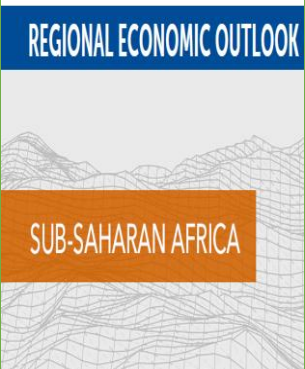
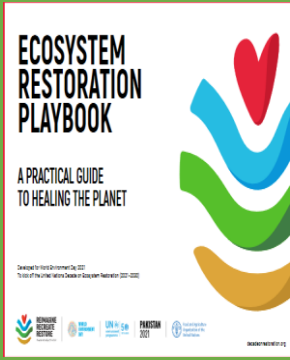
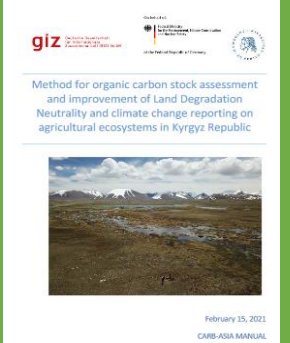
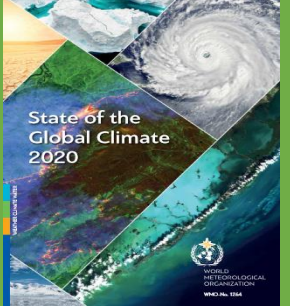
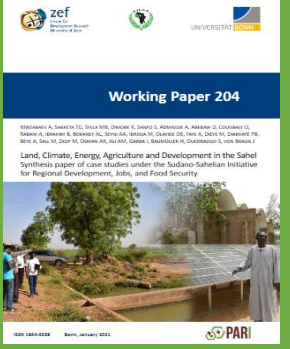


 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	
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<i>LAND is our wealth and our future. A better future is possible if we care, protect, recover, restore and invest in LAND.</i> <i>The ground beneath our feet is more precious than we know.</i>	 Our daily updates: ➤ Library ➤ Knowledge Hub

NEW E-Publications in our collection, and more

	The Global Forest Goals Report 2021. Realizing the importance of forests in a changing world The Global Forest Goals Report 2021 is the first evaluation of where the world stands in implementing the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2030, providing a snapshot of actions being taken for forests, while stressing that it is necessary to meet the 2030 deadline in the Plan. The report finds that while the world had been making progress in key areas such as increasing global forest area through afforestation and restoration, these advances are also under threat from the worsening state of our natural environment
	About Regional Economic Outlook Sub-Saharan Africa : Navigating a Long Pandemic Press release opening remarks UPDATE 2020 COVID-19: An Unprecedented Threat to Development Growth in sub-Saharan Africa is projected to remain at 3.2 percent in 2019 and rise to 3.6 percent in 2020. The expected Despite turning out better than expected, growth in 2020 is estimated to be the worst on record, at –1.9 percent, leading to a large increase in poverty. In 2021, the region’s economy is expected to resume expansion at 3.4 percent, weaker than the 6 percent for the rest of the world, amid a continued lack of access to vaccines and limited policy space to support the crisis response and recovery.

	Ecosystem Restoration Playbook. A practical guide to healing the planet Background: The United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration World Environment Day 2021 The 21-page guide describes approaches to restoring eight key types of ecosystem – forests, farmlands, grassland and savannahs, rivers and lakes, oceans and coasts, towns and cities, peatlands, and mountains. It also lays out how all parts of society – from individuals and community groups to businesses and governments – can become part of #GenerationRestoration, a global movement to restore ecosystems everywhere for the good of people and nature.
	Method for organic carbon stock assessment and improvement of Land Degradation Neutrality and climate change reporting on agricultural ecosystems in Kyrgyz Republic In 2016, the United Nations (UN) adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 sub-goals. Sub-goal 15.3 aims for a "Land Degradation Neutral" (LDN) world by 2030, to be achieved through national efforts of the UN member states. Since 2018, countries supporting LDN have been requested to report to the UN on the state and change of state of three globally recognized indicators: land use, land productivity (recorded as net primary production), and soil organic carbon stocks (SOCstocks) within their national borders. Russian version
	State of Global Climate 2020 Severe drought affected many parts of the interior of South America in 2020, with the worst-affected areas being northern Argentina, Paraguay and the western border areas of Brazil. The estimated agricultural losses were near US\$ 3 billion in Brazil, with additional losses in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. Long-term drought continued to persist in parts of southern Africa, particularly the Northern and Eastern Cape Provinces of South Africa, although winter rains helped in the continuing recovery from the extreme drought situation which peaked in 2018.
	Land, Climate, Energy, Agriculture and Development in the Sahel. Synthesis paper of case studies under the Sudano-Sahelian Initiative for Regional Development, Jobs, and Food Security. This paper synthesizes a set of national case studies conducted in the Sahelian countries during 2019- 2020 as a collaboration between national universities and research institutes, and the Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn, with contributions from the Agrhymet Regional Centre, Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). These case studies provide up-to-date knowledge and critical insights on the nexus of land degradation, climate change and energy in the Sahel. The current synthesis paper highlights their major findings and provides crosscutting and cross-regional analytical conclusions. More ZEF Working papers HERE

