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Item 3 (b) of the provisional agenda

Interfacing science and policy, and sharing knowledge

Work programme of the Science-Policy Interface for the biennium 2018–2019

**Compilation of proposals for topics to be considered for
inclusion in the Science-Policy Interface work programme
2018–2019**

Note by the secretariat

Summary

In line with its mandate as defined in decision 23/COP.11 and 19/COP.12, the Science-Policy Interface (SPI) has to provide the Committee on Science and Technology with clear and well-defined thematic guidance on scientific knowledge requirements (e.g. thematic assessments, scientific studies and/or user guides) for implementing the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

In order to ensure policy relevance and the uptake of its future work, at its meeting on 19–20 September 2016, the SPI decided to invite Parties and UNCCD stakeholders to submit proposals for topics to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018–2019.

This document presents a compilation of submitted proposals reproduced as received, in the original language and without further editing.

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Background

1. In accordance with decision 23/COP.11 and 19/COP.12, the Science-Policy Interface (SPI) has to provide the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) with clear and well-defined thematic guidance on scientific knowledge requirements (e.g. thematic assessments, scientific studies and/or user guides) for implementing the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).
2. At its fourth meeting, which took place on 19–20 September 2016,¹ the SPI agreed to prepare its draft work programme for the biennium 2018–2019 by (a) inviting Parties and other UNCCD stakeholders to submit views on potential thematic issues to be addressed by the SPI in the next biennium; and (b) reviewing inputs received and identifying a limited number of priorities for inclusion in the draft SPI work programme 2018–2019, based on a pre-agreed set of criteria.
3. In response to the letter sent by the UNCCD secretariat from 14 December 2016, Parties and stakeholders submitted proposals for relevant topics to be considered in the SPI work programme 2018–2019 by completing a questionnaire. As of 30 March 2017, thirty proposals had been received. The proposals have been reproduced as received, in the original language and without further editing, in the annex.
4. Based on the proposals received, the CST Bureau, in collaboration with the SPI, developed a draft work programme for the SPI for the biennium 2018–2019, which is contained in document ICCD/COP(13)/CST/7.

¹ See the report of the fourth meeting of the SPI. Available at:
<http://knowledge.unccd.int/sites/default/files/inline-files/Report_4th-SPI-meeting_19-20Sept2016.pdf>.

Annex

Compilation of proposals for topics to be considered for inclusion in the Science-Policy Interface work programme 2018–2019

Argentina

Email communication

Subject: Topics proposal for SPI Work Programme 2018/2019

The Argentinian National Focal Point to the UNCCD Convention kindly submits to the SPI the following TOPICS PROPOSAL POR SPI WORK PROGRAMME 2018/2019 which were due by 15th february 2017.

DETAILS OF SUBMITTING OFFICIAL

ARGENTINIAN UNCCD TECHNICAL FOCAL POINT (TO BE APPOINTED)

A: UNCCD has assumed responsibility in backing the accomplishment of goal 15.3 through the implementation of a global LDN programme. The indicators proposed to date in order to follow (carbon stock, state of land cover, and land productivity) have been widely criticized in academic circles. SPI could deepen the study of these thematics and arrange a new indicator proposal, concept frames and methods, including local scale indicators more adequate to monitor the LDN actions. More than 90 countries have been participating in the global LDN Project and are in position to share their experiences, use and pilot the new proposals that may rise from the SPI.

B: Inter relations between climate change and desertification are widely known and there are multiple Works and publications in this respect. SPI could collaborate with a study of these researches and publications in order to provide UNCCCD with a compilation and a prioritization of these and facilitate in this way an analysis on how the impact of both processes may translate in adverse effects over food security and loss of biodiversity. The knowledge of these interactions may allow to design improved strategies to jointly address the existing resources and provide for a more efficient use of them.

Armenia

Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Estimation of Carbon sequestration in areas with different land cover

Rationale:

Carbon storage in the soil and vegetation is one of the most important indicators of effectiveness of measures directed to the UNCCD implementation, as well as some other UN conventions (UNFCCC, UNCBD). The actual figures of carbon storage and sequestration could show trends of developing processes in environment.

At the same time, IPCC classification of land categories is very broad and therefore does not allow accurate calculation of SOC. The IPCC methodology of SOC calculation based on land categories shall be improved for the purpose of UNCCD reporting. We propose to develop more accurate classification scheme of land cover, to find basic figures for carbon storage in different conditions and in different areas with different land cover, and provide counting carbon storage. As result it could improve processes with reports preparation, decrease amount for reporting needed, and give more precious estimation of the processes in the world environment.

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

The proposed topic has principal importance for UNCCD, because it could evaluate the effectiveness of UNCCD targets, and it will provide synergy with other UN Conventions. This indicator could be used for estimation of LDN targets, and have to include ecosystem approach for improving ecosystem services.

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

New knowledge is very important for decision makers, if it is based on real science based figures, the decisions will be more right and targeted (for example, for LDN targets).

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

The knowledge received as result of proposed investigations will give us properly figures, and will be used as rule for future measures for combating desertification, for climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as for biodiversity ecosystem services conservation.

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

UNCCC, UNCBD, UNEP, Green Climate Fund, Scientific communities

Bangladesh**Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work**

Temporal and spatial changes of soil profiles (Physical, chemical and biological) in different agro-ecological zones and socio-economics in Bangladesh.

Rationale:

In Bangladesh

- Lands are intensively used to get to the food security.
- Land use transformation both vertically and horizontally is spectacular
- Land use change

- Edaphic changes as our come of climate change and Infrastructure

Expected deliverables

- Strong data base leads policy support

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

There are basic data on land, soil and water. All those will be harmonize and could be updated in uniform approach. Will add value to monitoring and evaluation

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

There are existing policies on land use, environment. NAP updating to aligned with UNCCD conventions. Integration and harmonization essential. That could be made in one track.

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

It is very much agreed that all sectors are to some extent aware of the land degradation situation from different approach. All these scenarios are segregated and not in format to qualify long term strategic, plan. Basic knowledge gap on data acquisition, management and maintenance.

Those areas could be addressed with uniform format.

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

Capacity building and skill development are necessary in the process

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

Soil Resource Development Institute, Soil science departments of Universities of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Agricultural Universities of Dhaka, Mymensingh

Partners : FAO, UNCCD-GM, World Bank, etc

Belgium

Email communication

Subject: Topics to be considered for the UNCCD-SPI work programme 2018--2019

Dear Colleagues, Dear Susan,

I first want to wish you an excellent New Year with plenty of individual and professional results. I'm convinced that 2017 will be a bright year !

I just want to refer to the IPBES "deliverable 3(b)(i): Thematic assessment on land degradation and restoration" (<http://www.ipbes.net/work-programme/land-degradation-and-restoration>) where some interesting ideas are already partly developed (#8# chapters !). A double check of mutual interest for possible topics could be possible then.

I'm sure we will hear later much more about the suggested work programme.

Best

Bolivia

Submission in English:

Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Strategies and measures to moving forward towards the Land degradation neutrality from critical migration points in rural areas to urban and peri-urban areas in drylands,

Rationale:

The impacts of land degradation directly affect livelihoods of dryland communities, leading to strategies for the migration of families to survive. World Day to Combat Desertification 2017 this June 17 will highlight the importance of linkages between desertification and migration, but to address the problem we need a long-term vision.

In line with sustainable development goals to transform our world, and especially Objective 15: To sustainably manage forests, to combat desertification, to halt and reverse land degradation, to halt the loss of biodiversity, there are several targets to achieve until 2030 as World community. The purpose of the objectives "is a call to action of all countries ... to promote prosperity and protect the planet." Recognizing that "poverty eradication must be accompanied by strategies that foster economic growth and address a range of social needs, such as education, health, social protection and employment opportunities, while addressing climate change and the environmental protection"

The Scientific Conceptual Framework for the Neutrality of Land Degradation (LDN), recently published by the UNCCD Scientific-Policy Interface (SPI), identified a hierarchical response for LDN interventions (avoid, reduce and reverse) to achieve human well-being (meeting various social and economic needs to end all forms of poverty) , Food security and healthy ecosystems

Taking all these aspects into account, it is important to initiate plans and especially actions and interventions from the basis (rural communities). The idea is to prevent, reduce and subsequently reverse land degradation by implementing land management strategies and measures, first at critical migration points in rural areas, later at the urban and peri-urban areas of drylands, moving forward from the local to the regional scale.

Proposed outcomes:

1. contextualized integrated territorial and land use planning oriented to achieve LDN with clear management mechanisms to implement actions at short, medium and long term, based on the scientific -technical and local knowledge and the response hierarchy (we agree "the preferred option is to take action to prevent land degradation, where non-degraded land is at risk of loss, followed by efforts to reduce land degradation by implementing practices with low land degradation risk, on managed lands, and finally actions that reverse land degradation").
2. Emergency action plans and projects for migration and high risk of loss in non-degraded but vulnerable hotspot areas in rural, peri-urban and urban zones at drylands
3. Applied research programs with joint projects with government units, the universities and institutions working on LDN related topics to obtain: a) baseline and basic toolbox for LDN with the 3 global minimum indicators required and other indicators according to every country needs, thus applying the identified metrics for these three land-based indicators: land cover (assessed as land cover change), land productivity (assessed as NPP) and carbon stocks (assessed as SOC). b) Practical and contextualized solutions based on the best - practices and pilot projects experience, but adjusted to be implemented in a regional and municipal scale for prioritized rehabilitation, restoration and reclamation

measures and practices in degraded lands. c) metaanalysis and re-analysis of the historical data and toolboxes to build and implement a LDN long term monitoring system observatory

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

As explained before, the proposed topic is in line with the UNCCD and the SPI priorities and also with the targets of the sustainable development goals to transform our world

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

As explained before, the proposed topic is in line with the SPI priorities and also with the targets of the sustainable development goals to transform our world for policy making

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

It is important for Plurinational State of Bolivia to be included in the GEOSS, and as the SCF stress to have a "similar process for LDN could involve international organizations, national bodies, space agencies and research institutions all working together within the intergovernmental GEO to facilitate access to satellite, airborne and in situ data, including citizen science data, to establish technical standards and to create the appropriate framework for the implementation of an LDN monitoring system, based on a network of national and/or regional systems"

This is directly related with the meta-analysis and re-analysis of the historical data and toolboxes to build and implement a LDN long term monitoring system observatory, and to address the knowledge gaps identified after this process.

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

It would be a good idea to include in the framework (according to the country context) the perception of local and indigenous knowledge about the topics with relevant data.

Also gender and generational as transversal topics and minimum indicators about it need to be included

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

UN Agencies (b.e. FAO), SPI Interfase

State Agencies and Units from the focal points (b.e. in Bolivia the Viceministry of Water Resources and Irrigation that belong to the Environmental and Water Ministry) Universities and research centers (b.e. Main public universities at drylands such UMSS and UMSA)

NGOs with probed experience in the topics National, regional and local institutions and organizations where relevant

Submission in Spanish:

Título del tema propuesto a ser considerado para su inclusión en el programa de trabajo de la Plataforma Ciencia Política 2018-2019 - Justificación y alcance del trabajo

Estrategias y medidas para avanzar hacia la neutralidad de la degradación de tierras desde los puntos críticos de migración en las zonas rurales a las zonas urbanas y periurbanas de las tierras secas

Justificación: (sírvase proporcionar información sobre la justificación de la elección del tema y el alcance del trabajo y los posibles resultados esperados)

Los impactos de la degradación de la tierra afectan directamente los medios de subsistencia de las comunidades de las tierras secas, lo que conduce a estrategias de migración de las familias para sobrevivir. En el Día Mundial de la Lucha contra la Desertificación 2017 este 17 de junio se remarcará la importancia de los vínculos entre la desertificación y la migración, pero para abordar el problema necesitamos una visión a largo plazo.

De acuerdo con los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible para transformar nuestro mundo, y especialmente el Objetivo 15: Manejar de manera sostenible los bosques, combatir la desertificación, detener y revertir la degradación de las tierras, detener la pérdida de biodiversidad, hay varias metas a lograr hasta 2030 como comunidad mundial. El propósito de estos objetivos "es un llamado a la acción de todos los países ... para promover la prosperidad y proteger el planeta". Reconociendo que "la erradicación de la pobreza debe ir acompañada de estrategias que fomenten el crecimiento económico y aborden una serie de necesidades sociales, como la educación, la salud, la protección social y las oportunidades de empleo, al tiempo que abordan el cambio climático y la protección del medio ambiente".

El Marco Conceptual Científico para la Neutralidad de la Degradación de la Tierra (NDT) publicado recientemente por la Interfaz Científico-Política (ICP) de la UNCCD ha identificado una jerarquía de respuestas para las intervenciones de NDT (evitar, reducir y revertir), para lograr bienestar humano (satisfacer diversas necesidades sociales y económicas para poner fin a todas las formas de pobreza), seguridad alimentaria y ecosistemas saludables,

Teniendo en cuenta todos estos aspectos, es importante iniciar planes y especialmente acciones e intervenciones desde las bases (comunidades rurales). La idea es prevenir, reducir y posteriormente revertir la degradación de la tierra mediante la implementación de estrategias y medidas de manejo de la tierra, primero en los puntos críticos de migración en áreas rurales, y luego en las áreas urbanas y periurbanas de las tierras secas, avanzando desde la escala local hasta la regional.

