Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Resilient FOOD SYSTEMS

Resilient Food Systems Programme – RFS Impact Programme
and Land and Water Division – NSL

Mainstreaming strategies for Sustainable Land Management

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RFS-IAP & NSL WEBINAR 1 ON DECISON SUPPORT

MAY 5, 2021

Objective and contents of the presentation

Objective of the presentation: To share a an approach for **mainstreaming and scaling up SLM/INRM** into policies and key decision-making processes and a methodology for the design of SLM mainstreaming and scaling up strategies.

PART 1. SLM mainstreaming strategies: the approach

- Mainstreaming and scaling up
- SLM components – importance of mainstreaming SLM
- SLM mainstreaming strategies 'approach

PART 2. Decision-making processes

- Type of decision-making processes where to mainstream SLM

PART 3. Tool for the design of SLM mainstreaming strategies

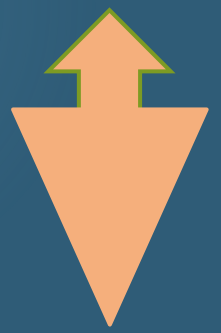
- Step-by-step
- Examples of mainstreaming objectives/activities
- Organizing the information

Part 1: Mainstreaming strategies concept

Mainstreaming, scaling up, scaling out

- **Mainstreaming** something means integrating and institutionalizing it into the **prevailing current of thought** as well as including actions to integrate it into policy, planning, economic and educational processes

- **Scaling up** refers to increase proportionality, increase in size, establishing the application of something as a model or practice on a new scale.



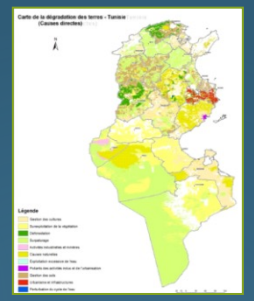
Mainstreaming and scaling up are often used indistinctly

- **Scaling out** SLM means to replicate and spread out practices in wider geographical spaces, expanding the number of people and organizations who are effectively applying something

Sustainable Land Management Components

Enabling environment

POLICIES
Regulations



INFORMATION
Education
Knowledge sharing

SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT (SLM)
Implementation-practices

FINANCE
Incentives

PLANNING
Land use planning,
Planning strategies, projects

Why is it important to mainstream SLM (or INRM)?

