RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Dryland Systems

CGIAR

La Neutralité en matière de Dégradation des Terres et la nécessité des options de Gestion Durable des Terres

Richard Thomas, ICARDA

System-based Options by Context

GeOSC

A tool for better investment decisions in agriculture and rural development

Projet financé par la GIZ

"Evaluation de l'impact des options de GDT pour l'atteinte de la Neutralité en matière de Dégradation des Terres"

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

ICARDA

iMMAP

IRESA

15 LIFE ON LAND

UNCCD

PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

15 LIFE ON LAND

UNCCD

SDG Target 15.3

By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation neutral world.

- "A state whereby the amount and quality of land resources necessary to support ecosystem functions and services and enhance food security remain stable or increase within specified temporal and spatial scales and ecosystems"

- UNCCD COP12 October 2015

Origin of LDN

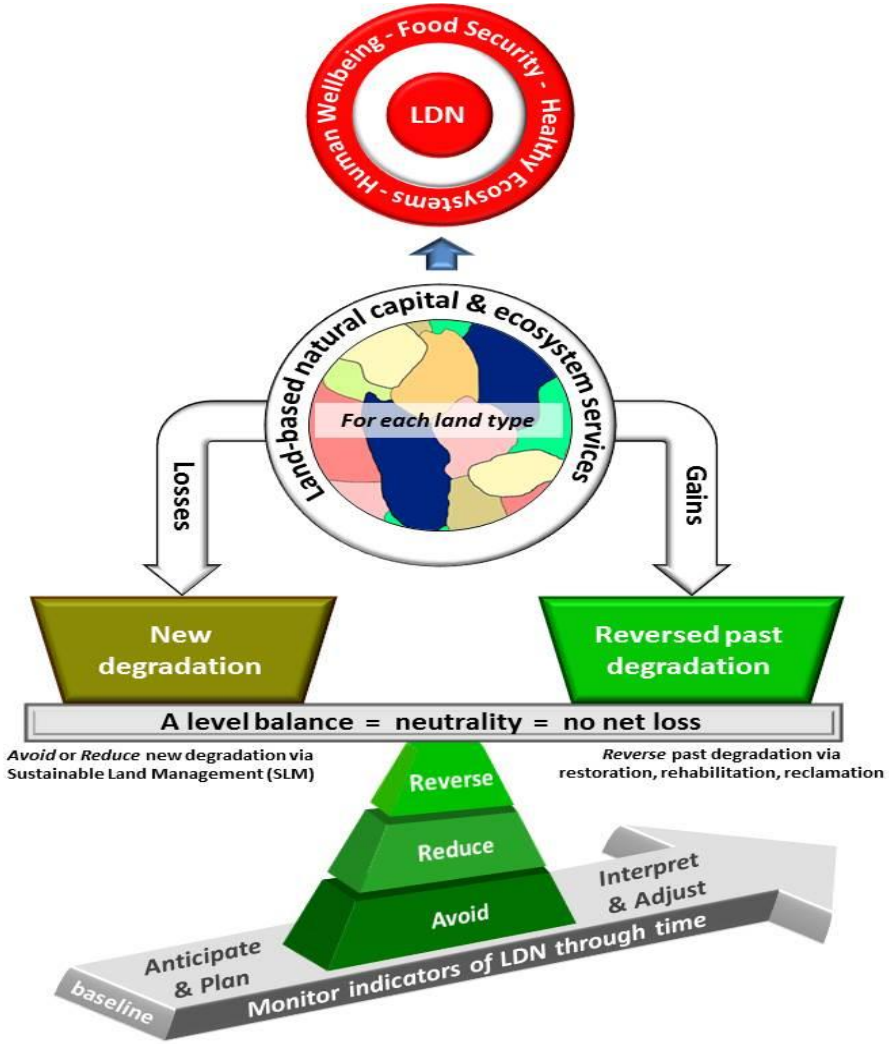
Health and productivity of land is declining

Addressing land degradation gives multiple benefits:

- **climate change mitigation, adaptation**
- **biodiversity conservation**
- **food security**
- **sustaining livelihoods**

