

Land Degradation Dynamics (LDD)



The objective of component two of the Regreening Africa project is equipping partners in the 8 project countries with surveillance and analytical tools on land degradation dynamics to support strategic decision-making and monitoring in the scaling-up of evergreen agriculture.



Data on indicators of land and soil health are collected in the field and analysed to understand drivers of degradation, prioritise areas for implementation of interventions and monitor changes over time.



Land degradation dynamics are spatially assessed across landscapes for the project action areas.



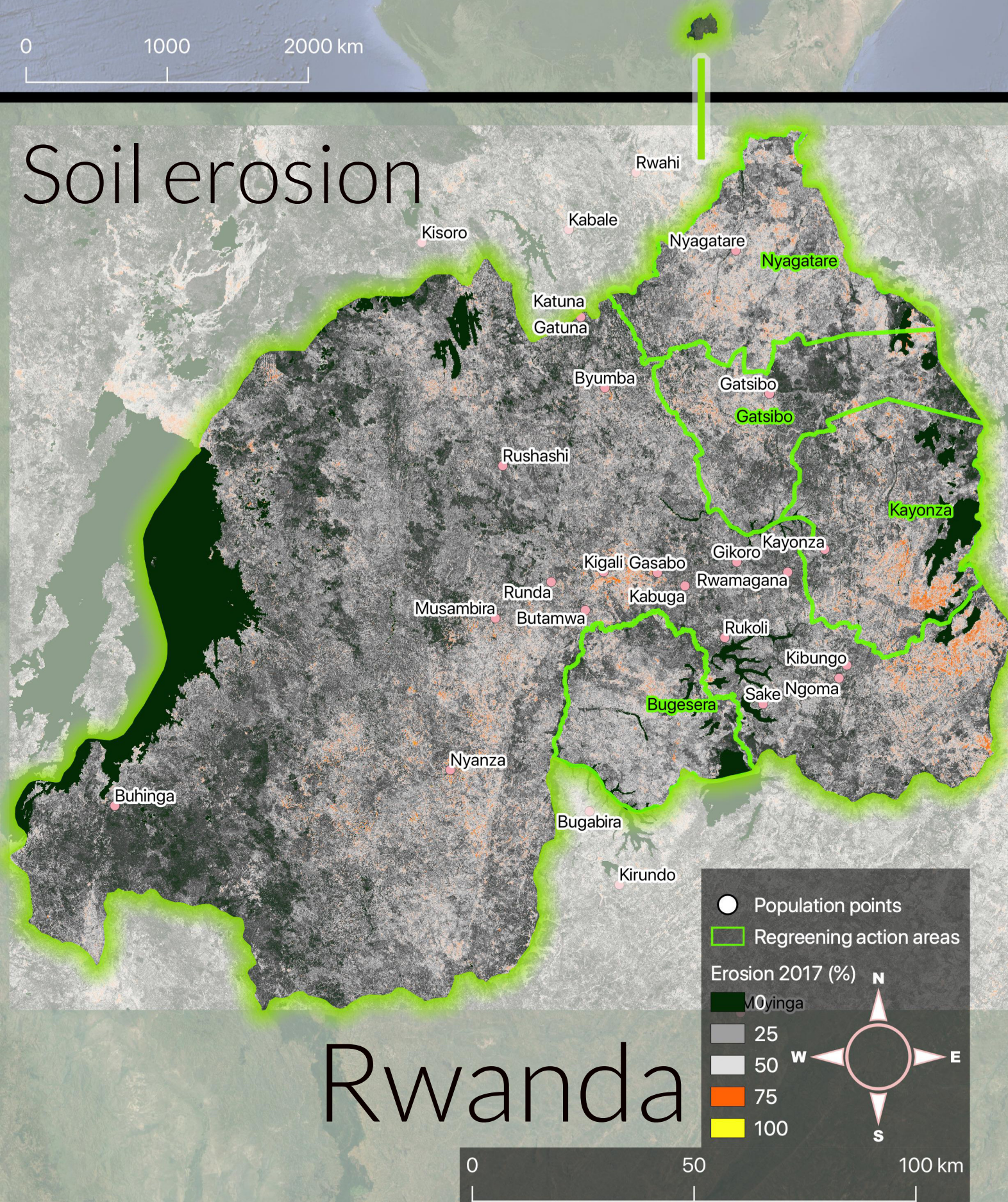
Partners are trained in systematic field data collection using the LDSF and data interpretation.