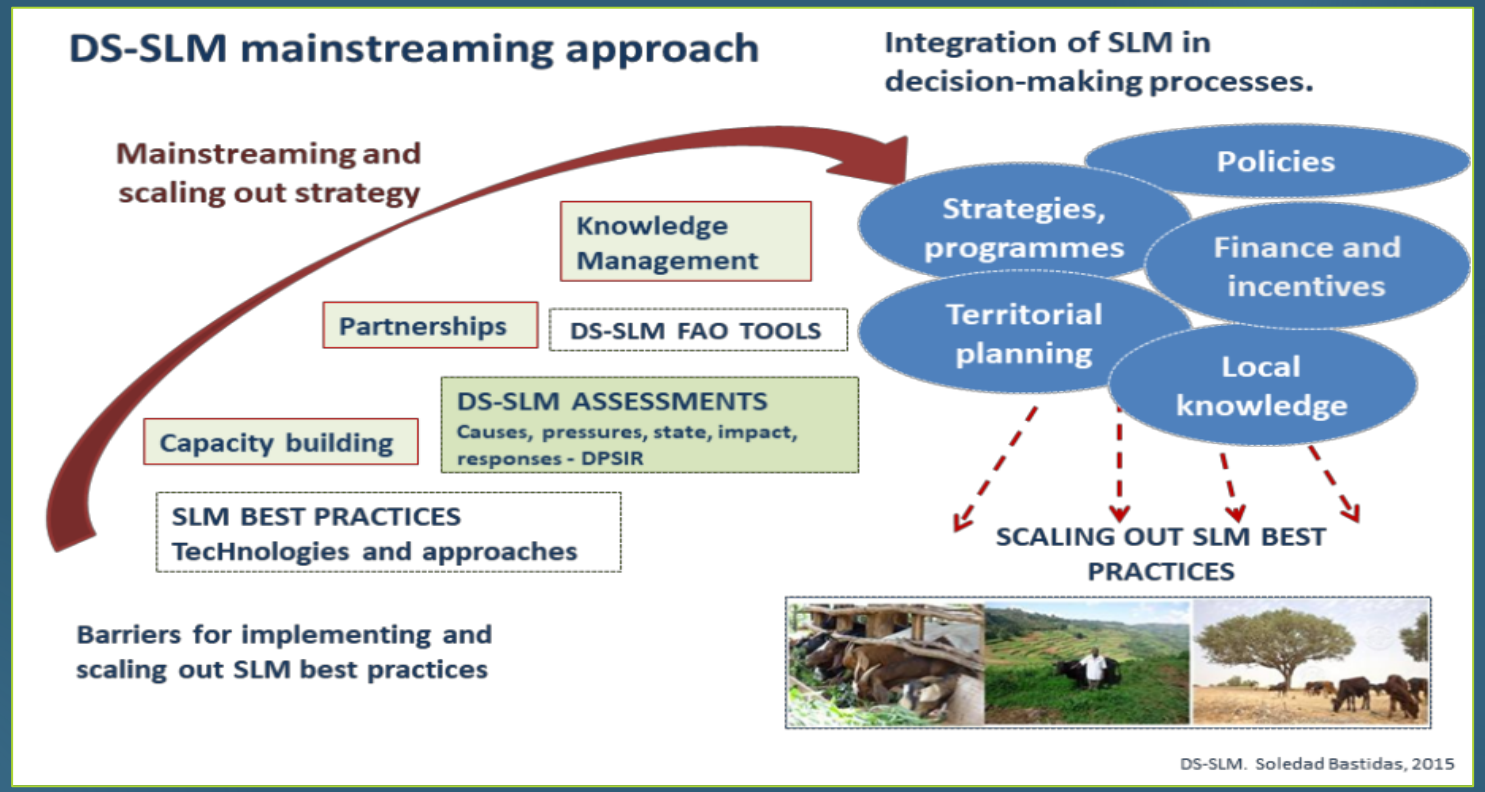
- To generate an **enabling environment** supporting SLM implementation
- To promote that decision-makers **understand /consider /prioritize** SLM over or along with other priorities such as short term benefits and infrastructure priorities
- To generate sustainability beyond the end of a project.

Departing elements for a mainstreaming strategy

- Policy strategies initiate often by a **long policy/legal or stakeholder's analysis**. Nevertheless most countries have already several policies, laws and institutions addressing SLM in one way or another ….*and then?*

- Usually projects formulate policy briefs or share results with relevant stakeholders at the end of a project, but this is a **passive approach** for mainstreaming…*and then?*

- This approach suggested is **to design a strategy to actively mainstream SLM/INRM/… into key decision-making processes**.



Approach of mainstreaming strategies :

1. **Departing from existing barriers and constraints** for implementing SLM (e.g. lack of local incentives),
2. **Identifying concrete policies and decisions hindering or facilitating SLM** that need to be strengthened, changed or created to facilitate SLM implementation and scaling out.
3. P**lan concrete activities (e.g. capacity building, partnerships, knowledge mgt)** for mainstreaming SLM, based on existing evidence, knowledge and information

Mainstreaming and Scaling up (vertical ↑) for scaling out (horizontal ↔)

Objective of a mainstreaming and scaling up strategy

The objective of a **SLM Mainstreaming Strategy** is to define the mechanisms or the path for integrating and **scaling up SLM** into **key decision-making processes** (policies, finance, planning, education, local decisions) at national, subnational and/or local levels in order to facilitate the implementation and **scaling out of SLM practices**.

Mainstreaming and Scaling up (vertical ↑) for scaling out (horizontal ↔)

Part 2: Decision-making processes where to mainstream SLM/INRM

Decision making processes where to mainstream SLM/INRM should not be restricted to policies and regulations.