Resultados propuestos:

1. planificación territorial y de uso de la tierra integrada y contextualizada orientada a lograr NDT con mecanismos claros de gestión para implementar acciones a corto, mediano y largo plazo, basadas en el conocimiento científico-técnico y local y la jerarquía de respuesta de NDT (estamos de acuerdo en "la opción preferida es tomar medidas para prevenir la degradación de la tierra, donde las tierras no degradadas corren el riesgo de pérdidas, seguidas de esfuerzos para reducir la degradación de la tierra implementando prácticas de bajo riesgo de degradación de la tierra, y finalmente acciones que reviertan la degradación de tierras").
2. Planes de acción y proyectos de emergencia para puntos críticos de migración y alto riesgo de pérdida en zonas no degradadas pero vulnerables en las zonas rurales, periurbanas y urbanas de las tierras secas
3. Programas de investigación aplicados con proyectos conjuntos con unidades gubernamentales, universidades e instituciones que trabajan en temas relacionados con NDT para obtener: a) línea base y caja de herramientas básica para NDT con los 3 indicadores mínimos globales requeridos y otros indicadores según las necesidades de cada país. Esto aplicando las variables y unidades de medida identificadas para estos tres indicadores terrestres: cobertura de la tierra (evaluada como cambio en la cobertura de la tierra), productividad de la tierra (evaluada como NPP) y reservas de carbono (evaluadas como SOC). B) Soluciones prácticas y contextualizadas basadas en la experiencia de las mejores prácticas y proyectos piloto, pero ajustadas para ser implementadas a escala regional y municipal para priorizar las medidas y prácticas de rehabilitación, restauración y recuperación en tierras degradadas. C) meta-análisis y reanálisis de los datos históricos y de

las cajas de herramientas para construir e implementar un observatorio del sistema de monitoreo a largo plazo para la NDT (Neutralidad de la Degradación de las Tierras)

Relevancia y valor agregado del tema anterior para la UNCCD (ampliarlo según sea necesario)

Como se explicó anteriormente, el tema propuesto está en línea con la UNCCD y las prioridades de SPI y también con los objetivos de los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible para transformar nuestro mundo.

Relevancia del tema anterior para la formulación de políticas (ampliar según sea necesario)

Como se explicó anteriormente, el tema propuesto está en línea con las prioridades de SPI y también con los objetivos de los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible para transformar nuestro mundo para la formulación de políticas

Relevancia del tema para abordar vacíos de conocimiento

Es importante que el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia se incluya en el GEOSS, y como el SCF insiste en tener un "proceso similar para LDN podría involucrar a organizaciones internacionales, organismos nacionales, agencias espaciales e instituciones de investigación trabajando todos juntos dentro del GEO intergubernamental para facilitar Acceso a datos satelitales, aéreos e in situ, incluidos datos científicos de los ciudadanos, para establecer normas técnicas y crear el marco adecuado para la implantación de un sistema de monitoreo de LDN basado en una red de sistemas nacionales y / o regionales "

Esto se relaciona directamente con el meta-análisis y el re-análisis de los datos históricos y herramientas para construir e implementar un observatorio del sistema de monitoreo a largo plazo NDT y para abordar vacíos de conocimiento identificados después de este proceso.

Cualquier otro tema emergente que a usted le gustaría destacar para la consideración del PCP

Sería una buena idea incluir en el marco (según el contexto del país) la percepción del conocimiento local e indígena sobre los temas con datos relevantes. También deben incluirse los temas de género y generacionales como temas transversales y los indicadores mínimos al respecto

Organizaciones contraparte potenciales / posibles donantes, si es pertinente

Agencias de las Naciones Unidas (por ejemplo FAO), SPI Interfase Agencias y Unidades Estatales de los puntos focales (Por ejemplo en Bolivia el Viceministerio de Recursos Hídricos y Riego que pertenece al Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua)

Universidades y centros de investigación (por ejemplo, en Bolivia las principales universidades públicas en las tierras secas como UMSS y UMSA)

ONGs con experiencia probada en los temas de Neutralidad de Degradación de Tierras

Instituciones y organizaciones nacionales, regionales y locales donde sea relevante.

Burkina Faso

Titre du sujet proposé à inclure dans le programme de travail de SPI 2018-2019 - Justification et portée des travaux

Titre: Evaluation nationale du coût de la dégradation des terres

Justification: (veuillez fournir des renseignements sur la justification du choix du sujet et de la portée du travail et des résultats escomptés attendus)

L'économie Burkinabè est fortement dominée par l'agriculture qui occupe près de 80 % de la population active.

L'économie du Burkina Faso a été depuis le départ basée sur le secteur primaire, secteur le plus exposé depuis plus de 40 ans maintenant aux effets de la variabilité du climat et considéré aujourd'hui comme le plus vulnérable aux changements du climat.

C'est pourquoi le gouvernement du Burkina Faso a pris en charge de façon spécifique les questions de changement climatique depuis les grandes sécheresses des années '70 à travers une action soutenue de lutte contre la désertification qui frappe durement le monde rural.

L'économie du pays, est essentiellement basée sur les activités de production agrosylvopastorales et minières. Toutes choses qui concourent à de fortes pressions sur les ressources naturelles tant et si bien que le Burkina Faso est confronté de nos jours à une dynamique accélérée de dégradation des sols, de dégradation du couvert végétal, de déforestation, de l'érosion du patrimoine de la biodiversité; de l'aggravation de la situation de stress hydrique, et de l'amplification des problèmes d'environnement urbain. Avec les changements climatiques, ces différents problèmes s'exacerbent hypothéquant le potentiel de développement.

Face à la dégradation des écosystèmes, à la récurrence des crises alimentaires et aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques sur l'environnement, les populations et le cheptel, le « secteur rural », constitué des sous-secteurs Eau-Agriculture-Forêts-Utilisation des Terres (A.FO.LU) est à la fois le principal moteur de l'économie burkinabè (il fait vivre plus de 80% de la population) mais aussi le secteur le plus vulnérable aux effets du changement climatique.

Cette dégradation des terres a un coût économique et social qui a été peu étudié jusqu'à présent.

Les résultats escomptés attendus :

Fournir une information plus riche et surtout plus compréhensive aux décideurs afin de leur permettre d'améliorer autant que possible le bien-être de la génération présente tout en préservant le maximum d'opportunités pour celles à venir.

Pertinence et valeur ajoutée de la question ci-dessus pour la CCD (si nécessaire)

Pertinence et valeur ajoutée :

- Sécurité alimentaire
- Lutte contre la pauvreté rurale
- Lutte contre la désertification
- Amélioration de la biodiversité
- Lutte contre le changement climatique

Pertinence du sujet ci-dessus pour l'élaboration des politiques (étendre au besoin)

- de fournir un outil approprié pour classer les coûts sociaux des différentes formes de dégradations,
- d'évaluer quantitativement les coûts de la dégradation réelle en vue d'intégrer les aspects environnementaux dans les décisions en matière de politique de développement,
- de comparer les dommages résultants de la dégradation des ressources environnementales aux autres indicateurs économiques, et

- d'offrir aux responsables de la gestion de l'environnement un outil adéquat pour discuter l'importance de la protection environnementale en termes économiques, semblable au « langage » qu'utilisent les autres preneurs de décision dans les domaines concernés par les biens et services marchands.

Pertinence du sujet ci-dessus pour combler les lacunes dans les connaissances

Connaître le coût de la dégradation des terres permet d'évaluer le montant des investissements de développement à consentir pour inverser la tendance à la dégradation. Il est indispensable de disposer des outils nécessaires pour l'établissement du coût de dégradation en termes économiques et monétaires en vue de mener des activités et des investissements nécessaires au développement du pays.

Ces outils doivent résulter de l'application d'une méthodologie clairement explicitée. Ils doivent être calculables à partir des données statistiques disponibles et normalement utilisables à l'échelle nationale et régionale.

Tout autre problème émergent que vous aimeriez souligner pour l'examen du SPI

RAS

Organisations partenaires potentielles / Donateurs éventuels, le cas échéant

- PNUÉ
- Banque Mondiale

Cabo Verde

Titre du sujet proposé pour inclusion dans le programme de travail du SPI 2018-2019 – Rationnel et étendue du travail

Titre: Cartographie de la désertification. Il est beaucoup plus facile et aisé pour les décideurs ou politiques de visualiser sur une carte l'état de la dégradation des terres et d'identifier les régions menacées et celles où le fléau est assez bien maîtrisé. La carte de la désertification serait un instrument de taille dans la lutte et également la sensibilisation des acteurs de l'étendue de la désertification. Ce travail permettra d'identifier et d'inventorier les différentes formes de dégradation des terres, d'érosion aussi bien hydrique qu'éolienne. Aussi, permettra d'inventorier les différentes pratiques adoptées dans la lutte contre la dégradation des terres et la mise à profit des ressources naturelles comme l'eau, la végétation et les sols. Avec toutes ces données et informations, il sera possible de générer une base de données où les bonnes pratiques seraient disséminées et partagées à plusieurs échelles : locale, régionale et internationale.

Pertinence et valeur ajoutée du sujet ci-dessus pour la CNULCD (développer si nécessaire)

Cette instrument ou carte permettra d'accompagner l'évolution de la désertification et aussi de vérifier la pertinence des actions, mesures et pratiques utilisées contre la dégradation des terres et la désertification

Pertinence du sujet ci-dessus pour le développement de politiques (développer si nécessaire)

Ce sujet va permettre aux politiques non seulement de localiser les zones à risque ou les zones gravement affectées mais également de savoir où les ressources doivent être acheminées lors des campagnes de lutte contre la désertification.

Pertinence du sujet ci-dessus pour combler l'absence de connaissances

Beaucoup de régions sont affectées ou menacées par la désertification, donc il s'avère important de les identifier correctement, de les inventorier et surtout de quantifier les extensions affectées et surtout de voir la qualité de cette menace.

Tout autre sujet émergent que vous voudriez mentionner pour considération par le SPI

Il faut que les nouvelles technologies d'information et de communication soient intégrées dans les approches de lutte contre la désertification et la dégradation des terres comme par exemple les drones, la télédétection, la géomatique.

Organisations partenaires potentielles/Partenaires financiers possibles si nécessaires

Parmi les organisations partenaires potentielles on a les Associations CARI, SOS SAHEL.

Partenaires financiers : H2020.

Chad**Titre du sujet à considérer pour inclusion dans le programme de travail SPI 2018-2019-Justification et portées des travaux**

TITRE : LE PASTORALISME EN ZONE SECHE

L'élevage pastoral dont la pertinence varie selon les régions, exploite directement les espaces naturels spécifiques souvent pauvres, parcours.

Il est obligatoirement mobil (transhumances) et continue à progresser en Afrique subsaharienne offrant 'énormes avantages. Malgré ses avantages, le pastoralisme subsaharien connaît d'importantes difficultés dans sa pratique.

En effet, l'aggravation récente des crises climatiques lui a fait payer un lourd tribut. Les droits collectifs sur des parcours sont insuffisamment reconnus et protégés du point de vue légal face à l'extension de l'agriculture ou l'accaparement des terres par des investisseurs. Pour s'adapter, le pastoralisme subsaharien a beaucoup évolué : progression des transhumances vers de nouveaux espaces, sédentarisation partielle des familles et diversification des revenus. Le bétail modifie à long terme l'évolution des écosystèmes pâturés (sol, végétation, biodiversité), mais ces impacts revêtent aussi certains avantages (transfert de fertilité au sol, dispersion de semences, maintien et entretien de milieux naturels).

L'élevage pastoral est un système extensif où les troupeaux pâturent sur de grandes étendues. Les troupeaux sont déplacés suivant les saisons pour laisser à la végétation le temps de repousser et pour aller chercher ailleurs herbe nécessaires à la nourriture des animaux. Il suppose de composer avec des paysans sédentaires qui partagent leurs terres avec les éleveurs pastoraux dans les périodes où elles ne sont pas en culture. Ce partage se fait selon des modalités très variées (location, échange, solidarité mécanique, division du travail, vente...) par le monde et les époques.

Le passage des troupeaux est la source de nombreux conflits territoriaux, qui à certaines époques et dans certains endroits du monde, peut prendre des allures guerrières.

Le Tchad connaît encore, à l'heure actuelle, des conflits extrêmement brutaux entre éleveurs et agriculteurs qui se disputent la terre dans les régions en proie à la désertification ou à une forte pression foncière.

En effet de milliers d'éleveurs quittent chaque année en saison sèche le Nord du pays à la recherche des meilleures conditions de vie (fourrage et eau) vers le Sud du pays. Cette

transhumance de masse entraîne la dévastation de plusieurs hectares de champs de culture, ce qui est à l'origine des fréquents conflits opposant agriculteurs aux éleveurs provoquant annuellement des morts d'hommes. Il est mis en place des comités locaux chargés de régler les conflits agriculteurs/éleveurs. Mais ces comités composés des représentants d'éleveurs, agriculteurs, autorités traditionnelles et administratives sont loin de solutionner ces conflits et la population rurale en paie chaque année de lourds tributs. Le code pastorale pourtant adopté par l'Assemblée Nationale n'a pas vu jour jusqu'à présent parce qu'il serait loin de faire l'unanimité de la population.

Ce thème est choisi pour faciliter la compréhension des avantages qui découlent de la pratique de l'élevage pastoral et ses impacts sur l'environnement mais surtout des fréquents conflits opposant agriculteurs aux éleveurs transhumants.

La dégradation de terres fait partie des principaux problèmes environnementaux majeurs qui seraient causés par l'élevage en général. Les conditions d'un pastoralisme durable dépendent beaucoup des politiques publiques et des législations adoptées. Ainsi l'inclusion de ce thème dans le programme de travail 2018-2019 permettra de disposer des connaissances scientifiques et de les traduire à des fins politiques pour une prise de décision au titre de la Convention vers une résilience pastorale.

Pertinence et valeur ajoutée de la question sur CCD

Selon la FAO, les conséquences écologiques de l'élevage sur l'environnement sont : déforestation, réchauffement climatique, pollution de l'air, pollution des milieux aquatiques et consommation en eau, impact sur la biodiversité, impact sur le sol et l'érosion.

