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United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Secretariat
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UNCCD/ CRIC 3

**NATIONAL REPORT BY FINLAND FOR THE COMMITTEE FOR THE REVIEW OF
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT
DESERTIFICATION (THIRD SESSION, APRIL 2005)**

The focus of the Session of the CRIC 3 is Africa. Below, is a summarized compilation of the support provided by Finland towards the endeavours of African countries.

**1.PROGRAMME FORMULATION FOR ACACIA MANAGEMENT FOR POVERTY
REDUCTION, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT
THROUGH GUM ARABIC PRODUCTION IN AFRICA**

Background on the Assignment: The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland , the UNCCD Secretariat , the Global Mechanism of the UNCCD and the VITRI Institute of the University of Helsinki initiated discussions on the topic in February 2003. During discussions between the parties VITRI's availability was requested for assisting in the formulation of a development programme related to gum arabic production in Sub-Saharan Africa. VITRI staff responded positively to the proposition. During spring 2003 the UNCCD Secretariat sent VITRI some preliminary concepts on what was initially envisaged and in November 2003 two VITRI experts (Dr. Mohamed ElFadl and Mr. Jörn Laxén) visited the UNCCD Secretariat in Bonn in order to have one-day brainstorming session on how to start up the programme preparation process. The Secretariat prepared a questionnaire for ten African countries (Burkina, Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sudan and Tanzania) to survey the interest for national projects to combat desertification and reduce poverty in combination with promotion of gum arabic production from acacia trees. The VITRI experts assisted the Secretariat to finalize the questionnaire in December 2003.

In March-April 2004 the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, the UNCCD Secretariat, the Global Mechanism visited and VITRI agreed on the scope and context for the formulation process and the Ministry decided to provide the necessary financing for the work to the order of €90 000,00. In May

2004, a contract was signed between the Ministry and VITRI directly with UNCCD Secretariat stated as the supervisor of the work in accordance with the overall Terms of Reference.

VITRI collected a team of four senior experts for the assignment (Jörn Laxén as team leader and Dr. Martti Saarilahti, Dr. Mohamed ElFadl and Dr. Eshetu Yirdaw as team members). Several fact-finding missions to the participating African countries have been carried out from May until early October, 2004.

The Regional Set-up for the Project: The project strategy follows Article 2 of the UNCCD, that states that the combating of desertification and the mitigating the effects of drought, will include:

“long-term integrated strategies that focus simultaneously, in affected areas, on improved productivity of land, and the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources, leading to improved living conditions, in particular at the community level”.

The working methods of the UNCCD approach are community-friendly and emphasize strong participation of local communities in the project activities. They reinforce communities in their capacity to manage resources and to access appropriate information and technology important for community livelihood improvement through the project activities. Furthermore, the projects will promote the inclusion of traditional knowledge and experience, while at the same time introducing and using a variety of new technical, technological and decision-making tools which enable better coping with current vulnerability and constraints of the gum production in the African drylands.

As the UNCCD Secretariat is not a project implementing body the projects will be carried out under the project administration framework of ICRISAT in Nairobi, Kenya and Niamey, Niger, which will coordinate the overall regional project and provide support services for the national projects. The regional project will be bi-lingual with English and French as the official languages. The idea is to attempt to reduce the language barriers between the ten above mentioned countries and to open up/allow free exchange of know-how and experiences on gum arabic production and marketing between the national projects.

The VITRI team was given a project terms of reference (TOR) written by the UNCCD Secretariat, which has been followed. The main focus of the projects are on supporting the local communities and the national governments in combating desertification by maintaining and improving a sustainable natural resource base while at the same time strengthening the local food security. The projects are supposed to build on an integrated agroforestry systems approach around the two main gum arabic producing acacia trees, namely *Acacia senegal* and *Acacia seyal*, which already have an established high market share in the gum market. The idea is that after VITRI has prepared the 11 project documents by the end of the year 2004, the UNCCD Secretariat and the Global Mechanism will start marketing the project documents to international financiers, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Islamic Development Bank based in Saudi Arabia, and others, for funding.

VITRI is creating a practical concept in cooperation with the partner countries, for translating the TOR to operational projects in the field. VITRI has now expanded the integrated agroforestry approach into an overarching landscape management approach which in turn will be following the newly established Global Environment Facility (GEF) criteria for Combating Land Degradation. The GEF has grouped these criteria under two operational programs: The Operational Program on Sustainable Land Management (OP#15) and the Operational Program on Integrated Ecosystem Management (OP#12). Particularly the former has been followed closely in the design of these project documents, but also the latter is well considered.

The Regional Project: The project will strive to support the national projects by synchronizing the efforts between the countries and by providing a unit from where information and capacity building

can be centrally or tailor-made provided to any of the ten national projects upon request from these national projects.

The Regional Project concept prepared by the VITRI team will now be finalized together with ICRISAT in Nairobi and Niamey. The draft project document contains three components which are:

1. Project coordination and reporting:

- Selection of a Project Steering Committee;
- Selection of regional staff for the project;
- To coordinate the regional project activities and report on the regional project technical and financial progress (including short summaries of national projects);
- To prepare project guidelines on how to operate between regional and national projects;
- To establish the regional links and support the establishment of the national gum arabic projects;
- To organise annual information events for all the ten participating countries;
- To carry out internal M&E in the national projects to identify possible bottle-necks for implementation and to synchronize the activities between countries.

2. Regional Training and Information Centre activities:

- To coordinate regional training activities on landscape management, gum arabic and improved agroforestry etc.;
- Creation of a gum arabic related dictionary in English, French, Arabic and Swahili;
- To establish a regional gum arabic website with links to national and international web pages;
- To plan and implement regional training events and participation as trainer in specific tailor-made national training courses in the participating countries;
- Preparation of regional extension and promotion brochures on gum arabic products and gum tapping, quality control and other relevant issues;
- To organise or support national projects to organise regional workshops on various gum arabic themes;
- Information sharing for the general public.

Research and market analysis activities:

- To coordinate various gum arabic research activities among the ten countries;
- To organise a regional gum market price information service.
- To establish a gum pricing analysis unit.

The budget for the regional project is calculated to be maximum around 2.5 Meuro. This is still open as we need to discuss salaries and fees with ICRISAT whose staff will form the regional team.

The national projects: The ten national projects will be tailor-made for each of the countries specifically, which means that the contents of the projects vary somewhat. Some countries have in many ways a fairly advanced situation and in these the project concept builds on what already exists in the country. In other countries, project work will be initiated through pilots comprising management capacity building, field research integrated with existing research institutions and extension work. Technical cooperation arrangements will be initiated between countries to enhance knowledge transfer through field expertise and training.

