

Combating desertification stakes and actions for CSOs



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eniD



eniD's activities strive for :

- ◆ Increasing outreach and understanding of the UNCCD,
- ◆ **Furthering cooperation and partnerships between CSOs and other actors** that focus on participation of CSOs and local populations in the socio-economic development processes in drylands,
- ◆ **Providing substantial and procedural input to regional and international discussions and decision-making processes** that steer the implementation of the convention as well as other related processes
- ◆ **Maintaining the political dialogue** with the concerned national, regional and international institutions.



Conference of the Parties 8 Madrid

Civil society participation as a must

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You said DESERTIFICATION ?

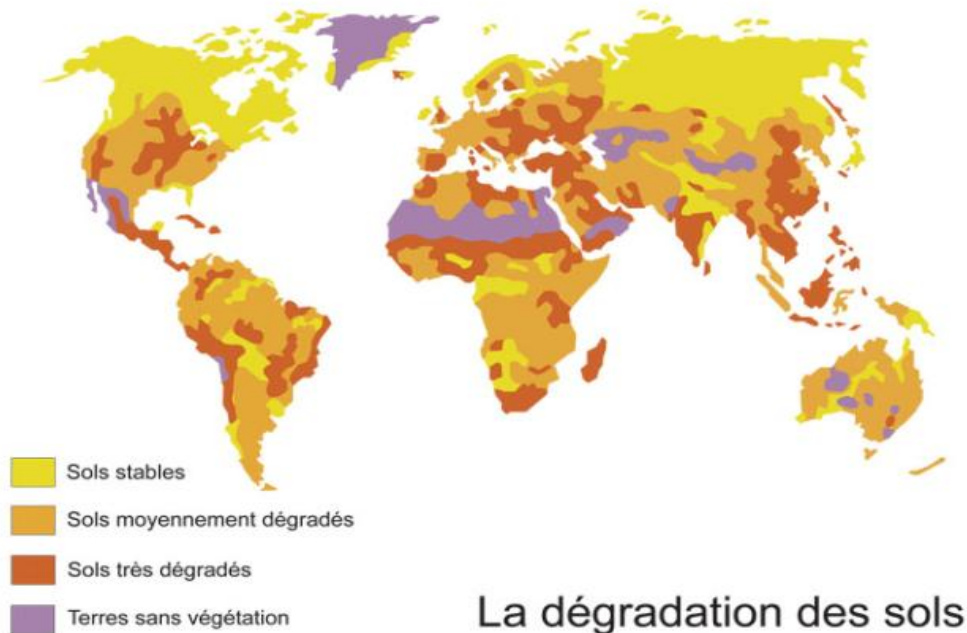
- « *degradation of land in arid, semi-arid and dry sub humid regions under climate variations and human activities* (Article 1, UNCCD 1992).

Its not mainly the advance of the sand, the desert and the dunes...but a process

- *it affects the different components of the **ecosystems***
- *it leads to **deterioration of ecosystem services***
- *it **undermines the living conditions of the people depending of these ecosystems***

☐ ITS A QUESTION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT !

Where are the **AFFECTED** areas ?



Sources : Institut des ressources mondiales ; Ressources mondiales, Editions Sciences of Culture, Montréal, 1992.

41% of the land are drylands ; 10 to 20 % are highly degraded
Asia is the most affected 1.4 billion **Africa has 74 % of its land affected** North America, Australia and Europe are also affected
38 % of the world population (2.3 billion) live in this areas
250 millions are directly affected by consequences of desertification