Les situations concrètes varient beaucoup selon les pays ; les régions, les communautés et les moments considérés par une ambivalence oscillant entre vulnérabilité et résilience.

Face à celle-ci, l'identification des connaissances scientifiques, l'acquisition ; l'analyse des résultats scientifiques et les informations sur le pastoralisme en zones sèche ainsi que leur traduction à des fins politiques pour une prise de décision au titre de la Convention est véritablement une valeur ajoutée sur la CCD.

Pertinence du sujet ci-dessus pour l'élaboration des politiques

Il est nécessaire qu'un accent particulier soit mis sur le pastoralisme en zone sèche par le biais d'une politique globale pastorale à fin de lui conférer tous les avantages politiques.

Bien qu'il existe un cadre stratégique pour le pastoralisme et également des efforts considérables avec des résultats plus ou moins positifs en Afrique, beaucoup reste encore à faire.

Il y faut des connaissances scientifiques identifiant tous les défis contextuels pour faciliter l'engagement véritable de chaque pays.

Pertinence du sujet ci-dessus pour combler les lacunes dans les connaissances

Bien qu'une série de lois visant de protéger les terres pastorales et améliorer le mobilité du bétail a été adoptée dans certains pays ; les politiques des temps modernes continuent de favoriser l'appropriation des parcours pastoraux, avec les déplacements y liés et l'appauvrissement des éleveurs.

Les parcours sont pris en charge par les agriculteurs dans les pays où la production agricole sédentaire est préférable à la production du bétail, les terres pastorales sont allouées à des entreprises privées pour l'agriculture commerciale, en particulier dans les zones fluviales qui sont souvent des ressources critiques pour les éleveurs en saison sèche ; ou les éleveurs nomades sont exclus des zones de conservation de la faune qui, autrefois étaient des pâturages traditionnels.

Une large concertation scientifique permettra certainement de renforcer la compréhension du pastoralisme en zone sèche par les décideurs politiques.

Tout autre problème émergent que nous aimerions souligner pour l'examen sur SPI

- ✓ Problématique d'ensablement du Lac Tchad.

Organisations partenaires portefeuilles/Donateurs

Chile

Título del tópico propuesto para ser considerado para el programa de trabajo de la Plataforma Ciencia Política 2018-2019 – Razón y alcance del trabajo

Título: (1) Causas, impactos y costos de la inacción para el objetivo global de Degradación Neutral de la Tierra.

Razón Fundamental:

La evaluación de impacto biofísico de la desertificación, degradación de las tierras y sequía (DDTS) y sus causas como el manejo insustentable de las tierras y los incendios forestales, así como su valoración económica, son los elementos claves para la priorización de las políticas públicas globales y nacionales sobre Degradación Neutral de la Tierra, y constituyen la base del posicionamiento político institucional del tema.

Justificación: Las políticas públicas globales y nacionales requieren información confiable sobre las causas, los impactos y los costos de inacción de la DDTS, y constituyen la base del posicionamiento político del tema de la Degradación Neutral de la Tierra.

Resultados esperados: Informe que resuma la información existente sobre las causas, los impactos biofísicos y socio-económico y la valoración de los costos de inacción de la DDTS ante el objetivo global de Degradación Neutral de la Tierra.

Relevancia y valor agregado del tópico arriba para la UNCCD (aumente el espacio si necesario)

La determinación de las causas como el manejo insustentable de las tierras, los impactos ambientales y socioeconómicos, así como la determinación de los costos de inacción, permitirá posicionar de manera prioritaria el objetivo de la Degradación Neutral de la Tierra en las políticas nacionales de los países Parte afectados, y en el caso de Chile sería condición sine qua non. Así, en un escenario en que se disponga una estimación del costo de la inacción para la DDTS y por lo tanto del beneficio del objetivo global de Degradación Neutral de la Tierra, la prioridad asignada al tema sería significativamente mayor a que si no se dispusiera esta información. Esta información permitiría estimar el monto máximo a invertir en LDN y por lo tanto una estimación de metas nacionales voluntarias, realistas y concretas.

Relevancia del tópico para la formulación de políticas (aumente el espacio si necesario)

La información sobre las causas, impactos y costos de la inacción será un considerando muy especial y determinante en el proceso de formulación de políticas nacionales y globales sobre Degradación Neutral de la Tierra.

Relevancia del tópico para llenar vacíos de conocimiento

A nivel global existe un vacío muy importante de conocimiento sobre el impacto biofísico y socioeconómico, así como sobre la valoración económica de la pérdida de bienestar de la DDTS. En el caso de Chile, se dispone una estimación preliminar para una quinta parte del

territorio nacional. Este vacío en el conocimiento ha hecho imposible determinar el beneficio de la Degradación Neutral de la Tierra en términos de valor total (uso/no-uso).

Cualquier otro tema emergente que a usted le gustaría llamar la atención para la consideración del PCP

Título: (2) Mecanismos de Implementación de la Degradación Neutral de la Tierra.

Razón Fundamental:

La implementación de la Convención y la aplicación del enfoque LDN se podrían impulsar con el desarrollo de un mecanismo de implementación con base científica, que permita identificar una métrica universal de la degradación de las tierras y un mecanismo de compensación que facilite el financiamiento de las actividades de restauración.

Justificación: La implementación de la Convención y la aplicación del enfoque LDN se podrían impulsar con el desarrollo de un mecanismo de implementación con base científica.

Resultados esperados: Diferentes propuestas de mecanismos de implementación para la aplicación de la neutralidad en la degradación de la tierra como meta a nivel global que impulse la aplicación de la LDN a nivel nacional.

Título: (3) Protocolo de Implementación del objetivo global de Degradación Neutral de la Tierra.

Razón Fundamental:

En caso de identificar un mecanismo de compensación para la aplicación universal del enfoque de Degradación Neutral de la Tierra, correspondería ir a un nivel superior y desarrollar un Protocolo de Implementación de la CNUCLD para el logro de la meta global sobre LDN.

Justificación: El establecimiento de un Protocolo de Implementación para la CNUCLD y el logro de la meta global sobre LDN sería la consecuencia lógica de la identificación de mecanismos de compensación para la implementación de la Convención y la aplicación del enfoque LDN.

Resultados esperados: Propuesta de Protocolo de Implementación del enfoque de Degradación Neutral de la Tierra a nivel global que impulse la aplicación de la LDN a nivel nacional en los países Parte.

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

ECLAC; ECA; UNESCAP; ECE.

Colombia

Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Título: Estrategias y acciones para reducir, mitigar y detener la creciente degradación de suelos y tierras en el mundo.

Justificación: (sírvase proporcionar información sobre la justificación de la elección del tema y el alcance del trabajo y los posibles resultados esperados)

Teniendo en cuenta la importancia y la necesidad de implementar estrategias y acciones que permitan reducir, mitigar y detener la creciente degradación de los suelos y las tierras en el mundo, es importante que la Interfaz Ciencia-Política (ICP), aborde facilite y promueva la urgente necesidad de alinear, aplicar e implementar el Plan de Acción Nacional de Lucha contra la Desertificación y la Sequía, PAN, en donde se incluyan y se prioricen los nuevos

retos como son la mitigación y adaptación al cambio climático, la conservación de la biodiversidad, la restauración de ecosistemas, la seguridad alimentaria y de agua, la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible, las acciones efectivas desde la ciencia y la política, para prevenir la desertificación, la degradación de los suelos y las tierras y así alcanzar la neutralidad de la degradación las tierras en zonas secas.

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

A través de la alineación del Plan de Acción Nacional para combatir la desertificación y la sequía, se pueden establecer acciones para reducir y mitigar la degradación del suelo y priorizar las acciones a nivel nacional en los países para lograr la neutralidad de la degradación de la tierra en zonas secas. Las estrategias para mitigar la degradación del suelo deberían orientarse a la adaptación al cambio climático, la conservación de la biodiversidad, la restauración de los ecosistemas y la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible.

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

En Colombia, la Política para la Gestión Sostenible del Suelo, oficializada en el presente año, ha incluido líneas estratégicas económicas, sociales, políticas y económicas, que pueden complementarse con un plan de acción nacional de lucha contra la desertificación alineado y dirigido a detener la degradación de la tierra a nivel nacional.

Todas las estrategias para reducir, mitigar y detener la degradación del suelo pueden contribuir al establecimiento de políticas para que cada país pueda alcanzar los objetivos fijados para la degradación neutral de la tierra.

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

La degradación neutral de la tierra conlleva muchos desafíos para todos los países, lo que implica tener en cuenta las problemáticas actuales y las sinergias con las Convenciones de las Naciones Unidas, como el cambio climático, la pérdida de biodiversidad, la pobreza, la seguridad alimentaria, entre otros. Para muchos países, este desafío requiere de orientación política y técnica para establecer metas realistas y alcanzables.

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

De igual manera, es muy importante abordar desde la interfaz de Ciencia y Política, las políticas, los planes y programas regionales y nacionales para avanzar en el conocimiento, la identificación, el análisis, la evaluación y el establecimiento de líneas base que permitan realizar un monitoreo y seguimiento de las tendencias de la degradación de los suelos y las tierras y los avances en la gestión sostenible.

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

Mecanismo mundial, Fondo para el Medio Ambiente, Alianza mundial para el suelo; ONGs, países donantes.

Cuba

Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Title: The liaison water- land on land degradation and processes of severe droughts

Rationale

At the moment it is more studied the processes of negative effects of water on land and the final results of the degradation that the necessities and quantities of water necessary for the

degraded lands recover and real water necessities during a drought in order to maintain the land properties, the search of alternative water sources in case of water scarcities, and the combination with alternative energy sources in order of not depend of oil energy.

Always the relevant weight is done to land degradation and their reclamation, in the majority of cases as isolated processes, but main actor joint with land will be the water and their availability for different ways.

Scope

It is necessary to revise the relation water-land not only on the land side, but also the point of view from water researches related with land degradation and their interactions, and more extensive the scope of water availability and the role of other alternative water sources and the utilization of renewable energy sources in their management

When state-of-art is analyzed we will have any responses and maybe other researches will be requested in order to have a solid scientific answer that maybe translated to proposed policies to SCT and COP.

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

We will obtain a more solid answer of how intervene the water in all processes seen in the water cycle analysis in relation with land degradation processes and their reclamation and the utilization of not classic water sources exploited without the oil energy. This dichotomy never would be separated as were in the past, they are inseparable and their interrelation have to be studied when the land and soils are normal, when begin the degradation processes, when the land is degraded, and when the degraded land it is in reclamation.

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

We are talk of two valuable natural resources that are in the mains actors of food security in agriculture in the more extensive sense. It is more solid the arguments for policy-making when are analyzed in their interaction this two actors, more relevant in the future below the negative effects of climate change where are forecasted rain and water availability shortages and are occurring cyclical severe droughts and floods in the majority of countries

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

Explained above

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

IWA, IIRD, IEA, UNWater, FAO, International Soils Organization

Djibouti

Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Title: Reforestration and fight against desertification

Rationale: (please provide info on rationale for choice of topic and scope of work and possibly expected deliverables)

Djibouti is facing severe drought since these last decades the Ministry of Agriculture is conducting several actions against desertification as reforestation, fight against erosion, promoting of the rise of renewable energies, improved stoves,

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

Promoting plantation of- trees and reforestation will contribute the fighting of climate change and will procure many added value for local communities (fodder plants species, trees, fruit supply, nutrition and food security)

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

This topic is part of the national strategy and food security national program of the Ministry of Agriculture

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

This- topic will allow us to address many gaps:

- up date the knowledge on state of desertification and impact on national species

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

Impact of climate change and the smart agriculture adapted to it

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

FAO, UNDP , IFAD , GM , FEM , etc

Dominican Republic

Título del tópico propuesto a ser considerado para el programa de trabajo de la Plataforma Ciencia Política 2018-2019 – Razón y alcance del trabajo

Títulos:

- a) Efectos de las oscilaciones climáticas y sus repercusiones en la productividad y en los aspectos socioeconómicos en zonas áridas y semiáridas.
- b) Ajustes y actualizaciones sobre uso y cobertura de suelo, incluyendo distribución de la cobertura boscosa. Estudios pilotos en regiones afectadas para ajustes de terreno.

Razón Fundamental: (por favor informe las razones para elegir este tópico, y los productos esperados).

Los levantamientos relacionados con los estudios de usos y coberturas de suelo, incluyendo la distribución de la cobertura boscosa, se realizan en muchos de nuestros países a escala nacional y a nivel muy generalizados, por otra parte los datos provenientes de las bases de datos globales son en ocasiones poco precisos e incongruentes con los datos nacionales.

Productos:

- a) Informe sobre oscilaciones climáticas y sus repercusiones en la productividad, y en los aspectos socioeconómicos en zonas áridas y semiáridas/Insumos para Estrategias Nacionales sobre reducción de pobreza.
- b) Actualización de base datos globales (pilotos países) sobre uso y cobertura de suelos que permitan evaluar indicadores ODS con más especificidad.

Relevancia y valor agregado del tópico arriba para la UNCCD

a) Este tópico es coherente con los últimos cambios del clima. Realizar proyectos sobre los efectos de las oscilaciones climáticas y sus repercusiones en la productividad y en los aspectos socioeconómicos en zonas áridas y semiáridas, pueden dar información local y regional para orientar las inversiones nacionales e implementar políticas en las regiones afectadas.

b) En cuanto al punto b, dado que se establecerán metas e indicadores nacionales y globales para el cumplimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) a 2030, sería de gran utilidad detectar la evolución en los usos de suelo a nivel más realista, aún teniendo en cuenta que se podría graficar o mapear a nivel macro.