In the national projects the project design mainly consists of activities in remote areas, that are semi-arid, degraded and have a gum arabic production potential. The projects strive to solve bottle-necks from all levels simultaneously (from grassroot to district authority and national ministry levels). Each

project is designed to be innovative for the local conditions. The common project design contains three components, which are:

1. *Project coordination and reporting:* The project management activities and linking to national level and the other national and the regional projects. Activities include also standardized monitoring and evaluation, and reporting through the web to ICRISAT. It also contains national level short-term consultancies on gum arabic marketing, pricing and policy development. Furthermore there is an outsourcing of specific research topics on gum arabic themes within the country;
2. *Landscape management planning and mitigating of desertification:* This component deals with participatory landscape management training and planning based on satellite images from which maps at village level are prepared, that specify how landuse and in some cases tenure will be developed for each village. In each project area some 20 – 30 villages are selected and village nurseries are established; the villagers will themselves produce the tree seedlings and other seedlings in the nursery for planting in their village area. Villagers will also be instructed in improved ICRISAT type of agroforestry practises and soil improvement and water conservation activities. Furthermore, central district nurseries will be supported for planting trees along highways and degraded areas around major towns etc. Fencing of the new plantations is important, so the project will finance for fencing material. The component includes short-term international consultancies through ICRISAT on landscape management training, and on improved agroforestry practices etc.
3. *Strengthening of gum arabic production and small-scale income generation:* This component will deal with the gum arabic production activities such as awareness raising, extension and training. Also the production and trade chain and processing activities will be strengthened. In many countries VITRI has also included support to local NGOs, which will be given funding to create individual and other small-scale income generation activities in the villages particularly for women. Some short-term consultancies in gum arabic training are included. In the Kenya case the project will be run by an NGO (SALTICK), which will also be supported with gum quality improvement equipment and training. The nursery and tree planting activities in the Kenya case will be operated by the Kenyan Forest Department, which will be a partner to SALTICK.

The budget for each national project will be maximum about 2 Meuros per country, which means that the total budget for all projects will probably be around 22.5 Meuro.

It should also be mentioned here that the VITRI team has got very good response during the fact-finding missions from the respective national authorities and ICRISAT. There are also some simultaneous initiatives on gum arabic related projects in most of the countries, and collaborative arrangements are being established between them. Particularly the EU- funded Common Funds for Commodities (CFC) will probably work closely with the UNCCD initiative projects in Sudan and Chad (the CFC project is supposed to operate only in these two countries).

In October -a November 2004, the VITRI team is finalizing the project documents for the consideration of the UNCCD.

2. PROGRAMME OF CATALYTIC SUPPORT TO IMPLEMENT THE UNCCD IN WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA (UNDP/DRYLANDS DEVELOPMENT CENTRE)

In 2000-2002, the first phase of the "Programme of Catalytic Support to Implement the UN Convention to Combat Desertification in West Asia and North Africa" was supported by the government of Finland (with USD 0,6 million) and implemented by the UNDP Drylands Development Centre (based in Beirut, Lebanon) in six countries: Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Yemen, Morocco and Algeria. The programme also supported a few regional processes. The field review conducted by the

government of Finland in October 2002 concluded to the good performance of the programme and recommended its extension for two years.

Since May 2003, the Programme has continued and expanded as the second phase, supported by the Government of Finland with another EUR 1 million. In total, the Programme is now supporting nine countries: Iran, Tunisia and Palestinian Territories besides the six countries of the first phase. The overall goal of the Programme is to contribute to the sustainable development of drylands in West Asia and North Africa, leading to reduced vulnerability and improved livelihoods. The second phase has two expected main outcomes: i) support to national drylands development processes provided through capacity building, advocacy, resource mobilisation and innovative programming; and ii) support to Arab/regional and sub-regional drylands development processes provided through policy advice, technical assistance and knowledge networking. The second phase of the Programme is to be completed by June 2005.

UNDP Drylands Development Centre and the partner countries themselves are envisaged to report on their progress and lessons learned through this programme for CRIC 3.

3. IPALAC/ ICRISAT

Since 1997, Finland has supported the work of IPALAC and ICRISAT Centre in Niamey, Niger in development of new methodologies for dryland agricultural practices. The volume of this support has been of the order of €250 000 per year.

4. IMPROVEMENT OF THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE GLOBAL MECHANISM

In 2001, Finland made an agreement with IFAD/ GM by which Finland made available 1.0 Million FIM (about 168,188 €) for two purposes:

- support to affected countries parties to the UNCCD at national and sub-regional levels to identify and enter into the pipeline potential projects for financing by the GEF. Such projects will be identified on the basis of national and sub-regional action programmes (FIM 500 000)
- support the development and implementation of NAPs within the member countries of the Inter- Governmental Agency for Development (IGAD) (FIM 500 000).

In 2002, Finland will contribute an amount of 350 000 € through the Global Mechanism for purposes to be agreed upon in due course. In 2003, a further support 60 000 € was made available to support pilot projects in Ethiopia and Kenya.

Tentatively, Finland considers continuing its support through the Global Mechanism in the coming years, with a view to enhancing UNCCD implementation at the international level in a manner complementary to Finland's bilateral relations with affected countries, and with the purpose of identifying and programming projects eligible for GEF and other funding.

In this regard, the CRIC could consider re-assessing the coordination and cooperation elements within the mandates of various bodies and structures within the Convention, in particular the Secretariat, the Global Mechanism, the Committee of Science and Technology and its Group of Experts, with a view to strengthening their respective roles and areas of comparative strength in supporting national and regional processes and mobilizing resources for implementation.

In this context, the CRIC may wish to apply, as appropriate, the "menu" approach as a tool of identifying areas of intervention for the various UNCCD bodies and structures, with a view to enhancing their effectiveness in regard to their work.

On the basis of initial analysis carried out by Finland, a “menu” of mutually supportive means could be used to implement e.g. the UNCCD (within the frameworks of national SDS’s, PRSPs or other relevant frameworks currently applied in programming national and international actions for implementing sustainable development, environmental or other commitments). These include:

- policy dialogue between partners, prioritisation
- joint programmes between governments (incl. sub-regional level)
- integration of UNCCD NAPs into broader land-based schemes
- mainstreaming NAPs into poverty reduction strategies (social, educational, institutional, economic, or cultural)
- bringing multilateral actors on board at the national level through the respective governing bodies (such as regional economic integration bodies, environmental funds, secretariats of MEAs, relevant UN organizations and specialized agencies)
- cooperation and liaison with international financing institutions
- applying various credit facilities and industrial/ technology cooperation bodies and programmes to support UNCCD implementation
- enhancement of contributions by NGOs
- supporting affected countries in participating in decision-making at international level technical and scientific cooperation incl. exchange of specialists.