Policies are implemented through a wide array of instruments and processes (strategies, programmes, projects, etc.)

Types of decision-making processes and policy instruments for mainstreaming SLM

POLICIES AND REGULATIONS	• National Development policies • Sectoral policies (agriculture, economy, environment,..) • Regulatory instruments: Legislation, regulations
PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS	• National strategies and action plans • National and subnational sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes and projects (environment, agric., climate change, small business, etc.) • Education, extension, awareness raising programmes
INCENTIVES AND FINANCING MECHANISMS	• Financing frameworks (budget allocation) • Economic and non-economic incentives • Microcredits • Financing mechanisms and funds (e.g. watershed funds) • Certification schemes
TERRITORIAL PLANNING PROCESSES	• Territorial planning processes • Administrative units budget allocation for SLM • Information and monitoring systems
LOCAL DECISIONS	• Local organizations (producers associations, indigenous organization, etc.) • Local management plans

Key decision making processes

Elements to be considered when selecting decision-making processes to be addressed:

- The mainstreaming strategy shall address regional, national and/or subnational and local decision-making processes
- The mainstreaming strategy shall focus on few decision-making processes.
- Main criteria to select decision-making processes to be addressed include:
  - ✓ The decision-making process has impact on SLM implementation and scaling out (hindering or facilitating)
  - ✓ There is a clear opportunity to work with
  - ✓ Others…

Key Decision-making processes
Policies and regulations

Some elements to consider:

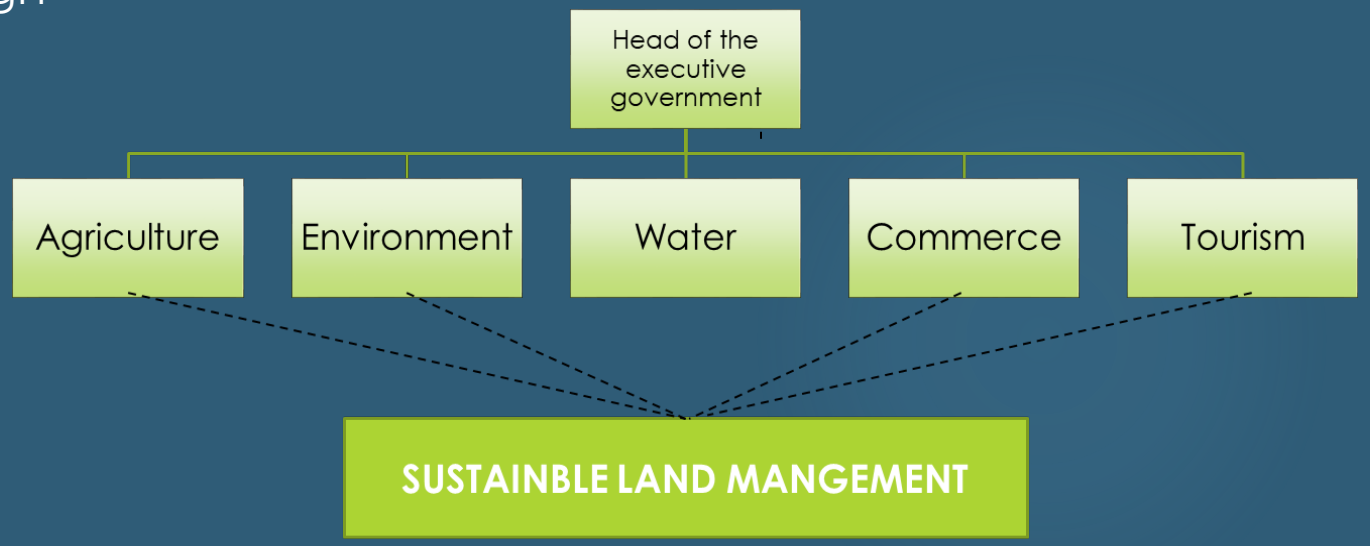
- National Development Plans, Policy Acts, National Poverty Strategies, guide national sectoral policies, priorities, national investments, as well as international cooperation.
- Integrating SLM in wide national policies may require a focused intervention at the time where these instruments are being developed or updated (e.g. at the time when a new government installs).
- Mainstreaming SLM into laws and regulations may be crucial, mainly in countries, where governance and law enforcement is determinant. However, in several countries legislation is usually in place but not enforced. Other mechanisms such as incentives may be more effective.