- **Rio +20**
  "Zero net land degradation"
- **SDGs (15.3)**
- **UNCCD COP 12**

Schematic of the scientific conceptual framework for LDN



- Vision of LDN

- to sustain and improve the stocks of land-based natural capital and the associated flows of ecosystem services, in order to support the future prosperity and security of humankind

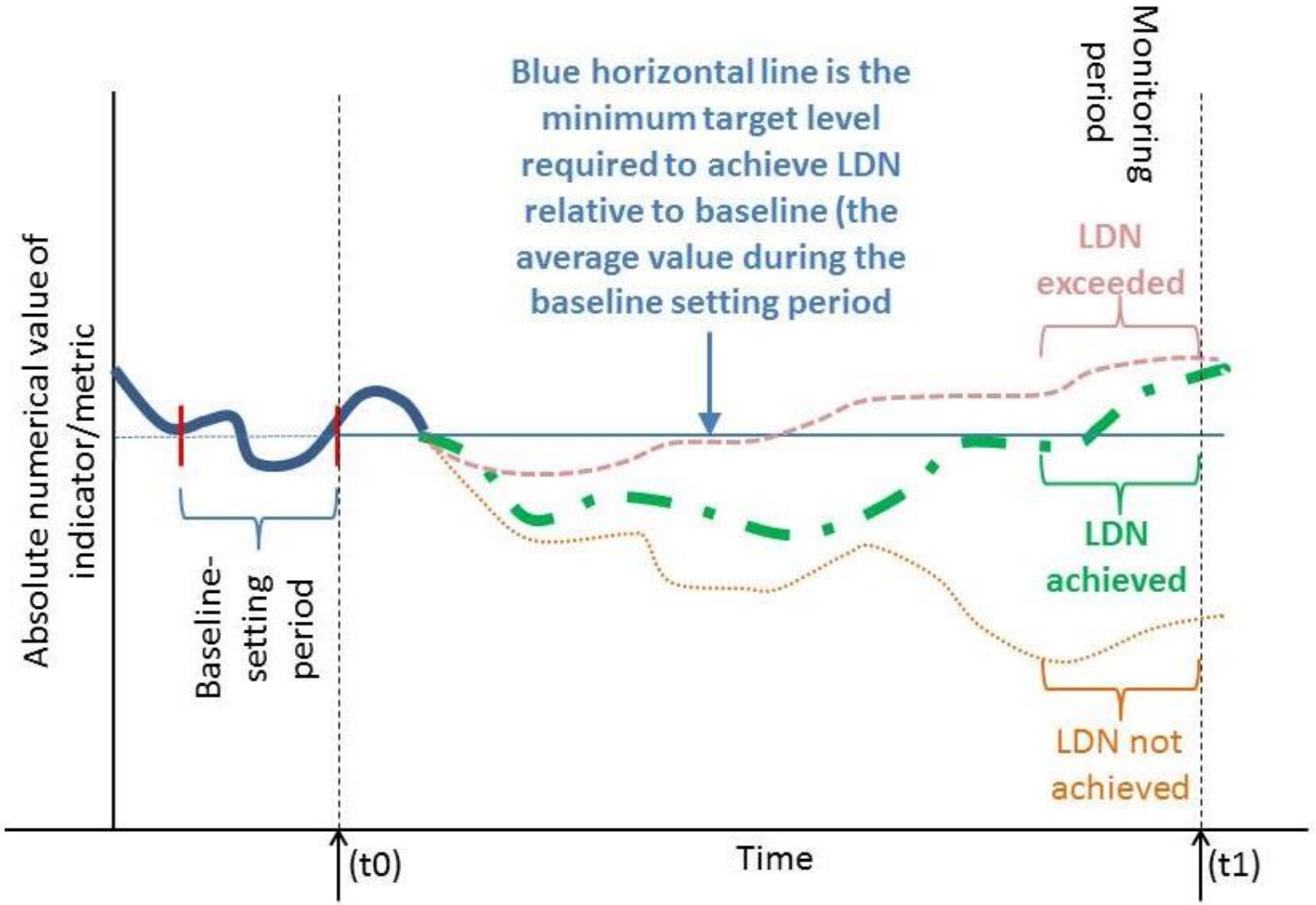
- Mechanism for achieving neutrality

- Neutrality = no net loss compared to the reference state

- Counterbalancing future land degradation (anticipated losses) through planned measures to achieve equivalent gains elsewhere within the same land type

