Hungary's UNCCD implementation and envisaged LDN program

OUR WATER VISION

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- UNCCD and Hungary
- SDGs
- SDG 15 and target 15.3
- Reporting, indicators
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- What has happened until today
- LDN pilot project -examples
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UNCCD and Hungary

- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
- Rio de Janeiro, 1992
- ▶ Paris, 1994 UNCCD adoption
- Parliamentary Resolution 47/1999. (VI.3.) accession, contracting
- Act CVII. (2003) announcement
- Dual (ACP and DCP) status
- 2011-13 COP Bureau membership
- Ministry in charge: Ministry of Agriculture
- National focal point: GDWM (OVF)
- National contribution
- National reporting



OUR WATER VISION Sustainable Development Goals



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'



- avoiding LD through land use planning that fully accounts for the potential and resilience of land resources;
- adopting sustainable land management policies and practices in order to minimize current land degradation
- rehabilitating/restoring degraded lands





Land Degradation Neutrality Country Parties' decisions on LDN (decision 3/COP.12)

- COP invited Parties to formulate voluntary targets to
 achieve LDN in accordance with their specific national
 circumstances and development priorities
- working definition of LDN
- COP requested UNCCD bodies to provide
 - guidance for formulating national LDN targets
 - scientific and technical support to countries



Reporting, indicators

National reporting on land degradation: Baseline setting \rightarrow regular monitoring \rightarrow reporting on the progress made

March 2016, UN Statistical Committee: indicator 15.3.1 and its' sub-indicators are suitable to monitor target 15.3

Proposed indicator:

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area' sub-indicators:

- Land cover and land cover change
- Land productivity
- Carbon stocks above and below ground

Reporting should be based primarily on official national data, however global data sets can also be used to fill data gaps (Earth observation).

CRIC.15 (Oct. 2016)

Main outcomes

- aligning the **new strategy** with the 2030 Agenda, in particular **SDG target 15.3** and other interrelated SDGs;

- building on the Strategy, focusing on implementation and including LDN as the main element of innovation

-welcomed the efforts made by the GM to operationalize the voluntary LDN targetsetting programme, and called for its continued implementation;

-acknowledged the work of the SPI in developing the LDN conceptual framework and response hierarchy, thus providing a sound scientific basis for Parties wishing to adopt LDN targets;

 recognized the importance of linking the voluntary LDN target-setting process with LDN implementation, taking into account the national action programmes as a new opportunity to promote effective action, particularly in affected areas;
 recognized the need to mobilize additional financial resources for voluntary LDN target setting and implementation from multiple sources.





OUR WATER VISION What has happened until today...



Land Degradation Neutrality: The Target Setting Programm







- Adoption of SDGs
- LDN pilot programme 14 countries
- UNCCD COP.12, 12-23 October 2015
- Letter of UNCCD Executive Secretary to Minister Dr. Sándor Fazekas
- World Day to Combat Desertification, 17 June 2016
- Consultation in TAKI
- Optional reporting, August 2016
- LDN Target Setting Programme 102 countries
- **Regional workshops**
- UNCCD CRIC.15, 18-20 October 2016
- (PannEx National Seminar, 8 December 2016)



LDN pilot project

14 countries (Algeria, Bhutan, Chile, Costa Rica, Chad, Ethiopia, Belarus, Grenada, Indonesia, Namibia, **Italy**, Armenia, Senegal, **Turkey**) 2014-15





LDN pilot project - ITALY

National priorities

• improve understanding of ongoing LD processes and validation of Land Productivity Dynamics monitoring (2017).

- identification of targets and action/measures in pilot areas with stakeholders (2018).
- implementation of measures in pilot areas (2020).
- improve awareness of land degradation causes and impacts among policy makers at national and local level (2020).
- mitigation of pressures on 12,200 sq km of degrading forest areas with SLM measures (2030).
- mitigation of pressures on degrading agricultural areas with SLM measures (2030).

The LD processes addressed by the LDN project indicators

- Land Cover/land Use change,
- Land Productivity status and trends,
- Soil Organic Carbon status and trends



LDN pilot project - TURKEY

The study was carried out in two adjacent micro catchments

• Land Cover-Land Use Change

- Changing of Land Cover/Use
- Accuracy assessment of land cover/use
- Determination of NDVI

• Land Productivity Dynamics

- Trends in Land Productivity Dynamic
- Land Productivity Dynamics in the Study Area

Soil Organic Carbon Stock



Hungary's possibilities

Hungarian implementation Pilot area or the whole country? Aspects of LD Hungarian LDN target setting

Cooperation with other country/countries Common project with an eligible country (GEF support + ODA) Transnational project

Study – baseline setting, compilation of recommendations (Land Degradation Neutrality Report)



Steps and guiding questions to implement LDN on a national level

- 1. Tailor concept to regional context/identify main soil threats and trends
- 2. Define suitable indicators
- 3. Define **baseline**
- 4. Set a **target**/define ambition
- 5. Define thresholds to determine gains and losses
- 6. Specify the spatial dimension
- 7. Define reference years
- 8. Determine compensation mechanisms
- 9. Establish aggregation methods to balance degraded and restored areas
- 10. Set up and maintain a LDN monitoring system
- 11. Improve monitoring capacities
- 12. (Further) develop instruments, measures and institutions
- 13. Support the LDN process through awareness raising and communication

