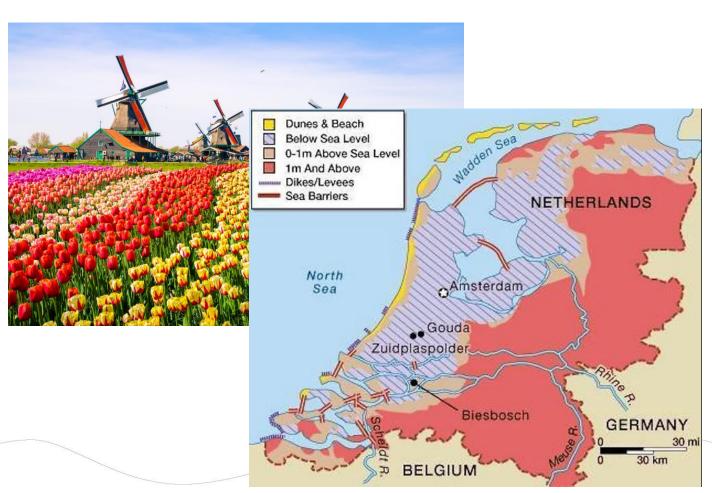


From Niche to Global: Unlocking the Scaling Potential of Saline Agriculture

Pim van Tongeren





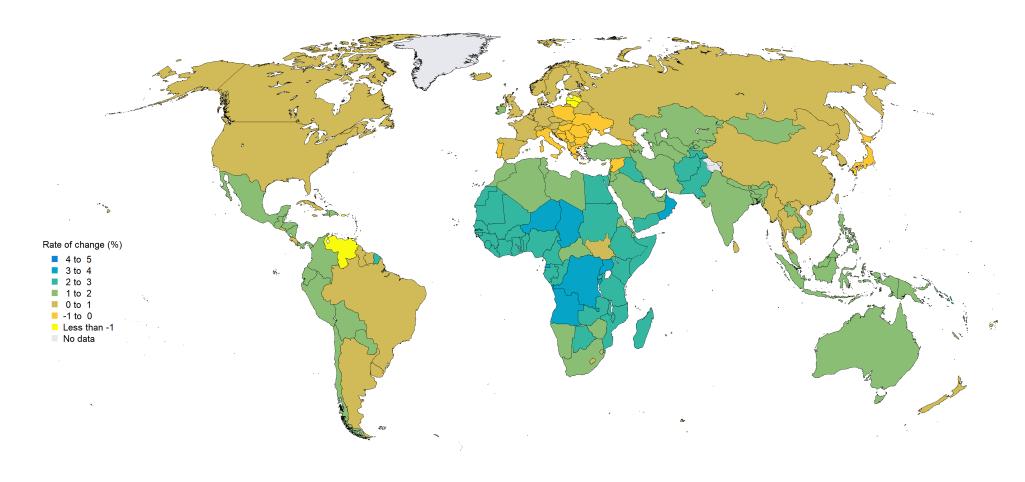




 How do we foresee our future in which we sustainably interact with salt-affected environments?



Average annual rate of population change (%), 2015-2020



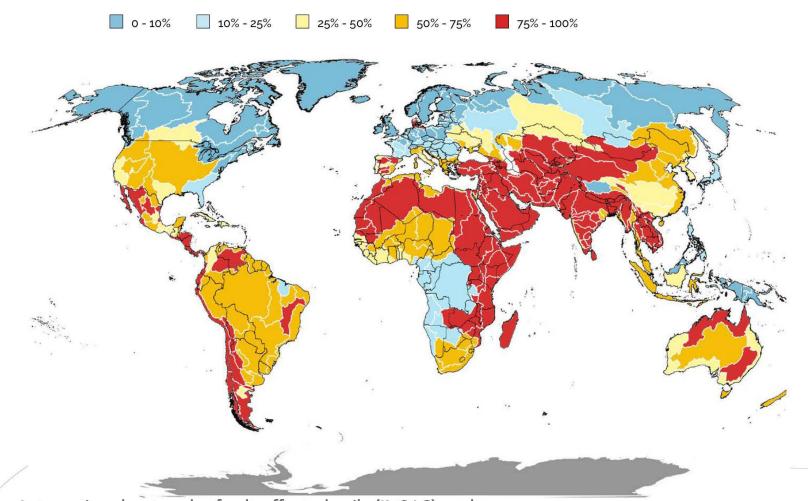
© 2019 United Nations, DESA, Population Division. Licensed under Creative Commons license CC BY 3.0 IGO.

