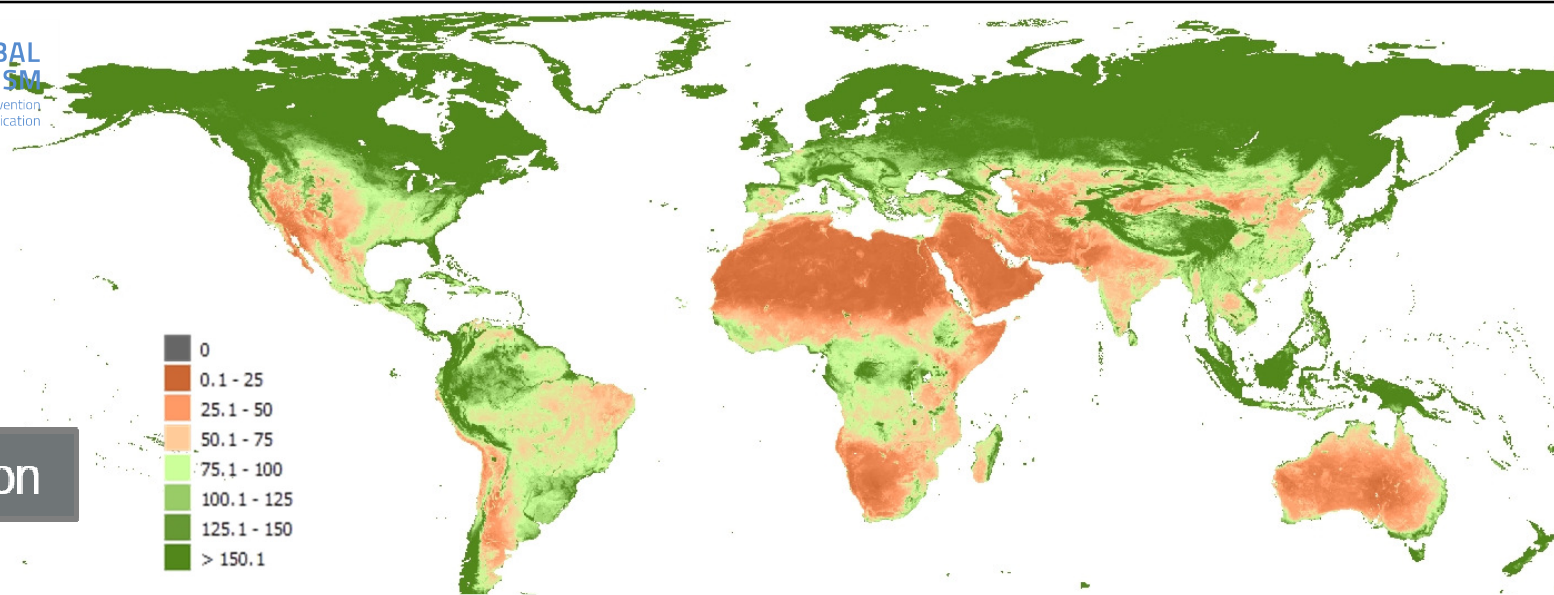
Estimations nationales de la variation nette de la productivité des terres dans chaque type de couvert terrestre : zone couverte par chaque type de variation nette de la productivité des terres (en km²).

Les données par défaut sont extraites de **Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme** et peuvent être modifiées, le cas échéant.

Type de couvert terrestre	Variation nette de la productivité des terres (de 2000 à 2015) (en km ²)					
	Déclin de la productivité	Déclin modéré	Soutenue	Stable	Accroissement de la productivité	Pas de données
Zones boisées	806,93	680,33	1.273,6	8.732,28	5.854,3	54,09
Pâturages	1.964,69	817,08	1.358,41	71.663,96	10.473,34	5.762,13
Terres cultivées	1.131,4	1.387,85	1.330,68	57.682,43	29.462,4	2.260,33
Zones humides	0,25	0	0,8	2,86	1,2	13,77
Surfaces artificielles	82,14	22,57	158,13	884,12	101,53	160,07
Autres terres	2.444,85	377,92	1.880,03	31.743	251,49	2.039.457,18