DESERTIFICATION and ecosystems

Degrade the **land**

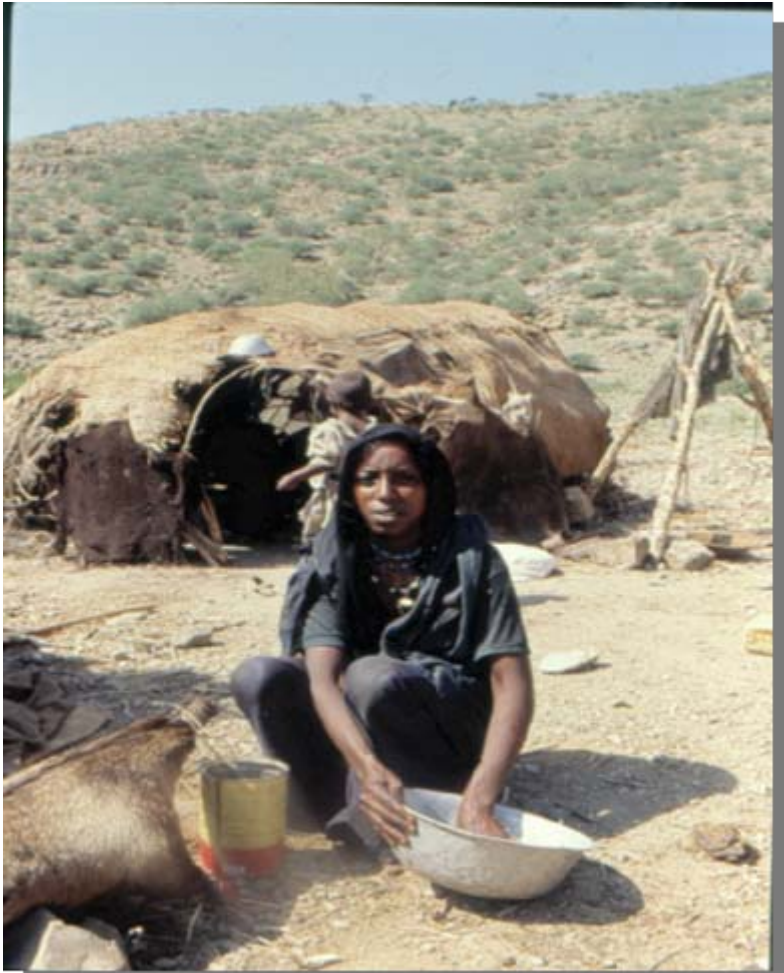
Destroy the
vegetable cover

Modify the cycle of
water

Reduce vegetal and
animal **biodiversity**



DESERTIFICATION has a strong impact of the lifestyle



Causes ... source FAO

- Wrong landmanagement 35%,
- Deforestation (29.5 %)
- Overexploitation, overgrazing (35 %)
- Other causes...(1%)

With multiplied consequences ...

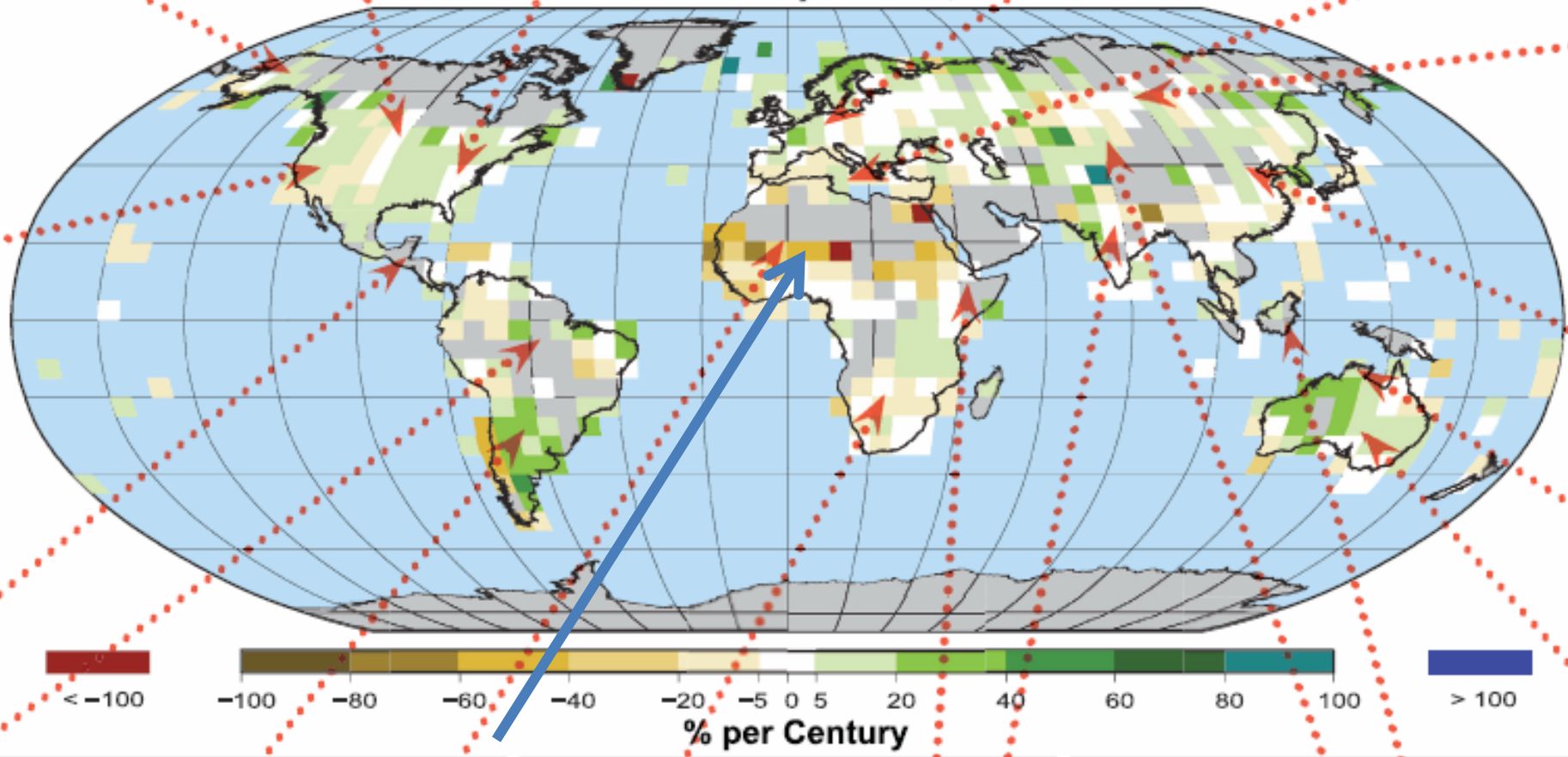
- Decrease of the yields,
- Précarité, poverty increased
- **Migrations** (ecological refugees)
- Conflicts
- **Social destructuration including their adapted knowledge**
- Desertification...