- “like for like”

Frame of reference: the baseline equals the target

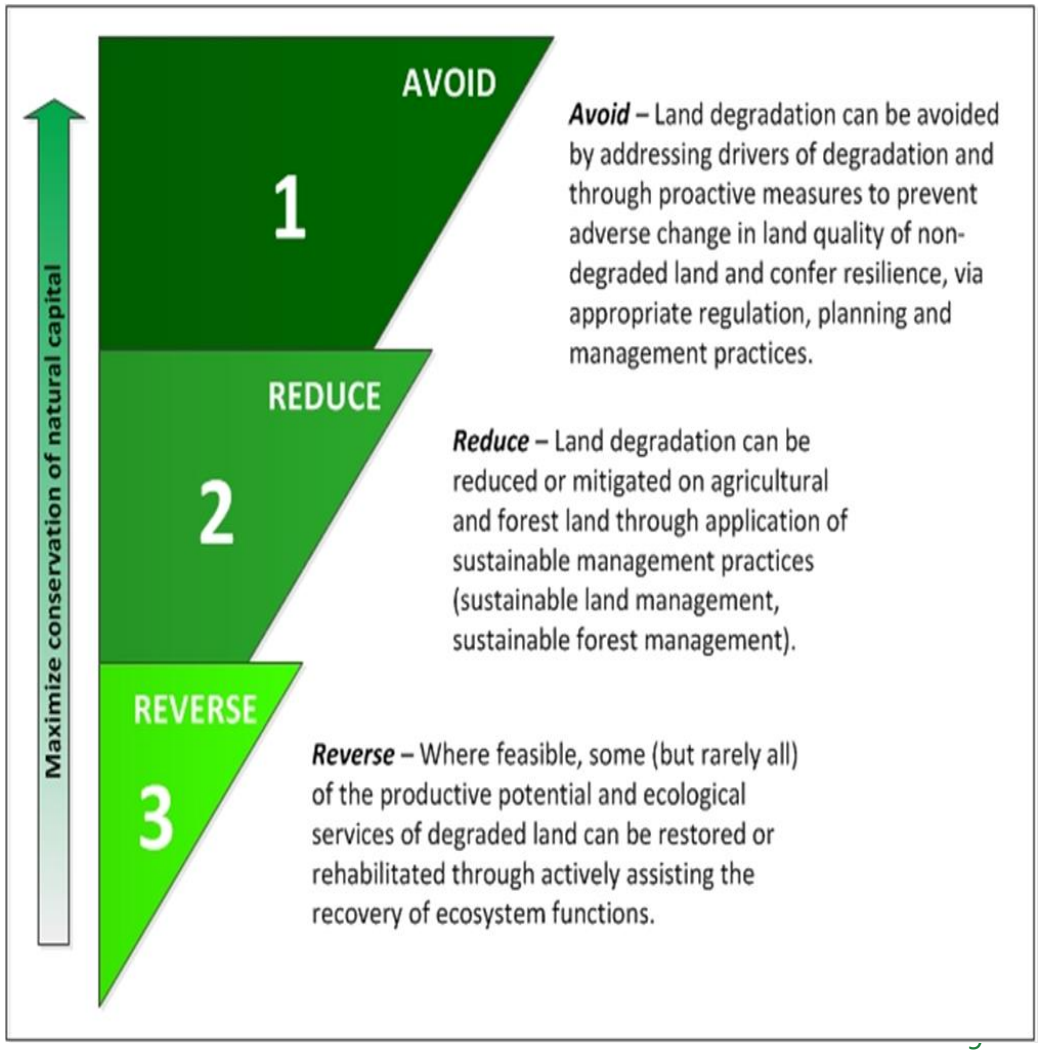


Baseline against which LDN is to be achieved set as average value across a period immediately prior (e.g., 2000-2015) for each indicator

