



THE GLOBAL
MECHANISM

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION
TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION



SESSION 2: Making the case for public investment in SLM

Main challenges for UNCCD financing

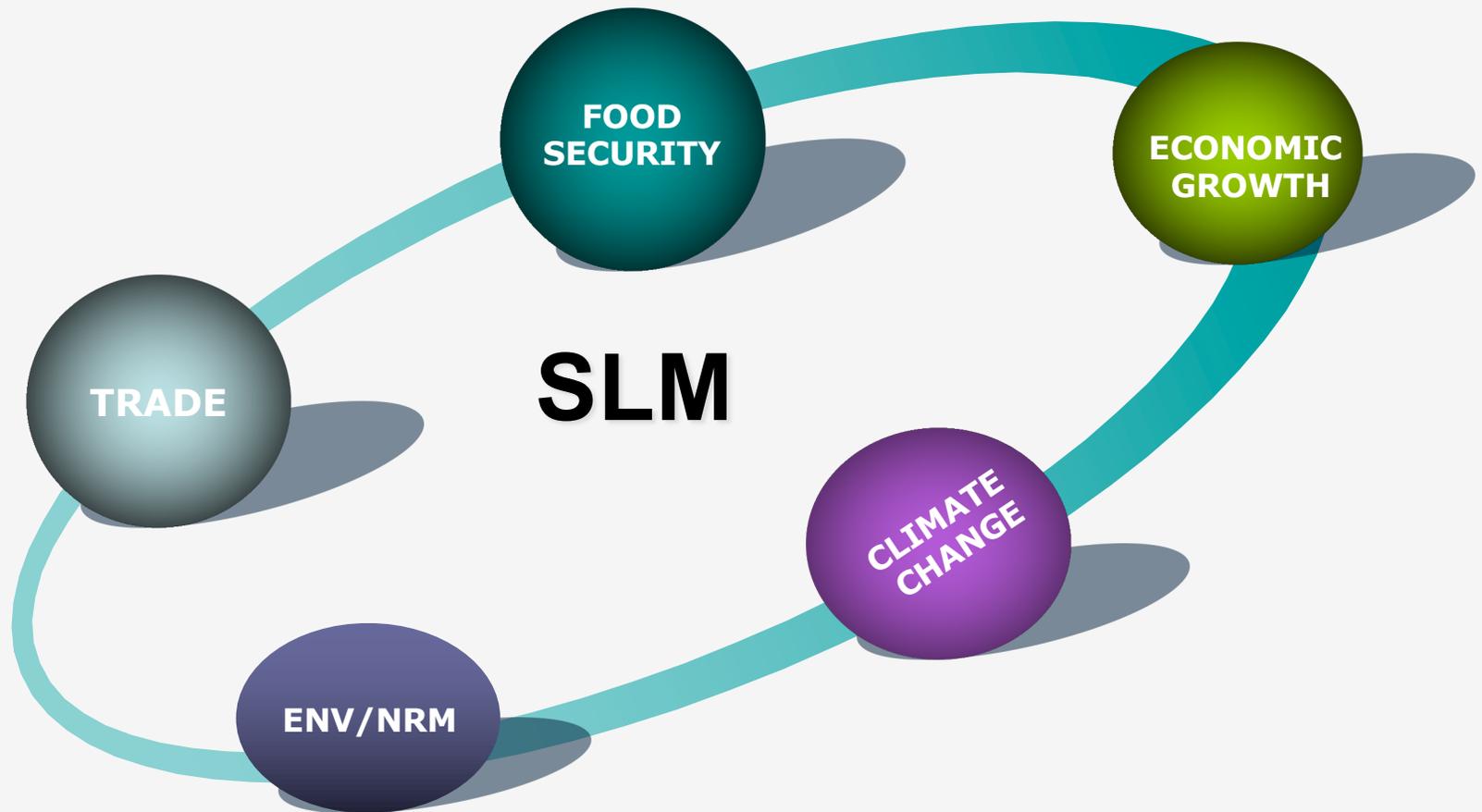
Four levels of constraints

1. Political → CD/SLM is not a priority, hence political backing is weak
2. Institutional → the institutional framework is not coherent enough to tackle such a cross-sectoral issue
3. Organizational → knowledge of procedures is weak
4. Technical → the capacities of the actors and the know-how are insufficient

Main challenges for SLM financing

- Lack of integration of SLM into broader development issues often the main barrier to resource mobilisation
- SLM need to compete for resources in the “development marketplace”: positioning vis-à-vis other sectors such as education, health, trade and infrastructure.