NEW ARTICLES find out [more](#)

 World Development Volume 142, June 2021, 105455  Which farms feed the world and has farmland become more concentrated? Sarah K. Lowder ^a, Marco V. Sánchez ^b, Raffaele Bertini ^c	Which farms feed the world and has farmland become more concentrated? (open access article) Small family farmers produce a third of the world's food Sarah K. Lowder Marco V. Sánchez Raffaele Bertini
Article Published: 08 March 2021 Food systems are responsible for a third of global anthropogenic GHG emissions M. Crippa , E. Solazzo, D. Guizzardi, F. Monforti-Ferrario, F. N. Tubiello & A. Leip  <i>Nature Food</i> 2, 198–209(2021) Cite this article	Food systems are responsible for a third of global anthropogenic GHG emissions M. Crippa E. Solazzo D. Guizzardi et al.
LDD Land Degradation & Development RESEARCH ARTICLE Global desertification vulnerability to climate change and human activities Jianping Huang , Guolong Zhang, Yanting Zhang, Xiaodan Guan, Yun Wei, Ruixia Guo	Global desertification vulnerability to climate change and human activities Jianping Huang Guolong Zhang Yanting Zhang Xiaodan Guan Yun Wei Ruixia Guo
 Environment International Volume 132, November 2019, 105078  Review article Soil and the intensification of agriculture for global food security Peter M. Kopittke ^a, Neal W. Menzies ^a, Peng Wang ^b , Brigid A. McKenna ^a, Enzo Lombi ^c	Soil and the intensification of agriculture for global food security Peter M. Kopittke Neal W. Menzies Peng Wang Brigid A. McKenna Enzo Lombi

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The Sahel has potential, but is bound by a vile narrative Ibrahim Thiaw Abdoulaye Mar Dieye The Africa Report	Commission sets the carbon farming initiative in motion European Commission
Ibrahim Thiaw on the world's desertified lands. Messages and memories from the UNCCD leader Global Landscapes Forum (GLF) Gabrielle Lipton Ibrahim Thiaw	Global Index Ranks Universities' SDG Performance IISD/SDG Knowledge Hub
How Can We Survive When the Land Is Gone?' In Dagestan, a Proud People Fights the Desert The Moscow Time	Little Book of Green Nudges Outlines Steps for Greening Campuses IISD/SDG Knowledge Hub
Podcast – Earth Reflections. Women of The Desert Network of African Women Environmentalists (NAWE)	Small family farmers produce a third of the world's food. New FAO research focuses on contributions of farmers with fewer than two hectares Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Women are the key to a green and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Desert agriculture can be the answer to food security African Farming and Food Processing

NEW webpage RESOURCES

	<u>Library at your fingertips</u> All you need to know about desertification, land degradation, drought and more cross-cutting issues
	<u>Fact of the month: Word of the week</u> Find out the fact of the month and the word of the week we bet you didn't know <u>!!!!</u>
	<u>News articles, web resources</u> – an extra 'hub' for topical information
	<u>The Sahel: Land of Opportunities, Land with a Future</u> A stable Sahel, with a population of over 300 million and a rising urbanization trend, offers immense opportunities for the global market
	<u>Land Food Feed Fibre</u> "Food. Feed. Fibre." seeks to provoke changes in diet and behaviors. Changing consumer and corporate behavior, having more efficient planning and sustainable practices, could secure enough land to meet the demand for food and supplies
	<u>Healthy land for healthy people</u> Land Degradation Neutrality aims to preserve land resources by ensuring no net loss of healthy and productive land through a combination of measures that avoid, reduce and reverse land degradation

FROM OUR HISTORICAL COLLECTION

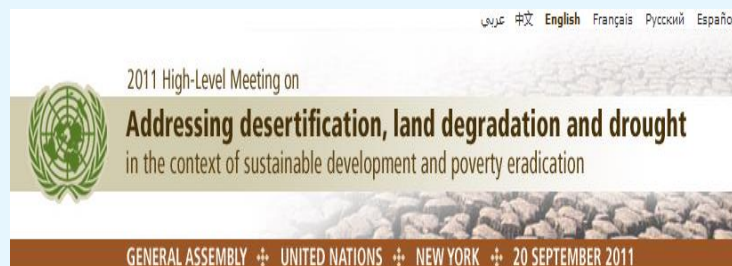
United Nations General Assembly High Level meeting" Addressing desertification, land degradation and drought in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication" New York, 20 September 2011

By holding the high-level event, the member states of the General Assembly examined the implications of these trends for the future in order to determine the measures that may be needed to arrest the situation before it gets out of hand.

The degradation of the land the production is inevitable, given the need to produce food and extract other valuable resource. Should we continue to do so infinitely and everywhere? Is there a sustainable level of land degradation that could guarantee a stable future for posterity? What about reclaiming and rehabilitating the 12 million hectares of land – or the equivalent of the amount we degrade - every year as an off-set and thus, guarantee the sustainability of healthy and productive land now and in future?