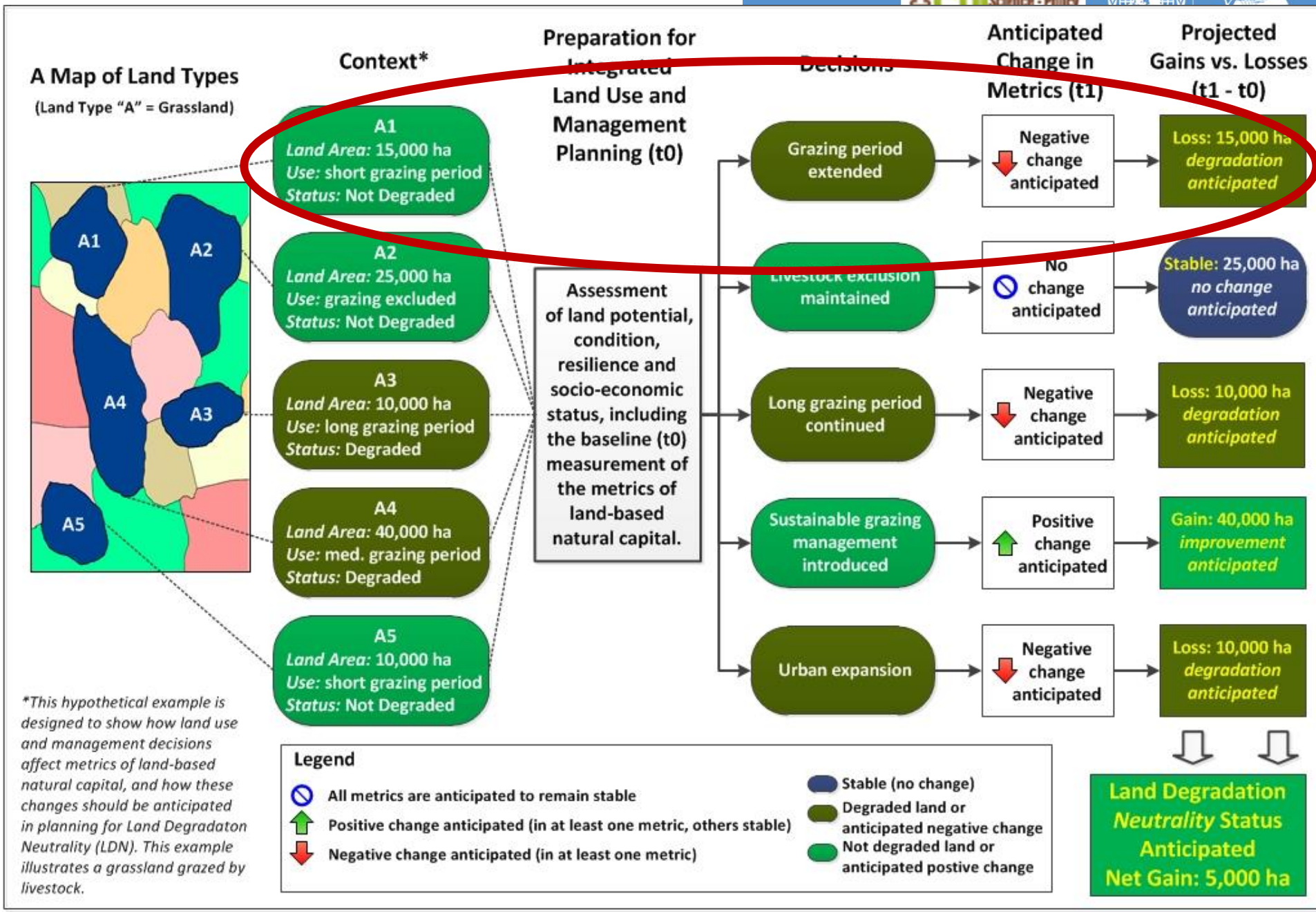
Reporting in the future (e.g., 2030) – target of LDN relative to baseline to be achieved by now (t1 – t0)

