

Scaling-up SLM in the landscape: a framework for decision support

Global Landscapes Forum, Bonn

2 December 2018, 11:00 – 12:30













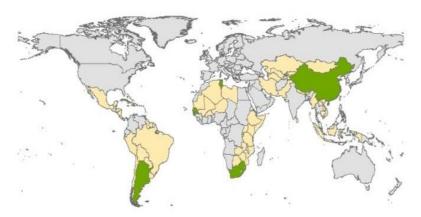




Project background

LADA Project 2007-2011

- Land degradation Assessment in Drylands project
- GEF/UNEP, Implementing agency FAO
- Main objective: Develop TOOLS for assessing land degradation & SLM



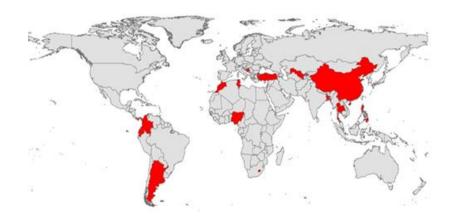
6 pilot countries:

Argentina, China, Tunisia, Senegal, South Africa, Cuba



DS-SLM project 2015 - 2018

- Decision support for mainstreaming and scaling out SLM
- GEF/FAO WOCAT, Implementing agency FAO
- Main objective: Support Decision support for mainstreaming SLM using assessment tools



Africa: Lesotho, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia

Asia: Bangladesh, China, Philippines, Thailand

Europe and Central Asia: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey, Uzbekistan

Latin America: Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama

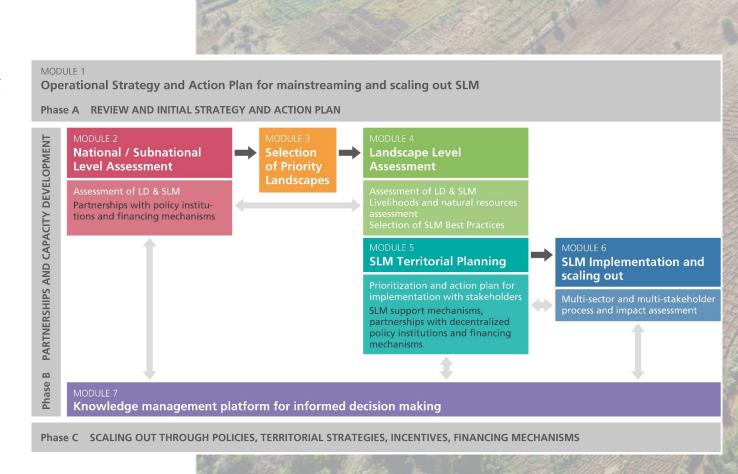
Why a Decision Support Framework?

- LD and SLM assessments (e.g. through LADA-WOCAT) deliver necessary knowledge for evidence-based decision-making in SLM
- missing framework to embed assessment results and include them in an overall strategy for mainstreaming and scaling out
- mainstreaming and scaling out strategy at the beginning of an intervention is crucial for successful SLM scaling and long-term sustainability
- strategy to focus on appropriate scaling instruments
 considering ecological, institutional, socio-economic
 and cultural conditions for SLM implementation at landscape/ national level



Key features

- strategy for mainstreaming and scaling out SLM: where, what and how?
- toolbox for land use and management assessment and planning from local/ landscape to subnational/ national scales
- participatory, multi-sector and multistakeholder processes and capacity building
- flexible, adaptable to country needs;
 modular format offers different entry points based on gaps, previous activities, data and resources



Module 1

- Countries to design and conduct a mainstreaming strategy
- strategy for integrating SLM into key national and subnational decisionmaking processes
- strategy to depart from barriers at local level, be simple and focus on few objectives and activities
- prioritize decision-making processes which facilitate SLM implementation and scaling out beyond a project
- strategies may be developed at national and/or landscape level
- depend on partnerships and capacity development

Tool:

❖ FAO DS-SLM Mainstreaming Tool

Policies and regulations

- National development policies
- · Sectoral policies (e.g. agriculture, economy, environment)
- Regulatory instruments (laws, regulations)
- National strategies and action plans

Programmes and projects

 National and subnational sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes and projects (e.g. environment, agriculture, climate change, small business)

Incentives and Financing mechanisms

- Financing frameworks (budget allocations)
- Economic and non-economic incentives
- Microcredit
- · Financing mechanisms and funds (e.g. watershed funds)
- Certification schemes

Land-use and territorial planning processes

- · Land-use and territorial planning processes at all levels
- Landscape planning
- Budgetary allocations of administrative units for sustainable land management
- · Information and monitoring systems

Local decisions

- Local organizations (e.g. producer associations, indigenous organizations)
- Local management plans



