Global Landscapes Forum 2018/ Bonn, Germany

Side Event 5
Scaling up SLM in the landscape: a framework for decision support

Scaling up SLM in the drought-prone and salt affected landscapes of Uzbekistan

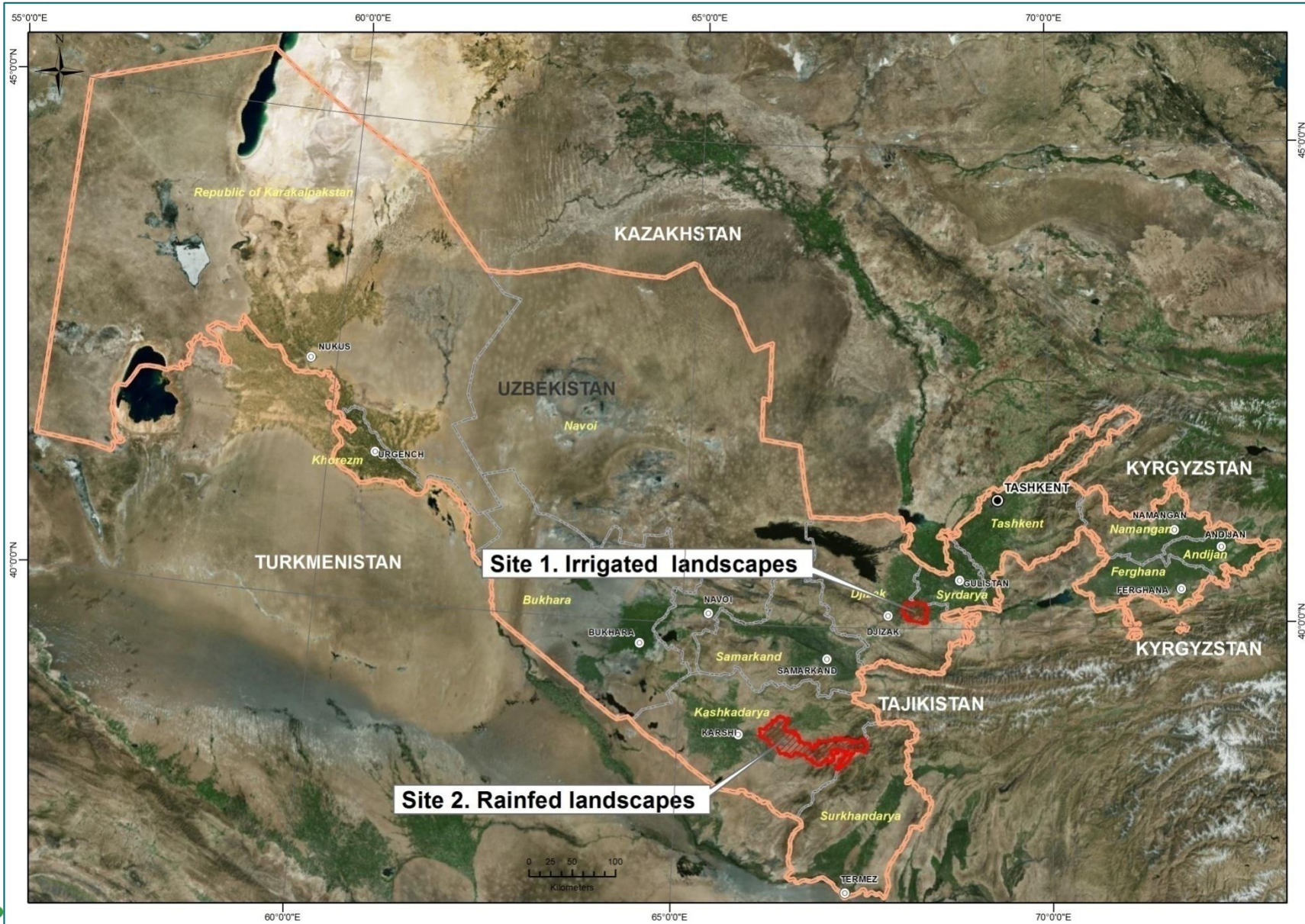**Country: UZBEKISTAN**

Presentation made by: Umid Abdullaev, NPC

