



eniD

# Degradation of land, desertification drought and poverty : a global risk ?

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on behalf and with the support of the above mentioned networks*

Global population,  
estimates and projections (billions)

8

6

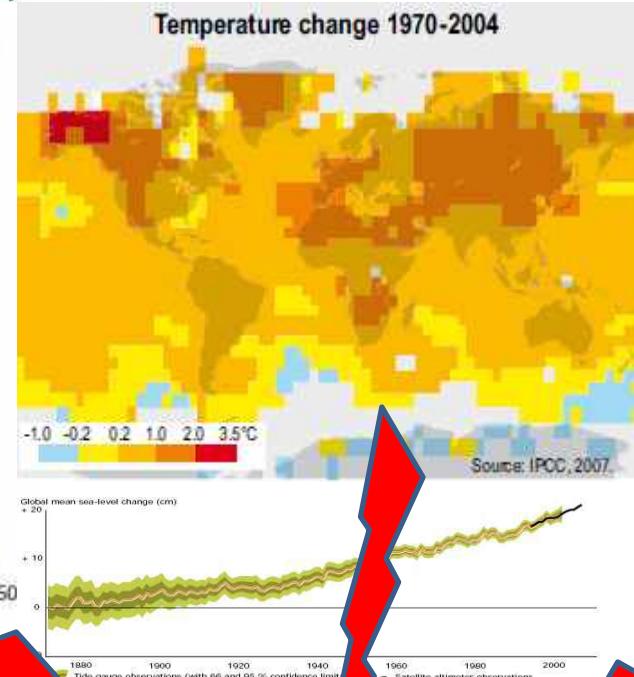
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2

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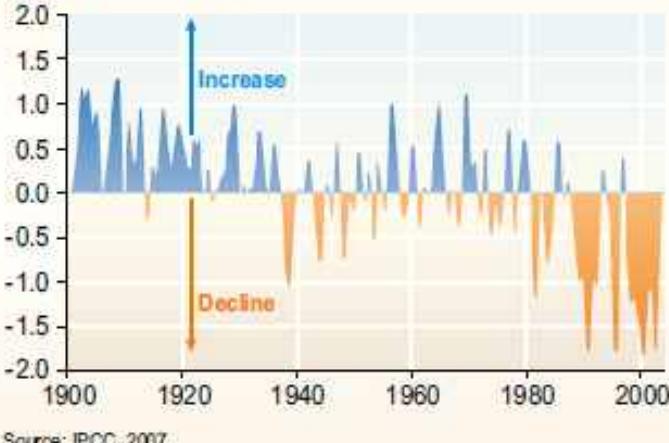
Developed countries  
Developing countries

1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000 2050

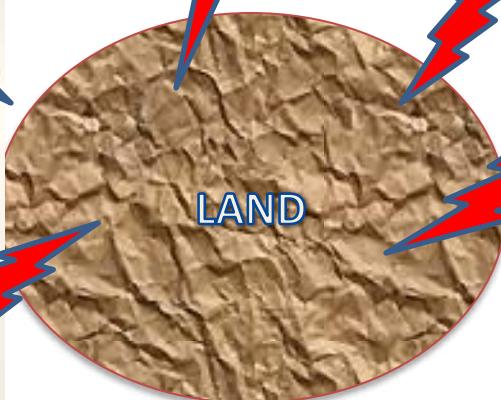
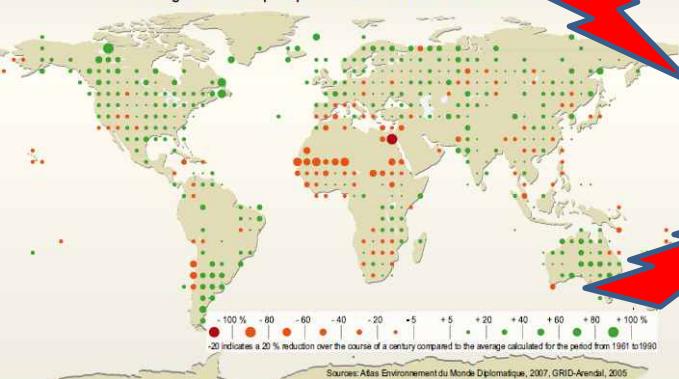