Estimations de la dynamique de la productivité des terres en cas de conversion d'un type de couvert terrestre en un autre type de couvert terrestre (en km²)

Conversion des terres		Évolution nette de la superficie (en km ²)	Net land productivity dynamics (2000-2013) (km ²)					
De	En		Declining	Moderate decline	Stressed	Stable	Increasing	
Zones boisées	Terres cultivées	38,96	2,55	2,96	2,56	14,47	16,34	
Zones boisées	Pâturages	52,39	0,85	4,2	3,18	29,52	14,64	
Pâturages	Surfaces artificielles	158,58	11,15	2,72	18,26	91,04	31,49	
Ajouter une ligne								



Soil Carbon

Sub-indicator	Default data source	Observation
SO1-3: Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground (soil organic carbon (SOC) stock)	ISRIC SoilGrids 250m global soil mapping products (SOC percentage, bulk density, gravel content)	Fundamental part of the terrestrial ecosystem used as a proxy for ecosystem and soil health To derive trends in SOC, two types of information are required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline SOC stocks (e.g. ton/ha) for the country in the year of interest (here 2000); • Some way of relating changing landuse/LC conditions to changes in SOC stocks.

S01-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Quantitative data

National level estimates of the soil organic carbon (SOC) stock in topsoil (0-30 cm) within each land cover type (in tonnes per hectare).

Default data are derived from the **Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme**

and they can be amended as appropriate.

S01-3-QD

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)					
	Tree-covered areas	Grassland	Cropland	Wetland	Artificial surfaces	Other Land
2000	49,58	6,85	56,49	14,55	44,74	5,92
2001	49,58	6,85	56,49	14,55	44,74	5,92
2002	49,4	6,84	56,49	14,55	44,71	5,92
2003	49,24	6,83	56,48	14,55	44,67	5,92
2004	49,1	6,82	56,47	14,55	44,63	5,92
2005	48,44	6,81	56,46	14,55	44,57	5,93
2006	47,92	6,79	56,44	14,55	44,5	5,93
2007	47,64	6,77	56,42	14,54	44,42	5,93
2008	47,04	6,75	56,39	14,54	44,34	5,93
2009	46,75	6,73	56,37	14,54	44,25	5,93
2010	46,2	6,71	56,34	14,53	44,15	5,93
2011	45,71	6,69	56,31	14,53	44,05	5,94
2012	45,13	6,67	56,27	14,53	43,95	5,94
2013	44,7	6,65	56,23	14,52	43,83	5,94
2014	44,1	6,63	56,19	14,52	43,7	5,94
2015	43,64	6,6	59,14	14,51	43,58	5,95

Estimates of change of organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover type

National UNCCD report
2018/19
Performance Review and
Assessment of
Implementation System
(PRAIS)
Example Egypt