As an Annex to this report, please see the progress report (2002) by the Global Mechanism on cooperative actions with the financial support of Finland.

5. BILATERAL COOPERATION

5.1. Burkina Faso

The forest fire control programme reported on for CRIC 1 continues. The focus of the programme relies on the active participation of 300 rural communities in sustainable management of renewable natural resources, in particular vegetative resources, in the natural and seminatural environments. The objectives of the programme cut across desertification control, poverty reduction, rural livelihoods, empowerment of women and strengthening of local level governance.

5.2. Ethiopia

Ethiopia and Finland cooperate through a multisectoral programme of integrated rural development for the Amhara region. The programme includes interventions in rural water supply and sanitation, environmental management and related schemes. The purpose of the programme is to strengthen rural communities' capacities to initiate, plan, implement and manage water supply and sanitation, environmental and related processes. The total cost of the programme for 2003-2007 is €11,1 Million, of which the Finnish contribution is €8,1 Million.

5.3. Namibia

a) The Finland- Namibia Forestry Programme 2001-2005 has the financial volume of about €5,7 Million as the Finnish contribution. The country-wide programme concentrates in the northern region of Namibia and focuses on policy development, sustainable resource and knowledge management, participatory, integrated forest management models development for farm and communal lands, and testing and implementing rehabilitation techniques, including afforestation, in severely degraded areas. This cooperation with Namibia has also resulted in the development of a successful model for

community-based forest fire management, which has been successfully adopted in Burkina Faso and Mozambique also. Other African countries have also demonstrated interest in the model and adopted lessons learned from it.

b) Namibia and Finland have cooperated since 2000 until the end of 2004 through a programme aimed at control of bush encroachment and sustainable land management. The Namibian agency responsible for the programme is the National Directorate of Environmental Affairs. Namibia has reported on the progress made in this programme already earlier under the UNCCD/CRIC process. The interventions are being implemented as part of the desertification control programme of Namibia. As one key activity, is the establishment of a information and knowledge data base, consisting of information related to the dynamics of woody species in Namibian drylands and their effects on land degradation. The total financial framework for this programme is €400 000, out of which the Finnish contribution is of the order of €350 000.

c) Namibia and Finland also cooperate since 1997 till end 2004 in the development of overall information system on the state of the environment for the National Directorate of Environmental Affairs. The system is based on criteria and indicators applicable for assessment and monitoring. As one key outcome of the programme, is the development of a geographic environmental mapping system, containing information on critical environmental questions to sustainable development in Namibia. The Finnish contribution towards this programme is of the order of €1,8 Million.

5.4. Mozambique

a) Mozambique and Finland cooperate since 1999 until end 2004 in development of a forest resources assessment and management system. The project falls under the PROAGRI programme of Mozambique under its Ministry of Agriculture. The project is based on community-based natural resources management. Community-based forest fire management is an important element of the work in the local level. Fire is also an issue at national level, in terms of monitoring and development of a national forest fire management policy. The pilot areas in the Zambezia and Inhambane provinces have been identified due to priority setting of Mozambique, with a view to addressing deforestation, and the needs of the local communities in enhancing their livelihoods based on renewable natural resources. The budget of the project is of the order of €7,2 Million, with a Finnish contribution of €6,7 Million.

b) Mozambique and Finland are cooperating in the establishment of an environmental centre at Chimoio in the Manica province of the country. The centre will serve the three provinces of Manica, Tete and Sofala in Central Mozambique in support of rural development and sustainable management of natural resources through information and knowledge services, environmental planning, community-based on natural resources management and capacity building and environmental education. The budget of the project is of the order of €4,6 Million for the years 2000- 2006, with a Finnish contribution of €4,4 Million.

5.5. South Africa

South Africa and Finland cooperate in development of a decentralized participatory public governance system in the North-West province of South Africa. Among the key outcomes of the project is the integration of environmental concerns in development plans and programmes especially in areas faced with land degradation and resource depletion, as well as strengthening of capacities of the provincial, district and locality- based structures in environmental management. Establishment of a special eco-fund is envisaged to empower civil society participation in improvements of their living environment.

5.6. Tanzania

The Finnish support to Tanzanian forestry sector between 2003 and 2008 is around 5,2 million Euros. At present the Tanzanian forestry sector undergoes reforms. The main change will be the establishment of Tanzanian Forest Service which will take over the main responsibilities of present Forest and Beekeeping Division. Another big change will be the Sector Wide Approach for the implementation of the National Forest Programme (NFP). This arrangement is meant to harmonize the aid flows to the sector. Finland and other donors are thus supporting the implementation of Tanzanian National Forestry Programme. Tanzania having signed the UNCCD recognizes the obligation of implementing the recommendations and the before mentioned convention is one of the many international agreements and conventions which were referred during the NFP preparation.

Equal to other Eastern, Central and Southern African countries, large tracts of forest land is located in semi-arid and dry zones of the country. Tanzania's new national forest programme approach is in part based on integration with overall development objectives for decentralization of management responsibility to regional and local level. As to forests and woodlands, traditionally being managed as public lands, devolution of management to regional and local level is seen as a major change. Therefore, development of community-based forest management capacity as part of sustainable land use establishes a clear synergy with the objectives of the UNCCD.

Annex: progress Report by the Global Mechanism on the Use of Finnish Catalytic Support to UNCCD Resource Mobilization

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE GLOBAL MECHANISM FOR 2002

INCLUDING REPORT

ON THE UTILISATION OF FINLANDS'S CONTRIBUTION

APRIL 2003

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1.

I. INTRODUCTION

Given the linkage between land degradation/ desertification and the development process itself, a multi-source and multi-channel approach to partnership building and resource mobilisation is required for the implementation of the UNCCD. Therefore, the Global Mechanism (GM) of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification was established with a mandate to “increase the effectiveness and efficiency of existing financial mechanisms and to promote actions leading to the mobilisation of substantial financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, on a grant basis, and/or on concessional terms, to affected developing country Parties.”¹

In accordance with the functions assigned to the Global Mechanism by the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNCCD² and in the light of the first review of GM policies, operational modalities and activities³, the voluntary contributions made to the GM are used along the following lines:

1. Collecting and disseminating information
2. Analysing and advising on request
3. Promoting actions leading to cooperation and coordination
4. Mobilising and channelling financial resources

In order to pursue these tasks, the Global Mechanism has adopted an operational strategy⁴ based on three concepts; Mainstreaming, Partnership Building and the Multiplier Effect. Tasks 1-3 are directly related to the concepts of mainstreaming and partnership building, while task 4 is related to the multiplier effect.

