



Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on DRYLAND SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES (DSL-IP)

Drylands are home to more than 2 billion people and contain 44 percent of the world's agricultural land, supporting to over half the world's food production. Drylands are also host some of the most fragile ecosystems in the world. Climate change, a growing population and an increase in global demand for livestock will increase the demand for rangeland area and further induce land degradation, negatively affecting the livelihoods of its inhabitants, including 600 million poor smallholder farmers.

The objective of the Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes (DSL-IP) is to avoid, reduce, and reverse further degradation, desertification, and deforestation of land and ecosystems in drylands, through the sustainable management of production landscapes. The DSL-IP is a multi-focal, integrated initiative to promote social, land degradation, biodiversity and climate change benefits. It will also support countries in the implementation of their Land Degradation Neutrality Strategies under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

The DSL-IP is led by FAO, supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and in partnership with the World Bank, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF), World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT), and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The USD 104 million funding under the GEF-7 funding cycle, along with over USD 800 million in co-financing, will assist 11 countries located across Africa and Asia in fostering resilience of production systems in drylands, promoting restoration and rehabilitation,

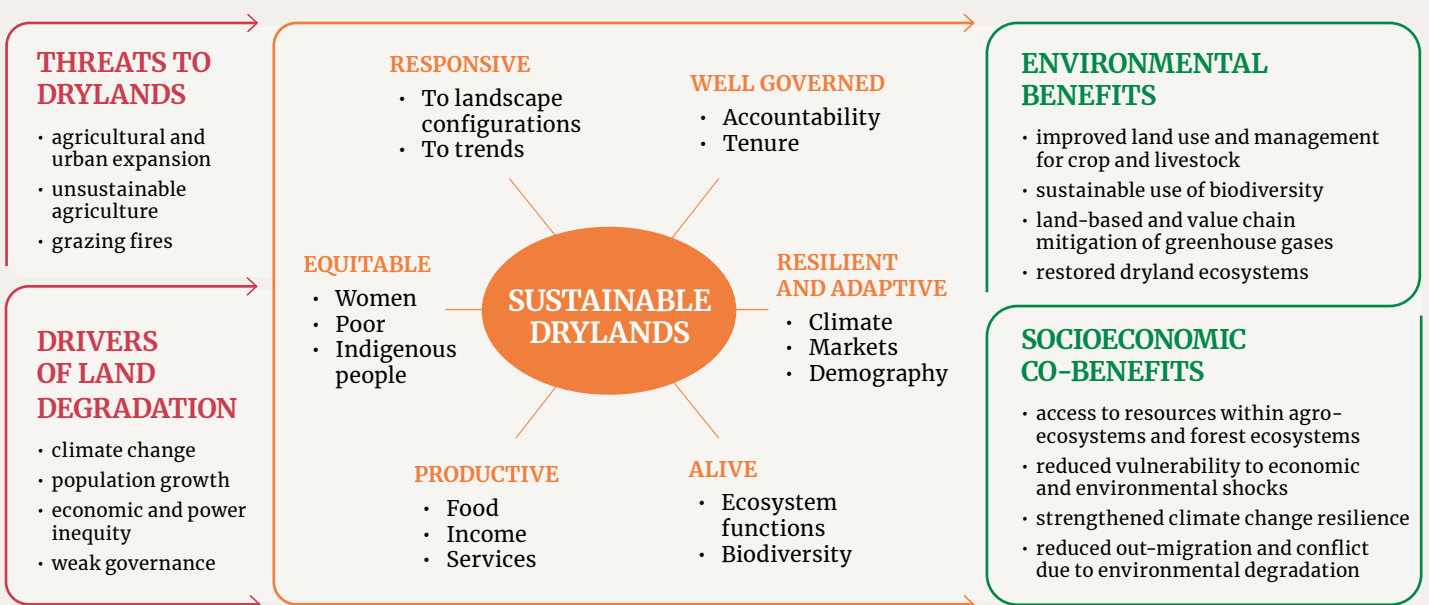
and improving livelihoods through a comprehensive landscape approach. The program will crowd-in new collaborations with the private sector across multiple scales and civil society, especially organizations for rural indigenous youth and women, for enduring results and coherent action through whole-of-society engagement.