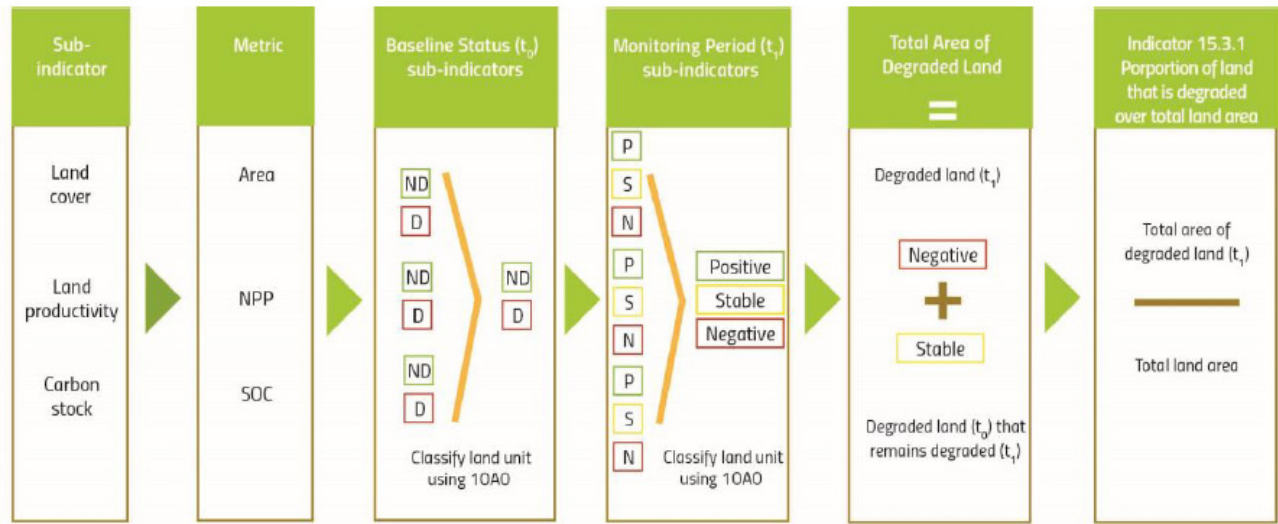
<https://prais.unccd.int/unccd/reports>

How to define land degradation?

4. One-out, all-out (10AO)

- One of the three indicators indicates a significant negative change
 → **Change is considered a loss**

- At least one indicator shows a significant positive change and none showed a significant negative change
 → **The change is considered a gain**



How to define land degradation?



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4. One-out, all-out (10AO)

SO1 Proportion dégradée des terres par rapport à la superficie globale (indicateur de l'objectif de développement durable 15.3.1)

Proportion des terres dégradées Indiquez la superficie globale des terres dégradées (en km²), la proportion des terres dégradées par rapport à la superficie globale (définie comme la superficie globale d'un pays, moins les zones immergées intérieures, comme les principaux lacs et cours d'eau) et l'année.

Superficie globale des terres dégradées (en km ²)	Proportion des terres dégradées	Année
19.479	12.6	2000-2015

Méthode Avez-vous utilisé les 3 sous-indicateurs (à savoir, le couvert terrestre, la productivité des terres et les stocks de carbone organique des terres) pour calculer la proportion des terres dégradées?

oui
 uniquement 2
 uniquement 1
 non

Avez-vous appliqué la règle du « tout ou rien » pour calculer la proportion des terres dégradées?

oui
 non

Si non, précisez la méthode utilisée pour évaluer la proportion des terres dégradées.
 Cliquez ici pour saisir le texte.

Niveau de confiance Indiquez le niveau de confiance de votre pays dans l'évaluation de la proportion des terres dégradées:

High (Based on comprehensive evidence)
 Moyen (reposant sur des données incomplètes)
 Faible (reposant sur un nombre limité de données)

National UNCCD report
2018/19
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(PRAIS)
Example Tunisia

<https://prais.unccd.int/unccd/reports>

Status of land degradation



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Country	Total area degraded (km2 1000s)	% degraded land	Confidence
Algeria	18.5	0.8	Low
Egypt	10.9	1.1	Medium
France	67.4	12.4	-
Italy	39.7	13.4	Low
Morocco	134.5	18.9	Low
Portugal	29.1	32.2	High
Spain	91.3	18.2	Low
Tunisia	19.5	12.6	Medium
Turkey	71.1	9.3	Medium

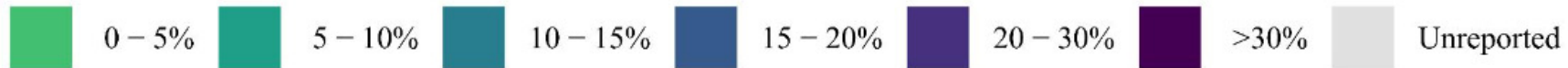
Preliminary
analysis – strategic
objective 1
(ICCD/CRIC(17)/2

https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/sessions/documents/2019-03/ICCD_CRIC%2817%29_2-1822319E.pdf

Status of land degradation



Preliminary
analysis – strategic
objective 1
(ICCD/CRIC(17)/2
National UNCCD
report



https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/sessions/documents/2019-03/ICCD_CRIC%2817%29_2-1822319E.pdf

