

#### The ELD Initiative and the Global Drought Report

#### **IDMP Meeting**

25<sup>th</sup> June 2024 www.eld-initiative.org

# **The ELD Initiative**

#### A global initiative, set up in 2011 by







Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

#### The ELD Secretariat is hosted by



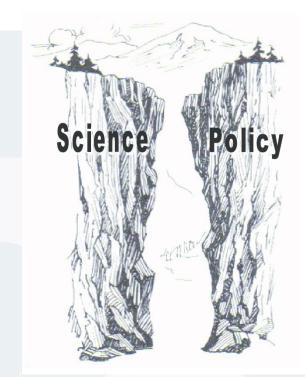
Objective of the ELD Initiative

Provide economic evidence to

- demonstrate the true value**S** of land,
  - reveal the costs of land degradation and the benefits of sustainable land management
    - promote (transformative) land solutions

#### to support decision-making.





# **ELD Mission**

ECONOMICS OF LAND DEGRADATION INITIATIVE

The ELD Initiative makes the values of land count to inform, promote, and scale land solutions for transformative change. ELD is a global partnership that builds bridges between science, policy, and practice.

The ELD Initiative

- i) provides tools, approaches, and methods, as well as data on the values of land and ecosystem services that can inform land solutions,
- ii) promotes the use of transformative land solutions with global and regional studies as well as context and country specific assessment processes that include knowledge, evidence, and stakeholder engagements, and
- iii) scales its approaches developed and applied under i) and ii) with crosscountry and cross-stakeholder learning, partnerships, capacity-building, and communication.

Our ultimate objective is to **boost action and investment** for sustainable land management and ecosystem restoration to bring us close to our aspired vision.



## Looking back on our outputs





1,877 professionals – decisionmakers, practitioners, scientists, and experts – capacitated with **trainings** and courses



7,000 **social media** followers, and 168,518 views of ELD videos on YouTube

31 national, regional, or local level case study assessments in 22 countries to inform policy and decision-making



Build a **network** of professionals from universities, NGOs, international and development organisations, and consultancies



9 global and 6 regional reports raised awareness and informed policy processes such as UNGA, UNCCD, AMCEN, G20 and G7



Developed the internationally recognized "6+1 step approach" to assess the value of land







#### **ELD Global Report on the Economics of Drought Resilience**

- In light of the upcoming UNCCD COP16 topics; specific focus on UNCCD's specific perspective of land-based approaches
- Report will combine global analyses with selected in-depth regional or local analyses
  - include assessments and a deep analysis on the economics and politics of drought resilience, flag the socio-economic impacts of drought and analyse the costs and benefits of effective (upfront) policy and marked-based measures.

#### **Objectives of the Global Drought Report**

- provide evidence for public and private actors at all levels and inform national decisions taking processes on policy and investment with actionable insights and recommendations with a focus on sustainable land management and land restoration.
- Real costs for societies and economies caused by drought in case of inaction.



- Costs and benefits of effective policy and management measures for land-based **proactive** drought risk management.
- Business cases for proactive drought risk management > co-benefits.
- Pathways (best practice) to enhance drought resilience of soils and land in strongly affected regions through the change in land-use practices (NBS, SLM, restoration).
- Support the agendas of UNCCD, IWG, IDRA, UNFCCC

#### Target audience:

- 1. Policy makers at country level to inform national strategy processes for proactive drought management (UNCCD national Drought Strategy campaign)
- 2. Finance institutions to address their knowledge gap for investments into NBS

#### **Background of the Global Drought report**

#### **Partners and contributors**

- Economics of Land Degradation Initiative (ELD)
- UNCCD Secretariat
- European Commission



-	UNU-INW	EH		-	GIZ	
-	BioVision	Foundat	ion	-	UCL Davis	
_	<b>CIFOR-IC</b>	RAF Afric	a Office	-	UFZ	
_	IUCN					
_	WOTR					
- 1	Mulloon I	nstitute				
-	Common	land				



# Background of the Global Report on the Economics of Drought



- Costs of increased drought to societies and economies are historically substantially underestimated, persistent knowledge gaps particularly with regards to those costs related to drought that spread across different economic sectors and social actors > very often resulting in momentous inaction when it comes to drought preparedness.
- The costs and risks of increasing drought-related natural hazards are disproportionately borne by poor and rural households.
- Nature-based solutions are very effective and cost-efficient measures to improve the capacities to adapt and become more resilient against drought risks.
- The UNCCD facilitates national decision-makers by advocating for proactive, coordinated, and holistic drought risk management.
- This study focuses on land-use based drought effects in areas of highly degraded land, supporting the UNCCD agenda in facilitating national drought management.