### Decline in permafrost

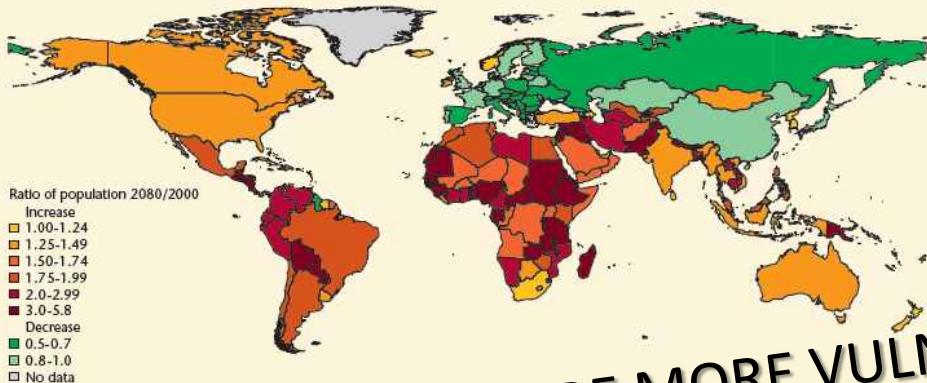
Deviation in the extent of frozen ground  
in the Northern hemisphere  
Million square kilometres