Key Decision-making processes: **Strategies, programmes, projects**

SLM/INRM is related to and applied through many different **sectors' strategies, programmes and projects**

- Environment
- Agriculture
- Climate change
- Forest conservation and management
- Water management
- Economic development and finance
- Rural market access and trade,
- Tourism

+ EDUCATION AWARENESS RAISING AND EXTENSION PROGRAMMES



Key:

- ✓ National **cross-sectoral mechanisms** and strategies such as **Rural development strategies** and programmes are crucial for SLM mainstreaming.
- ✓ Policies, strategies, programmes indirectly related to SLM, such as **economic and trade strategies**, may have a strong impact on SLM.
- ✓ Regional strategies could also be addressed

Key Decision-making processes
Financing strategies and mechanisms

National financing frameworks and mechanisms that may be considered and addressed for mobilizing resources for SLM:

- National development and sectoral budget frameworks;
- Financing strategies and investment frameworks;
- Climate change finance.
- National incentive mechanisms and programmes.
- Territorial budgets.
- Incentive and Market-based financing mechanisms;
- Private investments.
- Microfinance; and
- Local environmental funds / watershed funds

Key:

Budget allocations

- National and subnational investment strategies are key for SLM mainstreaming as they promote resource mobilization for SLM implementation.

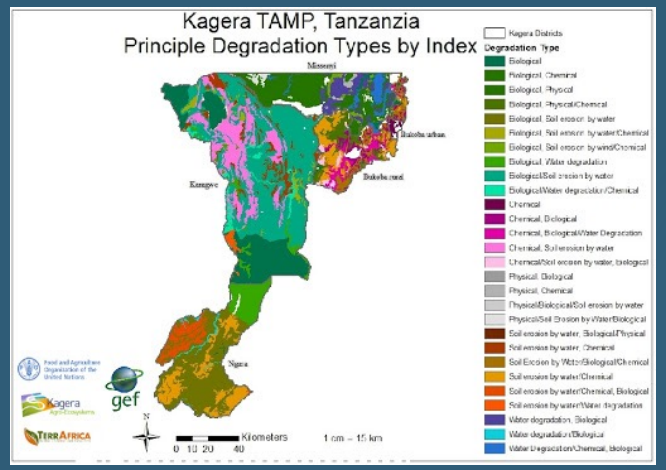
Financing mechanisms

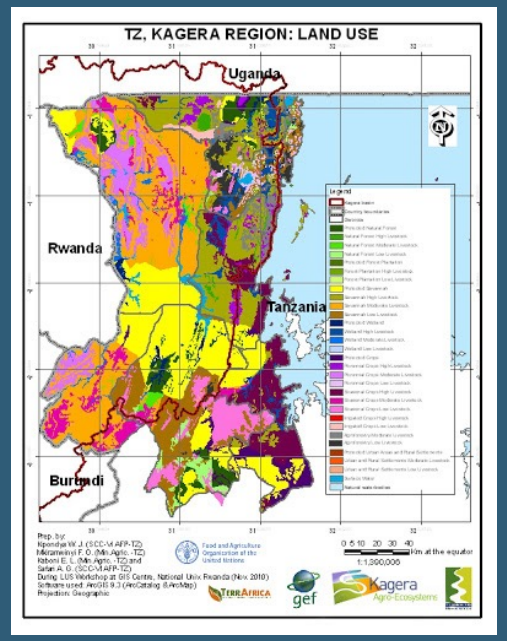
- To integrate of SLM into existing national, subnational, local financing and incentive mechanisms at all levels (e.g microfinance programmes, watershed funds)