#### Structure of the Global Drought report

**Chapter I: Intro, Framing, Political Context** 

Chapter II: Nature-based Solutions based on SLM for adaption to drought and socio-political framework conditions

- a) NBS for adaptation based on SLM
- b) Social/political framework for transformation

**Chapter III: Economic modelling and CBA-Scenarios** 

**Chapter IV: Conclusion and Recommendations** 



#### National studies and partner institutions

#### **Case studies**

- Watershed Organisation Trust (India)
- CIFOR-ICRAF-Africa (Sahel), BioVision
- Commonland (Spain)
- The Mulloon Institute (Australia)
- UFZ (Germany)
  - linking up with UCL Davies
- N.N. (GIZ Tunisia)
- IUCN Kenya
- N.N. Chile (National Forest Corporation)



Case Studies							
Land	Regional Characteristics	Institution	Case				
Australia	High-scale farming; rural; drylands	The Mulloon Institute	Rehydration (landscape remodelling)				
India	Small-scale farming; rural; drylands	WOTR	Watershed restoration and management in agricultural landscapes				
Africa (Sahel)	Forest management; woodlands/croplands	ICRAF-CIFOR Africa	Agroforestry				
South Europe	Urban water supply watershed management;	Commonland tbc	Restoration, watershed management;				
California		UCL, Davis,	tbc				
Chile	Dryland watershed management	tbc	Drylands management, wineyards, agroecology				
Tunisia	Semi-arid agricultural landscapes, extreme drought effects	tbc	Agroecological practices in olive production (TBC)				
Germany	Experimental investigation of impacts of climate change on soil productivity	UFZ/UCL	Global Change Experimental Facility – modelling in cooperation wit UCL Davies				
Spain	Large-scale Watershed management	Commonland	Restoration of watersheds in urban context				

#### **Upcoming Milestones**

- Case studies's workshop: 7<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> July, Bonn
- Presentation of results: HMNDP+10, 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct, Geneva
- Presentation of final report as UNCCD flagship report, 7<sup>th</sup> December, UNCCD COP16, Resilience Day







### **Enhancing drought resilience through Nature based Solutions:**

# A case study from India's Semi-arid landscapes

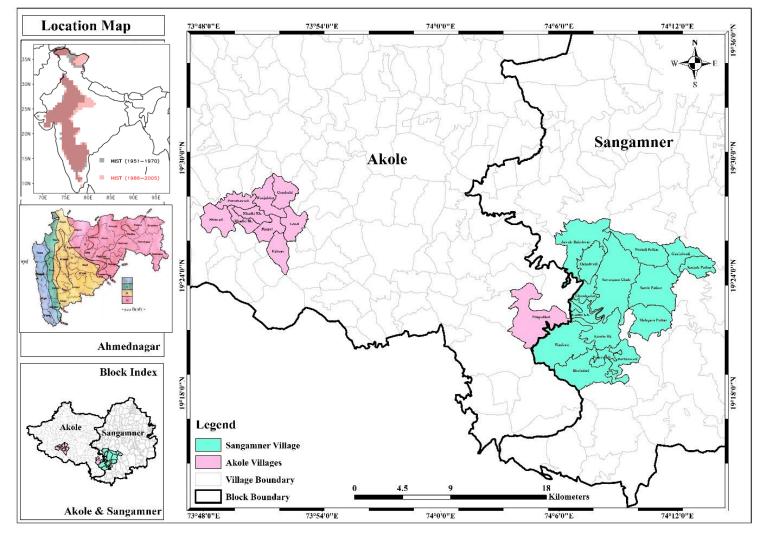
by Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR)