Changes in annual precipitation between 1901 and 2004

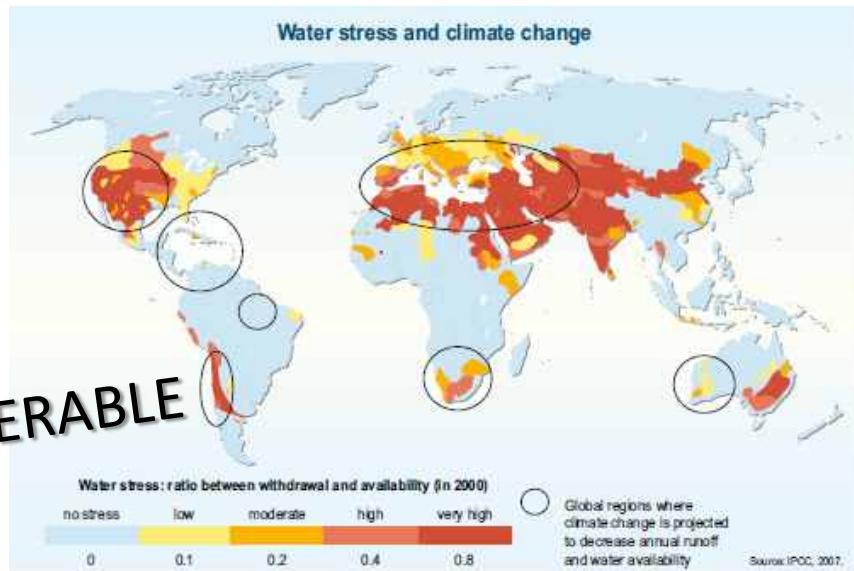


Map 2.1 Expected areas of population growth and decline, 2000-2080

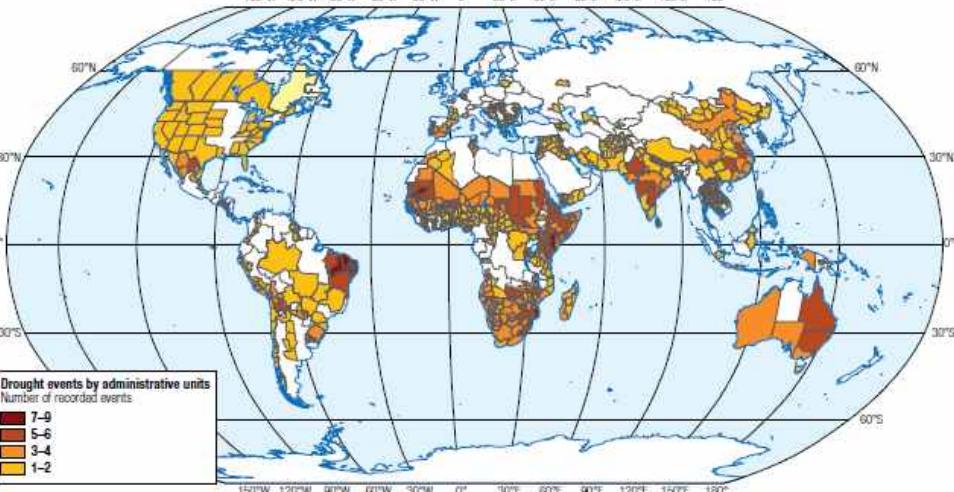


Source: Lutz, Sanderson, and Scherbov 2008

DRYLANDS ARE MORE VULNERABLE



Source: IPCC, 2007



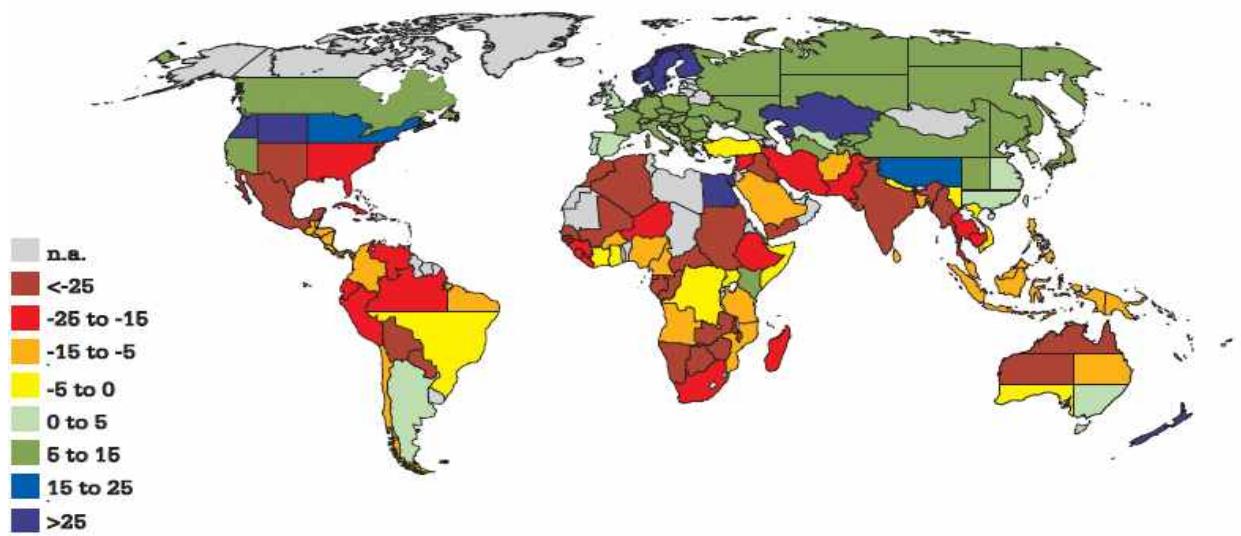
**41% of the land are drylands ; 10 to 20 % are highly degraded**  
**Asia is the most affected** 1.4 billion **Africa has 74 % of its land affected** North America, Australia and Europe are also affected  
**38 % of the world population ( 2.3 billion)** live in these areas  
**250 millions are directly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

## Increase in dry areas globally



## DRYLANDS AREAS ARE INCREASING ....

Projected changes in per cent in agricultural productivity by 2080 due to climate change