1.1.1.1.1 Mainstreaming

The issue of desertification/land degradation must become a political priority both on the part of the Affected Country Parties to the Convention and on the part of the Development Co-operation Agencies of the Developed Country Parties. Funds are allocated to issues that are given high political priority and the UNCCD depends to a large extent on existing financial resources being allocated more effectively and efficiently to addressing land degradation. This will only happen if the appropriate political commitment is there, both regarding allocations within national budgets, for allocations of bilateral and multilateral development co-operation funds and for mobilising new and additional resources.

1.1.1.1.2 Partnership Building

The GM is promoting cooperation and coordination in the context of its strategic alliances involving policy dialogue and operational collaboration with a number of institutions with regard to activities at country and sub regional levels. Governments and development co-operation partners come together on the basis of a common understanding to invest in addressing the land degradation problem. Investment needs are identified and compared with donors’ priorities and programming processes with the objective of contracts being signed between the government and donors for investment programmes and projects. The two processes of Mainstreaming and Partnership Building do, to a large extent, move forward in parallel.

¹ Article 21 of the UNCCD

² Decision 24/COP.1

³ Decision 9/COP.3

⁴ Ref. ICCD/COP(3)/CRP.3 and ICCD/COP(4)/4/Add.1(A)

1.1.1.1.1.3

1.1.1.1.1.4 Multiplier Effect

The Multiplier Effect refers to the fact that the resources leveraged by the GM's own catalytic investments will be manifold. In particular, the Global Mechanism invests its own resources in bringing the mainstreaming and the partnership building processes forward. The funds invested by the GM to accompany the process and assist in moving it forward will result in funding agreements between donor and recipient governments and organisations, hence leading to a considerable multiplier effect.

The GM invest catalytic resources received as voluntary contributions from a select number of development cooperation agencies (see Annex 1) to promote its three-pronged strategy which thus aims at both taking advantage of existing regular funding sources and to explore opportunities to tap new and additional resources.

2.

3. BOX 1: The GM Multiplier effect

The multiplier effect is not only about transforming GM's Catalytic Resources into quantifiable investments but also about a qualitative multiplier effect, which is not measurable but equally as important as the quantitative effect. The quantitative multiplier effect can be considered as a direct consequence of the qualitative one.

The impact of GM's work with a country can be measured along two categories of actors: national and international. In some of the countries that the GM has been supporting, the following changes and/or results have been seen, directly linked to its involvement with the concerned countries:

National level

- Increased awareness and visibility of NAP/CCD among partners such as decision-makers and cross-cutting Ministries
- The role of the Focal Point Ministry evolved into one of facilitator rather than central decision-maker
- The approach to addressing dryland issues more focused and coherent
- Increased allocation to CCD and Dryland Development in National Budgets
- NAP integrated into National Development Frameworks
- GM recognised as a key partner for Partnership building and Resource mobilisation

International level

- Donors' activities increasingly co-ordinated
- Increased awareness of NAP/CCD among International Partners at National Level as well as at Headquarters level
- Increased visibility of NAP/CCD
- NAP/CCD mainstreamed into Development Partners Planning Frameworks
- New donors brought into the process and/or new sources of funding identified
- Existing resources reoriented towards NAP Projects
- Recognition by development partners of GM's role

Once these qualitative results have been obtained, the quantitative aspect of the Multiplier effect becomes a matter of follow-up, to turn the qualitative effect into measurable investments. However, it can not be assumed that this effect is a simple fraction between GM's initial investments and the final investments. The level of GM's responsibility for the mobilised investments will vary from one situation to another. The multiplier effect is also a function of the time dedicated and duration of the support to the concerned country/sub-region. In a few cases, the GM has been able to move from the qualitative effect to a quantifiable effect (examples below).

In **Tunisia**, a major achievement so far is the mainstreaming of the NAP into the 10th, 5-year Socio-economic Plan, in which the Government is planning to allocate the amount of 18.6 million USD, for a total cost of 33.67 million USD for Priority Projects developed by Government with GM support. The GM's catalytic investment was USD 80,000, mostly from IFAD funding. In addition, the following results have been achieved. The NAP has been integrated into the UNDAF. Italy has reoriented its initial support to another project to a project developed by the GM with the Ministry of Environment and Planning (3.58 million USD). The Government of Japan is interested in supporting NGO related projects. The Government of France has indicated its interest in supporting the research component of the Priority Projects. The GM is actively pursuing actions to mobilise additional resources to match the Government of Tunisia's budget allocation.

In **West Africa**, the multiplier effect of GM interventions can be seen under the Sub-regional Action Programme (SRAP). A GM facilitation grant of USD 100 000, combined with other technical and financial assistance from UNEP/GEF, FAO, IFAD and the World Bank, has resulted in the approved GEF planning grant in the amount of USD 350 000 for the Fouta Djallon Highlands Strategic Plan, which is expected to lead to a GEF grant of about USD 10 million. Likewise, a GEF planning grant was approved in the amount of USD 350 000 for the Niger/Nigeria Initiative on Coordinated Management of Natural Resources in the Transboundary Areas, followed by a prospective application for GEF project funding of USD 8 – 10 million. The above-mentioned planning activities, in which the GM was designated as facilitator for resource mobilisation, will result in a) an overall strategic framework encompassing partnership agreements and investment programmes in the Fouta Djallon Highlands of over USD 75 million; and, b) for the Niger/Nigeria initiative, an investment portfolio of more than USD 400 million, including programmes and projects supported by bilateral/multilateral partners and the private sector.

In **Brazil**, the GM has supported the Government with a financial contribution of USD 100,000 for the elaboration of a NAP and the implementation phase of its national policy to combat desertification. In addition, IFAD and the GM are supporting the Government of Brazil in developing a GEF component linked to the IFAD project "Sustainable Development Project for Agrarian Reform Settlements in the Semiarid Northeast". As a result, the Brazilian Government has finalised and approved the GEF PDF B Concept Note, which has been submitted to IFAD as GEF Executing Agency for it to enter GEF pipeline. This initiative amounts to 12.5 million USD, and in addition, several donors (EC, FAO, FFEM, DFID, GTZ) have committed themselves to support the PDHC – GEF initiative with a total of 10,1 million USD.