The program will reach close to 1 million direct beneficiaries and bring 12 million hectares of drylands under sustainable land management, including 1.1 million hectares primarily benefitting biodiversity and preventing deforestation of 10,000 hectares of high conservation-value forests. In addition, the program will improve management effectiveness in 1.6 million hectares of protected areas and restore 0.9 million hectares of degraded land in the drylands. All these activities will result in total greenhouse gas emission reductions of 34.6 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_{2e}). The program will also engage with many other countries facing similar challenges to generate more global environmental benefits, while scaling up and out effective approaches.

For dryland landscapes to be sustainable:

1. They must be resilient, adaptive and biologically functional;
2. Their management must be responsive to social and landscape trends over time and capable of generating food, income and services in a sustainable manner; and
3. Effective governance conditions must exist for the goods and services that they generate, to be distributed equitably among different stakeholder groups.

FAO VISION FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DRYLANDS



BURKINA FASO

ISSUES: Inappropriate technologies or techniques, including expansion of farmland, fuel-wood harvesting, human settlement expansion and bush fires, affecting whole ecosystems and the entire landscape, and compounded by climate-related risks.

Sustainable management of dryland landscapes.

Restore and maintain the fertility of cropland through water and soil conservation techniques.

ANGOLA

ISSUES: Expansion of cropland, overstocking and overgrazing, overharvesting of non-wood forest products, uncontrolled fires and expansion of settlements.

The increase in population and effects of climate change are expected to aggravate land degradation.

Establishment of a land degradation monitoring system and a development of land restoration strategy to regain ecological functionality.

NAMIBIA

ISSUES: Conversion from grassland to cropland, and declining productivity. The direct drivers for land degradation are agricultural expansion, charcoal production and overgrazing. In particular, overgrazing and monocropping have contributed to soil organic carbon degradation.

Integrated landscape management to reverse degradation and support sustainable natural resources management.

Decrease pressure on biodiversity and ecosystem integrity in the protected areas (conservancies, national parks, reserves).

Mainstreaming landscape adaptation in landscape planning and implementation.

BOTSWANA

ISSUES: Unsustainable expansion of agriculture, charcoal production, overgrazing accelerated by population pressure and the associated demand for food and other services.

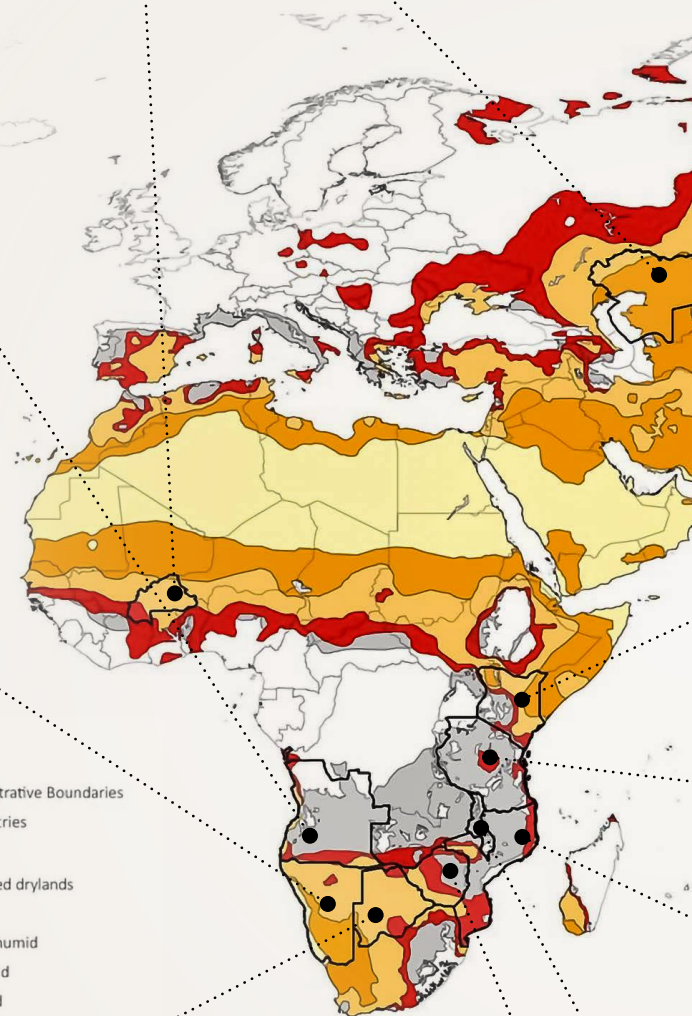
Increase capacity of the Ministry of Environment to collect, analyse, and process data on land use, changing land use, and detecting degradation.