LDN reports: Some examples



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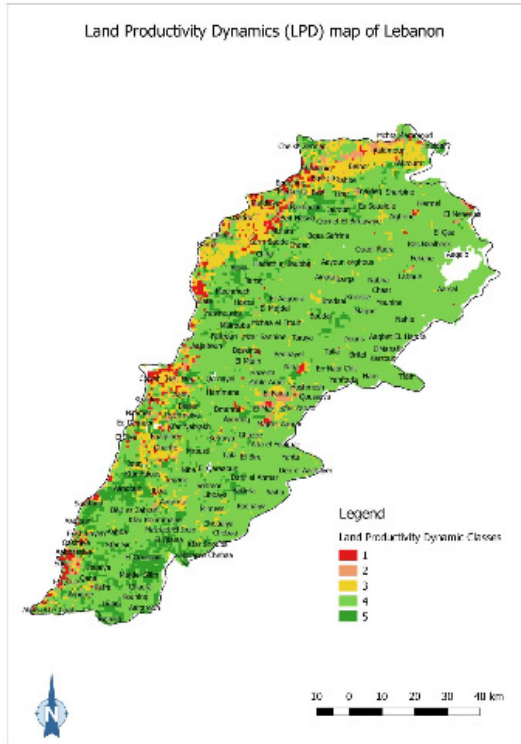
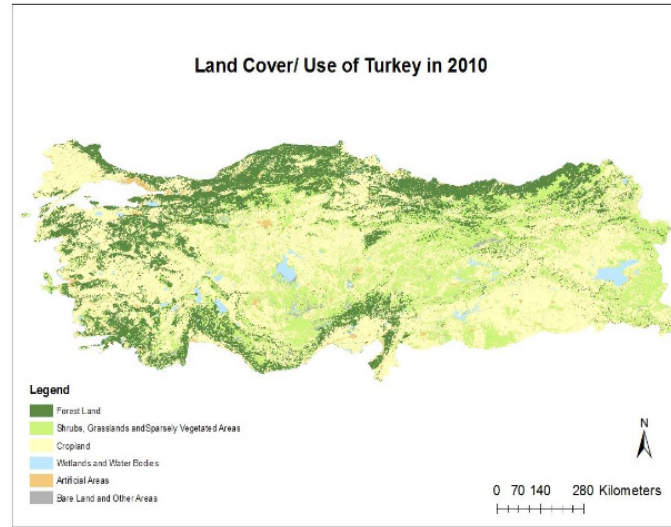
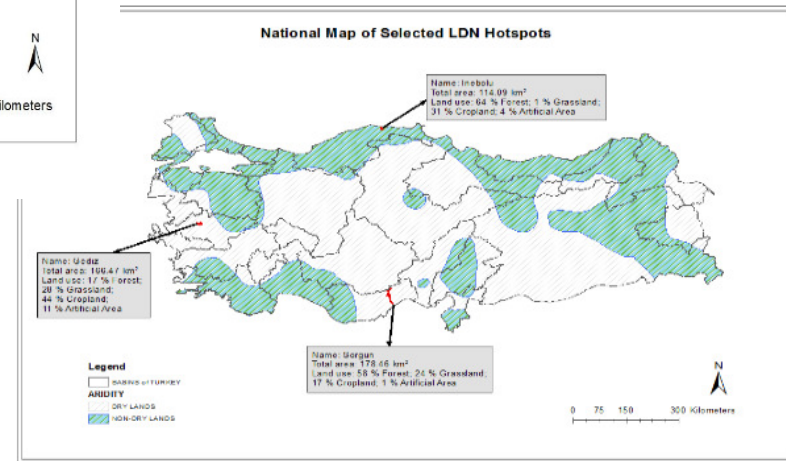


Figure 8. LPD trends of Lebanon from global datasets provided by UNCCD for LDN TSP



Map 3.1 Turkey's land cover status as of 2010 (EC-JRC) (See Annex 4)

5. LDN based
 monitoring and
 planning at country
 level



Map 5.1 LDN hot spots and pilot sites.