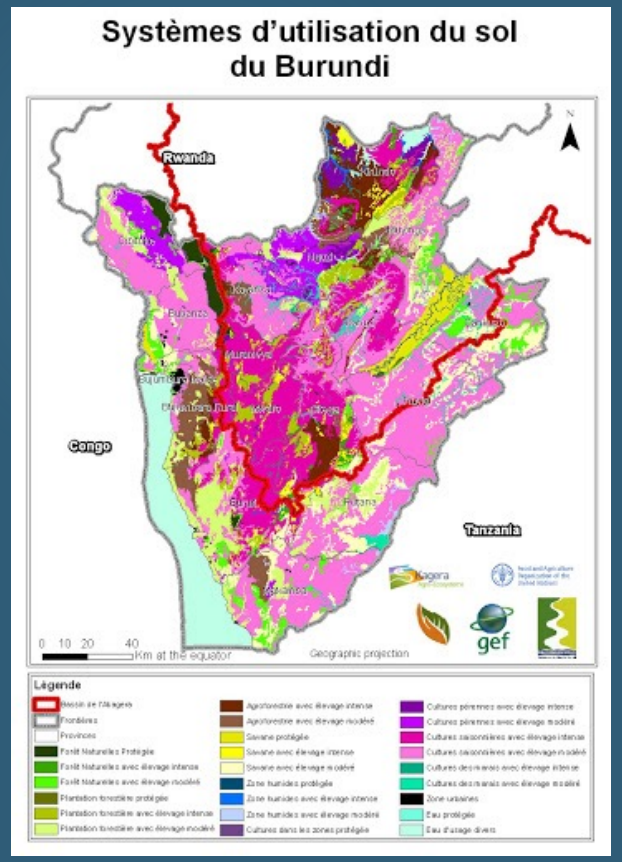
Key Decision-making processes: **planning processes**

- SLM/INRM should be central part of Land uses planning processes at different scales:
  - National
  - District /provincial / municipal plans
  - Village participatory land use planning (VPLUP)
  - Community
  - Farm level

- Land use management plans should have proper incentives to be implemented







Decision-making processes
local decisions

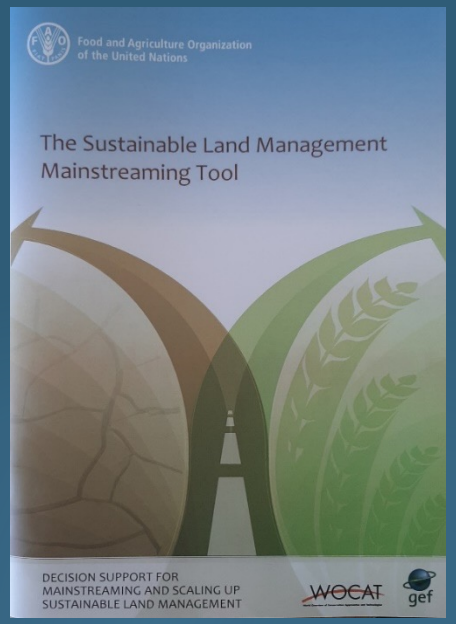
- ✓ Local decision-makers and local land use decisions are usually the most important ones:
  - ✓ Several types of local organizations
  - ✓ Community-based-organizations
  - ✓ Farmers' Associations
  - ✓ Etc.

- ✓ Ideally, mainstreaming strategies should address a **combination** of local level decisions, policies, land use planning and finance
- ✓ **Farmer Field Schools** and other forms of organization are crucial to work with

Namibia Case Study: **Combating Land Degradation with Tools for Local Level Decision Making World Resources Report**
Forum for Integrated Resource Management (FIRM) Approach and Local-Level Monitoring Local-Level Monitoring (LLM)

https://wriorg.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/uploads/wrr_case_study_local_level_decision_making_namibia_.pdf

Part 3: Design of Mainstreaming Strategies – SLM Mainstreaming tool-



COMPONENTS AND STEPS FOR THE DESIGN OF THE MAINSTREAMING STRATEGY

Rapid assessment

- **LD processes** (from WOCAT or not)
- Barriers
- Opportunitites = decision-making processes

