

# Decision Support for Mainstreaming and Scaling up of Sustainable Land Management

**REPUBLICA ARGENTINA**

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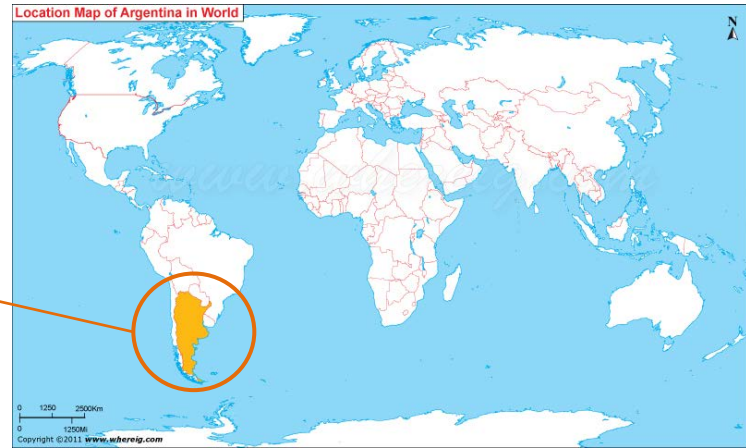
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**LDN Project Development training**

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**Georgetown - Guyana**

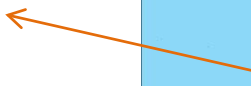
# Institutional arrangements



The DS-SLM Project in Argentina

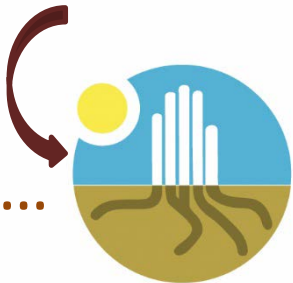


Use the existing structures in the country



LADA

Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands



National Observatory of Land Degradation and Desertification

Interinstitutional Initiative  
Supported by bilateral and multilateral agreements  
With national funds



In order to strengthen the Activities

Permanent national system of evaluation and monitoring of desertification



National Level

Local Level



## Mapping and Evaluation committee

Mapping of Land use systems , review and revisión y expansión.  
WOCAT evaluation  
Support for other committees