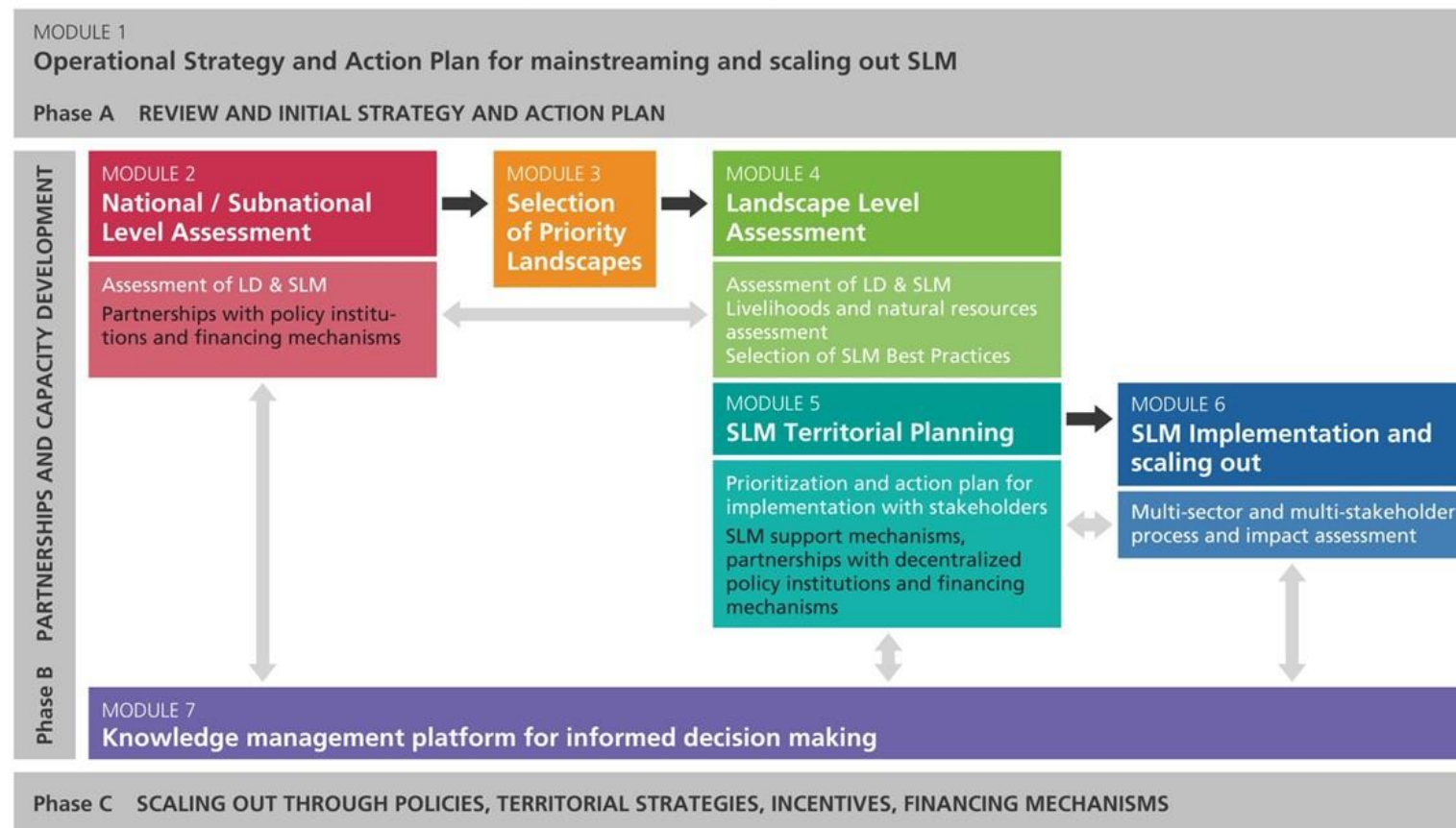**FAO/GEF/WOCAT Project "Decision Support for Mainstreaming and Scaling up of Sustainable Land Management"**

2 December, 2018 Bonn, Germany

Food and Agriculture
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Decision Support Framework
for SLM mainstreaming and scaling out

MODULE 1
Operational Strategy and Action Plan for mainstreaming and scaling out SLM