Relevancia del tópico para la formulación de políticas (aumente el espacio si necesario)

Tanto el tópico a como el b son claves para el establecimiento de planes, programas y políticas a mediano y largo plazo en las zonas afectadas. Pueden dar informaciones con niveles de aproximación aceptables para su aplicación práctica al menos a nivel de políticas municipales y regionales, y sobre todo van acorde con las necesidades de información para apoyar el cumplimiento de metas ODS.

Relevancia del tópico para llenar vacíos de conocimiento

El Tópico a, puede suministrar o complementar **informes y estrategias de desarrollo y de Pobreza** en los países con informaciones actualizadas sobre **efectos de las oscilaciones climáticas y sus repercusiones en la productividad y en los aspectos socioeconómicos en zonas áridas y semiáridas**. Suministrar metodologías apropiadas y contribuir con las sinergias entre al menos dos convenciones.

Cualquier otro tema emergente que a usted le gustaría llamar la atención para la consideración del PCP

Tópico C: Pilotos erosión de suelos y balance hídrico en cuencas hidrográficas en zonas afectadas (esencial para seguridad hídrica y/o alimentaria y Reducción de la vulnerabilidad en zonas áridas, semiáridas y sub- húmedas).


Organizaciones socias potenciales/Posibles donantes


Convenciones: CNULD y CMCCCL

Donantes: Mecanismo Global u otros

Agencias: FAO/PNUMA

Ecuador


 República del Ecuador
 Embajada en Chile


 Ministerio
 de Relaciones Exteriores
 y Movilidad Humana

Nota No. 4-3- 015/2017

La EMBAJADA DE LA REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR en Chile saluda muy atentamente a la Secretaría de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas para la Lucha contra la Desertificación y la Sequía -UNCCD- en Chile, y tiene a honra referirse al Cuestionario: Programa de Trabajo Interfaz de Ciencia y Política 2018-2019- Convención sobre la Desertificación.

Al respecto, se permite hacer referencia a la notificación de Ref: VC-034/2016, de 14 de diciembre de 2016, mediante la cual la Secretaría de la Convención transmitió un cuestionario con el objetivo de determinar los temas que se incluirán en el Programa de Trabajo Interfaz de Ciencia y Política, establecido bajo la Decisión 23/COP11, el cual tiene como objetivo proveer de información, conocimiento y recomendaciones políticas relevantes sobre desertificación/degradación de tierra y sequía.


La EMBAJADA DE LA REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR se complace en remitir el cuestionario enviado por el Ministerio del Ambiente el 8 de marzo de 2017, y destaca que se encuentra en pleno conocimiento de que la fecha límite para remitir dicho cuestionario venció el 15 de febrero de 2017.

No obstante, dada la alta prioridad que otorga el Gobierno del Ecuador a este importante asunto, apreciará considerar su aceptación a pesar del desfase en el tiempo.

La EMBAJADA DE LA REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR en Chile hace propicia la ocasión para renovar a la Secretaría de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas para la Lucha contra la Desertificación y la Sequía -UNCCD- en Chile, las seguridades de su más alta y distinguida consideración.

Santiago, 16 de marzo de 2017

Anexo.-



**A la
 Secretaría de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas
 para la Lucha contra la Desertificación y la Sequía
 -UNCCD-
 Santiago -Chile**

Av. Andrés Bello 2233, Providencia,
 Edificio Costanera Lyon II, Piso 15

Teléfono: 2231 2015 - 2231 5073

Annex I

TOPICS PROPOSAL FOR SPI WORK PROGRAMME 2018-2019

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FIELDS INDICATED IN THIS FORM AND RETURN IT TO THE UNCCD SECRETARIAT (spi@unccd.int) BY **15 FEBRUARY 2017**

1. Details of Submitting Official

| Title | Full Name | Member State |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Ing. | JUAN GABRIEL SILVA RODRIGUEZ | ECUADOR |
| Address | Madrid 1159 y Andalucía. POBox 170525 | |
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2. Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

EARLY WARNING INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR LAND DEGRADATION

Rationale: (please provide info on rationale for choice of topic and scope of work and possibly expected deliverables)

Land degradation neutralization as well as balancing its deterioration is a challenge posed by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) Committee on Science and Technology (CST). Ecuador counts with a modern concept that goes beyond the edaphic resource. It expresses a global objective and a national voluntary goal to counteract the progress of land degradation by 2030. If implemented, it would stop or reverse the trend of reducing Physical-biotic soil quality (i.e.: the water-soil-plant-atmosphere relation). Thus, it sustains the functioning of ecosystems, it also helps to achieve a state of equilibrium, sufficient to maintain a level of ecosystem health and to guarantee food security for future generations. This proposal aims to analyze the potential of Ecuador to implement principles and actions necessary to prevent, halt and reverse the rate of land degradation.

Is necessary to brief analyze circumstances, both at the global level and in the national context, it is imperative to mention those difficulties encountered to reconciling environmental policy with the goals of economic growth, or assuming the consequences of over-exploitation of territorial resources. Otherwise Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) will only become a frustrated challenge to the trend of land degradation and thereby compromising increasingly the quality of life of future generations.

Since soil degradation includes multiple variables and their cycles are highly dynamic, having an early warning system, will help to determine appropriate times and processes to act preventive as well as to implement corrective measures.

3. Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

When discussing Land Degradation, the goal would be to reverse the trend of degradation by assuming the costs involved. According to "The World We Want" (UN, 1987), one question arises: *As from now, what would happen and how much would it cost if "we take action" or do nothing?* (Nkonya et al., 2011, UNCCD, 2015). This means that from now on, the cost of environmental damage must be considered in order to begin to make amendments or do nothing. In order to measure the costs of this great global challenge, the following studies are cited: Dregne and Chou (1992) in a study on the dimension of global desertification stated that the global cost at that time was 42 billion dollars USD; Nkonya et al. (2011) in a compilation known as GLADA, report that for 24 countries the approximate cost of the degradation between 1992 and 2007 was 30.1 trillion USD. Stern (2007) stated that to mitigate the effects of climate change would require 1% of the World Gross Product (BMP) which at current prices represents 5 billion dollars. The UNCCD locates three global strategic items that equally concern other Conventions such as the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) and Climate Change (UNFCCC) related to food security, water security, and migration, whose reference diagnosis is as follows: 1) Food security.- Food security currently has a gradual loss of productivity due to estimated land degradation between 3-5%, which represents around 490 BUSD per year; 2) Safety in the use of water.- it presents a high risk in the short term, as it is estimated that by 2025 more than 2.4 billion people around the world could live in subject areas To intense periods of shortage of this precious resource; And 3) Migration.- Migration linked to many factors, it is estimated that in the next 10 years 50 million people could be at risk of displacement. This could be greater if land degradation continues at current rates, so that sustainable land management could offer a concrete option beyond "fight or flight", which means remaining to face the challenges at coast Of the own well-being and the one of the family or to emigrate in search of new horizons.

Therefore, it is vital to apply a system that consolidates all these aspects to ensure there is coherence in the management of degraded land. It is important to consider that early warning systems (EWS) are decision making tools that can be adequately introduced in an environmental process due to their applicability to specific issues. In order for EWS to be efficient decision making tools, they should not only have an instrumental use, but also an interpretative one. In general, it can be said that EWS comply with the requirements for support and sustainability of decision making processes. They provide information to solve structured problems as well as non-structured and badly structured problems.

Some of these complementary capacities refer to the ability to work in multidisciplinary teams, promote participatory mechanisms and techniques, and the ability to coordinate groups. The ability to coordinate multidisciplinary groups and/or groups of social actors directly relates to the strengthening of social/environmental capacities due to the multidisciplinary, holistic, and integrative nature of topics related to neutral degradation.

EWS are proposed as adequate tools for this purpose. The definition of land degradation is the most difficult and complex, as it is presented as the basis of environmental contextualization as well as for the decision making process. The constant confrontation with reality and territorial knowledge support the quality in the decision making process and the adequate use of the EWS. Finally, although the

determination of environmental problems and degradation issues facilitate decision making processes, we cannot forget the emerging nature of EWS in terms of innovation and creativity to face environmental disasters.

4. Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

Sustainable land use and management will become a major challenge in the coming years, for both, users and policymakers in Ecuador and the Americas. The diverse demands for land, often in conflict, and their interrelations with climate change, biodiversity and trade; will lead to actions to not jeopardize the quality of the land uses for future generations.

In one hand, appropriate action can be taken at all administrative levels, from land-use planning at local and subnational levels, to the establishment of national environmental and sectorial policies. On the other hand, the launching of regional initiatives, given that the current legislative instruments we are implementing have become unsuitable for sustainable soil management, unless appropriate measures are taken to ensure their use in perpetuity.

If adequate and rapid measures are not taken, by integrating provisions on soil protection with sectorial policies, to dissociate the progress of economic sectors and the pressures they exert in this environment, soil loss and degradation will continue to occur and to increase.

Since the soil has multiple users, it must be considered in an integrated way at different levels. Administrative integration (from local to European and global scales), sectorial (major sectors and other environmental problems) and geographical (landscape, urban, rural, mountainous and coastal) integration into soil assessments and in protection policies.

Thus, implementing the system is a subtle option to address policy makers correctly in the process towards defining the right products to bring in wisely decision makers when choosing optimal policies on land degradation management and optimization.

5. Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

In order to impact change on the policy and decision making process, it is imperative to fulfill the following gaps:

- Development of models including land degradation indicators.
- Design methods to calculate land degradation indicators.
- Define parameters to address indicators correctly.
- Identify and document key concepts and knowledge for the development of early warning systems on land degradation issues.
- Design and define the basis for a committee to assure institutional sustainability of the whole

process.

6. Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

None

7. Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

- GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
- GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF)
- KFS
- EUROCLIMA

Eritrea

Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Title: Research Proposal on Impact of Interventions Made to Mitigate DLDD in Eritrea and its Long term Implication for Sustainability.

Rationale:

Since the majority of the Eritrean population depend on the agriculture sector, sustainable land management issue assumes greater importance and is a strategic component of sustainable development and poverty eradication. Currently, however, the degradation level of the natural resources in the country is so grave that it has become a major challenge. In line with this, the Government of Eritrea has adopted strategies for environmental recovery, and conservation towards rehabilitation and development of agriculture.

However in order to achieve LDN, there is a need for a baseline study for sustainable agriculture and poverty eradication in order to address land resource degradation processes, land management practices, and social, economic and policy issues as well as their inter-linkages. Hence the aim of the research is to assess the impact of the interventions made so far in Eritrea.

Scope of work includes the following:

1. Assessment of baseline data and the methodologies adopted.
2. Assessment of all interventions made on DLDD in Eritrea as well as their environmental impact on beneficiaries.
3. Analysis whether these interventions have made any improvements on livelihood of the communities.
4. The study will be carried out in a participatory manner involving different stakeholders, indigenous experience and external knowledge (scientific, interdisciplinary expertise, etc.), which can form a broad, common pool of possibilities for enhancing SLM leading towards achieving the objectives of LDN.

Expected Deliverables

Preparation of project document, which includes assessment of data gaps, documenting lessons learned and assessment of impact of the interventions. This will enable up-scaling of best practices by adoption of indigenous knowledge and recent scientific findings, which will reduce and reverse land degradation.

This will also enable the write up of bankable projects, which will help in raising funds from internal and external development partners

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

- The research work will address DLDD, which will make it relevant to UNCCD.
- The experience gained will also be shared among the parties, which is one of the cornerstones of UNCCD policy.
- Since environment restoration will be enhanced, it will help in carbon sequestration and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

So far the environmental conservation activities implemented to-date has not being assessed mainly related to its environmental and social impact. Realizing these limitations, the Government is at present planning to upscale sustainable land management / LDN programme. However the Government needs an up to date information base and hence the research project will enable policy makers to make well informed decisions. Improving and updating baseline data will also be used as a benchmark for assessing success of future interventions.

The experience gained will also help in introducing new legislation related to DLDD.

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

The new baseline data will address existing knowledge gap and will help to improve the national database, its management and hence information sharing.

The knowledge gap of environmental and social impact as well as limitations of human resource capacity will also be addressed.

Assessing the knowledge gap will also help to analyze and compare notes with scientific advances in achieving LDN as well as adoption of alternate technology.

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

Eritrea is faced with acute environmental challenges mainly due to massive deforestation, hence the need of alternate sources of energy in order to reduce fuel wood consumption is absolutely essential and this topic will be addressed in a second proposal to be submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant**1. Government Stakeholders**

- ✓ Ministry of Agriculture
- ✓ Forestry and Wildlife Authority
- ✓ Ministry of Land, Water and Environment
- ✓ Ministry of Energy & Mines
- ✓ Ministry of Finance
- ✓ Ministry of National Development
- ✓ Ministry of Local Government
- ✓ Ministry of Marine Resources
- ✓ Ministry of Education
- ✓ Ministry of Information
- ✓ Ministry of Justice
- ✓ Ministry of Defense
- ✓ Ministry Branch Offices at Zoba level.

2. International development partners

- ✓ United Nations Development Programme
- ✓ Food and Agriculture Organization

- ✓ European Union
- ✓ IFAD
- ✓ GEF
- ✓ GM
- ✓ ADB
- ✓ Eritrea-Irish Co-operation.

3. National and International non-governmental stakeholders

- ✓ ICRC
- ✓ IUCN
- ✓ National Union of Eritrean Women
- ✓ National Confederation of Eritrean Workers
- ✓ National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students.
- ✓ Private Sector Institutions
- ✓ Financial Institutions (Micro-credit Agencies; Development Banks)
- ✓ Private Sector - Mining Companies such as Bisha Mining, Zara Mining Share Co.
- ✓ Farmers & Service givers.