## WHILE THEIR AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY DECLINES...

**Natural CAUSES**

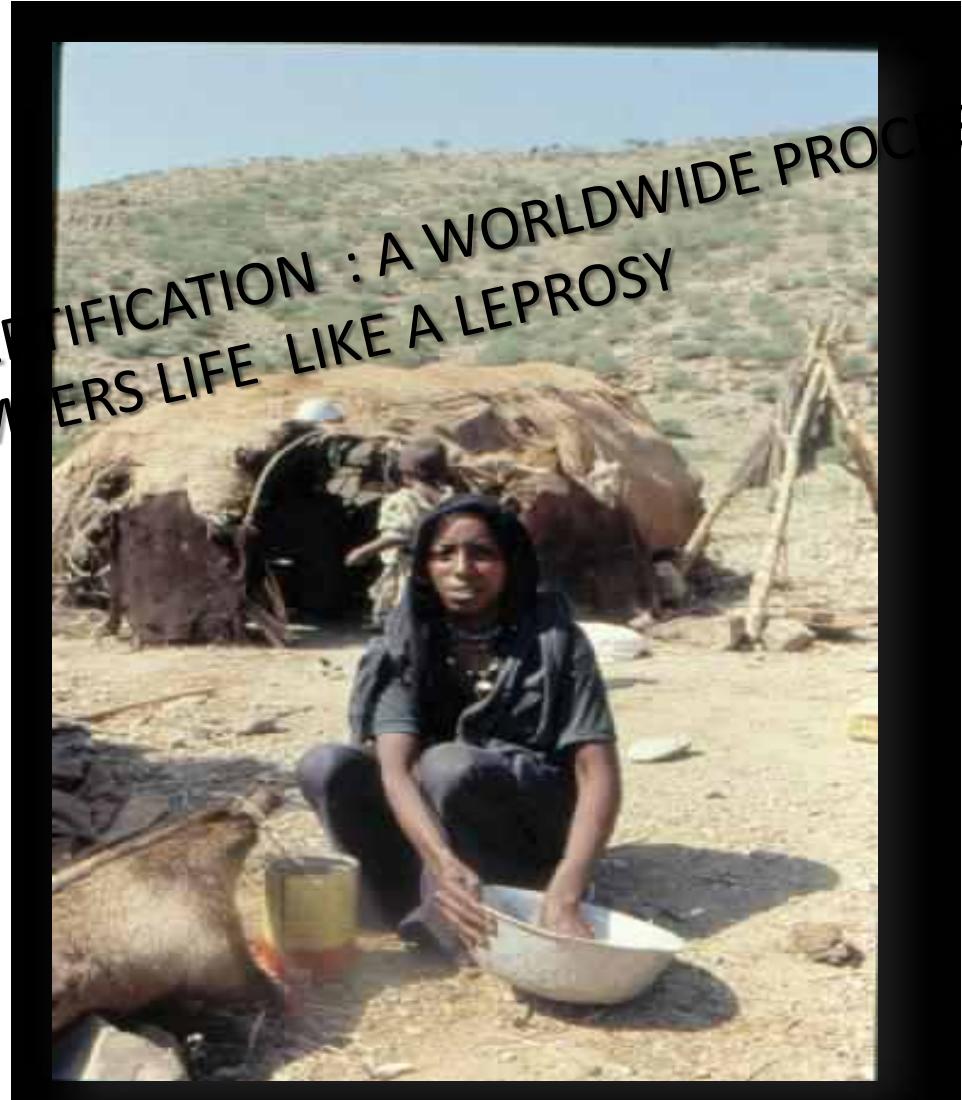
- *Hot and dry climate conditions*
- *Drought*
- *Low top soil*
- *Low soil cover*

**Human CAUSES according to FAO**

- wrong landmanagement 35%,
- deforestation (29.5 %)
- overexploitation/overgrazing 35 %,
- other causes...(1%)

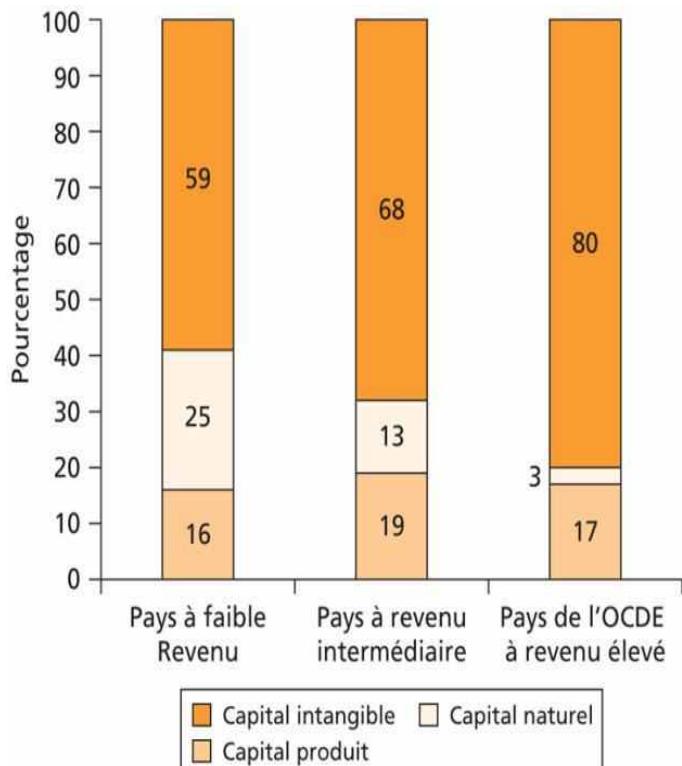
- Degrade the **land structure** and life
- reduce the **fertility** and loose top soil
- destroy the **vegetable cover**,
- modify the cycle of **water**,
- reduce vegetal and animal **biodiversity**