Phase A   REVIEW AND INITIAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

MODULE 2
National / Subnational Level Assessment

Assessment of LD & SLM
Partnerships with policy institutions and financing mechanisms

MODULE 3
Selection of Priority Landscapes

MODULE 4
Landscape Level Assessment

Assessment of LD & SLM
Livelihoods and natural resources assessment
Selection of SLM Best Practices

MODULE 5
SLM Territorial Planning

Prioritization and action plan for implementation with stakeholders
SLM support mechanisms, partnerships with decentralized policy institutions and financing mechanisms

MODULE 6
SLM Implementation and scaling out

Multi-sector and multi-stakeholder process and impact assessment

MODULE 7
Knowledge management platform for informed decision making

PARTNERSHIPS AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Phase B

Phase C   SCALING OUT THROUGH POLICIES, TERRITORIAL STRATEGIES, INCENTIVES, FINANCING MECHANISMS

Sources: *FAO DS-SLM SLM Tool. Working document FAO CBL (Soledad Bastidad),presented on the global FAO/GEF/WOCAT DS-SLM Inception Workshop, FAO HQ, Rome (2015), and regional WOCAT/FAO Workshop in Tashkent, Uzbekistan (2017), etc*

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DLDD assessments at national and sub-national level

Soil Salinity Map of UZBEKISTAN
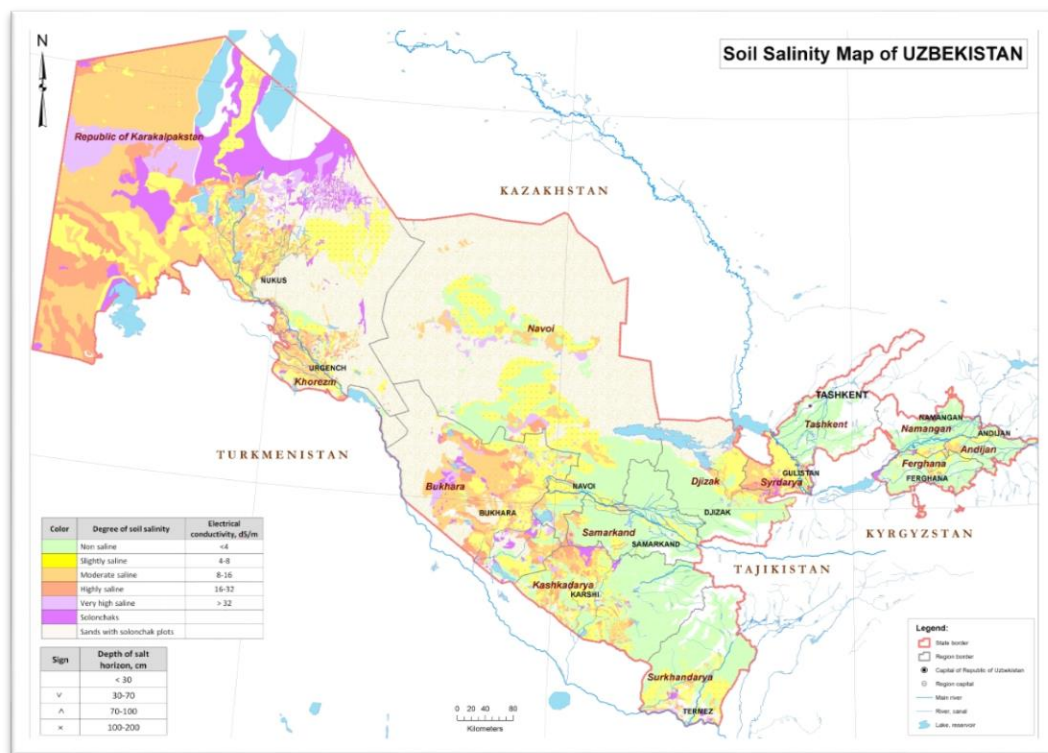
Long-term change of irrigated and arable lands (1991-2016)

