

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification UNCCD

SOMMET INTERNATIONAL DE LA SOCIÉTÉ CIVILE
TERRE, BIODIVERSITÉ ET CLIMAT

#DesertifActions



Nations Unies
Convention sur la lutte
contre la désertification



**DU 19 AU 22
JUIN 2019**
OUAGADOUGOU
Burkina Faso

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification UNCCD

Established in 1994.

It is a legally binding international agreement to deal with the problem of desertification and the mitigation of the effects of drought.

The Convention specifically addresses arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, known as drylands

It consists of a common body with forty (40) articles that detail its Objectives, Principles, Obligations, Financial mechanisms, Institutions and Procedures. It also has 5 Regional Application Annexes (Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Mediterranean Europe and Eastern Europe)

The UNCCD currently has 197 Parties.



Desiertos y áreas proclives a la desertificación

Riesgo de Desertificación

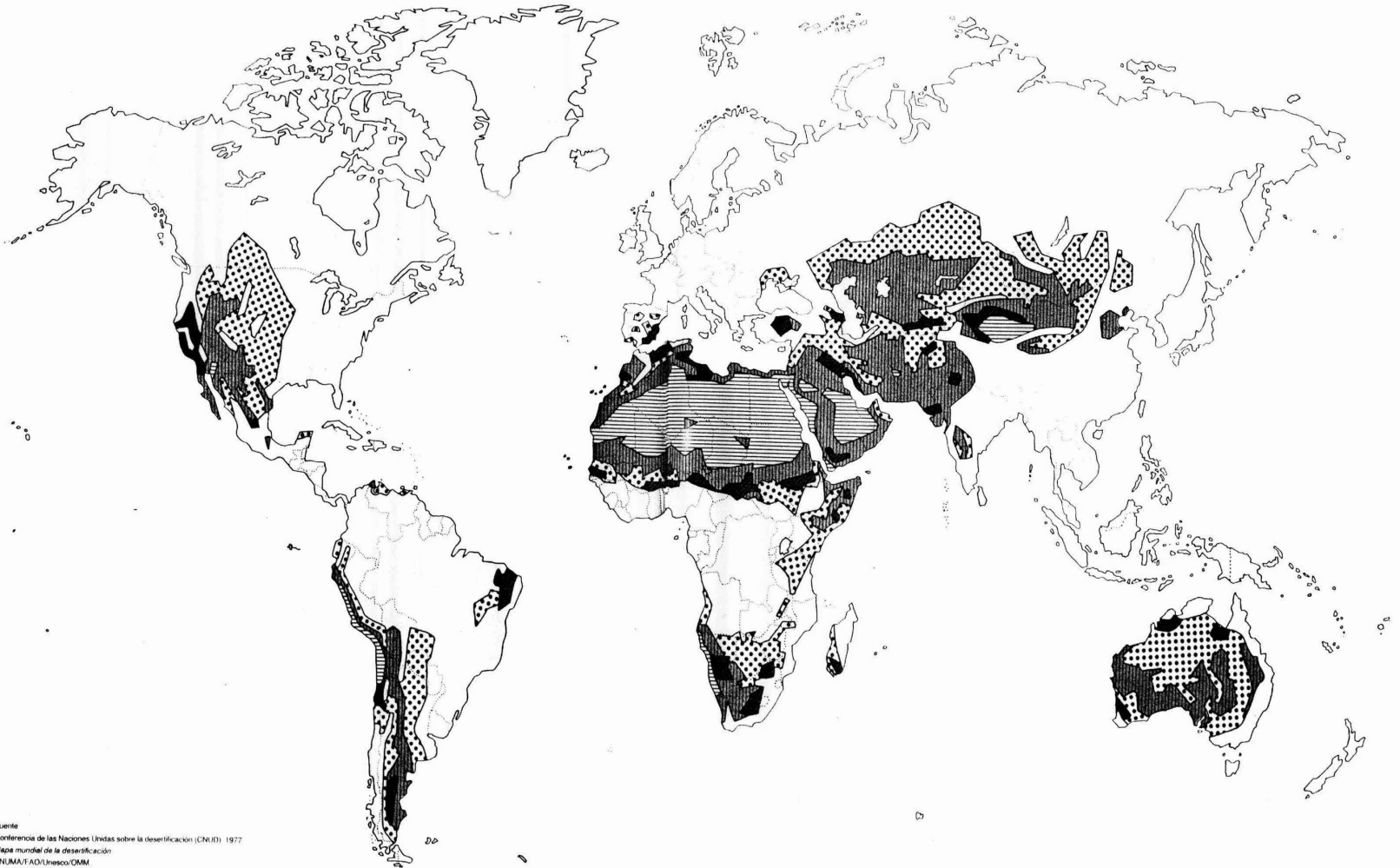
Muy Alto

Alto

Moderado

Zonas hiperáridas (desiertos)

Drylands around the world



Main Objectives of the UNCCD

Generate global benefits through the promotion of ecosystem functions in drylands

Focus on key issues, such as adaptation to climate change, food security and migration.