**Desertification reduce ecosystem services,  
AND  
undermines the living conditions of their inhabitants ,**

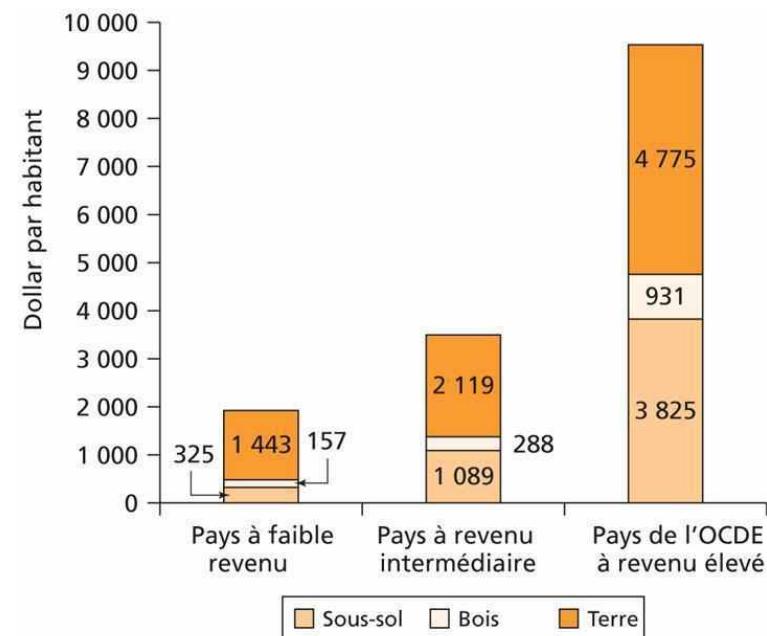


According to the world bank ...