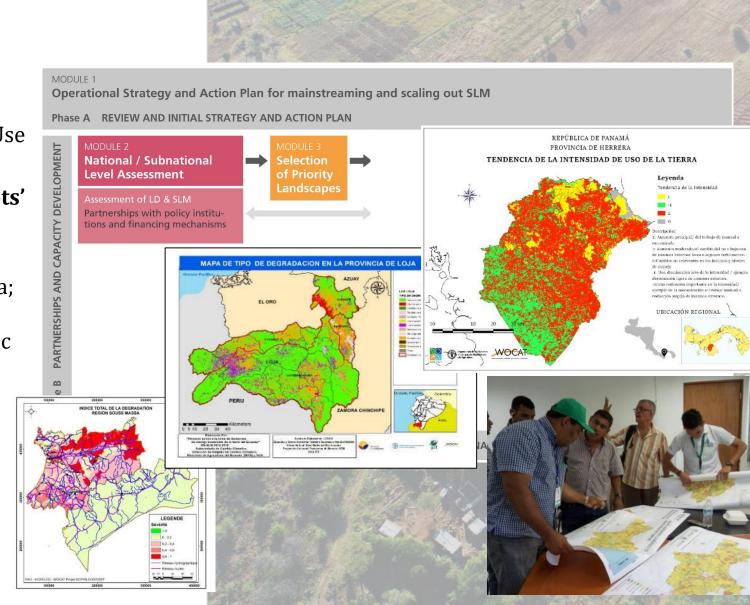


Module 2 & Module 3

- understand drivers, pressures and impacts of LD and SLM at national/ subnational level
- analyse state and trends for each Land Use System
- identify 'hot spots' of LD and 'green spots' of SLM
- discuss 'hot spots' and 'green spots' in multi-stakeholder workshops; set criteria; identify priority landscapes for intervention and SLM options for specific contexts

Tools:

LADA-WOCAT Questionnaire for Mapping Land Degradation and SLM

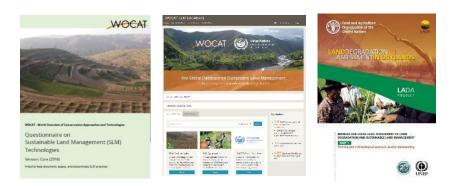


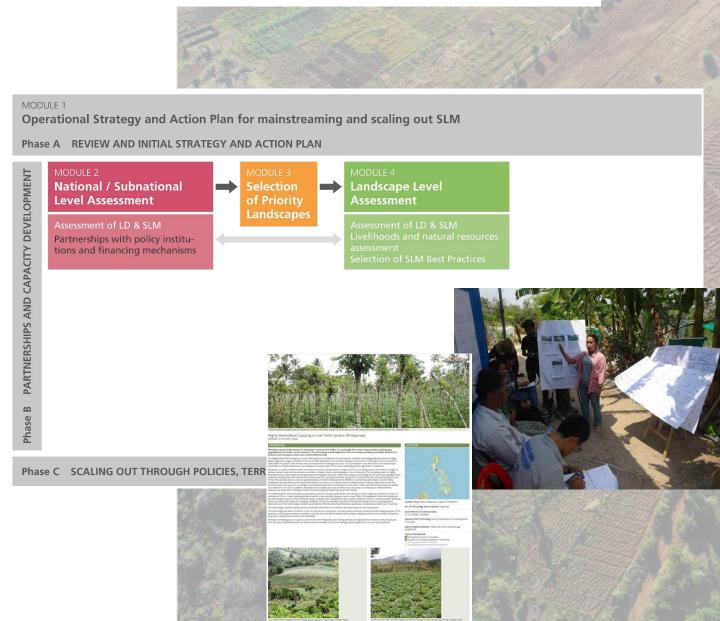
Module 4

- identify **priority locations** using landscape assessment results
- identify potential SLM practices in multistakeholder workshops
- document and assess SLM data and good practices
- negotiate and select relevant SLM options with stakeholders

Tools:

- WOCAT Questionnaires and Database on SLM Technologies and Approaches
- LADA local assessment