- Irrigated area, thous.hectare
- Arable land, thous.hectare
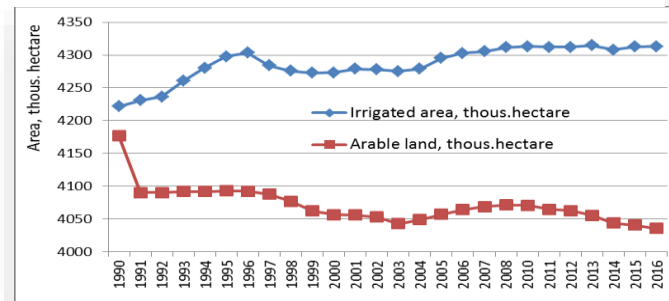
✓ About 48% of integrated lands is affected to secondary salinization, more than 17.4% of which are classified as moderately or highly saline;

✓ More than 56% of land area is affected by wind erosion;

✓ Practically all the country's ecosystems have undergone significant changes, etc.

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Site 1. Irrigated salt-affected landscapes
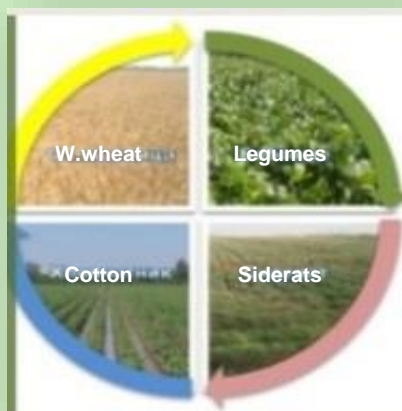### Agro-climatic province: *Central semi-desert*

The irrigated croplands
in Djizak region

Demonstrated SLM technologies

Technology 1. Crops diversification with introduction of legumes and green manures on salt-affected soils

Technology 2. Introduction of new drought and salt tolerant «Gulistan» cotton variety

W.wheat   Legumes

Cotton   Siderats

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Site 2. Rainfed drought - prone landscapes
Agro-climatic province: *Southern semi-desert*

