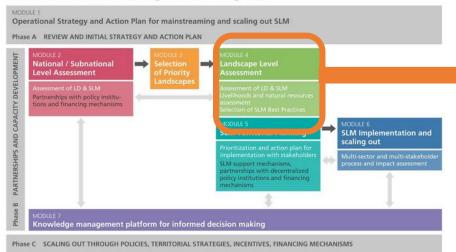
Evidence-based decision support for SLM

Global level

Decision Support Framework for SLM mainstreaming and scaling out











Local level

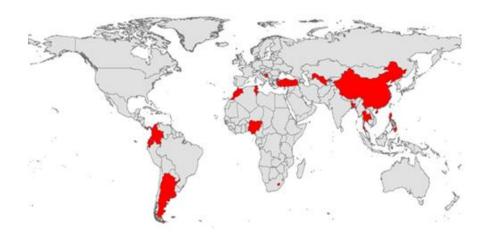
Participatory stakeholder workshops for the selection of SLM practices at local level



GLOBAL level

Decision Support for Mainstreaming and Scaling out SLM (DS-SLM) project

2015-2019



15 Partner countries:

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





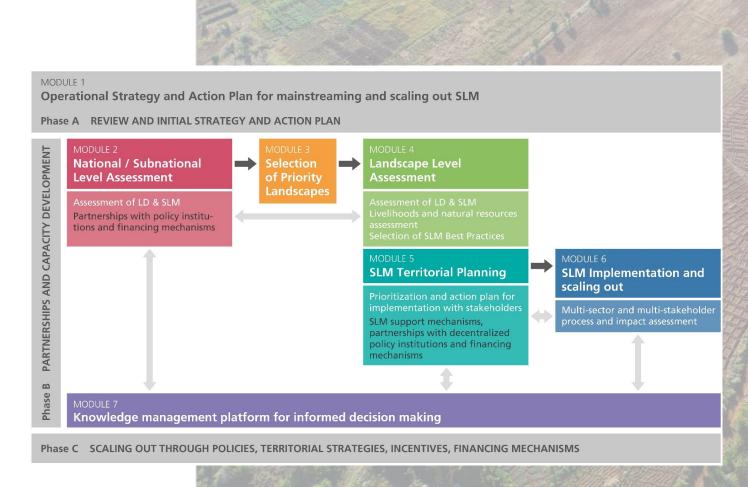






Key features

- strategy : where, what and how?
- toolbox for assessment and planning from local/landscape to subnational/national scales
- participatory, multi-sector and multi- stakeholder processes
- flexible, adaptable to country needs;
 modular format
- capacity building



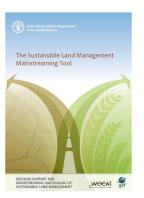
Module 1

Countries design and implement strategies for:

- mainstreaming SLM
- integrating SLM in evidence-based decision-making processes
- national and/or landscape/ local level
- strengthening partnerships and capacity development

Tool:

❖ FAO DS-SLM Mainstreaming Tool



Different decision making processes:

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

+ Education and Awareness raising







Example: Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina





Mainstreaming strategy

Key Mainstreaming objectives:

To integrate SLM into Development strategy of Tuzla Canton 2016-2020

Priority measure were SLM could be integrated: Improve land quality and restore degraded land functions

Integration of SLM Approaches and Tools into the Cantonal Land Management Plan

This is considered as the most important document for SLM integration for policy planning, especially for funding the activities.

To integrate SLM into municipal development strategies

Very important documents for SLM integration at the local level, dissemination of practices at the local level and funding the activities.

Municipal level

Cantonal level

9 strategies







Podrška odlučivanju o uvođenju i širenju primjene održivog upravljanja zemljištem DS-SLM PROJEKT

MODUL 1. STRATEGIJA UVOĐENJA

TABELA 1. PREPREKE ZA SLM IMPLEMENTACIJU

Cilj: Identifikacija i prioritizacija prepreka i nedostataka za stvaranje povoljnog okruženja (političkog, finansijskog, tehnološkog i kulturnog) za prevazijaženje smetnij u SI M implementaciji i širenju.