5. Academic and Research Institutions

- ✓ Hamelmalo College of Agriculture
- ✓ Mai Nefhi Institute of Technology
- ✓ Adi Keyh College of Social Sciences
- ✓ Higher Education Commission of Eritrea.

Guyana

Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Title: Support the Preparation of Country-specific Definition and Indicators of Land Degradation

Rationale: (please provide info on rationale for choice of topic and scope of work and possibly expected deliverables)

- 1) Science –
 - a) Land Degradation Definition- The specificities of each country should be used to formulate a definition of land degradation.

Scientific methods drawn from existing data could be used to present LD information from different climatic regions and not one subset of arid, semi-arid and drylands. Land degradation using the Land Degradation Neutrality indicators for monitoring the extent of land degradation describes regions and affected country parties that are also in other climatic regions.

Eg. Land cover is one indicator of land degradation neutrality target setting programme. However, land cover across countries would vary over square meters/ kilometers/ acres/ hectares. In Guyana, the land cover change (clearance of intact forest landscapes) that would be significant in acres/ hectares may not be the same in Brazil, a country of large land mass. It is recommended that countries prepare their own definition of land degradation. This would avoid the issue of countries which are affected by land degradation but not located in an arid or semi-arid area.

Eg. Land productivity - this information pertains to soil quality which may be different in organic content across different countries and is subject to changes from natural disasters and land uses.

The scientific method to determine land productivity to provide data for the LDN TSP is the major issue which needs scientific inputs. It may not be possible to sample each area in a country due to the need for resources (funds, human resources, equipment, technology).

Support is needed from SPI Work to inform the methodology to obtain soil productivity and the extent of assessments needed that could be utilised for national interpolation. This is the referred under LDN TSP as Tier 3: field surveys, assessments and ground measurements in the guideline from the LDN TSP Guideline.

Scientific capacity and resources may not be available to provide the scientific methods or have access to resources to report on the LDN TSP Trends. UNCCD should undertake global assessment yearly to support the reporting process of LDN TSP.

2) Policy

a) **Countries may have already decided on Sustainable indicators and targets** (SLM indicators used by UNCCD are soil fertility management, soil and water conservation, sustainable range management, integrated ecosystem management, no-till farming, conservation agriculture, community-based natural resource management) as part of the SDGoals. These may inherently become their policy. Eg. Guyana's green policy would include land reclamation, how would these indicators be reported to measure progress by countries.

b) **Existing agreements and policies with established targets would impact on the development of new policies on LD's indicators. The scientific methods applied to monitor forest degradation exemplifies the**

For example- One Agreement is between the Government of Guyana and the Kingdom of Norway where payments are made to Guyana for avoided deforestation as an offset mechanism for failing to meet targets in reduction of carbon emissions.

A maximum acceptable threshold of deforestation on Guyana's part was determined using the then existing local deforestation rate and comparing it to the world average. Payments/penalties are made based on the changes in local deforestation rate with more penalties applied the more the deforestation rate increases and approaches the agreed upon threshold rate.

UNCCD SPI should provide guidance to the land degradation neutrality (LDN) indicators of land cover, productivity and soil carbon stocks. Examples of how countries with low to medium and high technology and resources were able to scientifically report on the indicators and their trends.

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

a) Land Degradation Definition - should encouraged to be country specific based on scientific criteria and methodology. Use of equipment for monitoring on the

ground changes, use of imagery for monitoring deforestation over large areas, and best practices for trend analysis is needed.

b) Drought- More scientific assessments are needed in regional/ sub-regional areas since drought does not have boundaries, and the SPI should establish the linkages with land degradation, productivity and land cover.

c) UNCCD could recommend scientific methods and criteria for assessment of Soil Productivity, Land Cover and Soil Carbon Stock.

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

a) Land degradation- the rate of deforestation is determined annually by the GFC through the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System (MRVS) which uses satellite imagery to determine areas of deforestation, compare the deforested areas to the previous year, identify how much each driver of deforestation contributes to the overall deforestation and generate the relevant statistics.

The main drivers of deforestation have been recognized as mining, forestry, agriculture, settlements and infrastructure.

http://www.forestry.gov.gy/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/MRVS_Summary_Report_Year_5.pdf

http://www.forestry.gov.gy/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/MRVS_Interim_Measures_Report_Year_5_Version_3.pdf

Since there is no separate assessment on forested areas for land degradation, the deforested area affected by land clearance for mining, forestry, housing, agriculture, and infrastructure are monitored for deforestation rates. These rates are indicators of land cover change. This would inform policy on land cover targets of the LDN TSP which is not an issue as long as the target is voluntary.

Using a maximum acceptable threshold of deforestation on Guyana on the local deforestation rate and comparing it to the world average is accepted as the current policy on deforested rates and affects any policy on land degradation.

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

a) Knowledge gaps in countries will face challenges of diverse skills and knowledge. Bridging this gap requires investment in SLM in the areas of training/ capacity development and technology transfer.

b) Gaps could be dealt with through panel group which has an online presence for addressing degrading lands and methods of assessments for identifying gaps.

c) Data gaps on land productivity, land cover and soil carbon stocks would exist where countries may not have the scientific or technology or capacity to undertake national scientific assessments. SPI should have a policy decision to allow areas based on ranges (100-1000, 1001-5000 sq. m/ km/ ac/ ha) to be reported to UNCCD to reduce data gaps on national level reporting. Global values may be vague while pilot areas may be useful for reporting by Affected Country Parties.

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

a) SPI should continue to work on the scientific research and assessments of the impacts of land degradation from climate change. This would link the two areas which impact each other such as examples of land management practices that are also land-based climate change adaptation practices.

b) Linkages of biodiversity and land degradation should have scientific research to illustrate that biodiversity requires a minimum of land cover to prevent loss of habitats, etc. and to reduce vulnerability.

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

Partner Organisations-

- 1) National Agricultural Research and Extension Institute
- 2) Institute of Applied Science and Technology
- 3) Ministry of Agriculture
- 4) Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

Indonesia

Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Title:

- a. Development of Payment For Environmental Services Mechanism in watershed management between upstream and downstream.
- b. Institutional development in watershed management between upstream and downstream.
- c. Development of bamboo in order to conserve soil and water
- d. Agroforestry demonstration development

Rationale: (please provide info on rationale for choice of topic and scope of work and possibly expected deliverables) :

- a. Development of Payment For Environmental Services Mechanism in watershed management between upstream and downstream.
 - As the application of economic instruments in the management of WATERSHED
 - Many of environmental service user have not paid the service in a full term as they are supposed to pay
- b. Institutional Development of upstream-downstream in the Management of WATERSHED
 - The funds paid by downstream of watershed not only to financing conservation of soil and water activities but also to increase public welfare.
- c. Development of bamboo in order to conserve soil and water
 - Times going so fast.
 - Bamboo absorbs CO2 in large quantity.
 - Easy to be cultivated
 - Controlling erosion and water conservation.
 - Has high economic value.
- d. Agroforestry demonstration development

- Agroforestry can reduce the erosion.
- Produce land cover and canopy with complete structure.
- Increase community income continuously.
- Has been known as long.
- Optimization of Land use.

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

- a. Increased public knowledge in the application of soil and water conservation techniques right.
- b. With increasing public participation in the conservation of soil and water will reduce the level of land degradation including through land and forest rehabilitation.
- c. Forming the strong institutional watershed management in order to prevent land degradation.
- d. Encourage the improvement of social welfare and reduce poverty
- e. Reduce carbon emission.
- f. Increase carbon sink.
- g. Repairing climate conditions.
- h. Reduce poverty.
- i. Improving food security.
- j. Reduce the rate of land degradation

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

- a. Land degradation combating becomes main task of NFP UNCCD.
- b. Supporting the national strategic plan in combating land degradation.
- c. Implementing legislation about land degradation such as UU 37/2014 and PP37/ 2012.
- d. effective and efficient to prevent land degradation.
- e. easy to do/application.
- f. positive impact for ecological condition.
- g. has potential to increase community economic

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

- a. The gap of understanding and knowledge between recipient and provider environmental services.
- b. Many people not know and not understanding regulation concerning of handling land degradation.
- c. Less knowledge of economic value on land degradation (people not know economic value of natural resources).
- d. The impact of bamboo planting valuation against erosion,
- e. The results of water on bamboo forest land has not been quantified.
- f. Selection of the location of bamboo planting widely unknown.

- g. Type of plant combination which will be developed in agroforestry.

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

a. The increased frequency of floods and landslides that could encourage land degradation.

b. Conversion of agriculture land into permanent building, and permanent vegetation into non permanent vegetation. c. Moratorium exploitation of natural forests and peat lands d. Bio engineering to address the landslide affected areas. e. Strengthening the capacity of farmers to measure erosion f. Water conservation in settlements with slow release techniques

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

UNDP, ITTO, GIZ, JICA, KOICA, CIDA, USAID, AUSAID, WWF, FFI, TNC, CI

Colleges, LPDP' CSR, MKTI, Forum Koordinasi PWATERSHED, local government, NGO

Libya

Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Program for the development of the oases

project proposal aljaghboub oasis

aljaghboub oasis is located in the north-east of Libya near the Egyptian border, it is a desert environment where there is the source of water in the form of spring, or a group of springs. the local population was gathered around for achieving a limited number of agricultural activities.

this oases featured by a natural balanced environmental system but at the same time this system was a fragile regime as a result of the natural prevailing harsh conditions , and therefore any breach of this balance may lead to a clear environmental degradation.

This Oasis is located in the heart of the Sahara which constitute an extension of Siwa oasis in Egypt and low of gattara the area presence on the layer of Nubian limestone which is a rich layer of water in joint ventures between Egypt, Libya, Sudan, Chad.

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

Because of the importance of the issue and its relationship toward the direct oasis population, by highlighting the role of the UNCCD in drought areas will add an important dimension of its role to assert its presence in drought areas and their contribution to the stability of the normal life there . that could draw the attention of decision makers in the country to support of the role of UNCCD .

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

The objectives of the project:

1. achieving optimal use of groundwater resources to achieve sustainable development and environmental protection.
2. The act against vegetation degradation.
3. The combat of desertification and sand dunes.

4. Evaluation of water needs for the purpose of achieving a water policy to invest groundwater resources and increase efficiency of use in irrigation and improving the environmental conditions in the oasis which lead to raise the income of farmers.

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

The creation of new dimensions in the depth of the Sahara will add new enrich of our knowledges and supports the work experience in deserts instead of the marginal areas.

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

- Ministry of agriculture .
- Agriculture research center .
- The universities .
- The general corporation of environment .
- The institutions of civil society .

Madagascar

Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Title: Local governance of sustainable land management

Rationale: (please provide info on rationale for choice of topic and scope of work and possibly expected deliverables)

Land governance is about the policies, processes and institutions by which land, property and natural resources are managed. This includes decisions on access and on control to land, land rights, land use, and land development. All countries have to deal with the management of land. For Madagascar, it is now accepted by all of the stakeholders that it is one of the main challenge for a more sustainable land management especially at local scale and that there is still a need for an overall understanding of the land management paradigm towards spatially enabled governance.

Expected deliverables :

- A better understanding of land governance issue in Africa and development of a general guide for each country (with capacity building)

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

This topic is a key leverage on sustainable land management effectiveness and may create a more effective land administration at local and national scale.

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

The enhancement of local governance of SLM will drive a more spatially explicit land use management in accordance with countries vision.

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

Most of researches have been focused on physical and economical aspects of land degradation. However, it is now known that the governance have key role in the effectiveness of policies at large scale where few investigations have been made.

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI**Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant****Malta****Email communication****Subject: Communication to Focal Points - Topics to be addressed for the UNCCD Science-Policy Interface work programme 2018-2019**

Dear colleagues,

I hope this email finds you keeping well. I am Claudine Cauchi, Assistant Environment Protection Officer at the Environment and Resources Authority (ERA) in Malta.

On behalf of ERA, we would like to express our gratitude for the work that you already carried out within the Science Policy Interface, and for all the initiatives that are still underway.

With reference to the above mentioned subject, kindly know that currently we do not have any particular requests or comments to put forward to the SPI to include in the SPI work programme 2018-2019.

Best regards,

Mexico**i) Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work**

Title: Development of standardized methods of rapid assessment identification of national needs of works and actions to improve the sustainable management of lands susceptible incorporation for Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN).

Rationale: (please provide info on rationale for choice of topic and scope of work and possibly expected deliverables)

Assessing the condition of land and identifying needs for Sustainable Land Management is required for all planning and implementation purposes at all levels, from land to global, including:

- a) the review of experiences in land evaluation and objective identification of the needs of Sustainable Land Management, with particular attention to its costs and scope.
- b) consultation with specialists.
- c) formulation of sector-specific method options, mainly addressing the economic cost, identification of requirements and time of identification by each method or sector.
- d) Development of an identification scheme and algorithms that relate simple indicators to the most complex parameters of lands quality.

e) Development of fast and economic methods of monitoring such as: coal in soil, representativeness of parameters and application in monitoring.

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

It is necessary to have recognition methods and national necessities assessment, under an internationally approved scheme recommended by international experts, so countries base their necessities under approved and reliable methods.

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

It is important to countries to identify the needs of Sustainable Land Management to boost the improvement of public policies focused by sectors (environmental, forestry, agriculture, cattle, mining, infrastructure, etc.) and to promote the fulfillment of the targets of Sustainable Development Goals.

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

There are several methods to evaluate the necessities of degraded lands, but it is necessary to deepen in assessment methods that identify the Sustainable Land Management needs specific by sectors as well as the identification of barriers, weaknesses, strengths and opportunities for the effective Sustainable Land Management implementation in each sector, considering that the precisions necessities and methodological specificities for mining, agriculture, cattle, forestry and environmental sectors are different.