In **China**, the GM received a request from the UNCCD Secretariat and other development partners to help plan for and organise a Forum as a structured dialogue between the international donor community and national stakeholders on the China's policies, strategies and programmes to combat desertification. The GM provided financial support to organise stakeholder meetings and pilot field and facilitation activities for a total of USD 140,000. The GM's donor consultations have led to confirmation of interest on the part of IFAD, GTZ and Canada.

II. LESSONS LEARNED FROM UNCCD IMPLEMENTATION

In the last two years, a number of positive developments have occurred, including: (i) renewed global commitments (cf. the Monterrey Consensus) to reverse a ten-year declining trend in official development assistance (ODA) and to increase the level of investments in agriculture; (ii) a recognition by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) of the importance of the CCD as a potential contributor to achieving poverty-reduction targets in the context of the Millennium Development Goals; (iii) the opening of a GEF window on land degradation and deforestation, as recommended at the WSSD and at the second GEF Assembly (Beijing, October 2002), while recognizing the “complementary roles of GM and GEF”; and (iv) the WSSD recommendations in respect of various sectors (including agriculture, energy, water, health and biodiversity), which highlight the need for an integrated and cross-sector approach to sustainable development, based on multi-stakeholder partnerships. These positive trends should benefit the UNCCD over the medium term.

However, in many countries the NAP process has turned out to be a long and exacting participatory exercise that, for a variety of reasons, has failed to attract enough support from development partners. In some cases, the underlying causes to deforestation, overgrazing and over-cultivation or other forms of unsustainable land practices are not systematically examined in the broader context of required policy reforms and institutional changes. In other cases, such an analysis might be included in the NAP, but a corresponding set of initiatives and investment requirements has not been developed, or the NAP may be a mere work plan and/or a list of projects for execution by the UNCCD focal point Ministry (e.g. Ministry of Environment). In almost all cases, an analysis of NAP priorities in relation to strategic development frameworks of both Government and the Development Partners are missing.

It is thus increasingly clear, from GM’s experience with UNCCD implementation in Africa and other regions, that the prospects for effective resource mobilisation are, *inter alia*, contingent upon:

- The understanding of the Government and the development partners of the use of the Convention as a tool for sustainable development, and the added-value of the NAP versus traditional rural development.
- The ability of the concerned Governments to internalise the multifaceted issues of land degradation into the processes of national and sectoral development planning and budgeting. This would allow for the NAP to be pulled out of a strictly "ecological corner", and be recognised as an important strategic framework to interfacing with other relevant frameworks dealing with poverty alleviation, debt relief, agricultural development, etc.
- Increased co-ordination between the different ministries at the national level and the participation of non-technical ministries such as Finance, Planning and Development in the NAP implementation process.
- Identification of the interface between the strategic thrust of the National Action Programme (NAP) on the one hand and, the strategic thrusts and programming cycles of development partners, on the other hand. This would facilitate identifying options for support to priority areas identified in the NAP through the donors' ongoing or planned development co-operation programmes.
- The establishment of operational linkages between National and Sub-regional action programmes (NAPs and SRAPs) to address issues linked to the management of trans-boundary ecosystems, thereby capturing some of the global and/or regional funding opportunities that might otherwise not be available.

In addition, due to lack of adequate co-ordination capacity and efficient mechanisms at national and sub-regional levels, there tend to be either gaps or overlaps in donors interventions, in terms of field projects as well as in the area of capacity building. UNCCD focal institutions recurrently refer to the lack of financial and technical resources as the main perceived constraint to the implementation of NAPs and SRAPs. In contrast with this, the field representations of the development partners dealing with the affected countries stress that NAP-related investment proposals could tap ODA resources if

they featured high enough on the priority list of interventions through government channels. In other words, more proactive dialogue is required at all levels. This is what the GM is encouraging through the processes of Mainstreaming and Partnership Building.

III. THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 Broadening the Funding Base from Parties to the Convention

The Operational Strategy of the GM is based on the premises that the GM needs to interact with both the demand and supply side of the Parties to the Convention. As described previously, Action Programmes need to be developed and investment needs and opportunities defined as a basis for negotiations on funding. The GM has developed an approach in this regard, which is now being pursued more systematically (See Box 2). At the same time, Development Partners as represented through their Development Co-operation Agencies in affected countries are increasingly involved in the process so as to ensure their financial support for action programme implementation.

4. Box 2: generic ROAD map for partnership building and resource mobilisation

The Road Map consists of the following:

- Step One - identify main actors/stakeholders for a sustained partnership to operationalise the following six steps;
- Step Two - build consensus on symptoms and underlying causes for land degradation and identify concerned stakeholders (Government, development partners and natural resource users);
- Step Three – identify NAP priority areas and status of their implementation;
- Step Four - identify the Government's and the Development Partners' strategic development frameworks at national and sector levels including, inter alia, National Development Plans, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and country co-operation frameworks of the development partners (CAS, COSOP, CDF, UNDAF, etc.)
- Step Five – in tune with the respective programming cycles, mainstream the priority areas identified in the NAP into the national and sectoral development frameworks of the Government and into the country co-operation frameworks of the development partners identified in step three and identify residual priorities, i.e. those priorities that cannot be mainstreamed, i.e. do not overlap with priorities in the government's and the development partners' strategies;
- Step Six - define appropriate financial mechanisms for the execution of priority interventions and design a strategy for the implementation of the residual areas. This will require sustained support of the GM and bilateral negotiations between Government and the identified potential source of financing; and
- Step Seven - design a monitoring and evaluation system to monitor process and impact (financial, social and environmental) so as to secure a sustained integration of land degradation issues into development strategies and frameworks.

With a select number of Development Co-operation Agencies, the GM has developed a co-operation whereby they support the voluntary funds of the GM. The funds are used to generate the multiplier effect as described above. This group of agencies need to be further widened but, equally important is that the interaction at Headquarters level with these agencies, need to be broadened so as to involve also divisions and departments responsible for country strategies, policy-making and overall strategic planning. This is required so as to build a more solid base of support for action programme planning and implementation but also for broadening and secure long term support for the GM's voluntary resources. The GM is planning to enhance its capacity to develop and pursue a sustained interaction with development co-operation agencies, bilateral as well as multilateral ones. More specifically, the GM will intensify in the coming year its previous dialogue with relevant working groups within the European Commission and the OECD/DAC.

The GM supports the building of partnerships and strategic alliances *between* institutions whose mandates are relevant to action programmes at national, sub-regional and regional levels. Its role in this process is to facilitate the matching of resource needs for UNCCD implementation with available domestic and external resources, which may come from different stakeholders (domestic, bilateral, multilateral, private sector, international foundations and NGOs), and take different forms (parallel, co-financing, grants, loans, etc.), contributed either directly to the country or through the established mechanisms of financial institutions. This is related to the GM's role of mobilising and channeling financial resources for the implementation of the Convention.