Data source: United Nations, DESA, Population Division. World Population Prospects 2019. http://population.un.org/wpp/

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

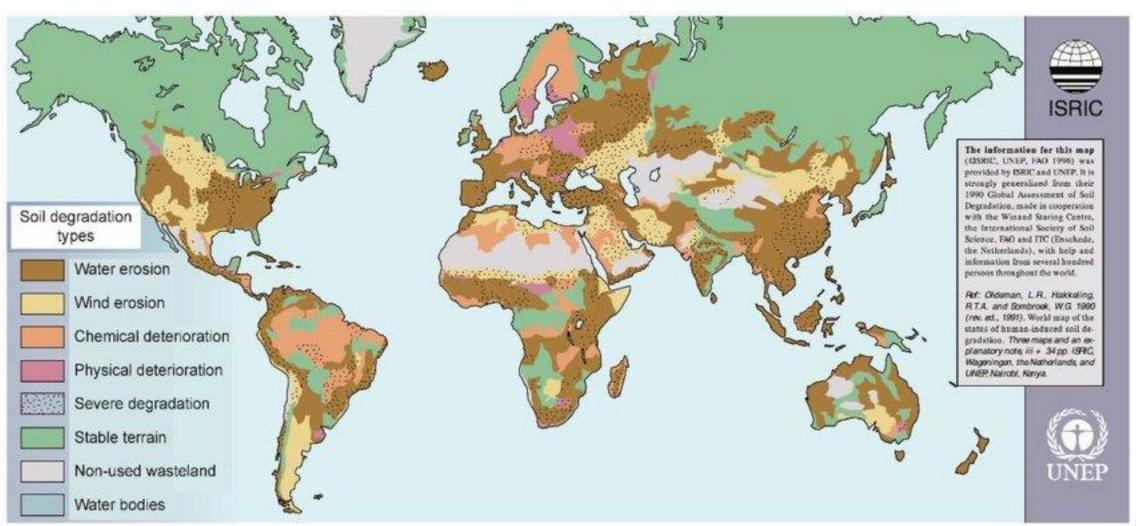


Level of Water Stress due to Agricultural Sector (FAO & UN-Water, 2021)



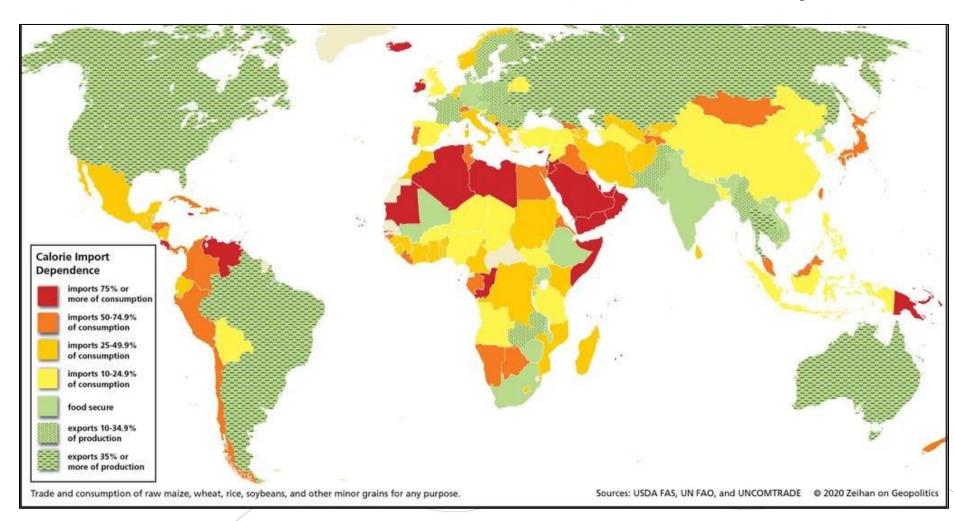


(ISRIC & UNEP, 1996)





Food (in)security?