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

T Social and scientific organizations could support identifying methods for verifying the needs of Sustainable Land Management, which could be supported by donor countries and agencies.

Título de la temática propuesta a ser considerara para incluir en el programa de trabajo SPI 2018-2019 – Racionalidad y alcance del trabajo

Título: Desarrollo de métodos estandarizados de evaluación rápida de identificación de necesidades nacionales de obras y acciones de mejoramiento del manejo sustentable de tierras susceptibles incorporación para la Degradación Neutral de Tierras.

Racionalidad:

La evaluación la condición de las tierras y e identificación de necesidades del Manejo Sostenible de Tierras se requiere para todo propósito de planeación y ejecución en todos los niveles, desde predios hasta global, incluyendo:

- a) la revisión de experiencias en materia de evaluación de tierras e identificación objetiva de necesidades del Manejo Sostenible de Tierras, con especial atención a sus costos y alcances.
- b) la consulta con especialistas.
- c) la formulación de opciones de métodos específicos por sectores, atendiendo principalmente al costo económico, identificación de requerimientos y tiempo de identificación por cada método o sector.
- d) Desarrollo de un esquema de identificación y algoritmos que relacionen indicadores simples con los parámetros más complejos de calidad de las tierras.
- e) Desarrollo de métodos rápidos y económicos de monitoreo como pueden ser: carbón en suelo, representatividad de parámetros y aplicación en monitoreo.

Relevancia y valor agregado de los temas ya mencionados para UNCCD

Es necesario contar con métodos de reconocimiento y evaluación de necesidades nacionales, bajo un esquema aprobado internacionalmente recomendado ampliamente por expertos internacionales, a fin de que los países basen sus necesidades en métodos aprobados y confiables.

Relevancia de los temas ya mencionados para la realización de políticas

Es importante para los países identificar necesidades del Manejo Sostenible de Tierras para impulsar el mejoramiento de políticas públicas enfocadas por sectores (Ambiental, forestal, agrícola, ganadero, minero, infraestructura, etc.) y promover así el cumplimiento de los objetivos de los ODS.

Relevancia de los temas ya mencionados para abordar las brechas de conocimiento

Existen diferentes métodos de evaluar necesidades de tierras degradadas, pero es necesario profundizar en métodos de evaluación que identifiquen necesidades tanto del Manejo Sostenible de Tierras específicas por sectores como la identificación de barreras, debilidades, fortalezas y oportunidades para la implementación efectiva del Manejo Sostenible de Tierras en cada sector, considerando que las necesidades de precisiones y especificidades metodológicas para los sectores mineros, agrícolas, ganaderos, forestales y ambientales son diferentes.

Cualquier otra problemática emergente que guste destacar para la consideración del SPI**Organizaciones asociadas potenciales/Posibles donadores si es relevante**

Las organizaciones sociales y científicas podrían apoyar a identificar métodos de verificación de necesidades del Manejo Sostenible de Tierras, que podrían ser apoyadas por países y organismos donantes.

ii) Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Title: Integrate and publish the most effective methods of action in adaptation lands to climate change, including approaches to regenerative and sustainable land management, agroforestry restoration technologies and holistic livestock, to increase productivity and biodiversity of lands.

Rationale: (please provide info on rationale for choice of topic and scope of work and possibly expected deliverables)

It is required to broadcast the promotion of tested methods and the necessity that they are known and approved by the SPI and other globally recognized organisms to show and promote their wide utilization among countries who don't know them and to make them known to decision makers.

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

It is important in a substantial way to promote the renewal of the approach of national and international public policies to break with the inertia of the last 30 years oriented only to increase productivity rather than the sustainability of populations and lands and to boost a renewed agenda for Land Degradation Neutrality and Sustainable Land Management by 2030.

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

It is considered appropriate in line with international and national commitments on Sustainable Development Goals and Land Degradation Neutrality, renew public policy approaches with mass dissemination of the best methods with sound arguments and profitable environmental approaches without compromising the future of populations and their natural heritage. In many countries, independent or very generalized techniques of land restoration, reforestation, forest plantations or agroforestry are applied, without prior or simultaneous attention to the conservation and improvement of eroded soils, neither considering the incorporation of organic materials and waste, nor fomenting the infiltration of water in soils, and nor the conservation of the humidity in the arid and semi-arid zones.

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

It is necessary to strengthen the arguments of social, environmental and productive benefit, cost and effectiveness of the best techniques, beyond those currently used with low levels of environmental effectiveness. It is well known that in arid and semi-arid zones, it is necessary to deepen these tried and tested techniques with great efficiency, focused on the restoration of degraded lands, encouraging the effective investment in resources and knowledge to intensify the capacity building for Sustainable Land Management for purposes of Land Degradation Neutrality in countries and areas of the world where is required.

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

Social organizations and scientific bodies and networks could support information on applying effective climate change adaptation methods to increase land productivity and biodiversity, etc., which could be supported by donor countries and agencies.

Título de la temática propuesta a ser considerara para incluir en el programa de trabajo SPI 2018-2019 – Racionalidad y alcance del trabajo

Título: Integrar y publicar los métodos más efectivos de acciones en tierras de adaptación al cambio climático, incluyendo enfoques de manejo regenerativo y sustentable de tierras, tecnologías de Restauración agroforestal y ganadería holística, para incrementar la productividad y la biodiversidad de tierras.

Racionalidad: Se requiere promover la difusión de métodos probados y la necesidad de que sean conocidos/avalados por el SPI y otros organismos globalmente reconocidos para dar a conocer y promover su amplia utilización entre los países que no los conocen y dar a conocer a los tomadores de decisiones.

Relevancia y valor agregado de los temas ya mencionados para UNCCD

Es importante de forma substancial para impulsar la renovación del enfoque de las políticas públicas nacionales e internacionales para romper con la inercia de los últimos 30 años orientada solo al incremento de la productividad más que a la sostenibilidad de las poblaciones y de las tierras y que se impulse una agenda renovada orientada a la Degradación Neutral de Tierras y el Manejo Sostenible de Tierras para el 2030.

Relevancia de los temas ya mencionados para la realización de políticas

Se considera apropiado conforme a los compromisos internacionales y nacionales en materia de Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y la Degradación Neutral de Tierras, renovar los enfoques de políticas públicas con difusión masiva de los mejores métodos con argumentos sólidos y enfoques ambientales redituables sin comprometer el futuro de las poblaciones y su patrimonio natural. En muchos países se aplican técnicas independientes o

muy generalizadas de restauración de tierras, reforestación, plantaciones forestales o agroforestales, sin atender de forma integral, previa o simultánea a la conservación y mejoramiento de los suelos erosionados, ni considerando la incorporación de materiales y residuos orgánicos, ni fomentando la infiltración de agua en los suelos, ni la conservación de la humedad en las zonas áridas y semiáridas.

Relevancia de los temas ya mencionados para abordar las brechas de conocimiento

Es necesario fortalecer los argumentos de beneficio, costo y efectividad social, ambiental y productiva de las mejores técnicas, más allá de las usadas actualmente con bajos niveles de efectividad ambiental. Es sabido, que en las zonas áridas y semiáridas, se requiere profundizar en estas técnicas probadas y con gran eficiencia, enfocadas a restauración de tierras degradadas, fomentando la inversión efectiva en recursos y conocimientos para intensificar la construcción de capacidades para el Manejo Sostenible de Tierras con fines de Degradación Neutral de Tierras en los países y zonas del mundo que lo requieren.

Cualquier otra problemática emergente que guste destacar para la consideración del SPI

Organizaciones asociadas potenciales/Posibles donadores si es relevante

Las organizaciones sociales y organismos y redes científicas podrían apoyar con información de aplicación de métodos efectivos de adaptación al cambio climático para incrementar la productividad y la biodiversidad de tierras, etc., que podrían ser apoyadas por países y organismos donantes.

iii) Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Title: Develop methods of measurement, reporting and verification to monitor effective progress of actions with Sustainable Land Management to achieve voluntary national goals of Land Degradation Neutrality by 2030.

Rationale: (please provide info on rationale for choice of topic and scope of work and possibly expected deliverables)

It is required to set up monitoring schemes at the national, subnational and global levels. It is expected to integrate sound, scientifically tested and applicable assessment schemes at the level of actions envisaged by country, region and at global level.

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

The global process of Sustainable Development Goals and Land Degradation Neutrality involves developing measurement, reporting and land verification schemes under the Sustainable Land Management that truly contribute to Land Degradation Neutrality.

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

In parallel to REDD + Monitoring, Reporting and Verification, which often only quantifies vegetation, it is necessary to expand / reformulate measurement / monitoring policies of healthy lands and soils

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

There are no assessment and monitoring schemes that indicate which methods and techniques can support quantifying lands that have been or will be balanced in their degradation.

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

It is required to support joint Monitoring, Reporting and Verification processes for land under a Sustainable Land Monitoring for Land Degradation Neutrality.

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

Social organizations and scientific networks could support the development of measurement, reporting and verification methods to monitor effective progress of actions under Sustainable Land Management to achieve voluntary national targets for Land Degradation Neutrality by 2030, which could be supported by donor countries and agencies.

Título de la temática propuesta a ser considerada para incluir en el programa de trabajo SPI 2018-2019 – Racionalidad y alcance del trabajo

Título: Desarrollar métodos de medición, reporte y verificación para monitorear avances efectivos de acciones con Manejo Sustentable de Tierras para lograr las metas nacionales voluntarias de neutralidad de la degradación de las tierras al 2030.

Racionalidad: Se requiere configurar esquemas de monitoreo a nivel nacional, subnacional y global. Se espera integrar esquemas de evaluación sólidos, científicamente probados y aplicables a nivel de acciones previstas por país, región y a nivel mundial.

Relevancia y valor agregado de los temas ya mencionados para UNCCD

El proceso mundial de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y de la Degradación Neutral de Tierras implica desarrollar esquemas de medición, reporte y de verificación de tierras bajo el Manejo Sustentable de Tierras que aporten verdaderamente a la Degradación Neutral de Tierras.

Relevancia de los temas ya mencionados para la realización de políticas

De manera paralela al Monitoreo, Reporte y Verificación de REDD+ que muchas veces solo cuantifica la vegetación, es necesario ampliar / reformular políticas de medición/ monitoreo de suelos/tierras saludables.

Relevancia de los temas ya mencionados para abordar las brechas de conocimiento

No existen esquemas de evaluación y monitoreo que indiquen cuales métodos y técnicas pueden apoyar a cuantificar las tierras que han sido o serán equilibradas en su degradación.

Cualquier otra problemática emergente que guste destacar para la consideración del SPI

Se requiere apoyar procesos conjuntos de Monitoreo, Reporte y Verificación para tierras bajo un Monitoreo Sustentable de Tierras para la Degradación Neutral de Tierras.

Organizaciones asociadas potenciales/Posibles donadores si es relevante

Las organizaciones sociales y las redes científicas podrían apoyar en el desarrollo de métodos de medición, reporte y verificación para monitorear avances efectivos de acciones con Manejo Sustentable de Tierras para lograr las metas nacionales voluntarias de neutralidad de la degradación de las tierras al 2030, que podrían ser apoyadas por países y organismos donantes.

iv) Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Title: Develop measurement, reporting and verification methods to monitor implementation and anticipated needs for national and international funding to implement Sustainable Land

Management actions to achieve voluntary national targets for Land Degradation Neutrality by 2030.

Rationale: (please provide info on rationale for choice of topic and scope of work and possibly expected deliverables)

It is necessary to integrate, disseminate and endorse the most efficient methods of managing and assess available and necessary funding at national and international levels to achieve the national goals of Land Degradation Neutrality and its monitoring at the national, subnational and global levels. Solid and applicable monitoring schemes are expected to be integrated at state, country, region and global levels.

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

The global process of Sustainable Development Goals and Land Degradation Neutrality involves developing schemes of measurement, reporting and land verification under the Sustainable Land Management that will truly contribute to Land Degradation Neutrality. Many countries have neglected to invest in land reclamation in arid and semi-arid areas, even if they have large areas in desertification or degradation process in these areas, but are establishing voluntary national targets for Land Degradation Neutrality and It is necessary to monitor the level of budgetary forecasts of the national budgets for the goals of Land Degradation Neutrality.

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

There are no schemes in currently implementation for evaluation and monitoring for financing with predictable and timely resources for monitoring the committed national targets of Land Degradation Neutrality that indicate the necessary sources and forecasts and needs for new projects and public resources, and international financing to support investments in lands that have been or will be balanced in their degradation.

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

It is necessary to integrate and disseminate evaluation and monitoring schemes more recommended that indicate the identification of available financing sources that can support quantification of resources applicable to lands that have been or will be balanced in their degradation.

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

Social organizations and scientific networks could identify and develop methods of measurement, reporting and verification to monitor implementation and anticipated funding needs to implement the actions of Sustainable Land Management to achieve voluntary national targets for Land Degradation Neutrality by 2030, which could be supported by donor countries and agencies.

Título de la temática propuesta a ser considerara para incluir en el programa de trabajo SPI 2018-2019 – Racionalidad y alcance del trabajo

Título: Desarrollar métodos de medición, reporte y verificación para monitorear la aplicación y necesidades anticipadas de financiamiento nacional e internacional para ejecutar acciones de Manejo Sustentable de Tierras para lograr las metas nacionales voluntarias de neutralidad de la degradación de las tierras al 2030.

Racionalidad: Se requiere integrar, difundir y avalar los métodos más eficientes de manejo y evaluación de financiamiento disponible y necesario a nivel nacional e internacional para alcanzar las metas nacionales de Degradación Neutral de Tierras y su monitoreo a nivel

nacional, subnacional y global. Se espera integrar esquemas de monitoreo sólidos y aplicables a nivel de estados, país, región y mundial.

