

Report by the **Federal Republic of Germany**

On Measures Taken to Assist the Implementation  
of the

**United Nations Convention to Combat  
Desertification (UNCCD)**

in Affected Country Parties

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## 1. Summary

1.1. Since the beginning of the 1980s, support for resource management in arid zones and desertification control have played an important role within the framework of German development co-operation. Since the middle of the 1990s, this sector has become even more significant thanks to the UNCCD, which raised awareness among the African, Latin American and Asian public and development policymakers of the growing threat to natural resources in the arid zones of those continents. German technical and financial co-operation currently supports over 250 projects accounting for a total volume of commitments of about €1.5 billion. Some 60% of the projects supported are being carried out in 25 African countries (the focus region of the UNCCD), 25% in Asia and 15% in Latin America. In the two-year period 2000-2001, Germany approved some 91 new projects in 28 African countries (€90 million), some 60 projects in 17 Latin American countries (€39 million) and some 32 projects in 14 Asian countries (€52.6 million) (see Annex).

1.2. In Africa, activities in the field of desertification control are supported in the following countries: **Angola, Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.**

1.3. It must be noted that our partner countries in South America have consciously and visibly established links between a number of these projects and their National Action Programmes and the process of UNCCD implementation. Presently, Germany provides financial and technical support in the field of natural resources management and desertification control to the following Latin American countries: **Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.** As part of a new project in **Cuba**, support will be provided for the National Action Programme and watershed management.

1.4. In Asia, Germany supports natural resource management and anti-desertification measures in the following countries: **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, China, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Palestinian Territories, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Yemen.**

1.5. The Central Asian countries of **Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan** have decided to draw up a Sub-Regional Action Programme to Combat Desertification. The German side complied with the proposal of the UNCCD Secretariat to provide technical and financial assistance to that initiative. By getting involved in this way, Germany wants to give expression to the great significance it attaches to regional co-operation in Central Asia in the field of the environment and natural resource protection. Important elements of such regional co-operation will include capacity building, exchange of information, biodiversity protection, water and land management.

1.6. The German government is aware that in ratifying the UNCCD, it has assumed the obligation to foster implementation. In order to be able to do that, the German government is continuously endeavouring to mainstream the UNCCD into bilateral and multilateral development co-operation. For this purpose the **German CCD Project** was created (1999) to support the co-operation and co-ordination among German actors and with multilateral agencies engaged in combating desertification. The German CCD Project, implemented by GTZ has turned out to be a useful instrument for supporting the implementation of the UNCCD in developing countries on the one hand and following up mainstreaming efforts in Germany on the other hand.

1.7. One of the first instruments that the German government created as early as 1995 to support the UNCCD process was a **Special Fund**. Originally endowed with some €3 million,

that Special Fund has already assisted a wide range of mainly African countries in drawing up their National Action Programmes (NAPs). In 2002, another special fund for Asia became operational.

1.8. Through an additional annual contribution of €0.51 million to the UNCCD budget ("**Bonn Fund**"), Germany supports events organised by the UNCCD Secretariat aiming at the regional or interregional exchange of information and experience.

1.9. The German government has engaged in an intensive exchange of information to encourage multilateral and regional organisations such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank to participate in desertification control programmes in Latin America and Central Asia (cf. 3.2, 4.5). In addition, it has motivated German scientists involved in arid zone research to form a network and take a more active interest in the process of UNCCD implementation. Through a **CCD network** that has existed for a number of years now, relevant institutions and projects within Germany's programme of bilateral co-operation exchange relevant information on desertification control and UNCCD implementation. A number of initiatives have been undertaken to raise the German public's awareness of the urgency of desertification problems.

1.10. During the period covered by the report, the German government has endeavoured to involve German NGOs more closely in the implementation of the UNCCD. An analysis of the involvement of German NGOs in this field so far has shown that whilst NGOs are generally interested in co-operation in the field of resource management and desertification control, UNCCD implementation has not yet led to a significant rise in the number of projects dealing specifically with the UNCCD because the partner NGOs from the developing countries projects have not yet submitted the relevant applications. There is therefore a need for the NGOs to be involved more closely in the programme and project planning of the NAP countries.

1.11. There are a number of encouraging examples now of the UNCCD lending fresh impetus to desertification control and of an impressive number of developing countries having completed their NAPs or being about to finalise them. Yet it is still a challenge to make the UNCCD a universally accepted strategic framework for resource management in dry areas of the world. There are a number of developing countries that have produced National Action Programmes, but there are still instances of development programmes and initiatives in important UNCCD-related areas being made without reference to these NAPs and their guiding principles.

1.12. In those countries affected by desertification, there is a need to improve co-ordination between the administrative areas responsible for desertification control. The UNCCD Focal Points must be strengthened for that purpose. Civil society should be greater involved than before in the planning and implementation of the measures and the measures must be focused to a greater extent than before on the economic needs of the population. It should be ensured that desertification control efforts have a broad impact by creating a system of incentives, an appropriate economic framework and new strategic alliances and partnerships.