# **Proposed Study Area**





- WOTR implemented Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) project implemented in **25 villages**.
- 25 villages are divided into two clusters High Rainfall Zone (Akole) Rainfall Scarcity Zone (Sangamner)
- WSD and SLM work started b/w 1996-2005 in some villages. In remaing villages, work started in 2010-11

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# **Project Interventions**









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#### Ecosystem Restoration through Sustainable Land Management (SLM)

- Soil and Water Conservation works from ridge to valley
- Afforestation: Plantation of indigenous trees
- Biodiversity Conservation
- Following the Ecosystem based Adaptation approach

#### Water Stewardship:

Supply & demand / water use management

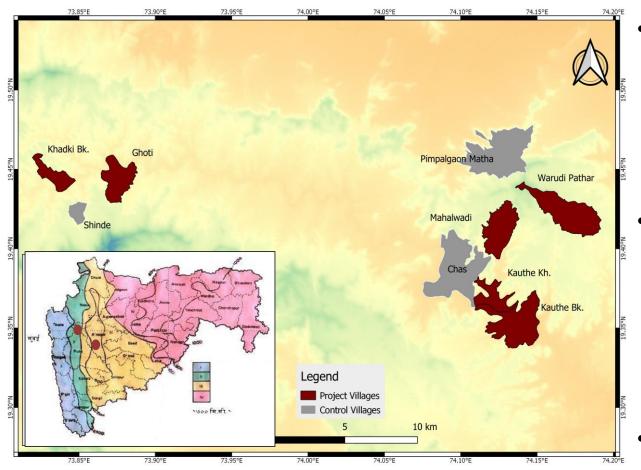
**Climate Resilient Agriculture**: Promotion of biological, botanical and organic formulation System of Crop Intensification (SCI), Agro-met advisories (locale and crop specific)

#### **Community engagement** Local Institution building (inclusive) Gender mainstreaming

# **Proposed Study Area, Objectives & Design**



#### We propose an in-depth economic modelling study of 6 villages



- Assessment of drought resilience in the 6 study villages through an integrated drought risk assessment approach (agrometeorological, hydrological, geospatial, and socio-economic)
- Assessing the impacts of SLM interventions during drought periods using geospatial (baseline 2009-10 to drought years 2012-13; 2015-16; 2018-19; 2023-24) and socioeconomic data (comparing baseline year 2009-10 to drought year 2018-19)
- Economic modelling of SLM in drought and normal rainfall years

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Rejuvenating Communities & Ecosystem

- Meteorological Assessment Onset of monsoon, Rainfall deviation, Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)/Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI), Continuous Dry spell
- Hydrological Assessment Surface, ground and irrigation water availability
- Agricultural Assessment Crop Area, Crop yield, Soil moisture



- Assessment of biophysical parameters using geospatial tools and data (LULC change, NDMI, Soil Moisture, LST, NDVI)
- Ecosystem Services in project villages
- Drought analysis and future climatic projections for the study villages
- Socio-economic analysis of project villages pre and post project interventions (during drought years)
- ELD 6+1 methodology for economic modelling





# <u>A detailed case study report</u>: providing evidence of economic benefits of investment in SLM and related interventions to reduce and manage the <u>drought impacts</u>

**Document** the role of community management and engagement that sustains the impact

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#### **Discussion on the Global Drought report I**

From your respective perspectives:



1.Do our research questions cover the crucial aspects to make a convincing economic case for proactive drought resilient land management?

2.Are the expected results likely to provide **sufficient guidance** on how the transition towards sustainable and drought-resilient land use can succeed?

3. Have we generally **forgotten something important** – is our perspective restricted?

#### **Discussion on the Global Drought report II**

We would like to cooperate with you!!!

- Peer review?
- Case studies?
- Best practice examples?



For reference of ELD's work, please refer to our case studies: <u>Publications - ELD Initiative (eld-initiative.org)</u>

#### Get further information www.eld-initiative.org

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