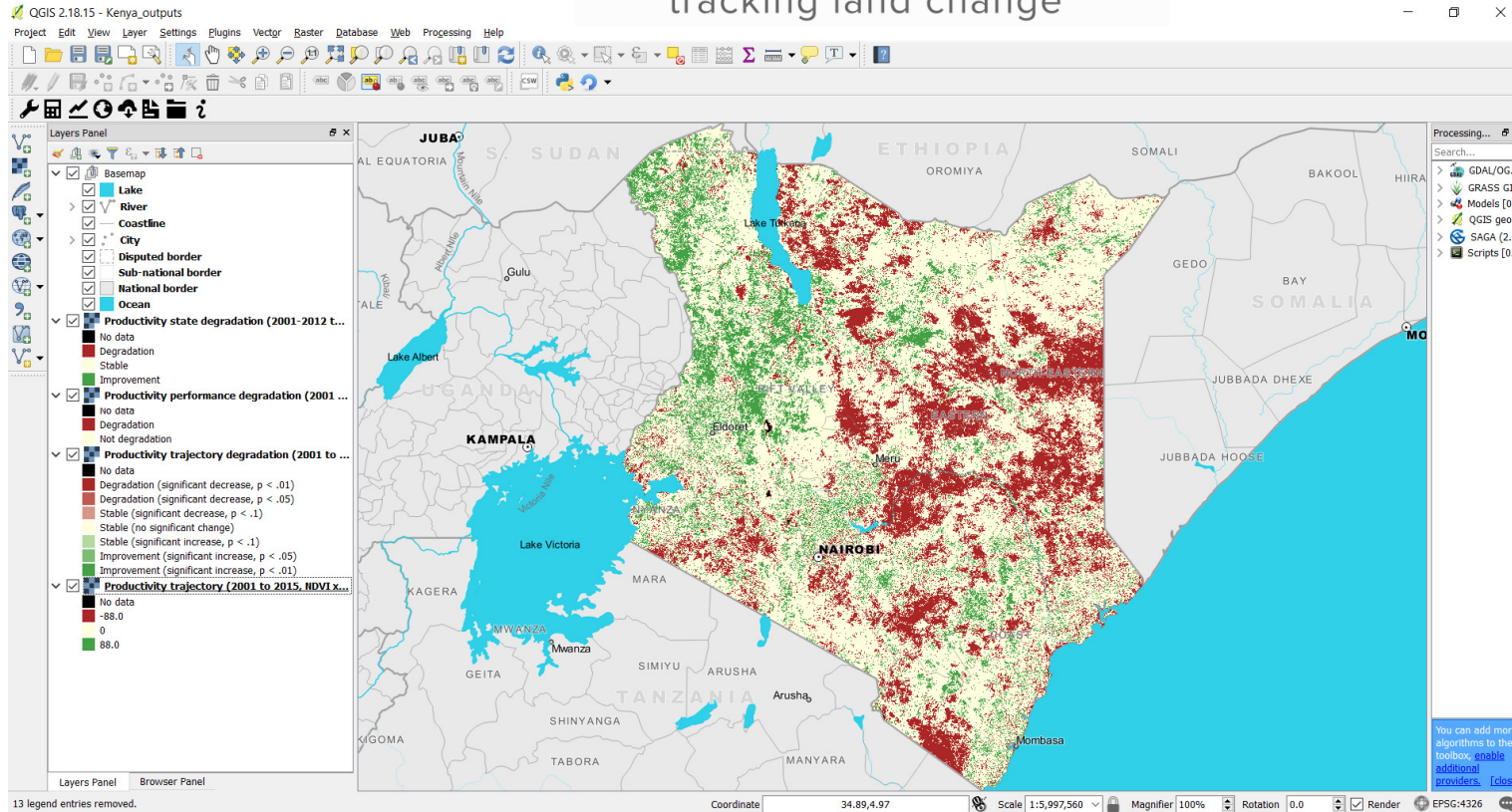
LDN reports: Some examples



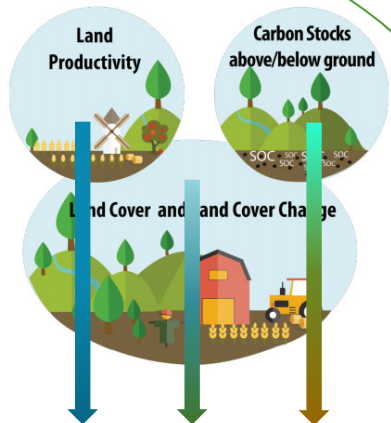
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TRENDS.EARTH