Scale up interventions on integrated landscape management.

Create smart landscapes and value chains for the sustainable provision of food while safeguarding ecosystem services.

KAZAKHSTAN

ISSUES: Conversion from natural steppe and fallow land to agricultural and industrial use, overgrazing and inefficient pasture management.



ZIMBABWE

ISSUES: Ecosystem services are suffering high levels of degradation, the main direct causes of which are the expansion of agriculture, charcoal production, overgrazing, fires and illegal mining. Increased flooding and droughts are further increasing the negative effects of these practices. Unsustainable practices are resulting in reduced land productivity, biodiversity loss, and invasion of alien species, pollution, looking towards an overall decline in ecosystem services.

Cross-sector approach supporting the mainstreaming of sustainable forest and land management to enhance ecosystem resilience for improved livelihoods in the Save and Runde Catchments of Zimbabwe.

Fostering resilience of agro-ecological systems and forests in the three geographic clusters of drylands: Miombo/Mopane of Southern Africa, Savannas of East and West Africa, and temperate grasslands, savannas and shrublands of Central Asia.

Kazakhstan Resilient Agroforestry and Rangeland Project.

Introduction of pasture management, development of pasture forage production, improving and watering of degraded pasture lands.

MONGOLIA

ISSUES: In the Eastern Steppe, land degradation severely influences livelihoods, limiting availability of vital functioning ecosystem services and driving local poverty, migration and user conflict. **Livestock overstocking and climate change** pose pronounced threats to the steppes.

Community-centred conservation and sustainable management mechanisms for critical patch ecosystems within the productive landscapes.

Improved tenure governance through the promotion of Voluntary Guidelines on Governance and Tenure (VGGT).

KENYA

ISSUES: Changes in land tenure, breakdown of traditional governance, sedentarization and rapid privatization of rangelands is resulting in **overstocking, forest encroachment, poaching, conflicts and loss of wildlife habitat.** Forests have been impacted by extensive agricultural expansion.

An ecosystem-based adaptation for pastoral risk management and capacity development to anticipate and monitor threats through early warning systems.

Development of a framework for the management and utilization of shared pastoral and agropastoral resources within the context of integrated climate-smart planning, reinforcement of traditional pasture management system, social stability and conflict prevention.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

ISSUES: Shifting cultivation with inadequate rotational fallow periods, **overgrazing, charcoal production and uncontrolled fires.** Irregular rainfalls are further increasing the negative effects of these practices. Land productivity is therefore decreasing while the population is rapidly increasing.

Integrated Landscape Management in Dry Miombo Woodlands of Tanzania developed and submitted.

Promote environmentally sustainable land-use practices.

MALAWI

ISSUES: Unsustainable harvesting for firewood and charcoal production, commercial timber production, agricultural expansion into forest land, urban expansion, brick and tobacco production, and overgrazing.