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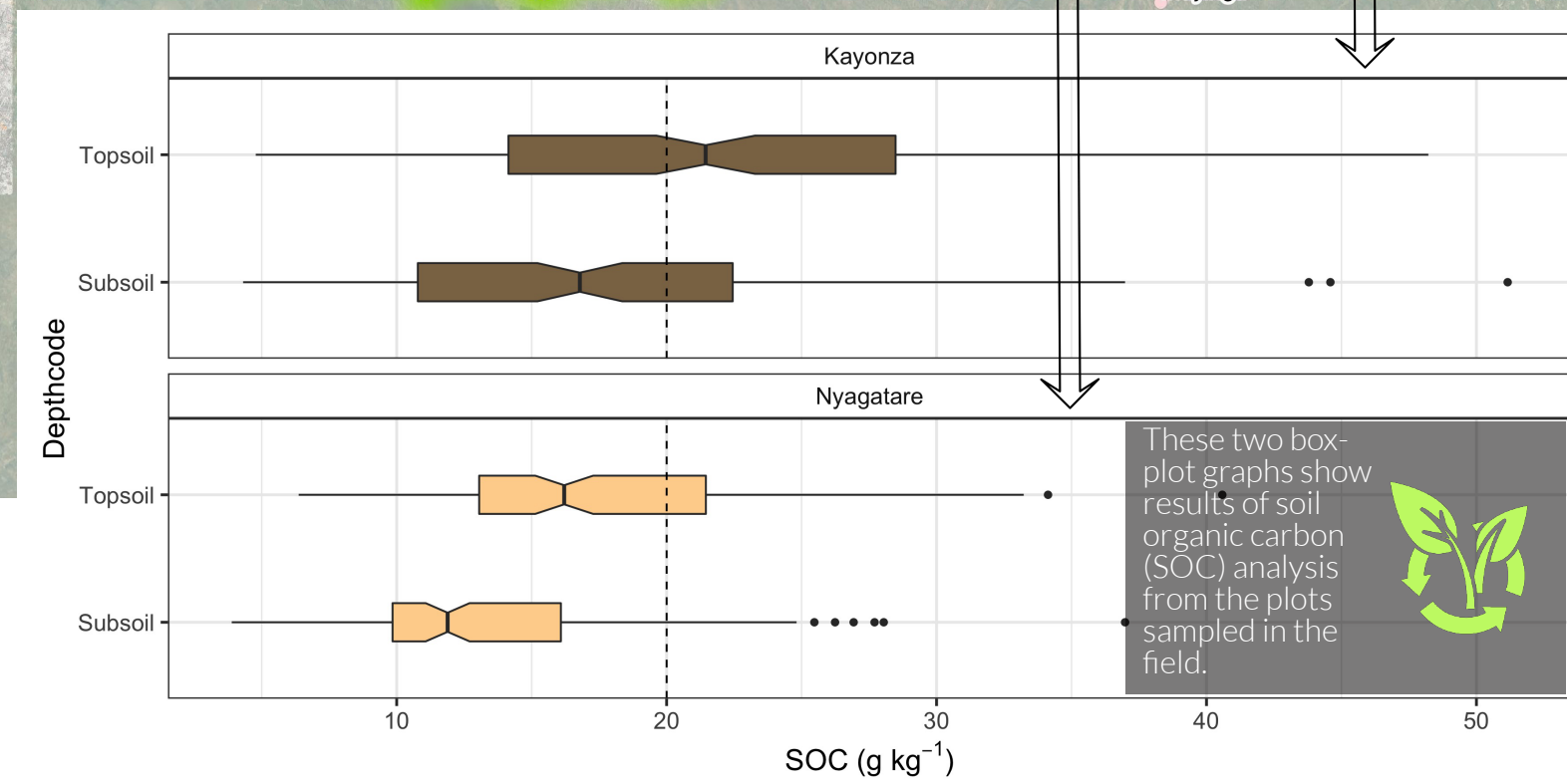
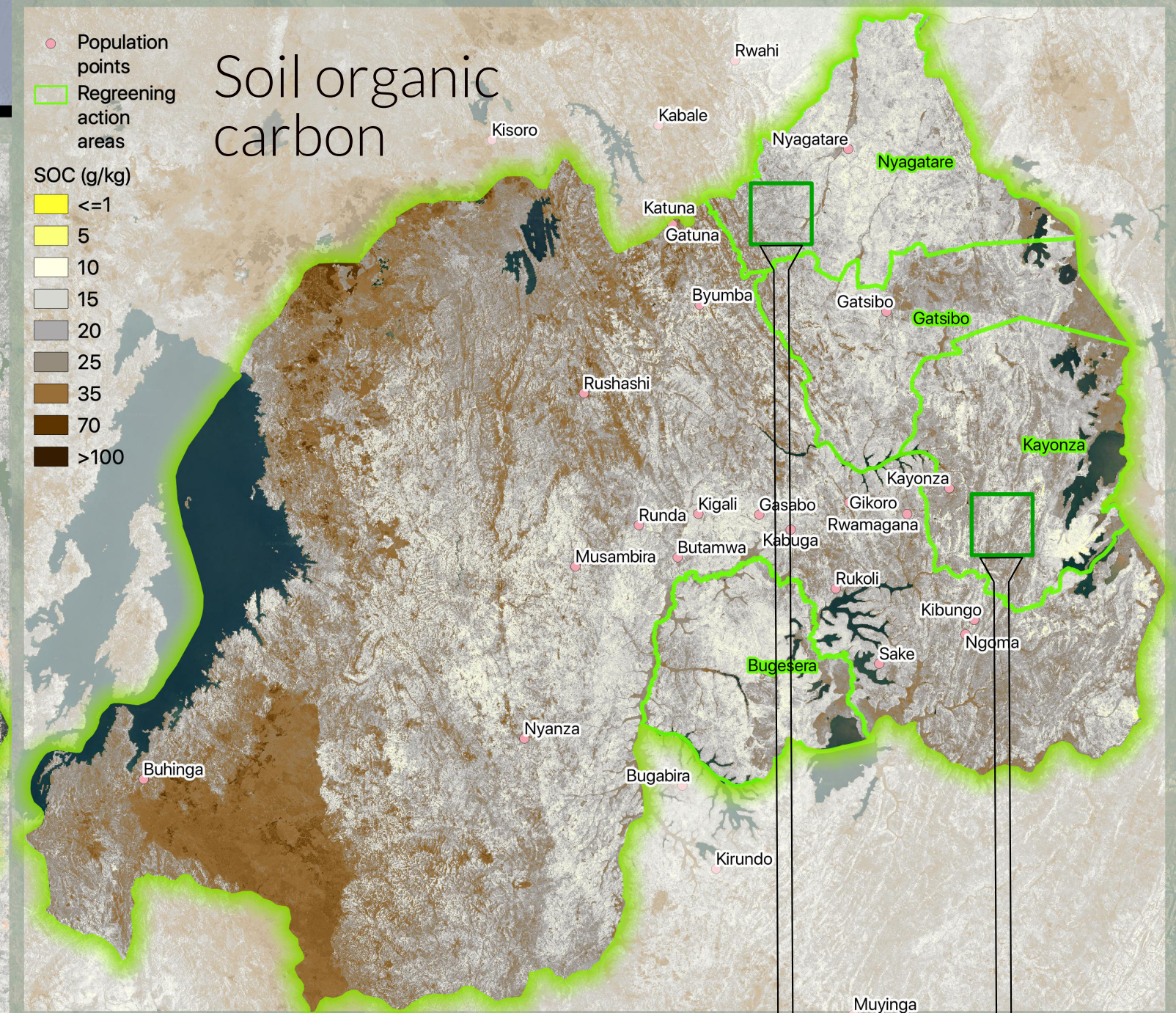