1.13. This is why vigorous steps urgently need to be undertaken - both by developing countries and by donors - to mainstream the UNCCD into the central efforts for social and economic development, in particular into national strategies for poverty alleviation and strategies for sustainable development. In this context, it also appears urgent to reach international agreement on quality standards for UNCCD implementation and to give greater attention to understanding the economic aspects of desertification control and of resource management in arid zones.

## **2. Introduction: the instruments for German support to UNCCD**

Germany is lending extensive support to UNCCD implementation, as it believes that the UNCCD is in the process of becoming an important strategic framework for sustainable development in the countries and regions threatened or affected by desertification. As a "development convention", the UNCCD is closely linked to other urgent problems such as land degradation, diminishing water resources and declining biodiversity, all major factors in growing poverty and the resulting conflicts. The German side therefore feels that the UNCCD, as a potential regulatory framework for the resolution of problems at the national, regional and international levels, deserves energetic support both from donors and from developing countries.

Since as early as the beginning of the 1980s, support for resource management and desertification control in arid zones has been a priority of German development co-operation. While the regional focus throughout the 1980s was clearly on activities in Africa, German involvement in Latin America and Asia gained significantly in importance during the 1990s.

Now that important initial steps have been taken towards drawing up National Action Programmes (NAPs) and some concrete experience of UNCCD implementation has been gained, it is vital to integrate UNCCD implementation into the process and the implementation of national strategies for sustainable development and to link it more closely to the mainstream of development efforts, especially to programmes aiming at poverty reduction in the countries concerned. To this end, Germany established, in addition to its bilateral projects in the partner countries, a specific "CCD Project" in 1997 and special funds in support of UNCCD implementation in Africa and Asia.

### **2.1. The German CCD Project**

This project is intended to support developing countries in implementing the UNCCD. The CCD Project, financed and steered by the Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by GTZ, provides advice to a number of selected developing countries with regard to drawing up and implementing their National Action Programmes and with regard to raising awareness of the UNCCD among development policy players. In this effort, the project works closely with the German implementing organisations, GTZ and KfW, with multilateral organisations (such as the World Bank, IDB, UNEP/UNSO), the German network of scientists DesertNet, and with German and international NGOs. The building of new forms of partnership between different actors and the involvement of local communities and NGOs in the CCD process is particularly supported.

The German CCD project also supports the mainstreaming of the UNCCD into important initiatives and programmes of German bilateral and multilateral co-operation.

### **2.2. The German CCD network**

Germany is supporting an initiative for exchanging information regarding issues related to desertification control and natural resource management through what is termed the "CCD network", which was created in 1994.

The CCD network unites major players of German development co-operation relevant in the context of the UNCCD: representatives of the Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ), representatives of the German implementing agencies, GTZ, KfW and DED (staff of the head offices as well as project staff working in the affected countries on behalf of the agencies), representatives of NGOs, international organisations (e.g. UNESCO), the UNCCD Secretariat and German scientists.

The purpose of the CCD network is to organise a broad-based exchange of experience within and between institutions on UNCCD-related topics and to get the issue of desertification firmly established as part of development co-operation. In addition to the electronic dissemination of reports about the experience gained with individual projects and

about further topics related to desertification control, there is an annual network meeting to facilitate intensive dialogue on experience and challenges related to UNCCD implementation, discussion about relevant issues for the future, and, ultimately, to foster co-operation between the different actors.

### **2.3. Special UNCCD Funds**

One of the first instruments that the German government created as early as 1995 to support the UNCCD process was a Special Fund for Africa. Initially, that Special Fund was endowed with some €3 million which mainly served to assist African countries in drawing up their National Action Programmes. After an evaluation of the support provided so far by this study fund, the remaining sum of the Special Fund is to be used in future for the implementation of existing NAPs in African countries, and also for moving beyond the current range of country-specific activities to include measures with regional coverage in order to foster regional and sub regional co-operation.

Since the beginning of 2002, a further Special UNCCD Fund for Asia, with funding of €1.5 million, has been in place, and is currently being used to fund activities concerned with the implementation of the UNCCD in Central Asia and China.

### **2.4. "Bonn Fund"**

As part of the contributions it provides in accordance with the Headquarters Agreement with the UNCCD Secretariat, Germany provides annual funding of €511,000. Through this additional contribution, Germany is helping to finance the regional activities of the UNCCD Secretariat in Bonn such as the UNCCD-ACP Workshop on the integration of NAPs into ACP Country Support Strategies, Benin (May 2001), the Technical Workshop on Watershed Management in Latin America and the Caribbean, Venezuela (September 2001), and the launch meeting of a Regional Thematic Programme Network for rational rangelands use and fodder crops, Lesotho (November 2001) as well as the "Forum on the Implementation of the UNCCD Preparatory to the World Summit on Sustainable Development" in Praia, Cape Verde, in March 2002.

### **2.5 Conclusions**

The UNCCD and other environmental conventions are increasingly becoming an integral component of bilateral and multilateral co-operation and the UNCCD principles are increasingly being incorporated into international co-operation. This process is, however, a slow one and has so far only been successful in those partner countries of German co-operation in which there is a marked and active interest in the implementation of the UNCCD as part of bilateral co-operation and in mainstreaming this convention into important national development initiatives and programmes.