**While natural ressources are the most part of the capital of the nations ...**



**Land is the highest part of the capital in the poorest countries**

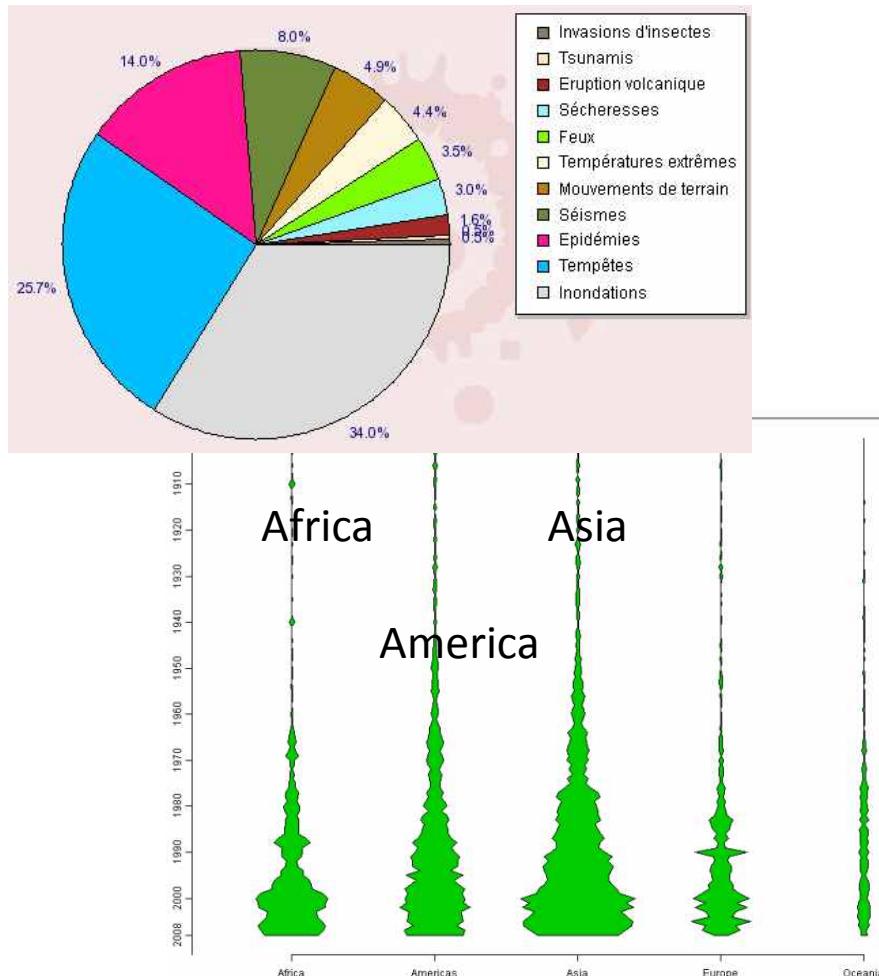


Source : Banque mondiale 2006.

- **Desertification add poverty** : the **proportion of the poor** is the highest in drylands ; the proportion of the 800 millions of farmer who suffer from hunger live in drylands
- **Desertification increase migrations** : 1997 to 2020 : **60 millions people** are supposed **to leave** the drylands increasing seriously the number of actual ecological refugees estimated in Africa up to 25 millions
- **Climate change will** increase the affected areas by desertification (**30 to 40 %** according to IPCC medium hypothesis)
- **Desertification is a loss of economic value** : about **40 billions of USD per year** - 1 to 10 % of NGP of agriculture in many countries . Figures are undervaluated according to the cost of rehabilitation

**DEGRADED LAND, DEGRADED LIVES !**





DROUGHT

DESERTIFICATION

DISASTER

**IN OTHER WORDS DESERTIFICATION  
IS A GLOBAL RISK ?**

[http://www.notre-planete.info/geographie/risques\\_naturels/catastrophes\\_naturelles.php](http://www.notre-planete.info/geographie/risques_naturels/catastrophes_naturelles.php)



## MORE SHOULD BE DONE FOR DRYLANDS !

- The 193 states ( Parties) and the UNCCD
- The donnors
- The scientific community
- The Civil society

## SCIENCE ON BOARD

The **DESIRE** is a global initiative in the context of “Combating land degradation and desertification” in the last FP6-2005 Global Change and Ecosystems Programme (EU)

- 20 partners from the EU and northern Africa
- 6 partners from elsewhere (China, Russia, Botswana, Cape Verde, Mexico, Chile,)
- 24 research institutes
- 2 NGOs