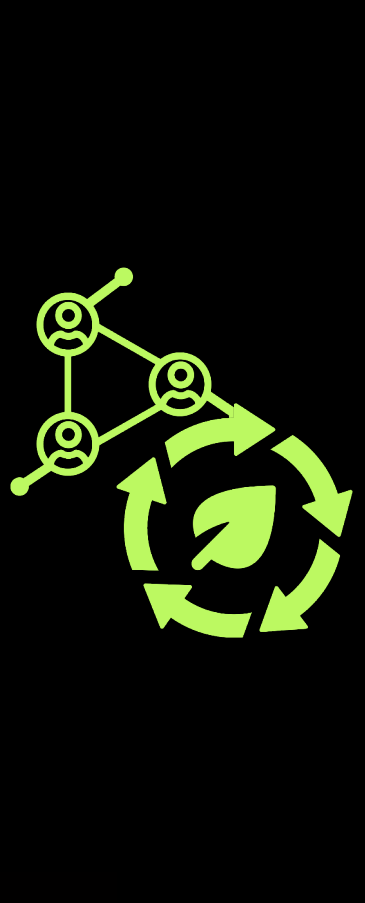
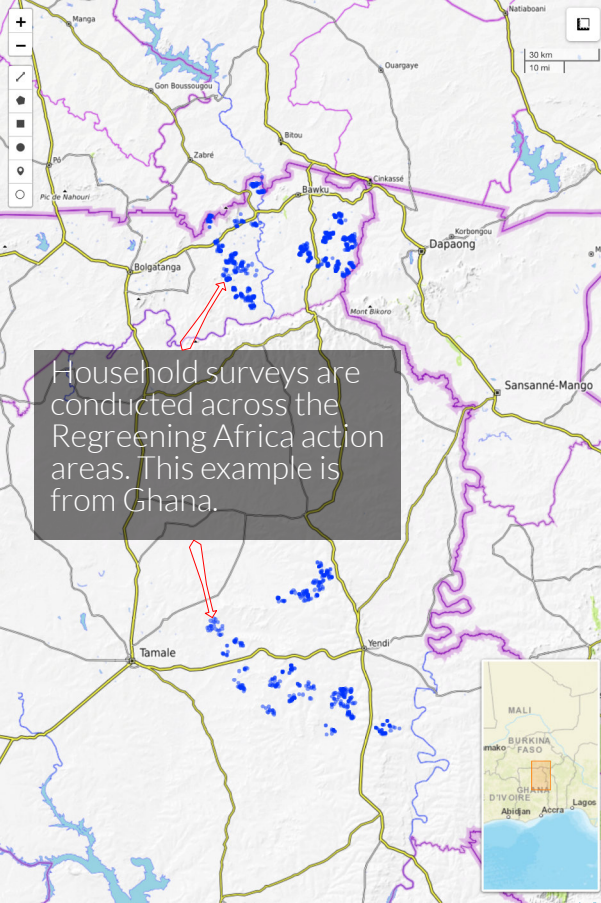
Spatial predictions of soil erosion prevalence based on LDSF field observations (data) and earth observation using Landsat 8, scaling the results of the surveys conducted in the Regreening Africa project to the country of Rwanda. The spatial resolution is 30m on the ground and erosion hotspots are shown in orange and red.