Rainfed landscapes
in Kashkadarya region

Demonstrated SLM technologies

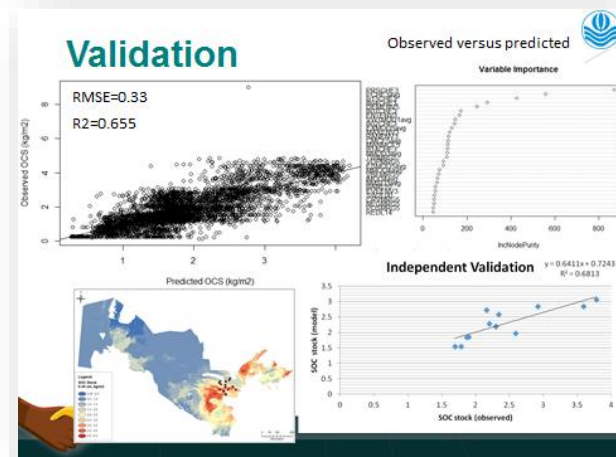**Technology 1.** Planting of almonds on small terraces to increase productivity of eroded soils in rainfed landscapes.
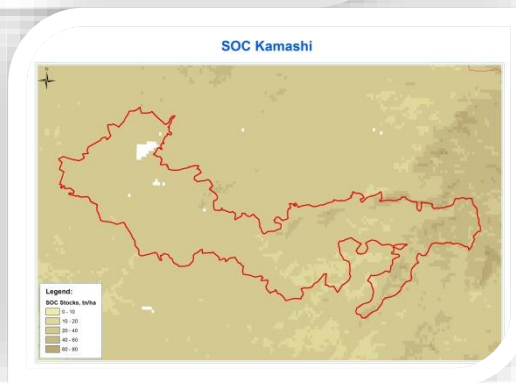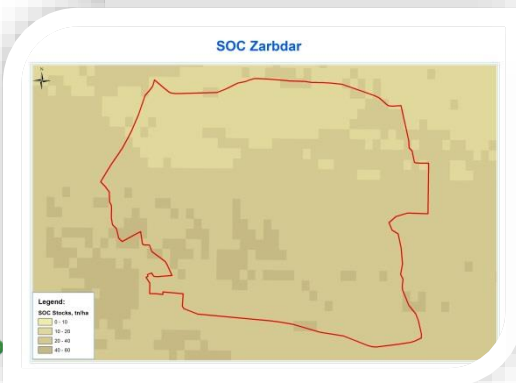