Strategy

ACTION PLAN

RAPID MAINSTREAMING ASSESSMENT

1. ANALYSIS OF BARRIERS

Identify institutional BARRIERS for SLM implementation and scaling out: policy, economic, technological, socio-cultural (Mainly from local level)

2. DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

Identify ENTRY POINTS and key decision-making processes that could be strenghened

3. MAINSTREAMING STRATEGY

Formulate Objectives, expected results and activities

4. STAKEHOLDERS & INSTITUTIONS (MAPPING)

Partners for implementing the strategy

Targets for mainstreaming

Participants

5. ACTION PLAN

Activities, roles, deadlines

MAINSTREAMING ASSESSMENT
STEP 1 & STEP 2. BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES

A rapid mainstreaming assessment on barriers, opportunities to target was done to define mainstreaming objectives

PLANNING PROCESS
how is the Land use planning process in the area ?
Land use planning at provincial, local levels? includes SLM ?

POLICIES
National or decentralized should be strenghtened in order to promote SLM? New ones?

PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS
supporting SLM capacity building and implementation?
EXTENSION PROGRAMMES

LOCAL DECISION MAKING PROCESSES
Are driving SLM?

FINANCING INSTRUMENTS AND INCENTIVE MECHANISMS
promoting or with potential to promote SLM implementation?

Mainstreaming objectives
What is needed to be changed or strengthened
In order to facilitate the implementation of SLM ?

STEP 1
Analysis of barriers

COMMON BARRIERS FOUND (examples):

- Policies formulated but not implemented at territorial level
- Land tenure
- Lack of financial resources and incentives
- Cost of opportunity of degrading practices (e.g. compared to monocultures for export)
- Others…

The analysis of barriers should be done at local level in order to be as concrete as posible. Farmer-Field-Schools could undertake this task

TABLE 1 BARRIERS FOR SLM IMPLEMENTATION
Policy and institutional barriers
Example: **The National Development plan does not include SLM issues. Policies favoring SLM are not implemented at territorial level. Etc.**
1. [MU]
2.
3.
Programmes and projects
Example: **Existing programmes and projects do not enhance the implementation of key SLM technologies.**
1. [MU]
2.
3.
Economic, financing and incentive barriers
Example: **There are no incentive mechanisms for implementing SLM practices.**
1. [FM]
2.
3.
Territorial Planning barriers
Example: **SLM is not sufficiently included into territorial planning tools.**
1. [MU]
2.
3.
Local technologies and knowledge barriers
Example: **Weak mechanisms for the spread of traditional knowledge on SLM technologies**
1. [FM]
2.
3.

STEP 2
Decision-making processes for mainstreaming SLM

- In the mainstreaming strategies countries or teams select **key decision making-processes** based on an analysis of opportunities in their specific context

- For example, mainstreaming SLM into:
  - Salinity mitigation plan in Djiszak region (Uzbekistan)
  - Local environmental fund in Tuzla (Bosnia)
  - Local communication programme in Salta province (Argentina)
  - Creation of a SLM inter-sectoral working group (Uzbekistan, Ecuador)

Types of decision-making processes and policy instruments for mainstreaming SLM

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STEP 3. Mainstreaming Objectives and activities

- Mainstreaming objectives and activities should be:
  - Concrete
  - Few objectives
  - Viable
- For example:
  - To integrate selected SLM practices into extension programme xxx