tracking land change



http://trends.earth/docs/en/about/general_info.html



Sub-Indicators
UNCCD (CBD, UNFCCC)
Reporting Mechanisms

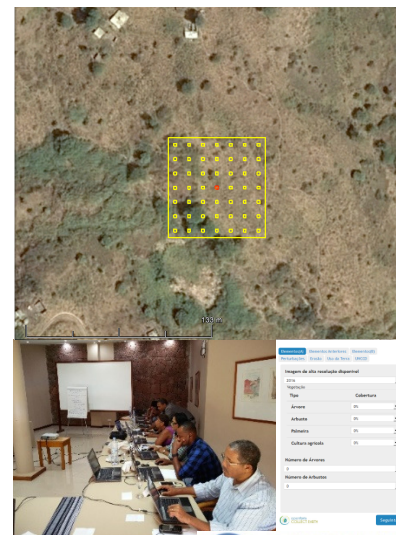
Tier 1



Default data



National Data



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



Tier 3



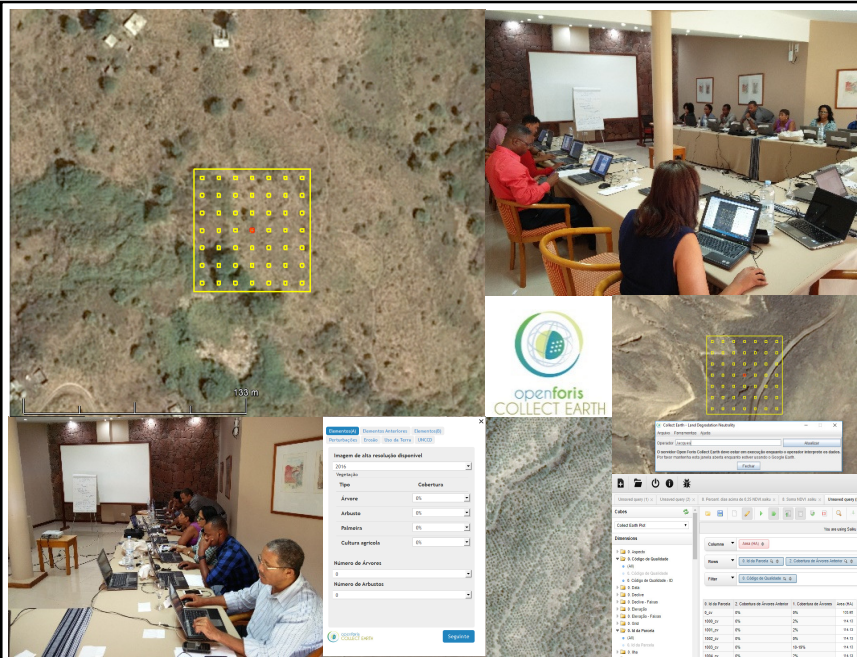
Tier 2



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"For the first time, all countries can contribute equally to global assessments of land degradation and define their own restoration opportunities" said René Castro, Assistant Director-General of FAO's Climate, Biodiversity, Land and Water Department, at COP13 in Ordos, China.

Collect Earth and the LDN process in Cape Verde – Case Study



Land use change

An area of **2,047 hectares** was identified as a conversion that contributes to degradation.