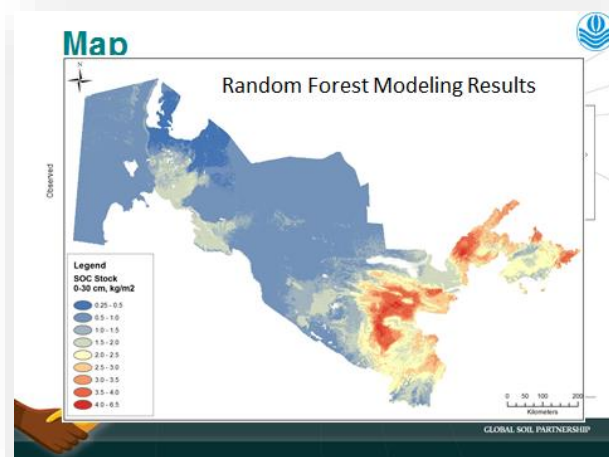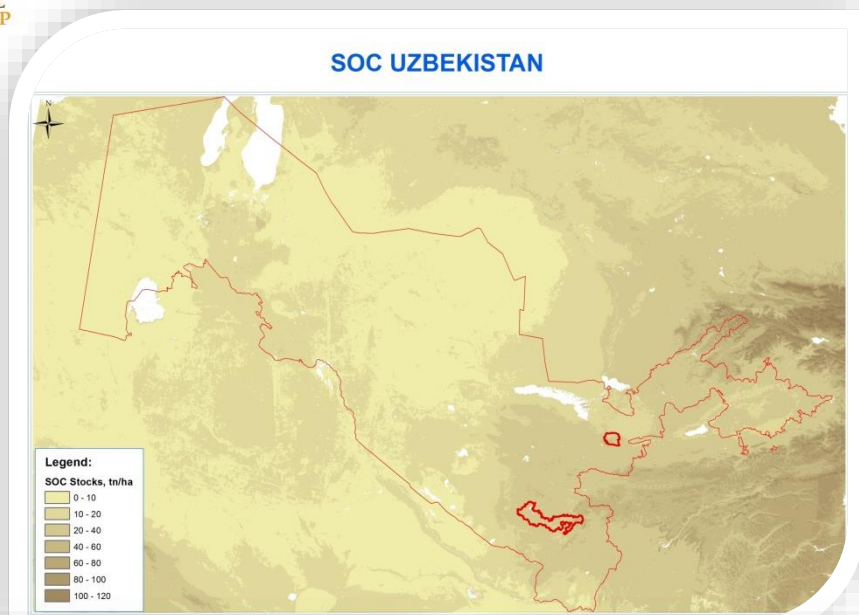
Technology 2. Cultivation of desert drought-resistant crops on rainfed lands for reduces of soil erosion and provision of fodder production growth.
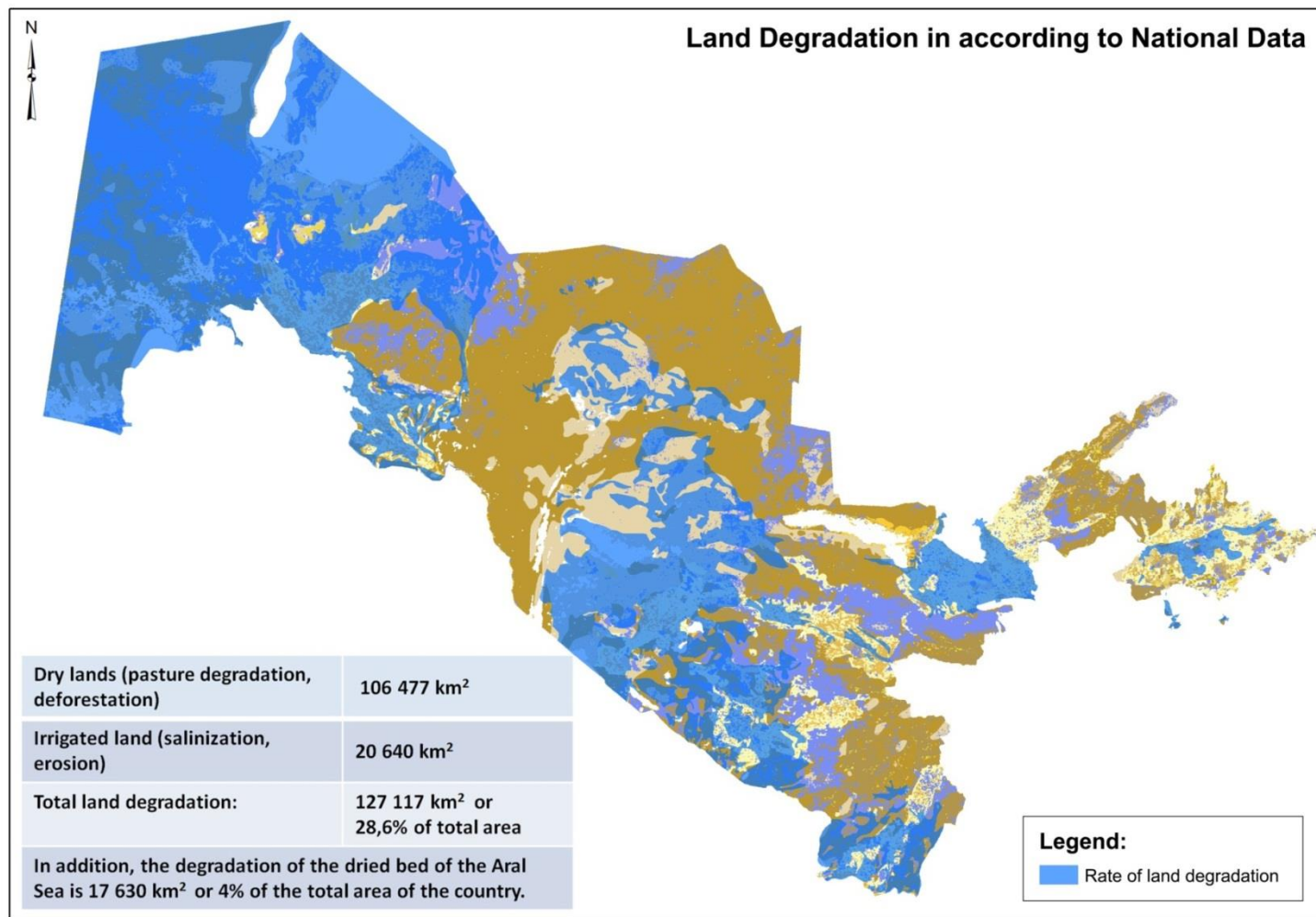
From Pos: 12286121.736, 4297842.765   To Pos: 12284178.259, 4296585.463