REPUBLIKA SRPSKA, BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA

PREPREKE ZA SLM IMPLEMENTACIJU I ŠIRENJE	PRILIKE DA SE INTEGRIŠE SLM
Identifikovati institucionalne prepreke za implementaciju i širenje SLM-a (navesti do 2 prepreke za svaku kategoriju)	Identifikovati institucionalne mogućnosti i opšte akcije koje projekat DS-SLM može učiniti kako bi se prevazišle barijere
	ucionalne prepreke
Primjer: Strategija ruralnog razvoja ne uključuje SLM u dovoljnoj mjeri (Pupuna)	Primjer: Decentralizovani procesi poljoprivrednog planiranja su otvoreni za integraciju SLM indikatora.
2.	
	ni i projekti
Primjer: Postojeći programi i projekti ne omogućavaju niti uključuju primjenu važnih SLM tehnologija	Primjer: Nema aktivnosti u programima koje bi usvajale SLM tehnologije.
1. (Pupunë)	
ž	
	ke i podsticajne barijere
Primjer: Postoji malo mehanizama podsticaja za SLM.	Primjer: Postoji mehanizam podsticanja za rekultivaciju zemljišta koji se može ojačati kroz podjelu metodologije LADA- WOCAT i rezultata projekta
1. [Pupunē]	
2.	
	teritorijalnog planiranja
Primjer: SLM nije uključen u alate za teritorijalno planiranje.	Primjer: SLM indikatori mogu biti integrisani u planove upravljanja vodnim slivovima
1. [Pupunti]	
2.	
Lokalne teh	nologije i znanje
Primjer: Farmeri su izgubili tradicionalno znanje o SLM tehnologijama	Primjer: DS-SLM može dijeliti metodologiju za procjenu SLM tehnologija i stvarati sinergije sa lokalnim zajednicama.
1. (Pupunit)	
2.	

assessment and mapping of

Module 2 & Module 3 (Sub) National level

- understand **drivers**, **pressures** and **impacts** of LD and SLM
- analyse **state** and **trends** for each Land Use System
- identify LD 'hot spots' of and SLM 'green spots'
- discuss them 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 : Landscape level Assessment

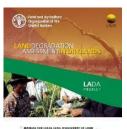
- identify **priority locations** using landscape assessment results
- identify potential SLM practices in multistakeholder workshops
- document and assess SLM data and good practices
- negotiate and select relevant SLM options with stakeholders

Tools:

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











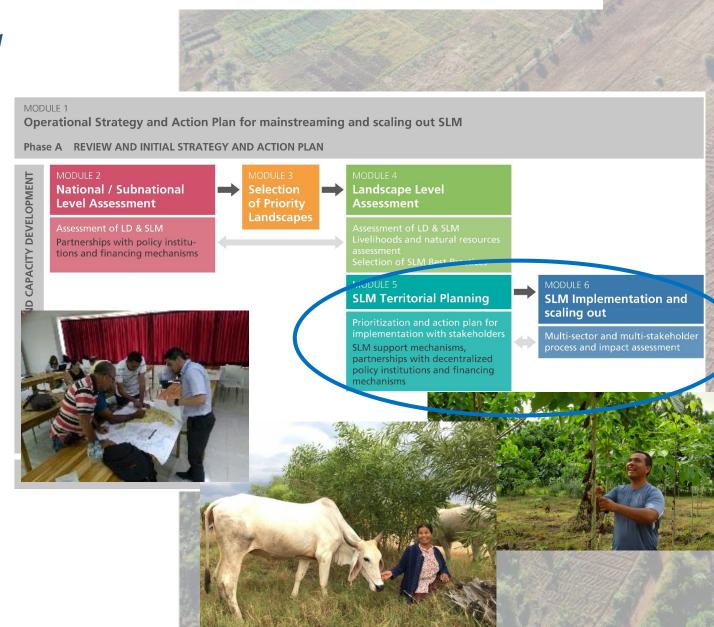
Module 5 & Module 6: Territorial Planning and Implementation