Strengthen partnerships with those organizations that can take advantage of transformative influence and change, such as:
Technical organizations, networks, CSOs and the private sector.

Strengthen capacity building, knowledge management, science, politics and planning.

Improve the well-being of land users

Mobilize technical and financial resources to achieve the objectives of the Convention



Institutions of the UNCCD

•COP

The Conference of the Parties COP was established by the Convention as the supreme decision-making body.

During the COP, a decision is taken to make the implementation of the UNCCD effective

Thirteen COPs have been made. The next COP 14 will be in New Delhi India from September 2 to 13 of this year.

•CRIC

The Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention was established by [decision 1/COP.5](#), as a subsidiary body to the COP to assist it in regularly reviewing the implementation of the Convention.

The review is to be based on reports by the parties.



•CST

The Committee on Science and Technology is established as a subsidiary body of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to provide it with information and advice on scientific and technological matters relating to combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought.

As a means to strengthen the CST, at its COP 11 decided to establish a Science-Policy Interface (SPI) to promote dialogue between scientists and policy makers on desertification/land degradation and drought (DLDD).

•GM

The Global Mechanism (GM) was established under Article 21 of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) to assist countries in the mobilization of financial resources to implement the Convention and address desertification, land degradation and drought.



The Permanent Secretariat

The permanent secretariat of the Convention was established in Article 23 of the UNCCD. It has been located in Bonn, Germany since January 1999.

The key function of the secretariat is to service the sessions of the COP and its subsidiary bodies. This includes a multitude of tasks, ranging from the preparation of substantive documentation to logistical arrangements for the sessions.



Who should participate in the UNCCD process

Government Agencies (national and subnational or local level)

Land Users (farmers and peasants)

Civil Society Organizations (CSO)

Service providers (agricultural inputs, energy and communication services and manufacturers)

Research institutes (agricultural research, universities and various institutes)

Associated Development institutions. (multilateral and bilateral organizations)



Importance of the CSO

The CSOs are the voice of grass roots realities. Because the UNCCD secretariat aims to directly improve the livelihoods of marginalized populations, particularly those threatened by drought and desertification,

The participation of Civil Society Organizations is established in the text of the Convention (bottom-up approach)

Currently nearly 500 CSOs are accredited with observer status to the UNCCD COP.



Global Context

2015. The United Nations approves the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", which included 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets.

Goal 15 Urges countries to protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, effect sustainable forest management, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and curb the loss of diversity biological

Target 15.3 focuses on "combating desertification, rehabilitating degraded lands and soils, including lands affected by desertification, drought and floods, and seeking to achieve a world with neutral soil degradation by 2030"



UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework

The new [UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework](#) is the most comprehensive global commitment to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)

The LDN is defined as "a state in which the quantity and quality of land resources necessary to sustain the functions and services of ecosystems and improve food security are stable or increase within ecosystems and scales, temporary and spatial, specific "



The indicator adopted to measure the results obtained in goal 15.3 of the ODS is:

"Proportion of degraded land in relation to the total land area".

The monitoring of this indicator is based on the combined use of three sub-indicators, which are:

Land Cover and Land Cover Change ,

Land Productivity

Carbon Stock Above/ Below ground.



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



INCREASING CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND ENHANCING SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT IN THE SOUTHWEST OF THE BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE. ARGENTINA

Donor: Adaptation Fund –

Project manager: National Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development. Argentina

Implementing Entity: WORLD BANK

Conventions involved: UNFCCC and UNCCD

Sector: Rural Development, Agriculture and Environment

Amount: USD 4,296,817 (In U.S. Dollars Equivalent)

Operational start: 2015 / Duration: 4 years



Municipio
Puan



Municipio de
Villarino



Buenos
Aires
Provincia



BANCO MUNDIAL
BIDU - BID | GRUPO BANCO MUNDIAL

PROJECT OBJECTIVE:

- To contribute to reduce climate vulnerability of the agroecosystems in the Southwest of the Buenos Aires Province by increasing adaptive capacity of key local institutions and actors, and piloting sustainable land management practices, focusing on water, crops and livestock management to promote climate resilience.



PROJECT COMPONENTS

- ***Component 1: Reducing Institutional and Community-level Vulnerability***
- **Component 2: Implementing Adaptation Measures in Productive Agroecosystems**
- **Component 3: Applying Participatory Approach to Knowledge Management and Local Capacity Development for Adaptation to Climate Change and Combating Desertification**
- **Component 4: Developing a Sustainability Strategy**



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D'a
désertif'
actions

2019

A stylized plant with several leaves in various colors (teal, green, brown, blue) and patterns (dots, stripes, solid). The plant is set against a yellow background with radiating lines.

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Merci !

Thank you !