550 m

Soil Organic Carbon Map of Uzbekistan

Assessment of Land Degradation for UNCCD PRAIS reporting

Land Degradation in according to National Data

Dry lands (pasture degradation, deforestation)	106 477 km²
Irrigated land (salinization, erosion)	20 640 km²
Total land degradation:	127 117 km² or 28,6% of total area

In addition, the degradation of the dried bed of the Aral Sea is 17 630 km² or 4% of the total area of the country.

Legend:

Rate of land degradation

SLM Options Mapping for restoration of salt-affected landscapes
for planning and decision making
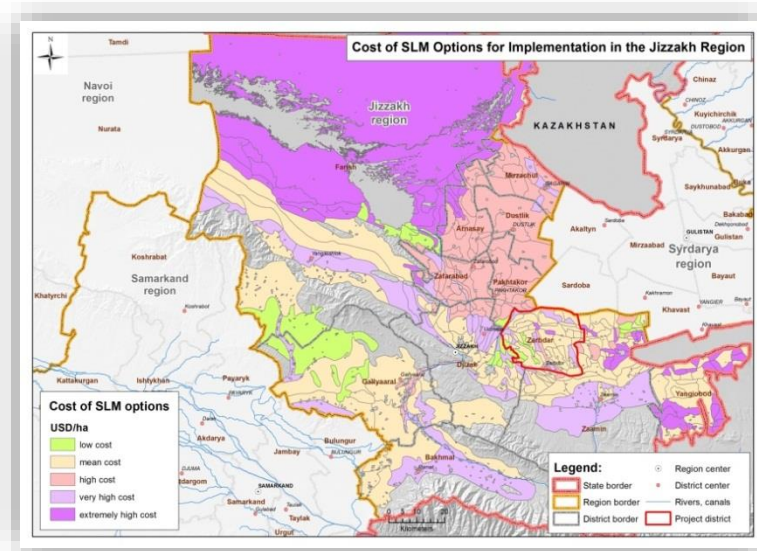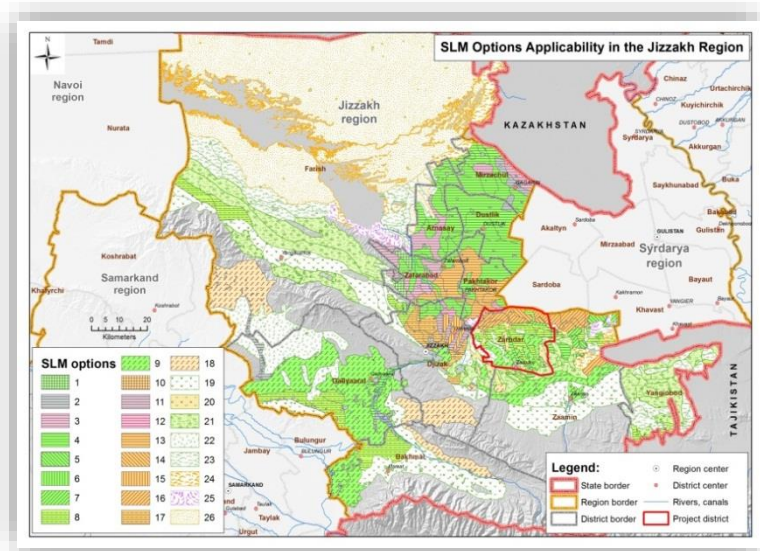
Djizak project area

Cost of SLM Options			
SLM options	**SLM sub-options**	**Finance needs/costs**	
		$US / ha	**Cost Rate**
1	1-2	<300	Low-cost
2	3-9	400-470	Mean cost
3	10-13	750-800	High-cost
4	14-22	1100-1540	Very high-cost
5	21-26	2150-3990	Extremely high-cost

SLM Options Structure for planning and decision making
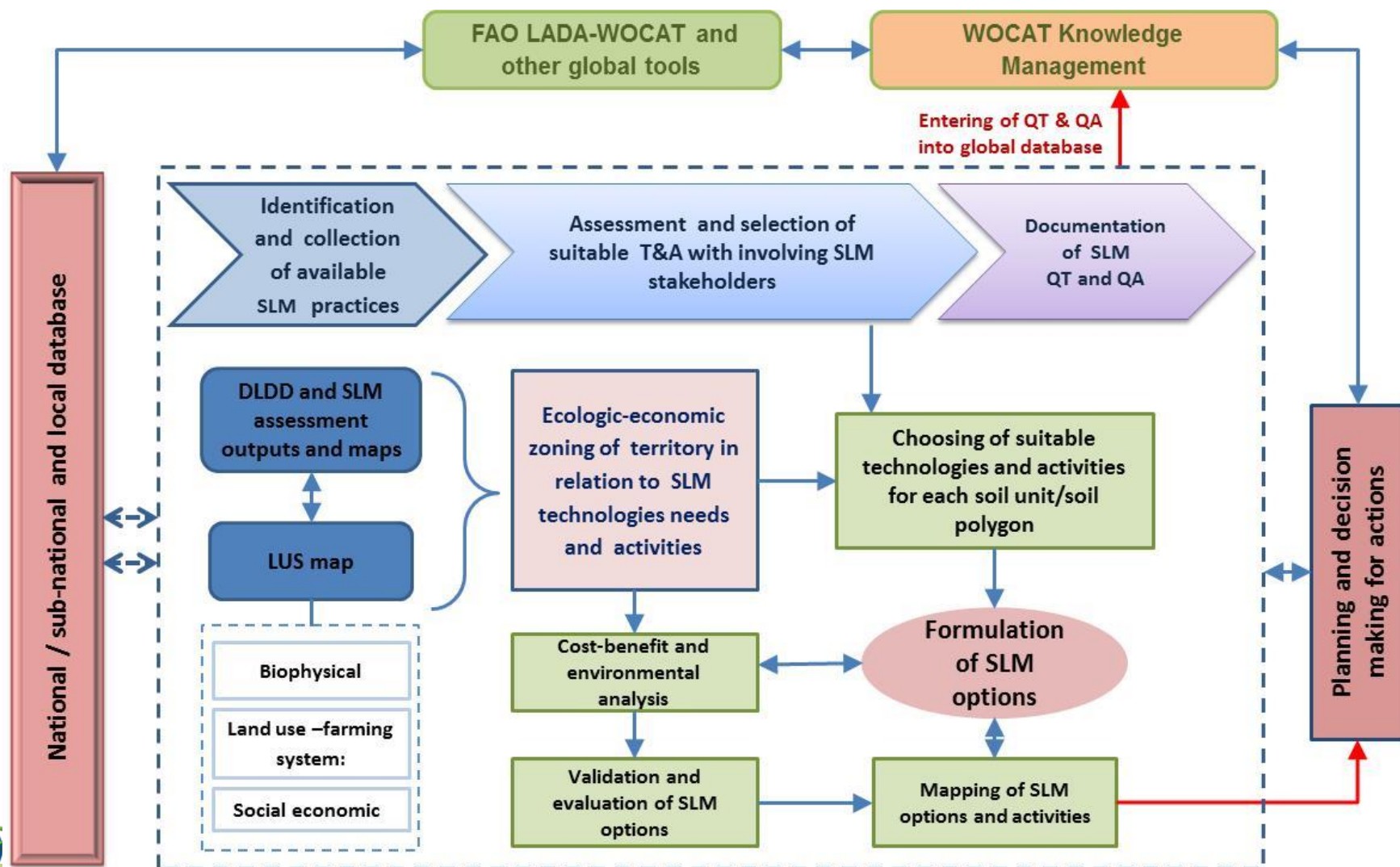
SLM mainstreaming and scaling out