Mainstreaming SLM: an important tool for resource mobilisation



**Integrating SLM into national development
planning processes and their outputs**

What do we mean by mainstreaming?

- A process that seeks to promote integrated planning through awareness raising and partnerships among various decision-making bodies
- Aims to build consensus on the impact of land degradation on livelihoods and implement actions leading to a comprehensive response to land issues

A generic mainstreaming approach

- **STEP 1:** Identifying entry points, stakeholders and partners
- **STEP 2:** Gathering and disseminating analytical inputs
- **STEP 3:** Deploy a communication and coordination strategy

SLM mainstreaming should take place at three levels - in order to provide a comprehensive governmental response to UNCCD implementation commitments

- **Policy level:** national macro-economic policies, sector policies, PRSP/MTEF, government-donor policy dialogues
- **Institutional level:** all stakeholders (civil society, private sector, business community, government, etc) – effective communication and coordination. adequate institutional structure to manage the process
- **Programme/project level:** implementation on the ground

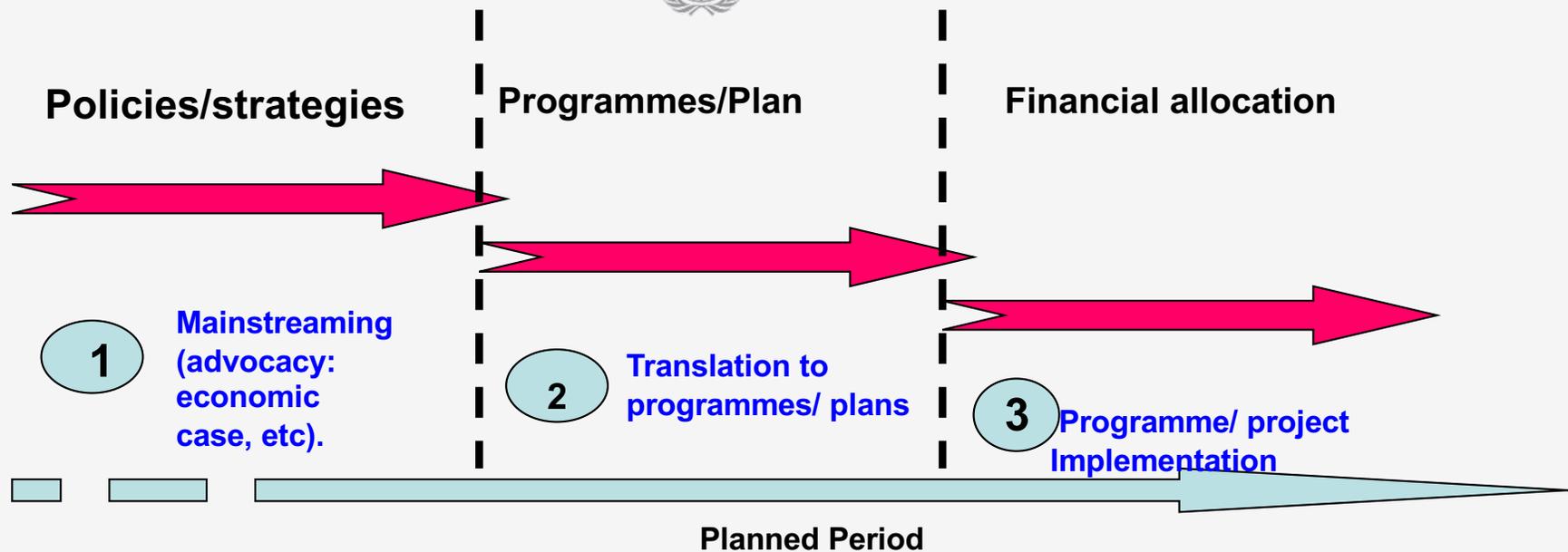
Examples of policy processes, entry points and partners for SLM mainstreaming

Framework	Entry Point	Partners
Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers	Poverty diagnosis	Ministries of Finance and Planning, World Bank
Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks	Setting of line ministry expenditure ceilings	Line ministries
National Budgets	At submission of programme expenditure estimates	Ministries of Finance
	At submission by sectoral ministries	Line ministries
	At programme / policy implementation	Decentralized administration
Sectoral Policies and Programmes	At programme evaluation	Sectoral agencies
Local Development Plans	During consultative process	Municipalities, Ministry of Decentralization