With the General Assembly, the UNCCD, whose primary focus is the land degradation in the drylands, also hopes to engage the policy - makers on the degradation taking place outside the drylands. The absence of a consolidated policy framework to combat the land degradation in the non-drylands areas combined with the growing competition of such land, has implications for success in combating desertification in the drylands. So how do we do so?

The outcomes of the meeting were transmitted to the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification held from 10 to 21 October 2011 in Changwon City, Republic of Korea. The outcomes are also relayed to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio plus 20)



[United Nations General Assembly High Level meeting" Addressing desertification, land degradation and drought in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication" New York, 20 September 2011](#)

[UN webpage on GAHLM, expert interviews, media coverage, background materials](#)

[Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa \[A/RES/65/160\] \(resolution deciding to convene the High-level Meeting\)](#)

[High-level meeting on addressing desertification, land degradation and drought in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication](#)  – Advanced copy of the background paper

[The 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention \(2008-2018\)](#)

[The Forgotten Billion](#)  – MDG achievement in the drylands

[The programme](#)

[UNCCD Press release](#)

International Year of Deserts and Desertification 2006 – IYDD

During the United Nations General Assembly's 58th Ordinary Session in 2003, a decision was adopted declaring 2006 the International Year of Deserts and Desertification (IYDD) to profile Desertification as a Major Threat to Humanity.

Following the joint circular sent by the Executive Secretary of the UNCCD and the Director General of the Universal Postal Union (UPU), encouraging the issuance of commemorative stamps on the occasion of the IYDD, the postal administrations of Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Brazil, Egypt, China, El Salvador, the Holy See, Portugal, Spain and Turkey issued such stamps.

Many events, exhibitions, conferences, festivals have taken place during the IYDD among which: International exhibition “The deserts” (30 March to 8 October 2006, Rosenheim, Germany). This exhibition was part of the Bavarian contribution to the celebration of the IYDD. By the time the exhibition closed, more than 200,000 people had visited it

International film festival “Desert Nights: Tales from the Desert” (1–7 December 2006, Rome, Italy). The aim of this international film festival was to raise awareness and inform the public at large, through the magic of cinema, about the daily lives, the stories, the struggles and the dreams of the people of the drylands.

The International Year of Deserts and Desertification provided a unique opportunity for awareness rising on a truly global scale and through a variety of stakeholders, including Parties, observers, international organizations and NGOs. As such, it made a substantial contribution to ongoing efforts to raise the profile and visibility of the land degradation issue in the international sustainable development agenda and confirmed the active commitment of numerous institutional partners to fully integrate and mainstream the desertification agenda in their respective areas of intervention and programme of work.



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF DESERTS AND
DESERTIFICATION

International Year of Deserts and Desertification 2006 - IYDD

[Launch of the International Year of Deserts and Desertification \(1 January 2006\)](#)

[IYDD resolution- A/RES/59/235 from 22 February 2005](#)

[The UN Launches International Year of Deserts and Desertification 2006 to Profile Desertification as a Major Threat to Humanity \(23 December 2005\)](#)

[Interim report on the status of preparation of 2006 International Year of Deserts and Desertification ICCD/COP \(7\)/13 from 4 August 2005](#)

[Report on the status of celebration of the International Year of Deserts and Desertification - ICCD/CRIC \(5\)/10 from 8 February 2007](#)

[Resolution A/RES/58/211 of 23 December 2003 on the International Year of Deserts and Desertification](#)

[IYDD Agenda 2006](#)

[Outcome of the International Year of Deserts and Desertification](#)

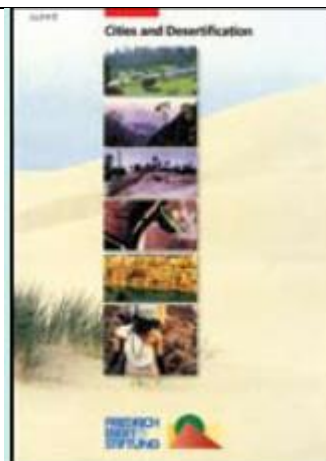
[Commemorative stamps on the occasion of the IYDD](#)

**World forum of mayors on cities and desertification.
Bonn, 11-12 June 1999**

On the invitation of the Mayor of Bonn, Ms. Bärbel Dieckmann, the Second World Forum of Mayors on Cities and Desertification took place in Bonn on June 11th and 12th, 1999. Desertification is assuming ever more threatening proportions worldwide; with a view to controlling and resolving the resulting problems, cities and municipal authorities are desperately looking for support on the basis of an exchange of experience and cooperation.

The United Nations have taken an interest in the subject and the UNCCD-Secretariat with its head office in Bonn was one of the driving forces behind this special-subject conference.

The Friedrich Ebert Stiftung supported this Forum in various ways, including six case studies in English, French and Spanish which represented 2 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America respectively. The six studies still describe the prevailing situation and have therefore been collected in this brochure in English in order to make them available to a larger public.



[World forum of mayors on cities and desertification. Bonn, 11-12 June 1999. Six case studies from Asia, Africa and Latin America](#)

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APRIL 2021