

SDG 15.3.1 indicator at local scale for land degradation monitoring

Cristina Tarantino¹; Mariella Aquilino¹; Saverio Vicario¹; Rocco Labadessa¹; Cristina Domingo-Marimon^{2,3}; Pau Montero²; Francesca Assennato⁴; Paolo Mazzetti¹

in Alta Murgia protected area



To effectively aid PAs

managers this study suggests:



Remote sensing oriented nature-based solutions towards a NEW LIFE FOR DRYLANDS



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Overview

In the framework of NewLife4Drylands LIFE Preparatory project (LIFE20 PRE/IT/000007, 2021-2024, https://www.newlife4drylands.eu/), this study addresses the computation of SDG 15.3.1 "Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area" indicator, adopted in the UNCCD's Good Practice Guidance [1] to evaluate Land

Study site

Alta Murgia PA has a dominant semi-/natural rocky dry grassland which hosts endemic and priority habitats of community interest. It is frequently subjected to fire events during summer season, hence, Burn Severity index was considered. Period investigated: 2004-2018.

Degradation (LD) status of grassland coverage in Alta Murgia Protected Area (PA, **IT9120007**, southern Italy).

SDG 15.3.1 indicator is computed by integration of three main sub-indicators:

Land Cover trend;

Primary Productivity trend;

□ Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stock trend

□ Additional sub-indicators related to pressures and threats affecting the site (e.g., fires);

Sub-indicators computed at local scale as much as possible: free global/European databases not reliable at site-scale [2];

D LD in grassland coverage only was evaluated.

SDG 15.3.1 indicator: methodology

UNCCD: the three main sub-indicators are integrated by the principle "One out, All out" (10AO) obtaining a 3-class mapping - Degraded, Improved, Stable





Declining	Improving	Improving	Declining
Declining	Improving	Stable	Declining
Declining	Improving	Declining	Declining
Declining	Stable	Improving	Declining
Declining	Stable	Stable	Declining
Declining	Stable	Declining	Declining
Declining	Declining	Improving	Declining
Declining	Declining	Stable	Declining
Declining	Declining	Declining	Declining

Sub-indicators from satellite data





Grassland cover from a data-driven multi-class classification (by Support Vector Machine) [3]. Input: Landsat 5/8 multi-seasonal images (30m).



Mann-Kendall (threshold 0.05) applied to annual average values of MSAVI spectral index time series from Landsat 5/8 (30m)





Difference of NBR spectral index between starting and ending summer season from Landsat 5/8 images (30m) masking with previous grassland map



20 km

SDG 15.3.1 indicator: computation



References

[1] UNCCD's Good Practice Guidance: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

[2] Tarantino, C.; Forte, L.; Blonda, P.; Vicario, S.; Tomaselli, V.; Beierkuhnlein, C.; Adamo, M. (2021). Intra-Annual Sentinel-2 Time-Series Supporting Grassland Habitat Discrimination. Remote Sensing, Special Issue "Remote Sensing for Habitat Mapping", 13(2), 277. https://doi.org/10.3390/rs13020277

[3] Tarantino, C.; Aquilino, M.; Labadessa, R.; Adamo, M. (2023). Time Series of Land Cover Mappings Can Allow the Evaluation of Grassland Protection Actions Estimated by Sustainable Development Goal 15.1.2 Indicator: The Case of Murgia Alta Protected Area. Remote Sensing, Special Issue "Remote Sensing Measurements for Monitoring Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)", 15(2), 505, https://doi.org/10.3390/rs15020505

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