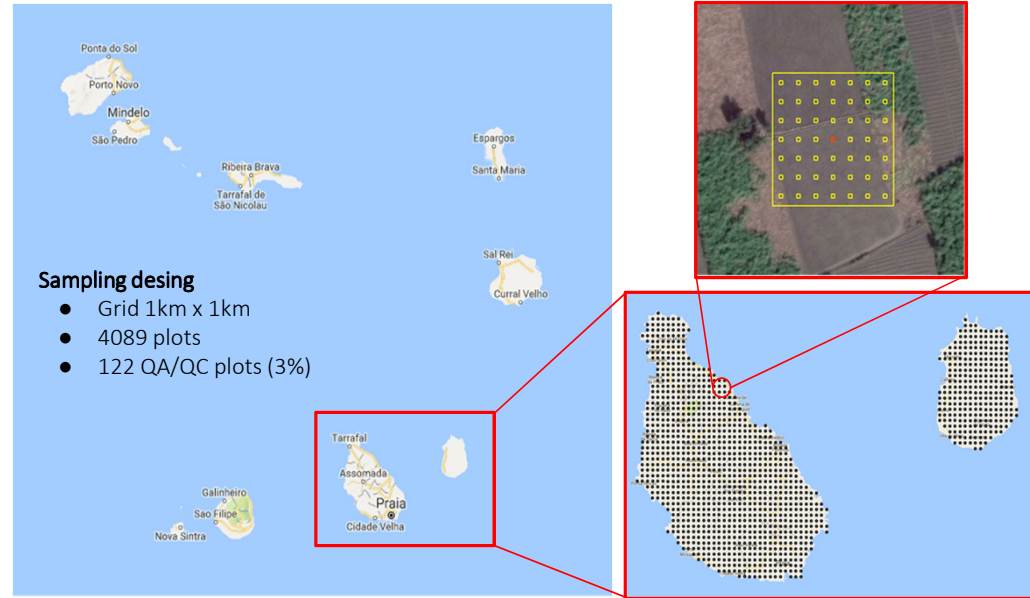
15,623 hectares are conversions that represent a gain in the quality of the land.

Land productivity

An area of **8,404 hectares** was identified as losing productivity

Land erosion

Erosion was detected in **40% of the total area**, half was productive areas

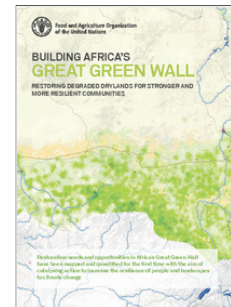
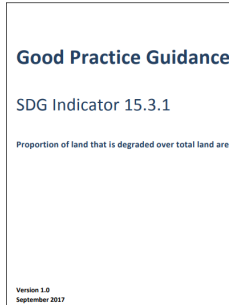
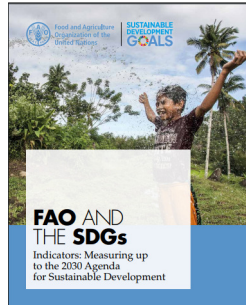
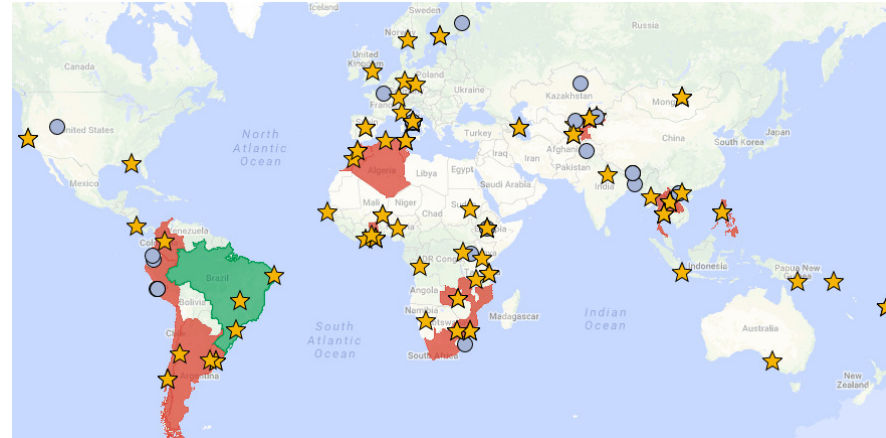


Results and Impacts



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>2000 professionals trained in
40+ countries



→ SATELLITE EARTH OBSERVATIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Special 2018 Edition

Remote Sens. 2016, 8(10), 807; doi:10.3390/rs8100807

Open Access Article

Collect Earth: Land Use and Land Cover Assessment through Augmented Visual Interpretation



Others...



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THANK YOU

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