## Survey of Sustainable Land Management committee (SLM)

Survey, systematization, handbooks. WOCAT format



## Mainstreaming committee

Identification of the limits.  
Elaboration of a strategy



## Pilot Sites committee

Selection of PS parctices, implementation  
Implementation monitoring



## The DS-SLM Project allowed:

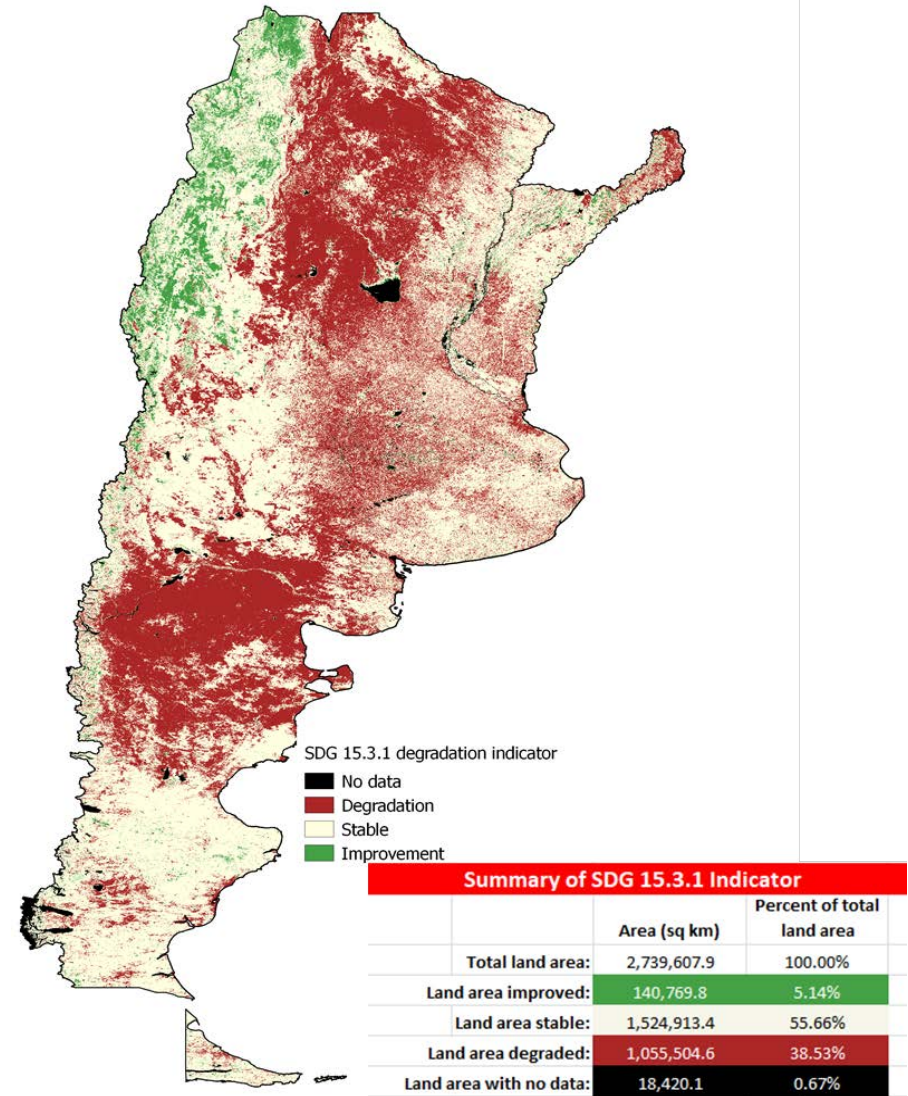
- consolidate a group of mapping specialists who monitored the process of developing the LDN Baseline and PRAIS Indicator 15.3.1
- Implement at the local level Sustainable Land Management Practices (SLMP) that attempt to solve degradation processes
- perform a simple nationwide survey of 79 SLMP

# LDN 15.3 Indicators



Assumption = negative trends of the IVN (Normalized Green Index) over time can be indicators of degradation

Not all erosion processes are anthropic, many depend on extreme natural events. It is not clear at the country level how this type of land degradation should be considered in the LDN context.



# Implementation at Local Level

## SLM Implementation practice: Implantation of pastures under the cleared forest (DESCHAMPADO) – Site 1

Seeks to expand livestock production under the forest without producing deforestation



It is removed:

- a) the sub-shrub stratum
- b) low branches of the bushes
- c) sick trees or bushes

Then, fences are constructed in the forest, pastures that can grow in a shaded area are implanted manually / machinery

- Promotes the conservation of biodiversity
- The protection of the soil
- Hydrological regulation
- Maintains cultural identity
- Avoid the invasion of shrubs

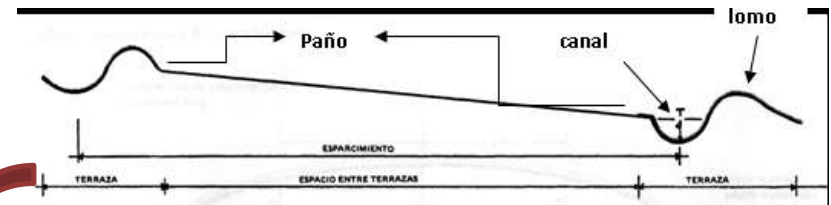
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## SLM Implementation practice – Site 2

**Practice 1: Land systematization for prevention and mitigation of soil erosion by water and flooding**

**Practice 2: Land systematization for the integral conservation of ecosystem services**

Terraces and collector channels for the evacuation of water surpluses in non-erosive form and drainage practices of flat areas



In low permeability soils and susceptible to erosion by surface runoff

Benefit

- control of soil erosion by water
- control of the loss of fertility by dragging the topsoil
- favors the entry of water to the soil, increased soil productivity

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# Thank you

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