Building Capacity and Collaborative Partnerships for SLM Scaling out

Regional level:
WOCAT–FAO Training, Workshop

National level:
Seminars, expert meetings, round tables

Sub-national:
Stakeholder workshops, expert meetings in support of SLM scaling out

Local Level:
FFS for SLM technology scaling out PLUD

Formulating of the Mainstreaming Strategy

> *Established coordination mechanisms and formulated a draft Strategy*
> *Policy instruments and partnerships are enabled to scale out and mainstream SLM*

Regional:
Regional WOCAT/FAO Training workshop, with SLM Mainstreaming FAO DS-SLM Guideline. (August 2017).

Documentation of selected SLM A&T and their integration into WOCAT SLM Database (2016-2018).

National:
Assessment of the legislative and institutional frames, agricultural policy, tools and mechanisms of stimulation SLM, gap analysis and SLM needs, building partnerships.
National SLM Delivery Capacity Building Workshop, Expert group meetings on adaptation of climate-resilience practices (2017-2018)

Subnational:
Stakeholder workshops, expert meetings with target groups and decision makers, review and cost-benefit analysis of SLM practices, DLDD assessment, based on FAO LADA, DESIRE, LUS , and SLM, development SLM options for scaling out at wider landscapes (2017-2018);

Local:
Participatory Land Use Development (PLUD) training in the 4 local communities, Farmer strategies to overcome the obstacles at local levels. FFS training and consultations with local communities, decision makers. Stimulation of local householders for upscaling agroforestry (almonds, fruits), etc. (2016-2018)

What did we achieve in DS-SLM project

❖ SLM technologies demonstrated at the project sites lead to adoption and outscaling of at least 4-6 cost effective and innovative SLM technologies in salt affected and drought-prone landscapes;

❖ Farmer benefits are: (i) increasing cotton yield of «Gulistan» variety from 1.8 t/ha to is 3.2 t/ha at average; (ii) water saving during vegetation season is about 1600-2000 m3/ha that equal 2 irrigation events; (iii) farmer income increased up to 4.8 times, etc.;

❖ The area under SLM during 2 crop seasons are increased from 2347 ha (2017) to 4723 ha (2018). In future, expected area under SLM will be increased up to 10000 ha (2025).

❖ 2 project proposals for resource mobilization to enhance SLM scaling out at the wider scale of salt affected landscapes were developed for further actions.

Thank you !