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From mainstreaming to Resource Allocation

Making the case through economic arguments

- Generating evidence to support SLM policies and investments, based on demonstrating their existing and potential contribution to national development and poverty reduction.
- Show the economic impact of land degradation on GDP and the value of land resources

The rationale

- Land resources underpin the economies of nations and the livelihoods of people across the developing world
- In many places these resources are being degraded by a series of pressures, and climate change will only make things worse
- The value of these resources, to national development and in poverty reduction, is often not understood properly

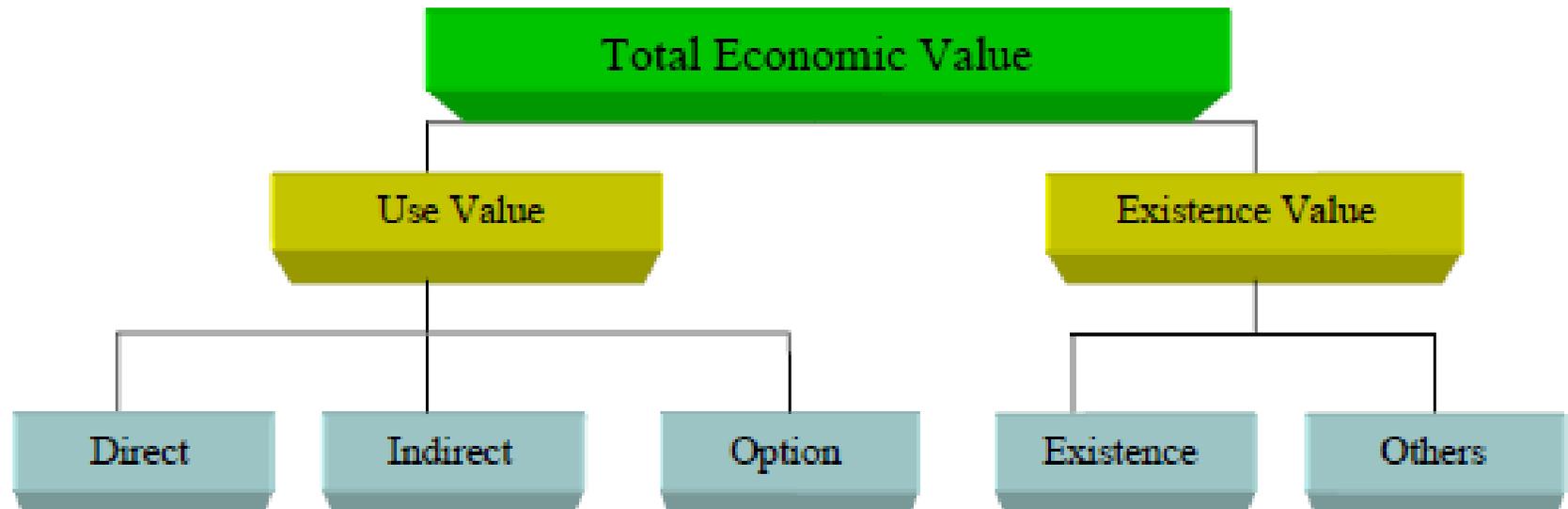
How?

- Value the contribution of these resources to the livelihoods of poor communities in different parts of the world
- Assess the ***total values*** of land resources through the appraisal of the Ecosystems Services they generate
- Develop scenarios that:
 - Demonstrate the costs of inaction and identify the drivers of land degradation
 - Assess the costs and benefits of reducing unsustainable land management practices
 - Provide arguments for maintaining and improving existing land resource values

Understand the Unexpected

- Some of the costs of land degradation and benefits of SLM can be unexpected but of great significance
- For example, agricultural lands are the source of 30% of GHG emissions, whilst conversely soils have the potential to be a major 'sink' for carbon sequestration