4.1 Mobilising New and Additional Resources

An important mandate of the GM is to mobilise new and additional resources for the benefit of development and implementation of Action Programmes.⁵ Through decision 9/COP3, para 8, the COP recommends that the GM takes account of relevant intergovernmental negotiations with a view to identifying potential opportunities for, and innovative sources of, financial assistance for implementation of the Convention.

In response to these decisions the GM has, in co-operation with countries and sub-regional organisations, worked with GEF Agencies to identify initiatives for potential GEF funding and approached the development partners to raise co-financing. Since the decision was taken to make IFAD an Executing Agency of the GEF, with a special mandate related to Land Degradation, the GM has been working with IFAD to develop GEF components as complements to IFAD projects. Following the GEF Assembly decision to include land degradation as new focal area under the GEF, the GM will intensify its efforts to mobilise GEF resources - through the procedures of the implementing and Executing Agencies, as appropriate, - as well as the required co-financing, for the Convention. The role of the GM in mobilising co-financing for GEF components of projects is well recognised by the GEF.

The GM has been following the developments with regard to Carbon Sequestration and how carbon trade can become beneficial to the UNCCD. There are now a number of private companies as well as public institutions involved with these developments with which the GM is increasingly collaborating. A special business plan will be developed to define how the GM can "tap" this source of truly new and additional funds to the benefit the Convention. The recent admission of the GM as a member of the Technical Advisory Group of the World Bank spearheaded Bio-carbon Fund opens new prospects for mobilising additional resources in support to local area initiatives relevant to the UNCCD.

The Convention refers to National Desertification Funds (NDF) as a means of supporting Civil Society participation in the implementation of the Convention through, *inter alia*, local area development initiatives. The GM would promote, where appropriate, the development of such funds as well as other

⁵ The Convention defines the GEF as such a resource (article 20).

options for financing of local area development. This would include promotion of micro-finance in collaboration with competent agencies as well exploration of options for payment of environmental services.

The GM will further pursue the ongoing inventory of private foundations, international NGOs and private sector entities as potential partners in the implementation of the Convention, with the objective of identifying the interface between the strategic thrusts and focal areas of interest of such organisations and the UNCCD, thereby defining opportunities for them to support NAP-related activities and projects in selected countries and sub-regions.

4.2 Communications Strategy

Resource mobilisation is based on communication as to why resources are required and how they will be utilised. The GM has, by large, until now, depended on very direct communication with a small number of partners. In order to reach a much broader audience, a well-developed communications strategy needs to be put in place. The content as well as the means of communication is equally important in order to reach the intended objective of making more resources available for the Convention.

An important premise for developing the strategy is the premise that many well-intentioned dryland advocates are experiencing great difficulty in convincing decision makers in Ministries of Finance and/or Planning as well as in donor agencies, that investments in dryland development make economic sense. Lack of information is widely considered as a major constraint and an area where substantial progress can be made, both in terms of improving aid effectiveness and support to policy making at national and international levels. Yet, the broad findings from long-term studies of dryland development are that dryland people are remarkably resilient and have succeeded in increasing their incomes in sustainable ways, and in coping with all but the most severe natural calamities. This process has entailed on-farm innovation in low-risk techniques and activities as well as the development of off-farm income sources that are often, but not always, invested in on-farm activities. A thriving agricultural economy is clearly a necessary, albeit not sufficient condition for successful dryland development.

In order to develop a powerful message as a basis for the GM communications strategy, the GM is working with partners in generating information to underpin the message that it makes economic and especially socio-economic sense to invest in dryland development. Such a message will, of course, be combined with information on the role of the GM and its partners in supporting the implementation of the Convention and achievements to date. The strategy will also be based on the approach that the message will be conveyed not only by the GM itself but the GM must capitalise on the respective communication strategies of various stakeholders to the Convention (including governments, intergovernmental organisations, specialised agencies, NGOs and farmers' organisations), to ensure that such strategies integrate messages aimed at promoting UNCCD objectives.

On these grounds, the GM will collaborate with its partners to elaborate, with time, specific messages, aimed at carefully identified target audiences, through separate or joint communications tools as appropriate (web sites, CD-ROMs, documentaries, publications, etc.), with the ultimate view to facilitating partnerships and mobilising resources.

IV. Global mechanism facilitation committee and business plan

For the 2003-2004 period, the main thrusts of GM Business Plan will be along the following three broad categories:

- i) Provision of catalytic resources (to Governments or through partner agencies) to contribute to financing of action planning and implementation at national and subregional levels (NAPs/SRAPs and related initiatives), including relevant substantive preparations, consultations and pilots/demonstrations with a multiplier effect in terms of replication and/or resource mobilisation.
- ii) Support to strategic reviews, policy dialogue, advocacy support and other enabling activities at country and global levels, with the view to broadening the funding basis for the UNCCD implementation. This would include activities aimed at influencing the orientation of traditional ODA towards areas relevant to UNCCD implementation; support to relevant enabling and advocacy activities aimed at fostering partnerships between governments, natural resource users, NGOs, the private sector and official development partners; working closely with GEFSEC and the GEF agencies to identify opportunities for matching incremental GEF resources targeted at environmental concerns with non-GEF co-financing for sustainable development in the drylands.
- iii) Collecting, analysing and dissemination of relevant information on financing opportunities and best practices.

The detailed Business Plans (BPs) will be prepared at country and subregional levels. These will provide the necessary background information on the country context and the CCD process, as a basis for GM's proposed interventions at the Government's request. These BPs will also indicate, depending on the stage of the CCD process, the scope for prospective strategic alliances between GM and development partners, FC member institutions, bilateral and other partners. The BPs will thus provide the basis for guiding the GM-FC collaborative action in support of affected developing country Parties and concerned organisations, in their respective efforts to match the demand and supply sides of the financial resource equation upon which the implementation of NAPs and SRAPs depend.

In conformity with the decisions taken at the 9th meeting of the Facilitation Committee (FC) in April in Rome, and on the basis of preliminary comments provided by various FC member institutions, it is envisaged that, at this stage, a list of around 15 initiatives will be selected for joint support to concerned countries and subregions. Criteria for inclusion in the list should be, *inter-alia*: an official request for assistance submitted to the GM and/or the UNCCD Secretariat; the stage of implementation of the Convention in the country; and/or the percentage of affected drylands in the country/subregion. This list will not lead to differential treatment of Parties but simply provides benchmarks as to where to start in moving the implementation phase forward, according to the provisions of the Convention. It should therefore be seen as a first step in a process that will evolve and be further developed and refined as the learning-by-doing process unfolds.