DECISION SUPPORT FOR MAINSTREAMING AND SCALING UPT SUSTAINABLE LAND MANGEMENT

MAINTREAMING STRATEGY

DS-SLM MAINSTREAMING STRATEGY: REPUBLIKA SRPSKA - BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

24 April 2019

MAINSTREAMING OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS or PURPOSE	COMPONENT OR ACTIVITIES	DECISION-MAKING PROCESS TO BE ADDRESSED	INSTITUTIONS and STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED (partners and target institutions)	STATUS Planned, in-progress or completed	Level decisions address					
						Policies	Program	Finance	Sub-	Local Deci-	Extensio n,
MAINSTREAMING OBJECTIVE 1											
INTEGRATION OF SLM CONCEPT INTO LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK	Establishment of a **technical advisory body to promote cross-sectoral dialogue** on land degradation and sustainable land management, around and with inputs from soil degradation assessment process, in order to integrate SLM into sectoral planning	Formation of the inter-sectoral Working group that will be consultative body for issues of land degradation and sustainable land management, in order to mainstream integration of SLM into sectoral and cross-sectoral planning in line with legislative framework.	Strategic approach on the Ministry level Amendments to the entity law	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the RS (MAFWM) Faculty of Agriculture Faculty of Forestry JPŠ Šume RS JPŠ Vode RS Association for Combating Land Degradation and Environmental Protection Local communities International assistance	**Planned**	+	+		+		
	Enabling **legal environment for SLM mainstreaming**	Create Strategy of sustainable land management of the Republic of Srpska									
MAINSTREAMING OBJECTIVE 2											
INTEGRATION OF SLM CONCEPT INTO FINANCIAL MECHANISMS	Mainstreaming of SLM into **existing financial incentives from MAFWM**	Adoption of Rule for incentives in the agriculture of the Republic of Srpska	Amendments of the entity laws and rules	MAFWM Republic of Srpska Faculty of Agriculture Faculty of Forestry JPŠ Šume RS JPŠ Vode RS Fund for environmental protection and energy efficiency of the RS Association for Combating Land Degradation and Environmental Protection Local communities	**Planned**						
	Fund for extended forest reproduction	Amendments of Rule for distribution for extended forest reproduction of the Rsepublic of Srpska					+	+			
	Funds based on conversion of agricultural land on local level	Investment of the funds collected from conversion of agricultural land to into projects for recultivation of degraded land under local communities where funds are collected (very important for urban areas)									
	Funds from **Fund for environmental protection and energy efficiency** of the Republic of Srpska	Amendments of existing Rule of Fund for environment protection and energy efficiency of the Republic of Srpska and inclusion of SLM in financial scheme									

To formulate few concrete objectives and activities

Examples
DS-SLM project

COUNTRY	PROCESS	MAINSTREAMING STRATEGIES examples of mainstreaming objectives
ARGENTINA	Followed DS-SLM guidelines – Finished	Local mainstreaming through communal communication programme, education
BANGLADESH	Workshop with institutions	SLM into climate change investment plans and farmer field schools
BOSNIA& HERZEGOVINA (FBiH)	Followed DS-SLM guidelines Workshop with institutions	Mainstreaming linked to territorial planning PLUD and municipal development plans and LDN projects
BOSNIA& HERZEGOVINA (RS)	Followed DS-SLM guidelines Established /	Mainstreaming into national and local development plans and financing mechanisms
CHINA		Policy recommendations – including multi-source funding for specific SLM practices
COLOMBIA	Followed DS-SLM Guidelines	SLM interinstitutional table and SLM into 3 key territorial planning processes
ECUADOR	Followed DS-SLM guidelines	Interinstitutional SLM working group, DS-SLM linked to LDN
MOROCCO	Workshop with institutions	Regional consensus process to scale out ¨Development pact¨ Territorial planning
PANAMA	Workshop with institutions	Law on soil management, design of SLM financing mechanisms for pilot watershed
PHILIPINNES		Synergies with other programmes: climate change, LDN
THAILAND	Workshop with institutions	Mainstreaming SLM into microfinance national bank
TUNISIA	Workshop with institutions	SLM practices into local planning
TURKEY	Workshop with institutions	SLM into inter-sectoral dialogue and incentive mechanisms and programmes
UZBEKISTAN	Followed FAO guidelines – workshop with institutions	SLM into local development plans

STEP 4.
Stakeholders&Institutions

WHO SHOULD BE INVOLVED?

An institutional and stakeholder analysis could be done for each mainstreaming objective.