Relevancia y valor agregado de los temas ya mencionados para UNCCD

El proceso mundial de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y de Degradación Neutral de Tierras implica desarrollar esquemas de medición, reporte y de verificación de tierras bajo el Manejo Sostenible de Tierras que aporten verdaderamente a la Degradación Neutral de Tierras. Muchos países han dejado de lado la inversión en la recuperación de las tierras de las zonas áridas y semiáridas, aunque presenten grandes extensiones de tierras en proceso de desertificación o degradadas en estas zonas, sin embargo están estableciendo metas nacionales voluntarias de Degradación Neutral de Tierras y es necesario monitorear el nivel de provisiones presupuestales de los presupuestos nacionales destinadas a las metas de la Degradación Neutral de Tierras.

Relevancia de los temas ya mencionados para la realización de políticas

No existen esquemas en aplicación actualmente para la evaluación y monitoreo para el financiamiento con recursos previsibles y oportunos para el seguimiento de las metas nacionales comprometidas de la Degradación Neutral de Tierras que indiquen cuales son las fuentes y provisiones necesarias y necesidades de nuevos proyectos y recursos públicos y del financiamiento internacional para apoyar inversiones en tierras que han sido o serán equilibradas en su degradación.

Relevancia de los temas ya mencionados para abordar las brechas de conocimiento

Es preciso integrar y difundir esquemas de evaluación y monitoreo más recomendados que indiquen la identificación de fuentes de financiamiento disponibles que pueden apoyar a cuantificar los recursos aplicables a tierras que han sido o serán equilibradas en su degradación.

Cualquier otra problemática emergente que guste destacar para la consideración del SPI

Organizaciones asociadas potenciales/Posibles donadores si es relevante

Las organizaciones sociales y las redes científicas podrían identificar y desarrollar métodos de medición, reporte y verificación para monitorear la aplicación y necesidades anticipadas de financiamiento para ejecutar acciones del Manejo Sostenible de Tierras para lograr las metas nacionales voluntarias de la Degradación Neutral de Tierras para el 2030, que podrían ser apoyadas por países y organismos donantes.

Namibia

Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Title:

Analysis of the development of a long term sustainable cattle farming system in Kunene region

Rationale:

The Kunene region, located in the North Western part of Namibia, is faced with high poverty levels. The region has a total population of 86 856 people of whom 74% live in rural areas and depend on agriculture, mainly cattle farming, for their livelihoods. The major problem contributing to the observed poverty is the combination of the dependency on cattle farming by the majority of the population in the region, the high number of cattle and uncontrolled grazing practices and the ever occurring droughts.

The combination of these factors results in the loss of grazing land and causes land degradation and lead to decline of farmers income in the region.

The study will aim at analyzing a possible farming system that will include:

1. The long term feasibility of a controlled grazing system in the region
2. The feasibility of establishing planted grazing areas to be used to produce fodder for farmers in the region
3. An analysis of the current and potential future cattle marketing system that can effectively support and fund the controlled grazing system through the collection of levis from marketed beef and beef by-products.
4. Analysis of the feasibility to establish beef processing facilities and establish different beef processing by-product processing facilities (cattle hide processing, cattle hide based products, biogas power plants from abattoirs etc.)

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

The above topic will make it possible for the region to use the data to develop a long term sustainable cattle farming system that will contribute to the reduction of land degradation and alleviation of poverty in the region.

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

The study will provide information that will assist policy makers to either amend current cattle farming related and regional economic management policies or develop new policies all together.

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

The study will produce a clear analysis on how income from the beef market can be used to help the region to become land degradation neutral

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

AgriConsult Namibia, AgriBusDev, Local Farmers Unions, Environmental Investment Fund (of Namibia), National Commission on Research Science and Technology, Namibia University of Science and Technology, University of Namibia

Philippines

Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Title: Explore the possible development of a Unified Land Degradation Index (ULDI)

Rationale: (please provide info on rationale for choice of topic and scope of work and possibly expected deliverables)

There are variations across studies on land degradation. For instance, there was the Global Assessment of the Status of Human induced Soil Degradation (GLASOD) in 1991 and its sequel, Assessment of Human-induced Soil Degradation in South and Southeast Asia (ASSOD) in 1997. Then, there was the Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA) approach in 2008. Recently, the concept of land degradation neutrality (LDN) was introduced and about 100 country Parties are undertaking their respective LDN target setting program.

Hence, there is a need to unify these different approaches and come up with a Unified Land Degradation Index applicable to all land types.

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

The above topic may provide the impetus to harmonize existing approaches on land degradation assessment which can be applied in all land types and climate zones. Once developed, it may provide the basis for determining the magnitude of land degradation and priority for intervention and distinguish natural (i.e. due to climate and bio-physical characteristics) and human-induced land degradation. While aridity index is being used by UNCCD that provides the distinct characteristic of the dryland, a unified LDI can provide the distinct characteristic of degraded lands.

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

Land degradation is poorly understood by policy makers and therefore it is not given the attention it deserves. In general, they are more focus on the off-site impacts of land degradation which is more visible. Perhaps, a unified LDI with the concept to be developed by SPI (i.e. based on natural and human induced factors correlated with magnitude of land degradation), can be easily integrated in policy-making initiatives.

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

The variation across studies on land degradation created some knowledge gaps in understanding land degradation and its impacts resulting to the inappropriate adoption of sustainable land management. Therefore, it is expected that once this ULDI is developed, the knowledge gaps can be resolved and a better adoption of SLM can be facilitated.

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

Sao Tome and Principe

Titre du sujet proposé pour inclusion dans le programme de travail du SPI 2018-2019 – Rationnel et étendue du travail

Titre: Renforcement des Capacités pour les petits Agriculteurs

Rationnel: (svp, donner des informations sur le rationnel ayant guidé le choix du sujet et l'étendue du travail et, si possible les produits attendus)

Formation et sensibilisation pour les différents Utilisateurs de terres sur les bonnes pratiques agricoles dans les zones rurales. Les agriculteurs mieux informés, formés et sensibilisés sur la désertification et Dégradation des terres.

Pertinence et valeur ajoutée du sujet ci-dessus pour la CNULCD (développer si nécessaire)

Pour la CNULCD c'est toujours important d'avoir les agriculteurs avec des bonnes connaissances au niveau des causes et effets de la Désertification et Dégradation terres pour mieux utiliser

Pertinence du sujet ci-dessus pour le développement de politiques (développer si nécessaire)

Le sujet est pertinent pour le développement de politiques au niveau de la bonne utilisation de terres agricoles, la synergie que doit exister entre les différents acteurs politiques pour une bonne pratique agricole au niveau national.

Pertinence du sujet ci-dessus pour combler l'absence de connaissances

Le présent sujet va renforcer les capacités des acteurs et les doter des connaissances nécessaires sur la matière en question.

Tout autre sujet émergent que vous voudriez mentionner pour considération par le SPI

Pour le bien du SPI le dialogue permanent, le travail intersectoriel et formation des cadres publics et société civile est très importants. Il faut aussi tenir en compte les connaissances traditionnelles.

Organisations partenaires potentielles/Partenaires financiers possibles si nécessaires

Secrétariat de la UNCCD, PNUD, UNEP, BM, GEF.

Slovakia

Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Title:

Sustainable and intensive management of agricultural production (plants and livestock) by implementing of soil and water resources protection and their proper use in conditions of climate change

Rationale: (please provide info on rationale for choice of topic and scope of work and possibly expected deliverables)

In Slovakia there is a strong need to motivate farmers, policy-makers and stakeholders to intensify agricultural production by keeping principles of sustainable management mainly natural resources (soil and water). This topic includes e.g.:

- Sustainable improvement and optimization of growing systems like integrated, alternative and ecological forms and technologies;
- Development of innovative biotechnologies respecting productive, environmental and economic requirements
- Research and modelling agricultural systems striving for economic and ecological parameters of sustainable land management
- Environmental assessment and control of soil organic carbon as one of indicators of monitoring progress and with ecosystem services
- Monitoring of adaptation and mitigation measures in agricultural sector in relation to climate change impact

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

The LDN concept is addressed to all areas affected by desertification, land degradation and droughts (DLDD) with particular attention to arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas. Newly this concept has been extended on land degradation issues of affected countries where the economic losses and environmental hazards are relevant.

LDN targets setting is not UNCCD mandated process. Slovakia has ambition to adopt a legal framework on LDN. The main target is to generate the balance between deterioration and improvement of terrestrial ecosystems' quality, functions and services.

The goal to be achieved is to sustain and improve natural resources for economic, social and environmental benefits, and ensure a food security and sustainable development of the country.

UNCCD can provide an active role in this process – forum for exchange of experiences and advice services.

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

This issue is directly connected to the SDGs target 15.3 to be involved in the Agenda 2030, and endorsed in UN in 2015. It is very important to involve policy-makers, stakeholders, NGO and other relevant groups to joint and cooperate in the process setting of the Land Degradation Neutrality. The need of policy coherence is desirable.

There is a need to have the political discussion as lacking of political backing could be an obstacle for LDN implementation.

Very important part of the concept could be integrative and cross-cutting aspects across different policy sectors (Climate change actions, Common Agricultural Policy, Biodiversity strategy, Soil policy etc.).

There is a need to persuade policy makers, to make the idea attractive to ministers, parliament, and stakeholders – there is the need to have good economic arguments, to show the social and economic benefits of prevention measures and investments.

Financial support of the setting of LDN process needs to be discussed (Horizon 2020, Global Mechanisms, national sources, etc.).

Working group which will be established in Slovakia will try to find a conceptual framework of the LDN targets setting and encourage debate on LDN implementation.

There is a need for cooperation among different institutions at national level.

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

It is not yet clear how to measure and evaluate LDN indicators. Mainly soil productivity and soil organic carbon assessments have to be harmonised with the other countries.

What other indicators could be used for LDN targets monitoring?

How to monitor soil and land threats and to what degree?

How to measure area of restored land?

How to deal with multiple uses of land in LDN implementation?

There is a very rare knowledge about issues how climate change adaptation measures will respond to predicted changes in agricultural sector.

Best practices in sustainable land management are scarce – there is challenge for pilot projects development.

Integrated data platform – georeferenced data system for land analysis is needed.

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

1. Knowledge-based modern farming regarding to economic optimization of agricultural production systems
2. Maintaining of biodiversity and ecosystem services as added value of agricultural and forest systems

3. Methodology for various measures effectivity monitoring (climate change adaptation, multiple land use, ecosystem services and functions of land, etc.)

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

Not yet known.

South Sudan

Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Title: Conservation Agriculture and Use of Indigenous Plant Species to Build Climate Resilience in Post-War South Sudan

Rationale: (please provide info on rationale for choice of topic and scope of work and possibly expected deliverables)

South Sudan is rich in variety of natural resources such as forests, vast arable land, fisheries and livestock. However, there are inadequate capacities in terms of technical capacity, institutional capacities, and equipment to sustainably utilize and manage these resources for the benefit of people of South Sudan. Despite the high potentials in the fields of these natural resources productivity South Sudan depend almost entirely on external supplies to feed its population. On the other hand, uncontrolled bush burning high rates of deforestation and lack of forestation programmes lead to widespread desertification a matter which acerbated by limited knowledge of factors that cause the desertification make the mitigation far away from reality.

Through Conservation Agriculture Project we expect reasonable number of professional and skillful human power will be developed, institution to develop or adapt technologies for conservation/ecological agriculture will be established, important local germplasm could be collected and validated for utilization as sources of climate change resilience in the target areas

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

Conservation agriculture shall improve declining soil fertilities, improve vegetation cover, reduce wind or soil erosion leading improved land productivity therefore, improved livelihood. Also good vegetation cover shall reduce rate of desertification and environmental degradation

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

Such project shall enhance development of policies related to mitigate desertification and full adaptation of the UNCCD in the country

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

The human capacity that will be developed under this project shall work to collect validate local knowledge and develop relevant knowledge and share the knowledge technologies developed in the country across the region or beyond

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

The impact of the oil production on the local environment, livestock and workers is alarming and require keen study to give standard management techniques that reduce the negatives

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

The proposed relevant possible donors are:

JICA, FAO and UNDP and etc

Syrian Arab Republic

Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Title:

- Integrated Assessment of Sand and Dust Storms.
- Integrated Management of Drought.
- Rehabilitating Degraded Land by Using Mycorrhizal Fungi.

Rationale (Integrated Assessment of Sand and Dust Storms)

- Syrian Arab Republic is located in the Eastern Mediterranean zone, whose area is 180179.71 Km². The territories in which the rain average is less than 200 mm/year compose about 55% of its area. This makes its soil fragile possible to be exposed to quick collapse. due to the increasing pressures on the natural resources in the past few decades among of which is the soil, the phenomena of desertification and the lands deterioration appeared in different forms such as: The wind erosion in AL-Badia and water erosion in the areas of high averages as a result of the collapse of the plant cover and salinity of lands as a result of the use of the traditional irrigation methods.
- Syria has many local sources of sand and dust, and receives airborne particles with the wind from the Arabian Peninsula and North Africa in summer. There has been an increasing frequency of SDS in the last decades, especially in the eastern areas. Land degradation a very serious issue; this involves farming in inappropriate areas, tree cutting, and overgrazing.
- Sand and dust storms has many negative environmental healthy and economic impacts.
- Sand and dust storms is considered as a regional phenomenon whereas several neighbor countries affected by the source area.

(scope):

Enhanced understanding and diagnosis of the causes, sources, and impacts of sand and dust storms (SDS), according to best available information, and using an analytical approach to inform practical solutions to reduce the frequency and scale of SDS and to reduce impacts related to SDS.