For the countries and sub-regions that will be included in the list, the BPs will specify the strategic areas of support in which the GM and each FC member institution will engage, according to the respective thrusts, fields of expertise, and comparative advantage.

V. CONTRIBUTION TO GM RESOURCES

The Global Mechanism's core budget provided by the Parties to the Convention, amounts to USD 1,350,000 for 2001 and to USD 1,737,300 for 2002. Proceeds of the core budget are deposited into GM's first account, to finance administrative and operating expenditures associated with the normal tasks of GM's core staff. The GM also received voluntary contributions from multilateral agencies (IFAD and the World Bank) and from bilateral sources. These voluntary contributions are split between GM's second and third accounts, based on which the GM is in a position to provide the catalytic funding referred to earlier.

In December 2001 and April 2002, IFAD Executive Board approved, in two tranches, a second instalment in the amount of USD 2.5 million as part of its original pledge in support to the GM, when applying as a GM Housing Institution. The World Bank, also making voluntary contributions to GM resources, approved a second grant in the amount of USD 1,25 million in 2002, in support to activities agreed with the World Bank, in the context of UNCCD implementation.

In 2002, voluntary contributions have been received from Canada (USD 91 393); Congressional Hunger Centre (USD 103 500); Finland (USD 343 474); IDRC (USD 11 523); Italy (USD 150 758); the Netherlands (USD 112 452); Norway (USD 250 810); Sweden (USD 319 289); and Switzerland (USD 75 758). Annex 1 provides an overview of all voluntary contributions to the GM to date.

VI. UTILISATION OF FINLAND'S CONTRIBUTION IN 2002⁶

The Finnish Voluntary Contribution to the Global Mechanism for 2002⁷ was earmarked for two types of activities.⁸ Half of the proceeds from the Finnish Voluntary Contribution, equivalent to 500,000 Finnish Marks (USD 75,369.5) was reserved for the financing of GM's support to Affected Country Parties to the UNCCD at national and sub-regional levels to identify and enter into the pipeline potential projects for financing by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The remaining half was set aside for support to the development and implementation of National Action Programmes (NAPs) within the member countries of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

1. GEF RELATED INITIATIVES

An important mandate of the GM is to mobilise new and additional resources for the development and implementation of action programmes. In response to this, the GM has in cooperation with countries and subregional organisations worked with GEF agencies to identify initiatives for potential GEF funding and approached development partners to raise co-financing. Following the decision made by the GEF Assembly to include land degradation as a new focal area under the GEF, the GM will intensify its efforts to mobilise both GEF resources – through the procedures of the implementing and executing agencies, as appropriate – and the required co-financing for the CCD. The GEF fully recognises GM's role in mobilising cofinancing for GEF project components. The GEF is expected to provide full funding for the agreed costs of enabling activities under the CCD and incremental cost of on-the-ground investment linked to the provision of global environmental benefits resulting from sustainable management of drylands.

SENIOR RESOURCE ECONOMIST

Part of the proceeds from the Finnish Government enabled the GM to engage a Resource Economist (RE) to develop GM strategies for identifying opportunities for GEF funding, on the basis of the NAPs and SRAPs. The RE has made substantive inputs to the GM reflections on how to discharge the complementary roles of GM and the GEF under the new land degradation focal area.

The RE also helped identify the linkages between NEPAD's environment components and focal areas of multilateral environmental agreements as a basis for mobilising GEF resources in support of NEPAD. The findings are reflected in the document "*Linkages Between NEPAD Priorities and UNCCD Thrusts, and Financing Modalities for Combating Land Degradation in Africa*" prepared by the GM.

Utilisation of the Finnish contribution:

⁶ A detailed report on the utilisation of the second Finnish Voluntary Contribution received on 12.12.2002 will be provided at the end of 2003

⁷ Received on 21.12.2001

⁸ As stated in Article 2 of the Agreement signed between the Republic of Finland and IFAD on December 7 2001

- ✓ *Senior Resource Economist to develop GM strategies for identifying opportunities for GEF funding*

(USD14, 074)

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

The Fouta Djallon Highlands

The Fouta Djallon Highlands are one of the most densely populated areas in West Africa. Because of the high demographic pressure in the Highlands, degradation of watersheds, widespread poverty and the lack of alternative livelihoods, traditional practices have become unsustainable. Responding to the resolutions of the UN General Assembly of December 1979, UNEP included the Fouta Djallon Highlands in its Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.

In early 1999 the GM initiated cooperation with UNEP to prepare a proposal for GEF PDF-A support for a project for sustainable development of the Fouta Djallon Highlands, which is considered one of the most important initiatives of the Sub Regional Action Programme (SRAP) in West Africa. The Fouta Djallon Highlands, known as the ‘water tower of West Africa’, are of regional significance in their capacity as the source area for many of the major rivers in West Africa. The region is watered by a dense river system (over 8000 sources) including six rivers which rank among the most important shared rivers in the sub-region: the Niger, Senegal, Gambia, Kaba, Kolenté, and Koliba. These watercourses make the bulk of the international waters in the sub-region with over 70% of the waters from these rivers originating from the Fouta Djallon Highlands. It is recognised that sustainable development of the Highlands is a pre-condition for effective resource management along these rivers that touch eight countries in the region. As a result of a stakeholder consultation co-financed by the GM and UNEP/GEF in 2000, a GEF PDF-B grant has been approved by the GEF Secretariat, and entrusted to FAO as Executing Agency. The purpose of the PDF-B is to finance activities under the planning phase, for a prospective project to address issues related to protection of international waters and erosion of biodiversity.

The Finnish grant proceeds has enabled the GM to continue to support this initiative contributing to the co-financing of a workshop that brought together stakeholders from different countries in August 2002 in Labé (Guinea), providing a launching pad for the GEF funded planning phase. The meeting led to an agreement on a Regional Observatory for sustainable development of the Fouta Djallon Highlands which will be used as a permanent tool for analysing, monitoring, and evaluating changes occurring on the overall site of the Highlands.

The Fouta Djallon Initiative illustrates how the GM can serve as an institutional platform to facilitate the matching of GEF ‘incremental’ financing with ‘baseline’ resources from development agencies.