- review landscape assessment
- multi-stakeholder process to negotiate and select territorial responses, considering existing plans and implementation mechanisms
- 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





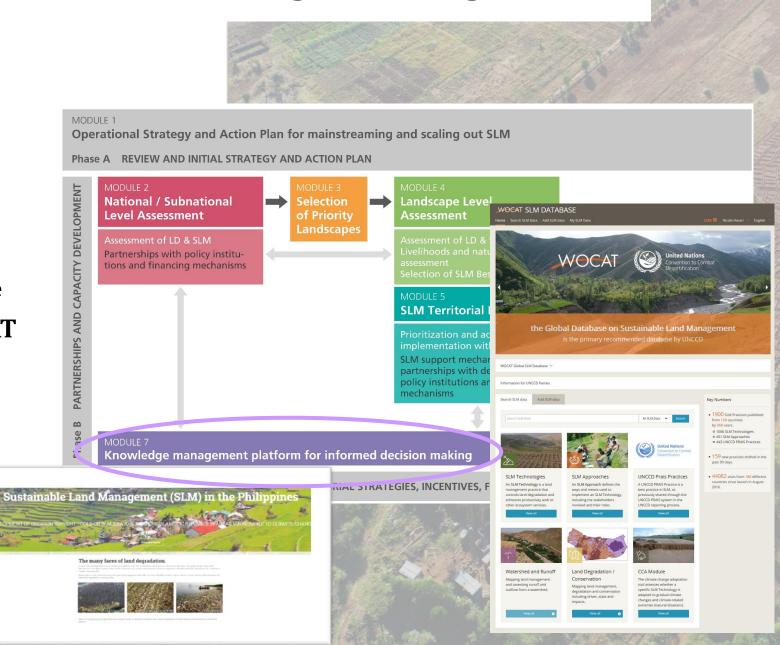
Module 7

- 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
- Global Technical Guidelines

MAINSTRE (synthesis document)

Tools:

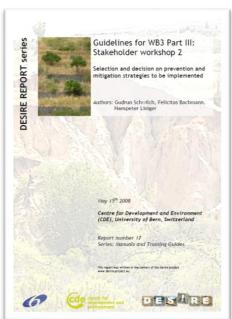
- Global WOCAT SLM Database
- DS-SLM knowledge platform
- National platforms



LOCAL level

Evidence-based selection of SLM practices through participatory stakeholder workshops

- Guidelines developed for SLM decision support at local level for research projects (EU-DESIRE, EU-RECARE)
- Adaptation of methodology with national project partners for use in **implementation projects** (e.g. with SDC, IFAD)
 - → Selecting Technologies for implementation in demonstration sites and scaling out







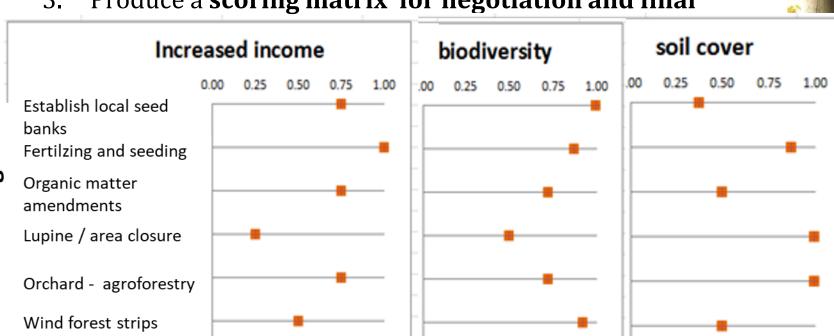


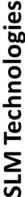
Local level

Process of participatory stakeholder workshops:

- Elaborate an understanding on the local context and LD problems
- **2. Assess and score** documented practices based on selected criteria (economic, social and environmental)

3. Produce a **scoring matrix for negotiation and final**





Local level

Scaling out of selected SLM Technologies





Royal University of Agriculture Cambodia







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