Economic risks:

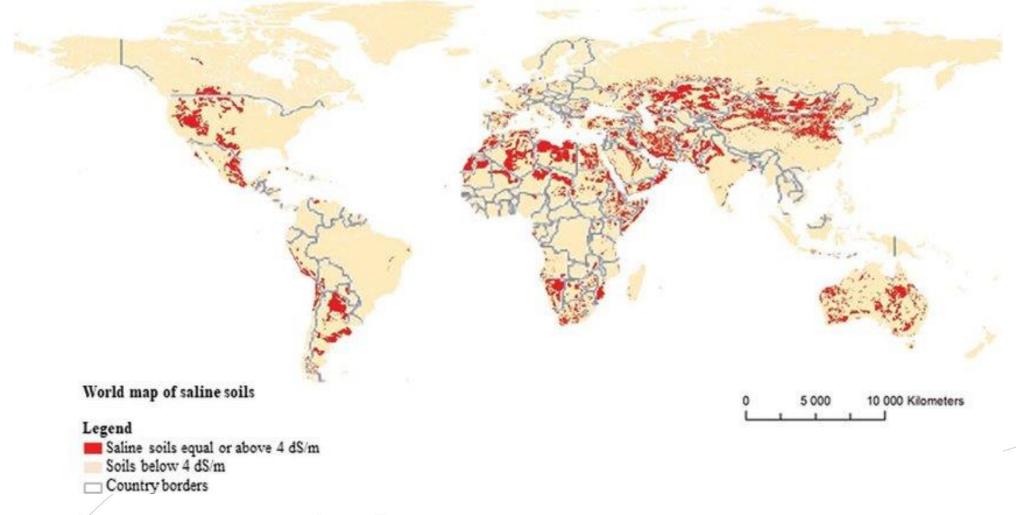
- Price Volatility
- Trade Deficits
- Exchange Rate Fluctuations

Food security risks:

- Dependence on External Sources
- Limited Domestic Production



World map representing countries with salinity problems based on Negacz et al. (2019)





 How can we meet the growing food demand in a changing world?



Saline Agriculture (halophytes)





Stichting de Zilte Smaak

Joint meeting of the International network of salt-affected soils (INSAS) and the COST Action on the sustainable use of salt-affected lands (SUSTAIN)



Saline Agriculture (conventional crops)





Pictures from Saline Agriculture Worldwide



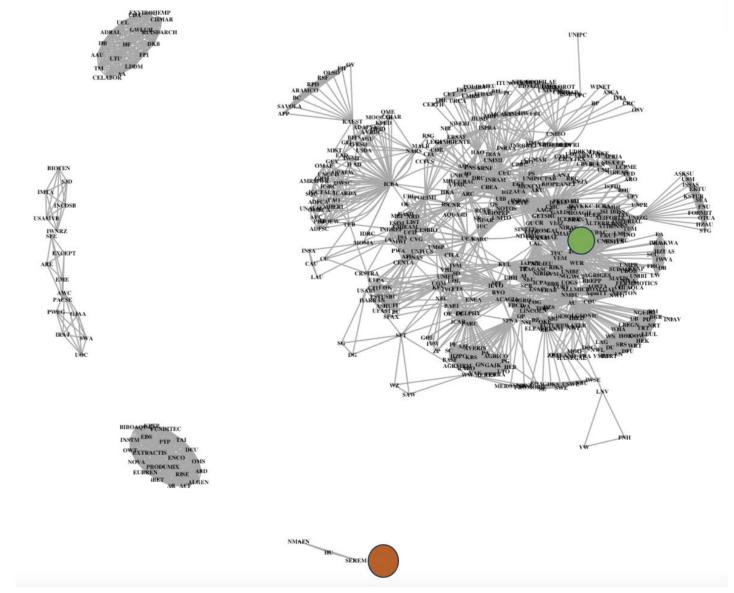
Saline Agri Map















 The concept of "network power" refers to the influence, control, or centrality that actors within a network possess

- Potential problems arising from disparity in Network Power:
- 1) Structural Inequality
- 2) Resource Distribution
- 3) Knowledge Production
- 4) Dependency and Vulnerability



 How can we ensure equitable power distribution within our networks?



