

WOCAT Symposium and 19th WOCAT Network Meeting

“Up- and Out-scaling Sustainable Land Management and Achieving Land Degradation Neutrality ”

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**Collaborative actions at different levels to
scale up SLM and contribute to achieve
LDN: A case in Cambodia**

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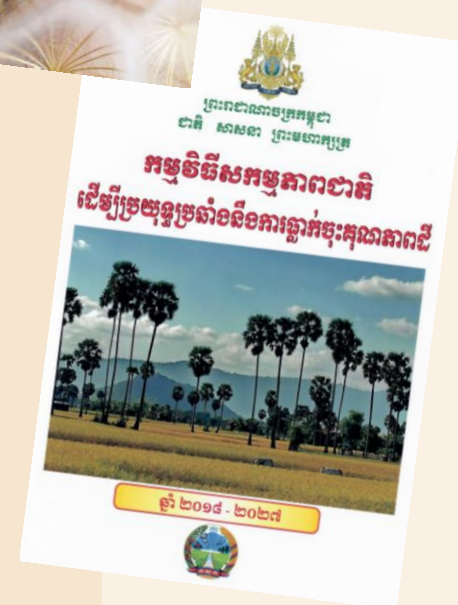
Outline

1. Cambodia's SLM & LDN related background
2. How we contribute to scale up SLM and achieve the LDN TSP
3. Key lesson learnt and conclusion



SLM & LDN related background for Cambodia

- Cambodia has ratified the UNCCD since the start in 1997
- The 1st SLM project initiated in 2008-2011 under GEF/UNDP funded project, **yet the SLM concept remained little know**
- Recently Cambodia has produced the **LDN 2030 TSP¹** and the **NAP 2018-2027**
 - The annual cost of land degradation in Cambodia is estimated at **677 million US\$**. This is equal to **8% of the national GDP**.
 - *“The SDG Target 15.3 on LDN is a unique opportunity for countries to curb the growing threats of land degradation and to reap multiple socioeconomic benefits of LDN.”*



¹ https://knowledge.unccd.int/sites/default/files/ldn_targets/2018-12/Cambodia.pdf

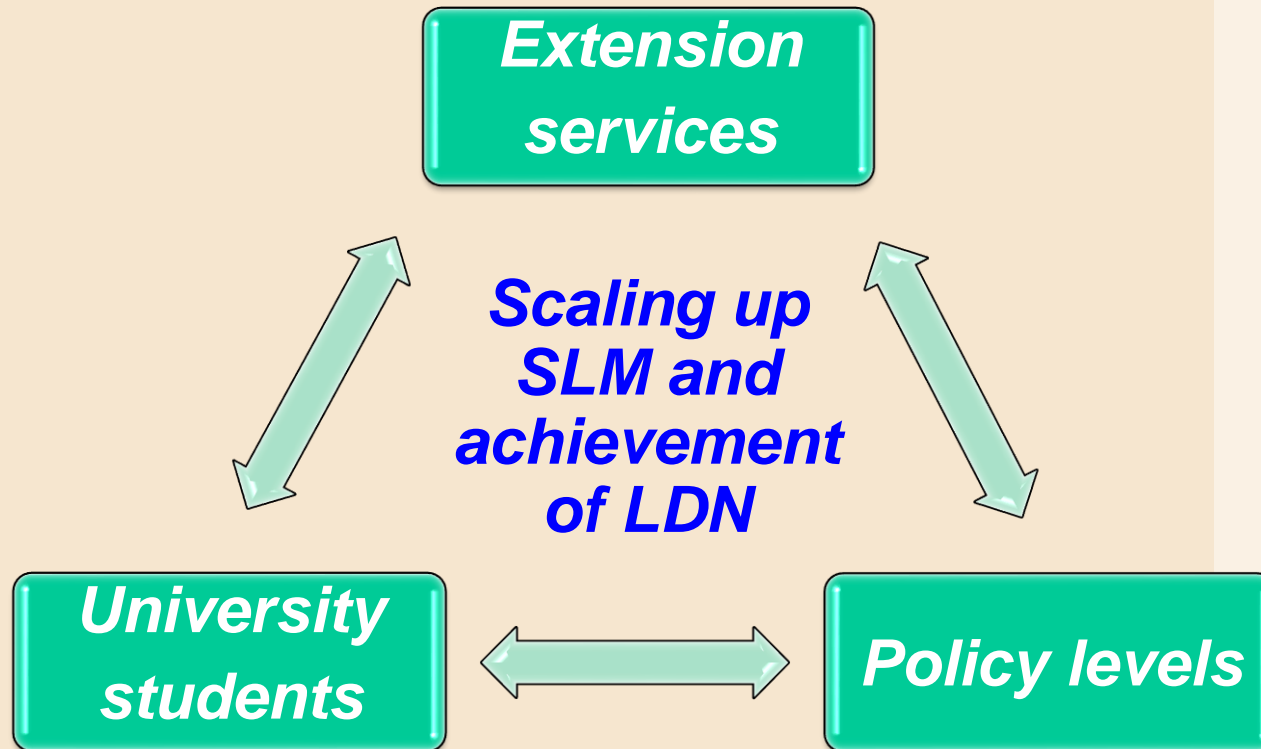


Investing in rural people



How do we contribute to SLM scaling up and achieve the LDN?

... through three interconnected levels:



At the level of *extension services*

1. Capacity building on SLM concept, methods and tools including the QT&QA and QM - *of extension officials at national and provincial levels*
2. Documenting SLM best practices - *25 (Eng & Khmer) Ts&As published*
3. Conducting DS workshops and setting up Demo farms at different agro-ecological zones
4. Scaling out activities – including *farmers-to-farmers exchange* and *field-day events*
5. Dissemination of SLM KMs on



At the level of *university students*

- Include the concept of LD and SLM best practices in different courses
- Development of a new SLM curriculum
“**Sustainable Land Management for Sustainable Development**”, 5 Chapters:
 1. *Introduction to SLM and Sustainable Development*
 2. *SLM and Climate Change*
 3. *SLM Technologies and Approaches, and Ecosystem Services*
 4. *SLM and Ecosystem Services by using different tools*
 5. *Decision-support tools for SLM and assessment of ecosystem services*
- The curriculum will be applied in 8 agricultural universities
- This is great potential to scale up SLM practices because most of these students are *future extensionists*, who eventually support SLM scaling-up



At the *policy levels*

1. Establishment of a National Expert Group (NEG) on SLM whose members include the *UNCCD Focal point* and people from different departments: *the extension, land resource management and climate change*
2. Regular meetings of the NEG members to *presents the results* and receive *feedbacks*
3. Conducting policy review study
4. Organising *specific groups* and *national* policy dialogue forum
5. Producing policy briefs on the *success stories* and *incentivising frameworks* that target the policy



Key lessons learnt & conclusion

1. Thanks to WOCAT, the necessary SLM methods, tools and KM products are now operationalised at the national and local level in Cambodia
1. Relationships and networking with the stakeholders are crucial for scaling up SLM practices and achieve LDN
2. The good point is that we have the LDN TSP 2030 and NAP 2018-2027 in place, which is very conducive – and what we need to focus now are:
 - ✓ Incentivising mechanism framework for land users and including local extensionists
 - ✓ Coordination and dissemination of the knowledge at different target audience

Further information:



www.wocat.net

<https://qcat.wocat.net/>

**Thanks for
your attention!**

CamCAT website: <http://camcat.rua.edu.kh>

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