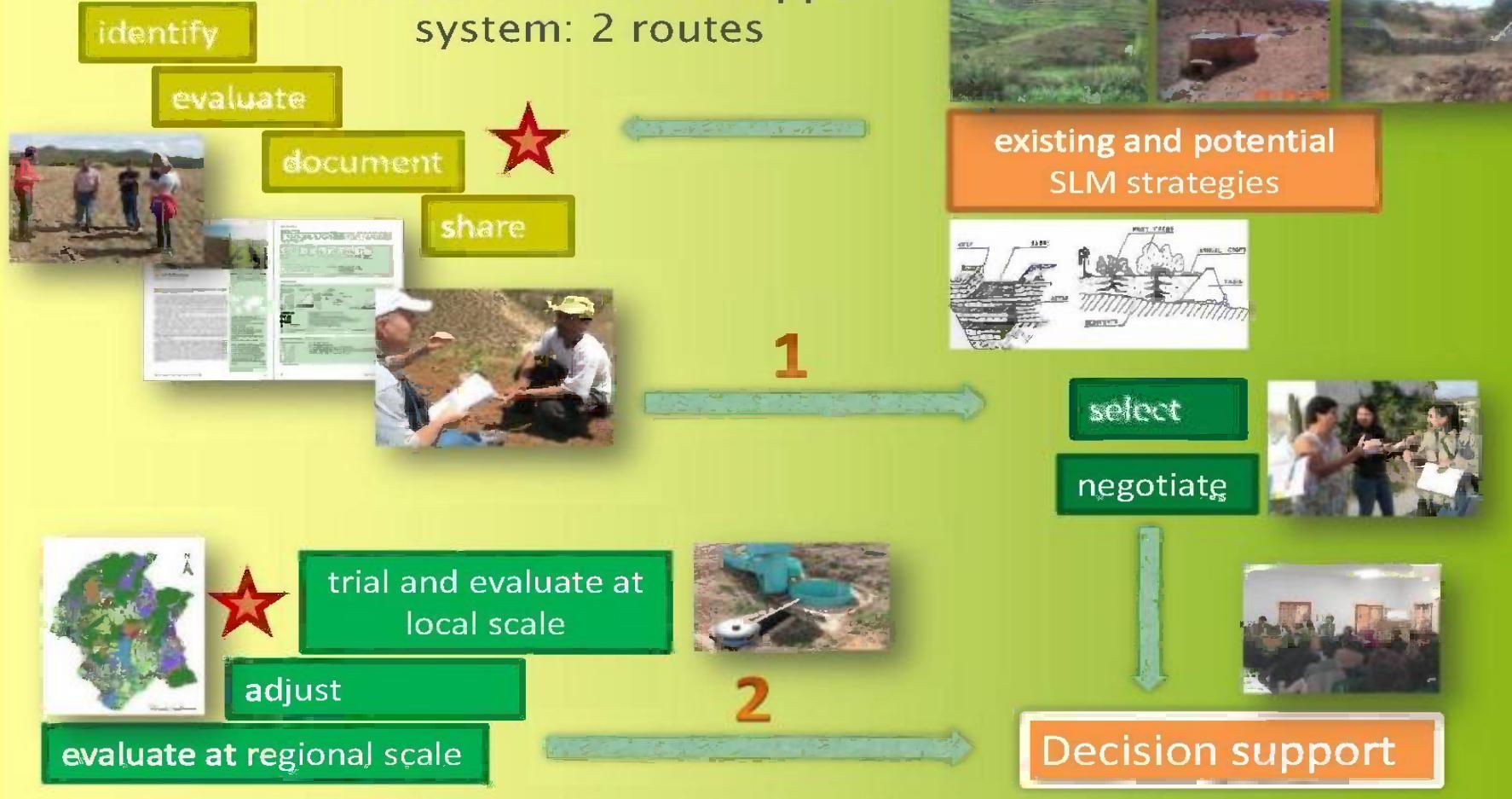


**DESIRE** works on

**Soil erosion by water, Soil erosion by wind**  
**Competition in use of water**  
**Forest fire**  
**Drought , Flash floods**  
**Salinisation, Degradation of vegetation**

- Map desertification risk
- Explore socio economic context and needs
- Evaluate indicators
- Identify, evaluate and select protection and mitigation strategies
- Implement and monitor the selected strategies in study sites
- Evaluate, select and model outputs
- Select and use dissemination products

## The DESIRE decision support system: 2 routes



**DESIRE** provide the **scientific basis** for taking affordable and effective action in the context of **complex problems** BUT also thinks that we can't manage, desertification and land degradation, without the combination of scientific knowledge and knowledge from the local stakeholders



***More information :***

[www.desire-project.eu](http://www.desire-project.eu)

[www.desire-his.eu](http://www.desire-his.eu)

[www.wocat.org](http://www.wocat.org)



## A global initiative giving future to drylands

- 3 years project
- 14 participants 17 countries

Building CSO instruments  
and capacities to get  
drylands higher on the  
political agenda

- Information exchange
- Specific training
- Facilitate collaboration
- Facilitate dialogue

- Capacity in actions.....
- Brésil : cisterns
- Turquie : replacing cotton by saffron
- Bolivia : ecological soja beans cultivation
- India : preservation of camel in the Thar desert and giving value to their milk
- South Africa : improving landmanagement and
- Ouzbekistan : sensitizing decision makers by press tours