- Response Hierarchy

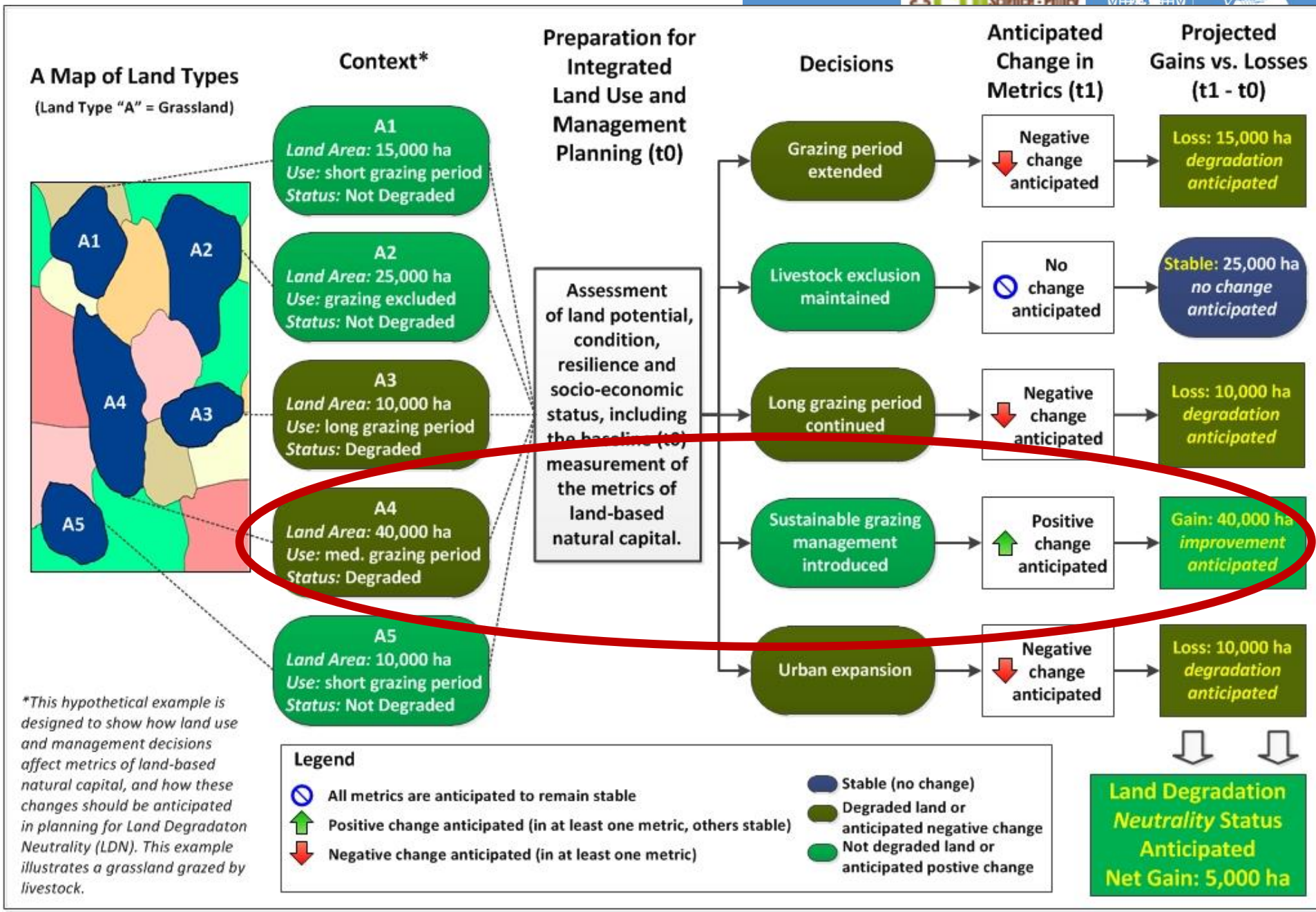
- Avoiding degradation is the highest priority, followed by reducing degradation and finally reversing past degradation