Stakeholders and institutions may be divided into:

1. **Partner stakeholder&institutions** for implementing the DS-SLM mainstreaming strategy.
   - i.e. Ministries
2. **Target stakeholder&institutions** : Institutions to be targeted for attaining mainstreaming objectives
   - i.e. Land use planning institutions
3. Beneficiaries/ participants of resulting project information

MAINSTREAMING TABLE 4. INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS

MAINSTREAMING OBJECTIVE	INSTITUTIONS OR STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE IN SLM	SECTOR					SCOPE OF ACTION			Type of partner for the DS-SLM project		
			Government	Non-governmental organization	Productive sector	Research and extension	International cooperation	National	Subnational (e.g. provincial, district)	Local	PARTNERS for implementing DS-SLM activities	TARGETS for mainstreaming SLM	PARTICIPANTS and beneficiaries of DS-SLM information
Each mainstreaming objective will involve a series of institutions	Identify the main institutions and stakeholders involved (add rows if needed)	Specify the stakeholder's role in SLM	[x]	[x]	[x]	[x]	[x] Add columns if needed	[x]	[x]	[x]	Institutions and stakeholders partnering the DS-SLM project to conduct mainstreaming activities	Institutions and stakeholders to be targeted to integrate SLM into their decision-making processes	Institutions that should be part of DS-SLM workshops or receive DS-SLM findings
EXAMPLE: MAINSTREAMING OBJECTIVE 1. To integrate SLM into the land-use / territorial planning process	Interinstitutional land-use/territorial planning council in province	Formulates policies and programmes and mobilizes resources for SLM	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x
	Communal councils	Decide on management plans			x				x	x		x	x
	Decentralized office of the Ministry of Agriculture	Provides support for extension	x						x		x	x	x
MAINSTREAMING OBJECTIVE 1													
MAINSTREAMING OBJECTIVE 3													

STEP 5.
Action Plan (optional)

Lesson learned:

- Action plan should be done with partner institutions
- Action plans may not be needed if the strategy designed is solid.

MAINSTREAMING OBJECTIVES	ACTION LINES	INSTITUTIONS (ROLES)	TIME / BUDGET

- Specific actions (e.g. workshops, agreements, etc.
- Responsibilities
- Budget

Lessons learned from scaling up in China

Experience of combating and monitoring LD and implementing DLDD projects, not least under the PRC-GEF Partnership to Combat Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystems in China has learned a number of lessons. These include:

1. **Mainstreaming** of *Integrated Ecosystem Management* into relevant policy and development frameworks **has been the most effective way of mobilizing funding** for scaling up of SLM;
2. **SLM best practices need to be combined with economic incentives for land users**, and pilot demonstrations of SLM need to be integrated into **larger investment programmes** to achieve impacts and economies of scale;
3. Market-based approaches to scaling up of SLM, such as **payment for ecosystem services and public–private partnerships**, have a role to play, but cost–benefit analysis need to be better integrated into payment schemes;
4. There is a **need to integrate climate change resilience** considerations into SLM upscaling, although the economic benefits of carbon sequestration are too low to fund eco-compensation schemes on their own but can provide supplementary funding; and
5. Land degradation and SLM **monitoring and assessment systems should be multiscale to support decision-making on SLM** and to monitor impact from the local to the national level.

Tengberg et.al, 2014. Scaling up of sustainable land management in the Western People's Republic of China: evaluation of a 10-year partnership..

SLM mainstreaming strategies – IAP Burundi (proposal)

3. SOUTH-SOUTH
Sharing methodology, process, lessons learned (longer term)

REGIONAL HUB

2. Design and implementation of mainstreaming strategy

NATIONAL, SUBNATIONAL and/or WATERSHED MAINSTREAMING STRATEGY

WHAT to do, HOW, with WHOM

Mainstreaming objectives

Two-way process

1. Bottom-up mainstreaming assessment:
barriers/needs + decision-making processes to intervene

SLM practices/technologies needed - existing innovations - opportunities

Concrete policies and regulations hindering SLM that need to be changed (e.g. support to extensive livestock grazing)

Governance and institutional bottlenecks hindering SLM

Financial opportunities: Local Financing mechanisms

Land tenure issues hindering SLM

Farmer Field Schools
Local organizations, farmers.....