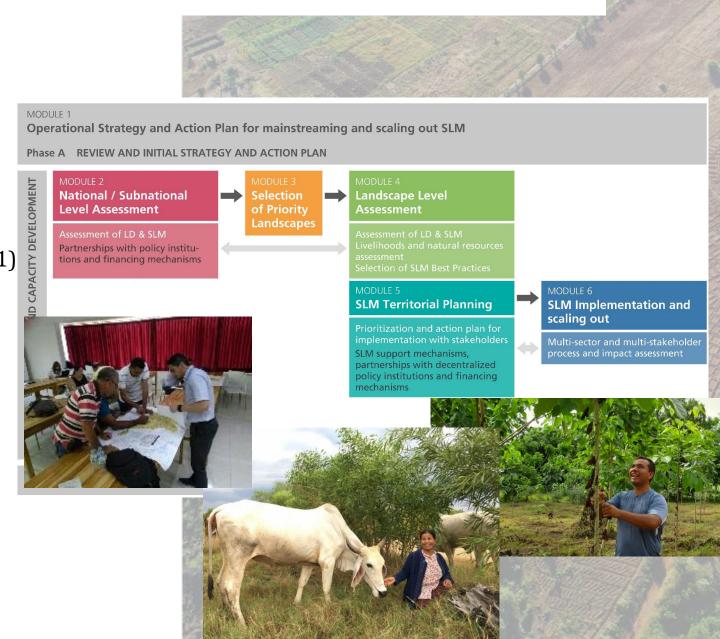
Module 5 & Module 6

- review of data and information from landscape assessment
- multi-stakeholder process to negotiate and select territorial responses, considering existing plans and implementation mechanisms
- SLM territorial planning (linked to Module 1)
- test implementation and demo sites, farmer-to-farmer learning, awareness raising, capacity building through technical assistance teams etc.

Tools:

- FAO Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)
- FAO Land Resources Planning toolbox



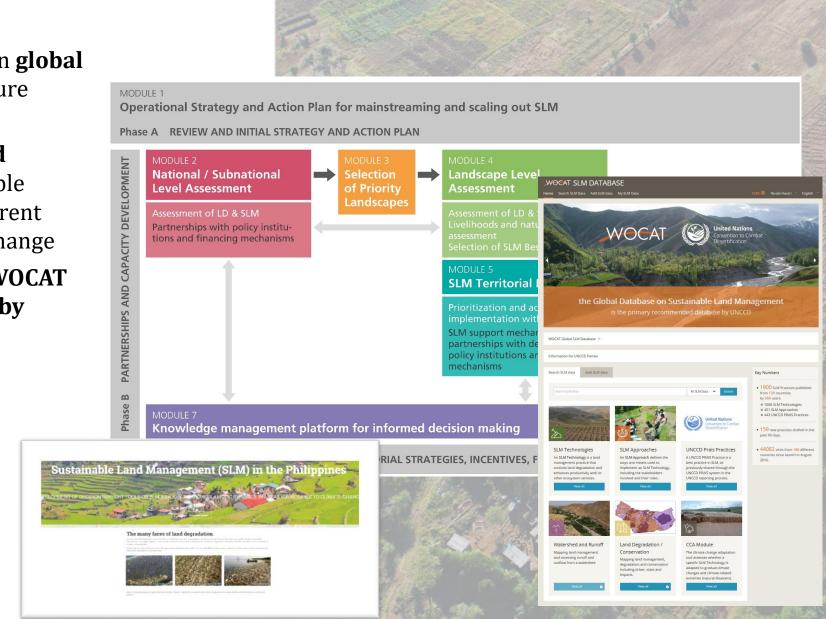


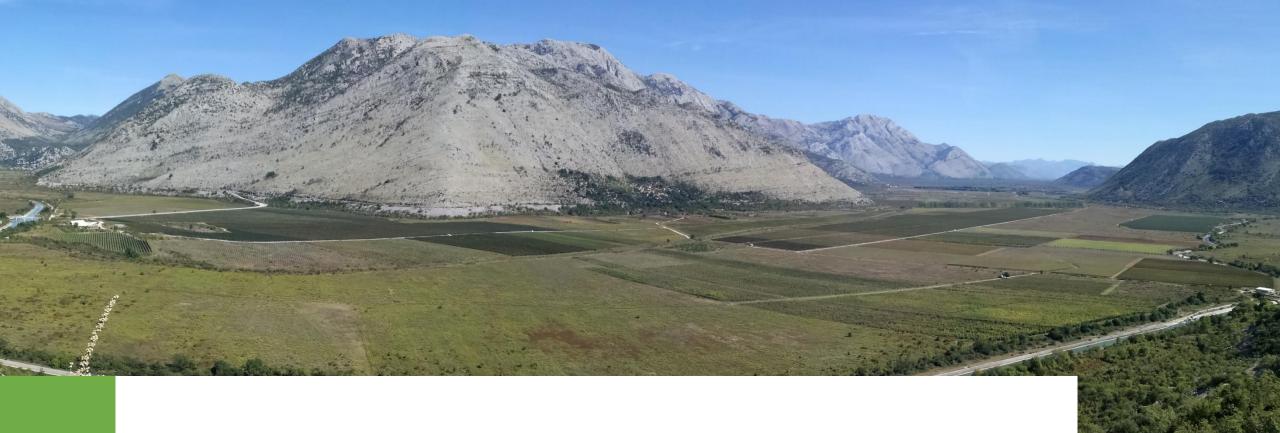
Module 7

- compile and share knowledge on global and national platforms to ensure evidence-based decisions
- standardized and harmonized knowledge management to enable comparisons (e.g. between different Technologies) and facilitate exchange
- share SLM practices on Global WOCAT
 SLM Database recommended by
 UNCCD for SLM BP reporting

Tools:

- Global WOCAT SLM Database
- DS-SLM knowledge platform
- National platforms





THANK YOU!