Forgotten causes and dangerous trends, reasons for investing in drylands ?

- **Desertification and poverty** : the **proportion of the poor** is the highest in drylands ; this poverty leads to **overexploitation of their resources** ; a high proportion of the 800 millions of farmer who suffer from hunger live in drylands
- **Desertification and climate change** probably increase of the affected areas (**30 to 40 %** according to IPCC medium hypothesis) risk of increasing landdegradation ; resulting with **diminishing the adapattion capacity and increasing the vulnerability** from populations and ecosystems in drylands



Trend in Annual Precipitation, 1901 to 2005



Sahel is the region in the world with the highest decrease of the rainfall in the 20^e century - Source : IPCC 2007,

21^e century in west Africa: +2 à +6°C

<http://ipcc-wg1.ucar.edu/wg1/wg1-report.html>

Forgotten causes and dangerous trends, reasons for investing in drylands ?



- **Desertification and migrations :** 1997 to 2020 : 60 millions are the people supposed to leave the drylands increasing seriously the number of actual ecological refugees estimated in Africa up to 25 millions
- **Désertification and loss of economic value :** about 40 billions of USD per year - 1 to 10 % of NGP of agriculture in many countries
- Undervaluated according to the cost of rehabilitation

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification : strong link to CSD and framework for investment !

- An multilateral instrument for governance born in Rio in 1992, signed in Paris in 1994, ratified in 1996 - 10 years in 2006 –IYDD
- 191 countries Parties, five regional annexes, one Executif Secretariat based in Bonn (Germany), one CST, COP every two years, CRIC every year, one 10 years Strategic Plan adopted in Madrid 2008
- No financial mechanism but a Global Mechanism to raise and catalyse ressources,
- GEF has a financial window on landdegradation

UNCCD

With numerous paradoxes...

Weaknesses ...

- Not well known from the **public**
- **Without specific** financial instrument
- Misunderstanding of the denomination
- Without scientific accepted and operational **indicators**
- **Not specific enough** for decisionmakers (the poor do not attract investment)
- **Low priority in the affected countries**
- Difficult implementation locally

Forces ...

- Has foreseen the problem since years
- Based on **sustainable development principles**
- **Innovative with** 22 references to the participation of CS and **multi partnerships**
- A framework for governance based on national and regional Action programmes (PAN, PASR),
- **A global approach combining combating desertification and combating poverty**
- The most ratified MEA in the world

Thank you for your attention !

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- www.dry-net.org



- www.cariassociation.org - www.desertif-actions.org