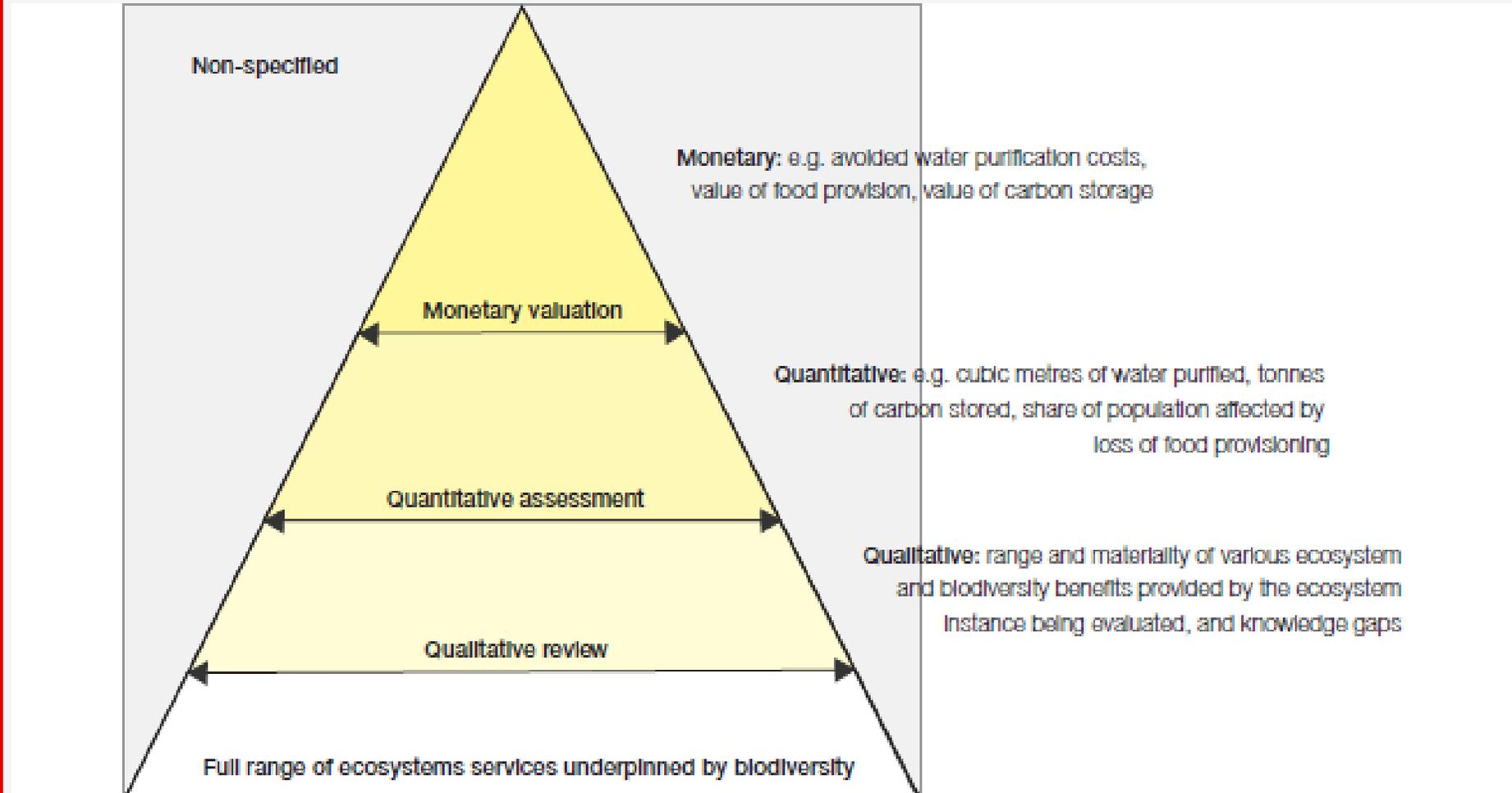
Fig 1: Schematic representation of ecosystem service values



Source: Braat, ten Brink, *et al.*, 2008

- Direct:** Direct consumption of primary goods (e.g food)
- Indirect:** Secondary goods and services, including ecological (e.g. soil quality, climate change mitigation)
- Option:** Future consumption of goods and services (e.g biodiversity)
- Existence:** No consumption of goods and services (e.g wildlife)
- Others:** Bequest values (e.g scenery, air, soil and water qualities)

Fig 2: The benefits pyramid for assessing the contribution of ecosystem services



Source: P. ten Brink, Workshop on the Economics of the Global Loss of Biological Diversity, 5-6 March 2008, Brussels; cited in European Communities, 2008

Conclusions

- SLM needs to be a national priority and integrated at all levels (policy, budgetary processes, programming, implementation) to receive financial resource allocation
- Economic valuation of (dryland) ecosystems can be a tool for better integration of SLM by demonstrating the value of land and the potential returns on investments in SLM

Thank you!

Camilla Nordheim-Larsen
Financing Strategy Officer
Global Mechanism of the UNCCD
Rome, Italy
Email: c.nordheim-larsen@ifad.org

www.gm-uncd.org