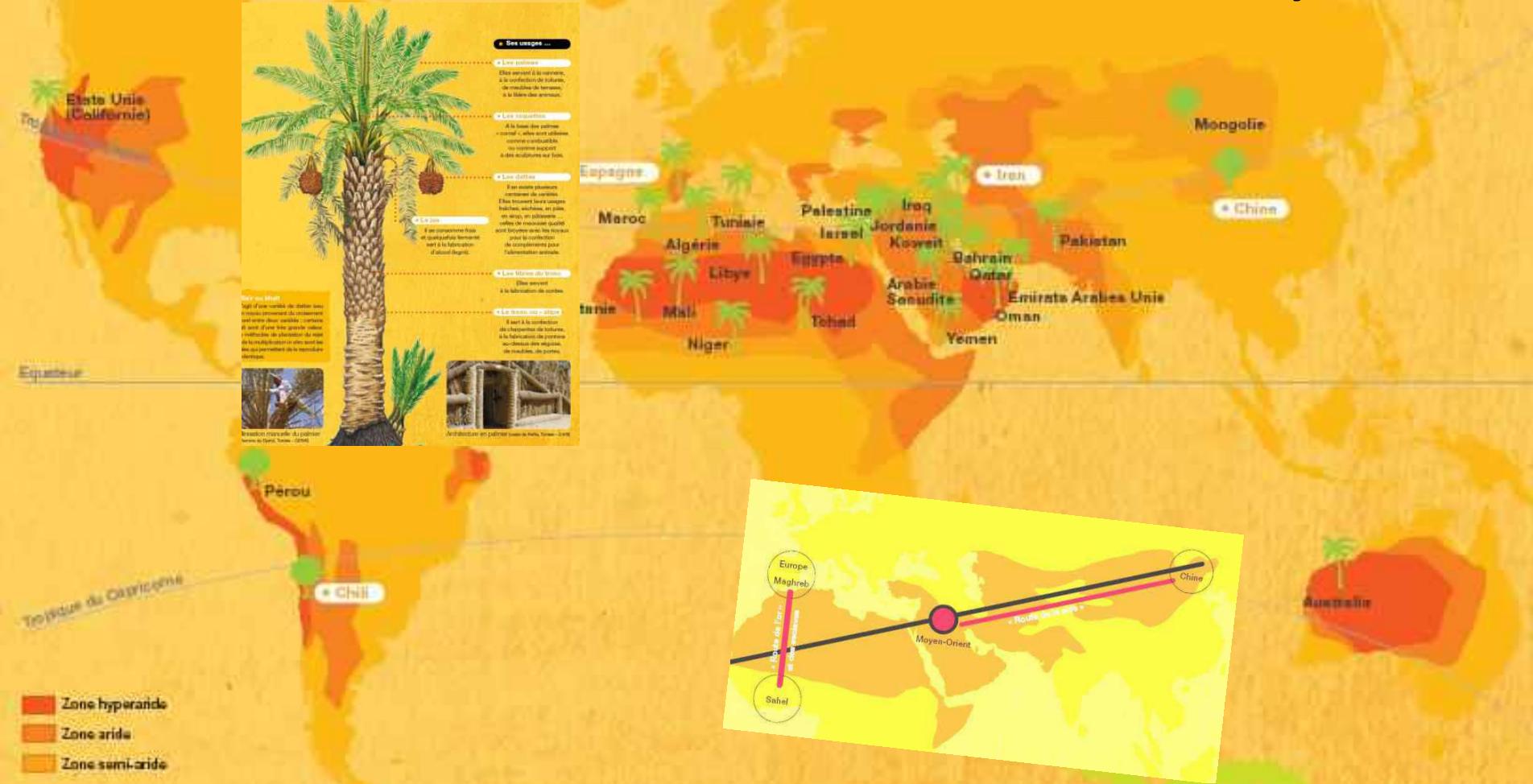
“Sustainable land management in drylands often rather needs more capitalising on what is already being done, than initiating new projects and programmes”



LPPS



Shortage of water, outmigration, bayoud disease, diviving up of land, low value of oases products... compromise the future of the **oases millennium ecosystems**,



# Morocco (Foum Zguid) composting and biological certification on henna : first time in Morocco !



# Morocco (Akka) cooperative building, composting, packaging for the dattes, marketing...



Its possible !

# Morocco (Aglaguel )

## innovating seedlings techniques and income generation for the women



# Morocco (Icht) protect and multiply local « beldis » seeds and test marketing from local varieties

Its possible !



# Some final words

- Beware of Anders « apocalyptic cecity »
- Consider land is **home/heimat** for the people leaving in drylands and for human kind in general
- Desertification : **generalized increasing intensity disaster** with long distance and long term consequences : combating desertification is not an option
- Public policy and local action are both needed for the success <http://www.geopopulation.com/dossier/compteur-de-la-population-mondiale/>