The overall accuracy of this model is 75% for detection of erosion as shown on the right.

Predicted vs measured erosion

	Actual 0	Actual 1
Predicted 1	13.0	75.3
Predicted 0	87.0	24.7



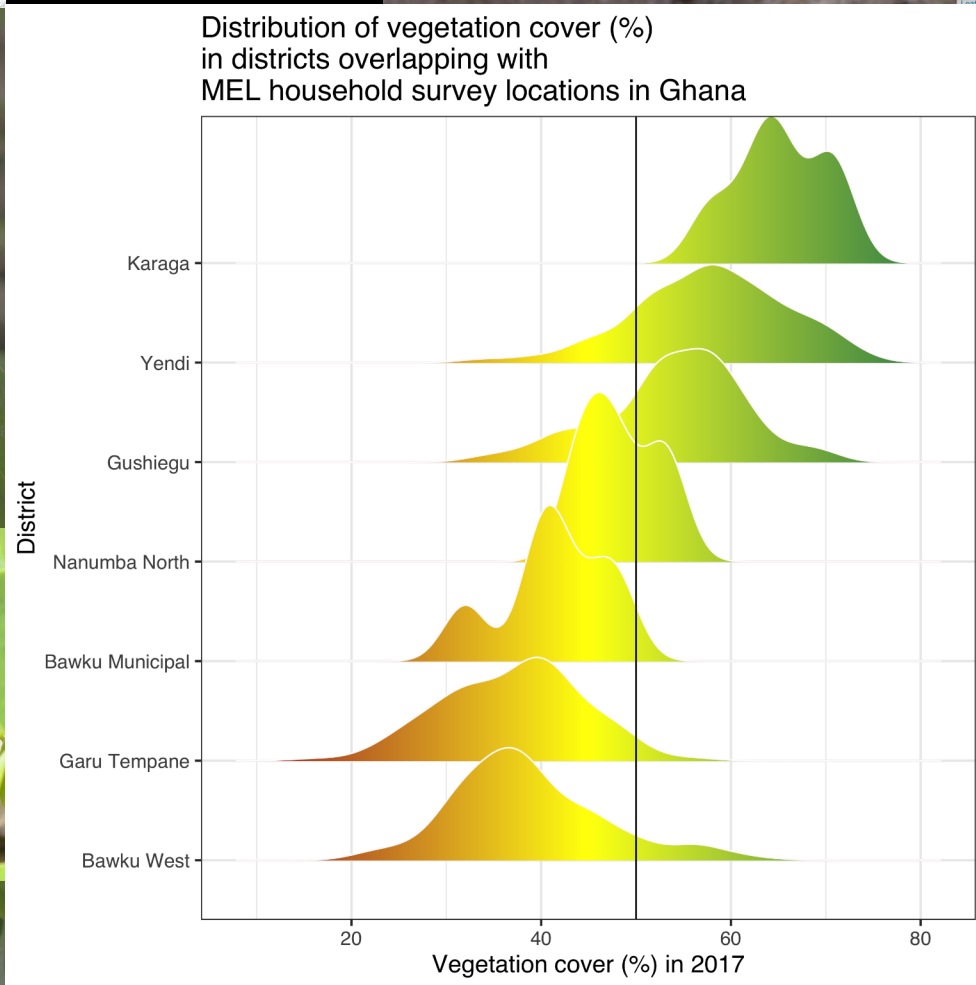


The project is linking results from household and on-farm surveys to diagnostics and spatial assessments of vegetation cover, woody cover and land health to better understand social-ecological factors influencing regreening trends.

With spatial assessments at high resolution, the results of the LDD component of the project can be used to target land degradation hot-spot areas for intervention and to track progress over time.



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