Utilisation of the Finnish contribution:

- ✓ *Fouta Djallon Highlands: Preparation of Technical Report on Fouta Djallon and participation in workshop in Labé*

(USD 16 976)

- ✓ *Second Stakeholder Workshop on the Fouta Djallon Initiative*
(USD 7072)

Sub-regional Workshop for West and Central Africa

The seventh of the sub-regional workshops on Capacity Building and Resource Mobilisation was held in Saly, Senegal in April 2002. Taken into account the experiences gained from the workshops held in East and Southern Africa, North Africa, Asia and Latin America, the objectives of the Saly workshop were to identify possible sources for funding for the Convention at local, sub-regional and international level; to develop a Road Map as the basis for donor consultation for resource mobilisation for NAP implementation (as described in Box 2, page 7) and to develop Country Partnership Frameworks for the mobilisation of resources for the Convention.

Proceeds from the Finnish Voluntary Contribution enabled the GM to finance the participation of a GM consultant to provide technical assistance to the workshop on prospective mobilisation of GEF resources. The consultant also identified areas for future co-operation between GM and UNEP/GEF, including follow-up to joint initiatives in Niger/Nigeria and Fouta Djallon.

Utilisation of the Finnish contribution:

- ✓ *Participation by consultant in sub-regional workshops on Capacity Building and Resource Mobilisation in Saly, Senegal (USD 5 923)*
- ✓ *Preparation mission undertaken by GM consultant to Senegal to identify possible areas for collaboration between GM and UNEP/ GEF (USD 1,216)*

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Brazil

Proceeds from the Finnish contribution made it possible for the GM to support, in collaboration with IFAD, the Government of Brazil in developing a GEF Component linked to the IFAD project “Sustainable Development Project for Agrarian Reform Settlement in the Semiarid Northeast”. As a result, the Brazilian Government has finalised and approved the GEF PDF B Concept Note, which has been submitted to the GEF Secretariat. This initiative amounts to 12.5 million USD with a project overall cost of 105.4 million USD. With the aim of providing technical and financial assistance to the Northeast region, a multi-stakeholder platform has been established involving different stakeholders such as local administrations, civil society, private sector, donors and international agencies.

Utilisation of the Finnish contribution:

- ✓ *Development of GEF component linked to IFAD project in Northeast Brazil (USD 18 566)*

2. IGAD RELATED ACTIVITIES

EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and the Global Mechanism are developing a broad long-term partnership aimed at helping Ethiopia to improve natural resources management as a means to reduce poverty and promote sustainable agriculture –led economic growth. In this context a Workshop on Integrated

Water and Land Management Research and Capacity Building was organised in Ethiopia in December 2002, co-financed by the Global Mechanism with the proceeds from the Finnish Voluntary Contribution. The workshop brought together 80 professionals, both researchers and practitioners, from a wide range of institutions in Ethiopia, in addition to international participants. The workshop made clear that there is considerable research and development capacity in Ethiopia. This capacity is however fragmented among diverse institutions, and the human, institutional resources for carrying out research are short of the level required to meet the needs of the country. The workshop recommended the establishment of an institutional framework for supporting and strengthening water research and development, and to establish strong linkages with appropriate international networks and institutions.

In addition, the Finnish Contribution enabled the GM to engage a consultant to develop a Roadmap for the implementation of the NAP in Ethiopia. The Roadmap approach is one of the GM's resource mobilisation strategies for mainstreaming CCD issues into existing strategic frameworks (e.g national development plan and poverty reduction strategy) for both national government and its development partners. The Roadmap also enables creating partnerships for NAP implementation.

Utilisation of the Finnish contribution:

- ▣ *Co-financing of Workshop on Integrated Water and Land Management Research and Capacity Building Priorities for Ethiopia*
(USD 20 000)
- ▣ *Consultant to develop a Road Map for NAP implementation in Ethiopia*
(USD 3 660)

Uganda

In Uganda, proceeds from the Finnish Voluntary Contribution have been committed to establish a Partnership Framework that will provide a basis for resource mobilisation to support implementation of the NAP. The Partnership Framework will enable government departments, donor agencies (bilateral and multilateral), NGOs/ CBOs and the private sector, to work together in implementing the NAP. It will also ensure that implementation of the UNCCD in Uganda is mainstreamed within the overall national development strategies and the development co-operation frameworks between Uganda and its development partners. A donor consultation forum is planned in the latter part of 2003, to adopt the Partnership Framework document and to agree on the way forward to resource mobilisation, including entering into partnership agreements for NAP implementation.

Utilisation of the Finnish contribution:

- ✓ *Donor Consultation forum in Uganda*
(USD 50 000)

Details on the utilisation of the Finnish grant received in 2001 are provided in Table 1.

5. TABLE 1: Utilisation of the Finnish Contribution in 2002⁹

Finnish Contribution 1 received on 21.12.2001 and available for commitment	USD 150 739
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⁹ Please note that these figures are subject to changes pending the finalisation of the final audit reports for 2002.

ACTIVITY	USD
GEF RELATED INITIATIVES	
Fouta Djallon Highlands Preparation of Technical Report on Fouta Djallon and participation in workshop in Labé	16 976
Second Stakeholder Workshop on the Fouta Djallon Initiative	7 072
Sub -regional Workshop on Capacity Building and Resource Mobilisation for CCD Implementation in West and Central Africa Participation by Consultant	5 923
Senior Resource Economist to develop GM strategic initiatives for generating additional resources for the Convention	14 073
Development of GEF component linked to IFAD project in Northeast Brazil	11 725
Development of GEF component linked to IFAD project in Northeast Brazil	6 840
Preparation mission undertaken by GM consultant to Senegal to identify possible areas for collaboration between GM and UNEP/ GEF	1 216
IGAD RELATED INITIATIVES	
National Consultant for Ethiopia	3 660
Donor Consultation Forum in Uganda	50 000
Co-financing of Workshop on Integrated Water and Land Management Research and Capacity Building Priorities for Ethiopia	20 000
TOTAL COMMITMENT DETAILS	137 485
TOTAL BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR COMMITMENT AS AT 31.12.2002	13 254
Interest earned in 2001 but not available for commitment	65
Interest earned in 2002 but not available for commitment	1 738
Total interest earned but not available for commitment	1 803

[Liitetiedot]

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Asia
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2005

Asiasanat	AAVIKOITUMISSOPIMUS
Hoitaa UM	GLO-54
Hoitaa UE	BER
Koordinoi	
Tiedoksi	ALI-01; ALI-02; ALI-41; ALI-42; ALI-43; AVS-KEO; GLO-01; GLO-02; GLO-52; GLO-53; KEO-01; KEO-02; KEO-12 ADD; ALG; DAM; DAR; EUE; GEN; LUS; MAP; NAI; PRE; RAB; RAM; ROO; TEH; TUN; WAS; WIN; YKE YM/KVY