SCALING UP

More benefits, more people, more quickly, more lastingly, and more equitably

As one goes higher up the institutional levels (scaling up), the greater the chances are for horizontal spread; likewise, as one spreads farther geographically (scaling out), the greater are the chances of influencing those at the higher levels.

Regional/Global Organizations and Institutions



National Organizations and Institutions



Local Organizations and Institutions

VERTICAL SCALING UP is higher up the ladder. It

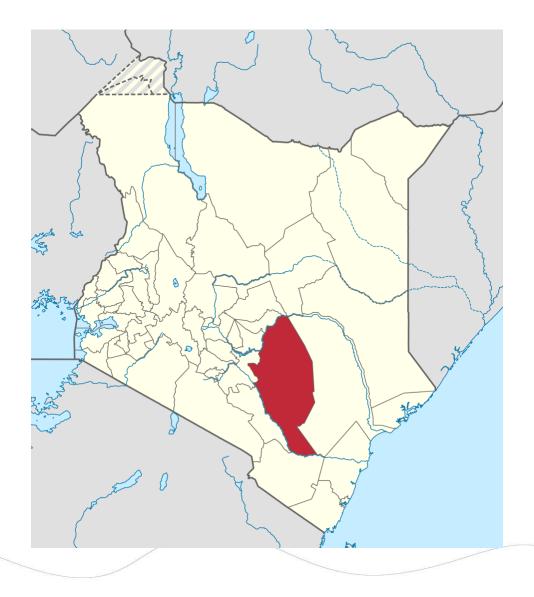
is higher up the ladder. It is institutional in nature and involves other sectors/stakeholder groups in the process of expansion—from the level of grassroots organizations to policymakers, donors, development institutions, and investors at international levels.



geographical spread to cover more people and communities through replication and adaptation, and involves expansion within same sector or stakeholder group. Decision making is at the same social scale.

Figure 1. Definitions of scaling up (adapted from IIRR, 2000, p. 17).





















Joint meeting of the International network of salt-affected soils (INSAS) and the COST Action on the sustainable use of salt-affected lands (SUSTAIN)





Necessary to scale *core innovations*

- Favourable market conditions
- Supportive policies
- Financial investments
- Access to knowledge
- Organizational capacity to pilot projects and prove concepts



Picture from IWMI



- Formative lock-in dominant technologies (e.g., external fertilizers, ploughing, GM seeds with specific herbicides) dictate cropping systems.
- Juridical lock-in regulations (e.g., GMO bans) limit choices.
- Economic lock-in harmful practices (e.g., pesticide use) offer shortterm private gains but harm public goods.
- Physical/biotic lock-in climate change or soil depletion limiting farming options.



How can we successfully scale saline agriculture?



 How do we foresee our future in which we sustainably interact with salt-affected environments?

How can we ...

... meet the growing food demand in a changing world?

... ensure equitable power distribution within our networks?

... succesfully scale saline agriculture?



Joint meeting of the International network of salt-affected the COST Action on the sustainable use of salt-affected

"El que lee mucho y anda mucho, ve mucho y sabe mucho. "

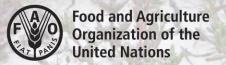
-> He who reads a lot and walks a lot, sees a lot and knows a lot

"Del poco dormir y del mucho leer, se le secó el cerebro, de manera que vino a perder el juicio. "

-> From reading too much, and sleeping too little, his brain dried up on him and he lost his judgment.









Water and the Environment

Department of Agriculture,



Funded by the European Union







VNIVERSITAT

E VALÈNCIA

International Union of Soil Sciences