Projecting the impacts of land use decisions



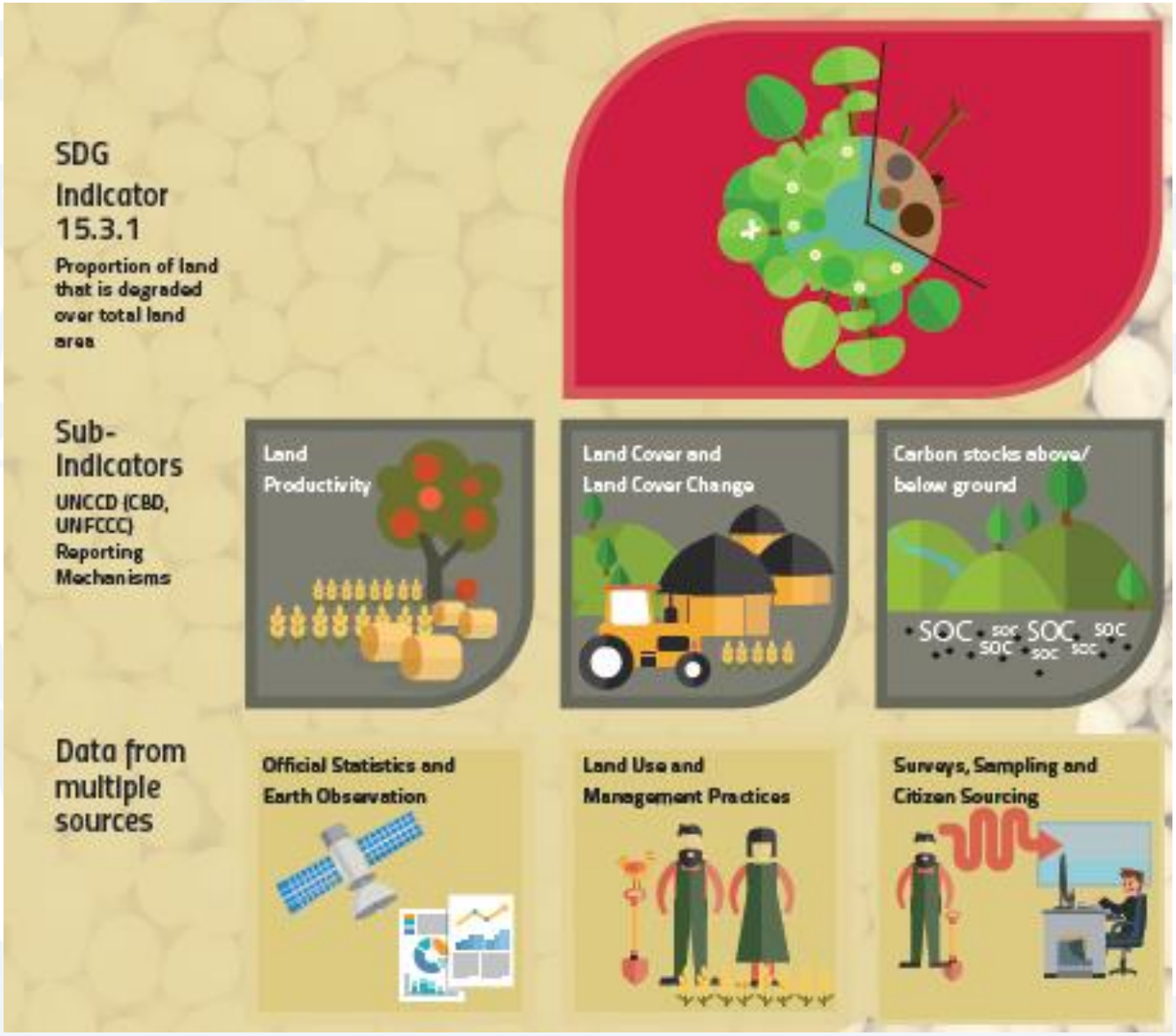
Projecting the impacts of land use decisions



- Planning for LDN

- LDN introduces a new approach in which land degradation management is coupled with land use planning:
- **integrated land use planning**
- Keep track of cumulative impacts, and plan measures to counteract losses

Assessing LDN



WHAT is the baseline?

WHAT are the drivers?

WHICH indicators to use?

WHICH data sources to use?

LDN Target Setting Programme