Degradation is accelerated by climate change, rapid urbanization, and increased demand for services (including water, food and energy supply).

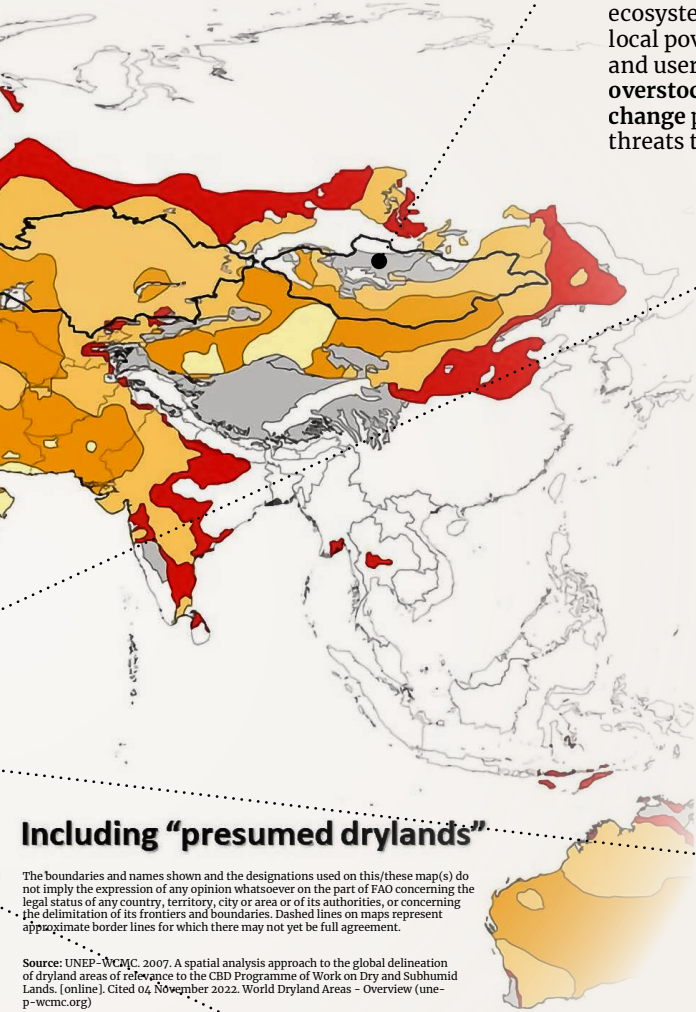
Cross-sector approach to accelerate restoration of woodlands for sustainable forest and biodiversity management

MOZAMBIQUE

ISSUES: Rapid deforestation and ecosystem degradation, associated with species invasion linked to poor management, slash-and-burn agriculture, wood extraction, fires, population growth, encroachment and land tenure conflicts.

Biodiversity conservation and development.

Enhanced sustainable use of biodiversity through benefit sharing.



Including "presumed drylands"

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this/these map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Source: UNEP-WCMC, 2007. A spatial analysis approach to the global delineation of dryland areas of relevance to the CBD Programme of Work on Dry and Subhumid Lands. [online]. Cited 04 November 2022. World Dryland Areas - Overview (unep-wcmc.org)



Resilience of agro-ecological systems and forests in the Drylands.

To achieve transformational change, the impact program framework will rely on a three-pronged approach:

1. Support the development of effective governance systems, including improved coordination and collaboration across sectors and strengthening of land/resource tenure;
2. Mobilize national and international stakeholders, strengthen important dryland value-chains and leverage investments from the private sector by catalyzing public/grant funds to upscale Sustainable Land Management (SLM and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) strategies in target countries;
3. Implement comprehensive monitoring, assessment and knowledge management programs based on innovative spatial assessment tools developed by FAO and partners supporting shared learning and co-production of knowledge with local stakeholders - contributing directly to the achievement of SDG15 and SDG2.

In partnership with:



THE WORLD BANK



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



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