Rationale (Integrated Management of Drought):

- Syria is located in arid and semi arid zone.
- Drought is a one of main problems in Syria, the frequency and period of drought has increased in the last decades. Syria has recently exposed to several drought waves including the one occurred in 1999 which caused loosing in grain production about 40%, also the one occurred in 2007-2008 which had many negative socio- economic impacts.

- Drought is the most hazardous ecological problem that lead to several disasters such as famine, poverty, livestock death.
- Drought is phenomenon simultaneous with climate change and desertification, therefore, it is considered as regional problem.

(scope):

- Setting indicators for drought observation and assessment.
- Analyzing the intensity and trends of drought and socio- economic and environmental impacts.
- Preparing response policies, strategies and programmes for incorporating in national plans to mitigate of drought impacts on different sectors.

Rationale (Rehabilitating Degraded Land by Using Mycorrhizal Fungi):

- Agriculture is the most important sector in the national economic production, where as the arable land forms more than 30% of total area.
- Land degradation and desertification is the main challenge on development and environment.
- Syria government has concern of environmental and sustainable agriculture as a solution of land degradation problem.
- There is mutually beneficial relationship between mycorrhizal fungi and more than 90% of world plants. These tiny filaments of mycorrhizal fungi actually attach and penetrate the root of plants and effectively become extensions of the root system itself. The plants receive mineral nutrients, water, and a variety of other growth promoting substances. In exchange, the fungus receives essential sugars and compounds to fuel its own growth.
- Mycorrhizal fungi has many benefits:
 - It increases the partner plant resistance to drought because of its intensive filaments which extend vertically and horizontally into soil trap water and nutrients also by enhancing the water holding capacity of soil
 - Protect the partner plant from pests and diseases
 - Improve structure of soil through enriching soil by hum compounds which leads soil to be less vulnerable to erosion
 - Increase plant productivity because it uptakes the nutrients from soil to send them to the plant at optimal concentration for plant growth □ It protect plant from salinity.
 - These fungi take up phosphor from phosphate rock
 - Mycorrhizal fungi is selective in taking up nutrients at optimal concentration to plant and doesn't take up heavy metal from soil like lead and cadmium
- It is very useful in rehabilitation of degraded land by inoculating the land with its spores or inoculating the roots (with its spores) of plant seedlings which would be planted in degraded land in order to rehabilitate it. This leads to success and accelerate the rehabilitation.

(scope):

Consequently, when the native plants, which would be planted in the degraded area for rehabilitating this area, are inoculated with the specific species of Mycorrhizal fungi spores, the rehabilitation operation will be surely more successful and quicker. Therefore, it is necessary to support using these fungi in combating desertification and halt, and reserve land degradation, so it increases land productivity.

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

Relevance and added value of Integrated Assessment of Sand and Dust Storms for UNCCD:

1. Sand and dust storms is negative progressive consequence of land degradation and desertification, therefore, striving to mitigate its impacts and alleviate it is considered of UNCCD goal and work. Hence, forecasting sand and dust storms is the basic stone for taking the convenient procedures to achieve sand and dust storms alleviation and mitigating its impacts.

2. Focusing on such important topic by UNCCD is very necessary for UNCCD parties in particular the countries, which are continuously exposed to sand and dust storms in order to get benefits from various components and modeling forms of sand and dust storms forecast which are launched by UNCCD. Therefore, these countries have opportunities to develop abilities in sand and dust storms forecasting.

3. Sustained regional legally-defined institutional mechanism to enhance policy and technical cooperation among parties which are affected by SDS.

4. assist parties with the design and monitoring of innovative SDS intervention projects to be implemented at the local level

5. support of dissemination of lessons learned and to maintain the regional dialogue on policy, regulatory, and economic incentive requirements to encourage management of the SDS risk.

Relevance and added value of Integrated Management of Drought for UNCCD:

1. The main objective of UNCCD is striving to combat desertification and mitigate drought effects in countries experiencing serious drought or/and desertification, therefore, drought observation is very important topic because it is essential part of drought mitigation strategies

2. Creating opportunities to establish regional networks for drought observation.

3. Creating opportunities for information (related drought observation) exchange among UNCCD parties, in particular the regional parties.

Relevance and added value of Rehabilitating Degraded Land by Using Mycorrhizal Fungi for UNCCD:

1. In context of the main objective of UNCCD, rehabilitation of degraded land is involving in long - term integrated strategies, so using mycorrhizal fungi for rehabilitation is very sophisticated way because it ensures successful and quick rehabilitation of land ecosystems. In addition, using mycorrhizal fungi in different agro-ecosystem halt and reserve land degradation.

2. Focusing on such important topic by UNCCD is very necessary for support of using this way in ecosystem rehabilitation including generalizing for all parties and setting programmes for this way, furthermore, Creating opportunities for information (related using mycorrhizal fungi) and experiences.

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

Relevance of the Integrated Assessment of Sand and Dust Storms for policy-making:

Syrian Arab republic has concern about desertification and drought issues so signed on the International Convention to Combat Desertification in October 1994, and ratified it in 1997.

- As a result of these concerns, various institutions and initiatives are addressing the SDS issues. The SDS mandate resides within the Dust Storms Department, Directorate of Biodiversity, Land and Natural Reserves. There is a National Action Plan to combat desertification, which includes ongoing and new initiatives, including development of pastoral protected areas, dune fixation near roads and railways, and development of pastoral nurseries. The Al-Badia area, which is prone to desertification, is the subject of integrated development initiatives, and there was a pilot project in Sahel al-Daw intended to combat desertification. There is also an ongoing study of wind erosion in Deir al-Zoor Governorate, and development of a database on desertification indicators. There is an upcoming project on observing and monitoring dust and sandstorms in the eastern and northeastern area of Syria (with remote sensing). The Ministry of Local Administration and Environment has an associated role in providing training related to land management and SDS

Syrian Arab republic participated in regional network about sand and dust storms

Relevance of Integrated Management of Drought for policy-making The Syrian Arab Republic has participated in the Earth Conference Summit in Brazil 1992, contributed with preparing the agenda of 21st Century, signed on the International Convention to Combat Desertification in October 1994, and ratified it in 1997.

Relevance of Rehabilitating Degraded Land by Using Mycorrhizal Fungi for policy-making:

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

Togo

Titre du thème proposé pour être inclus dans le programme de travail 2018-2019 du SPI – Justification et champ d’activité

Titre: Analyse de la dégradation des terres en lien avec les systèmes d’utilisation des terres et la dynamique d’occupation des sols

Contexte et justification

La dégradation rapide des terres, suite à la perte du couvert végétal est l’un des facteurs limitant l’utilisation durable des sols dans les zones tropicales. Cette dégradation se traduit par de fortes pertes en éléments nutritifs et affecte durement l’économie des pays. Ce phénomène est la résultante des causes directes et indirectes de l’Homme (FAO., 2003) et entraîne une réduction plus ou moins forte de la fertilité des sols. Elle affecte à la fois la biodiversité, les conditions socio-économiques des populations et demeure alors un problème majeur pour le développement agricole et la sécurité alimentaire. Dans les régions tropicales humides, cette dégradation est souvent attribuée à une perte de couverture végétale, à l’adoption des systèmes d’utilisation et d’occupation des sols des terres non appropriées, (Buttoud., 1989).

En effet, les sols, jadis protégés par la couverture végétale se retrouvent à nu suite à la déforestation et à dégradation incessante des écosystèmes forestiers. Ce retrait de la végétation interrompt l'apport de nutriments et empêcherait la régénération du sol. En dépit de l'interruption d'apport de nutriments, les éléments nutritifs que contient le sol sont rapidement lessivés par de fortes pluies conduisant à un appauvrissement rapide des terres. Ces terres se retrouvent ainsi dépossédées de leurs fertilités. Cette dégradation contribue non seulement à l'appauvrissement des écosystèmes, mais aussi met en danger la qualité de vie, voire même la survie des populations vulnérables. Ce phénomène est particulièrement alarmant en Afrique tropicale où la terre constitue quasiment la seule richesse des populations surtout rurales et souvent très pauvres (Woodline., 2009).

Cependant, le lien entre les pratiques d'utilisation des terres et les changements dans les occupations des terres associées aux phénomènes de la déforestation et la dégradation des forêts n'est pas clairement établies dans ces zones. Ainsi, l'analyse des impacts des systèmes d'utilisation des terres et la dynamique dans les occupations des sols sur la productivité des terres permettra de mieux intégrer la problématique de la gestion durable des terres dans les politiques de développement des pays.

Résultats attendus

- le lien entre la dégradation des terres et les systèmes d'utilisation des terres et de la dynamique des occupations des sols est établi ; - les impacts des différents systèmes d'utilisation des terres sur la productivité des terres est établis ;
- les meilleurs systèmes d'utilisation des terres sont proposés ;
- les déterminants socio-économiques de la dégradation des terres sont définis

Pertinence et valeur ajoutée du thème ci-dessus pour l'UNCCD (agrandir l'espace si possible)

Le développement de ce thème permettra à la CNULD de disposer des informations scientifiques sur toutes les formes de pratiques qui dégradent davantage les terres. Les bonnes pratiques d'utilisation des terres seront recommandées et mises à la disposition des acteurs au niveau des Pays Parties à la CNULD

Pertinence du thème ci-dessus pour la prise de décision (agrandir l'espace si possible)

Ce thème permet à l'CCNULD de disposer des informations scientifiques fiables permettant de faire le plaidoyer auprès des politiques pour le choix des systèmes d'utilisation des terres plus écologiquement viables et qui préservent beaucoup plus l'environnement. Les systèmes d'utilisation des terres qui limitent la dégradation des terres seront donc intégrés dans les politiques agricoles et les plans et programmes de développement des pays

Pertinence du thème ci-dessus pour combler les lacunes de la connaissance (agrandir l'espace si possible)

Les résultats attendus de ce thème permettront de documenter de disposer des connaissances sur les impacts des systèmes d'utilisation des terres sur les capacités productives des terres et leur implication dans la gestion durable des terres

Toutes autres questions émergentes que vous voudriez clarifier pour la prises en compte du SPI

Organisations partenaires potentielles/donateurs éventuels au cas échant

FEM, PNU, FAO, UE

Turkey

Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Title: A detailed report on direct and indirect drivers of Land Degradation

Rationale: (please provide info on rationale for choice of topic and scope of work and possibly expected deliverables)

Various land degradation drivers were previously addressed to on different platforms at different occasions, yet neither the prioritisation of these drivers, nor the extent of their impacts or their interactions are examined in depth. Identification of said interactions and cause and effect relations between these drivers is crucial in developing sound solutions. Therefore, a scientifically based guideline addressing each driver in detail is highly necessitated.

A study as such could be carried out on either a global, regional or national scale. Drivers could be gathered under main topics, then organised in subtopics based on their impact levels.

Expected deliverable: A report that will include the above sections as well as associated policy briefs.

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

The clear deliverance of the drivers of desertification will facilitate a common understanding on all platforms, as well as the implementation of the Convention in country parties and the establishment of suitable strategies.

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

It will facilitate the development of national strategies and action plans as well as national LDN targets.

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

While the anthropogenic drivers hold a major part in the context of the Convention, our knowledge on the topic is quite insufficient. A study on the prioritisation, elaboration and the interrelations of drivers is required.

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

Socio-economic factors:

- Migration,
- Land tenure and ownership,
- Land use planning and management,
- Economics of Land Degradation,
- Global trade regimes, etc.

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

Civil Society Organization Panel

Title of proposed topic to be considered for inclusion in the SPI work programme 2018-2019 – Rationale and scope of work

Title: Guidelines for operationalization of LDN: land rights and SLM practices

Rationale: (please provide info on rationale for choice of topic and scope of work and possibly expected deliverables)

The CSO panel welcomes the inputs of the SPI for the LDN process, particularly the LDN Conceptual Framework. As LDN will be the driving force of UNCCD new strategy, we agree that the SPI should continue its work providing scientific guidance to the operationalization of LDN target during the next biennium.

The operationalization of LDN should address several topics but from the perspective of CSOs we believe that two main aspects should be considered as priorities for the next work program of the SPI:

Land rights: LDN must ensure that land rights are respected, warranted and enhanced This topic should be the first to be addressed as part of LDN safeguards. Possibly expected deliverable: Guide for enhancing land rights at country level for LDN.

SLM practices: SPI has start assessing the potential of SLM practices to address DLDD and practices for rehabilitation and restoration of lands. Best practices should be prioritized and mainstreamed to the policy-making level in order to guide the design of transformative projects for LDN. Possibly expected deliverable: User guide for the design of transformative projects for LDN based on scientific-based potential of best practices.

Relevance and added value of the above topic for UNCCD (extend as necessary)

The UNCCD CSO Panel has prioritized Land Rights as a key issue for the LDN target, directly related to land security and migration, topic that is part of the agenda of the UNCCD. The GM is giving support to the countries for LDN target setting and part of the process consists in the identification of transformative projects; science-based evidence of best SLM practices should be the basis of these projects.

Relevance of the above topic for policy-making (extend as necessary)

The challenges at country-level for LDN will demand guidance for the parties for LDN implementation and the land rights is one of the first elements that will require science-based evidence for decision-making processes. In addition, the identification of transformative projects will be made at country-level and parties will demand science-based evidence of the effectiveness of SLM best practices.

Relevance of the above topic to address knowledge gaps

Decision-makers and land users demand of science-based evidence of the effectiveness of best practices for ensuring and enhancing land rights and achieve SLM in order to move forward to the implementation phase of LDN: design of transformative projects and funding.

Any other emerging issues that you would like to highlight for consideration of the SPI

Potential Partner Organizations/Possible donors if relevant

International Land Coalition

IUCN

OXFAM

UNCCD CSO Panel