Here, it has been shown to be of vital importance that Germany, too, should undertake continuous efforts to mainstream the UNCCD into other important development initiatives. This would be virtually unimaginable without the aforementioned German CCD project, the CCD network and the Special Funds. With these, Germany has established the necessary framework to ensure that effective support for the implementation of the UNCCD will continue in the future. There is, however, undoubtedly a need to intensify and extend them to include areas that have not yet been touched (e.g. private investment, link with disaster preparedness etc.). In addition to this, the need is emerging to reinforce and make more systematic use of the instrument of impact monitoring and the monitoring of measures for implementing the UNCCD.

### **3. General aspects of German involvement in UNCCD implementation**

#### **3.1. Consultative processes and awareness raising in Germany**

##### **a) Consultative processes**

If the UNCCD and other conventions are to be successfully used as a new strategic framework for sustainable resource management, not only must a stronger link be established between the UNCCD and bilateral co-operation but all other social forces in Germany engaged in co-operation with developing countries threatened by desertification must also be involved.

The most important instrument for the consultative process in Germany is the UNCCD network mentioned in section 2.2. This network has taken on the task of bringing together the important and interested players on the German side, providing them with information on the Convention and, through the members of the network at home and abroad, including a wide spectrum of interested people and institutions in the UNCCD implementation process. Since this network has been in existence for eight years, it has already given rise to a number of useful alliances and co-operative relationships. The network has mobilised a broad spectrum of opinions, experience and ideas relating to Germany's involvement in supporting the UNCCD.

In January 2000, another network was established in Germany, a network of German academics (DesertNet) who teach and research on the subject of desertification control. The network is made up of academics from various strands of the natural and social sciences whose aim it is to focus their research more towards existing demand and are thus keen to work closely with multilateral and bilateral development institutions. Representatives of the academic community have taken part in UNCCD events, including the fourth and fifth Conferences of the Parties. In February 2002, DesertNet had its second annual meeting. Participants at the conference included not only the CCD project but also representatives of similar networks in France, Belgium and Switzerland and representatives of the UNCCD Secretariat and the UNFCCC Secretariat. One important outcome of the conference was the decision to link up DesertNet with other European scientific networks as soon as possible.

Another important consultative process is the one that takes place with the non-governmental sector. It is described in detail in section 3.7.

Where Central Asia is concerned, attempts have begun to bring together all the German players who are involved in implementing activities in the five Central Asian countries to discuss the possibility of co-operating with each other. At a meeting in July 2001, representatives from development policy, research, NGOs, nature conservation institutions, foundations, educational establishments and private consultancies presented their activities and identified areas in which co-operation and synergies would be possible. One result of these consultations was an agreement between the CCD project and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research to include two research projects being conducted by German universities in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in the process of developing and implementing the UNCCD Sub-Regional Action Programme for Central Asia.

##### **b) Awareness raising**

In 2001 and 2002, several publications about resource management and combating desertification were published in connection with the implementation of the UNCCD. These publications are part of the CCD project's programme of providing a continuous flow of information to the German public about the background to desertification issues. In connection with COP 4 and 5, Germany organised numerous press briefings which resulted in the publication of a large number of articles in German and international newspapers.

### **3.2. Consultative processes at European and international level**

#### ***a) Consultation at European level***

The EU is developing a coherent approach to soil protection within its "EU Thematic Strategy on Soils". The recurrent theme of this Strategy is the issue of enhancing soil-related aspects within existing legal frameworks. Soil is at the interface of the three major conventions: UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD. Strengthening the links between these conventions is at the core of our current efforts and the soil issue can play a key role in bringing these conventions together. During COP 5 of UNCCD, the CST work programme was successfully reoriented towards a broader approach to desertification, focusing now on land degradation. This allows for a better understanding of "desertification" as a process which may not only affect dry lands but soils in general.**b) Involvement in the "Environmental Conventions Task Force" of the DAC "Working Party on Environment and Development"**

Germany is using its international and regional contacts to foster stronger efforts in the field of UNCCD implementation. For instance, it is actively involved in the "Environmental Conventions" Task Force of the OECD's DAC Working Party on Environment and Development. The purpose of this Task Force is to find ways of achieving effective donor support to the implementation of the environmental conventions and realistic reporting on the status and problems of the implementation processes.

#### ***c) Mainstreaming of the UNCCD into other development frameworks: the example of PRSPs***

One key development policy initiative of the German government in the context of poverty reduction is the extended debt relief initiative for highly indebted poor countries (HIPC initiative) initiated in part by the German government at the Cologne G8 Summit. A large number of the countries which qualified or might qualify for the debt cancellation initiative – especially those in Africa – face severe desertification problems. It is therefore absolutely imperative to design and systematically pursue coherent strategies for reducing poverty and combating desertification. Consequently, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development has identified the relationship between Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and ecological sustainability as a thematic focus to be accorded higher priority in future. It is intended to promote the integration of ecological sustainability issues into poverty strategies through concrete measures in selected countries. To this end, the GTZ is currently conducting analyses in selected African countries on the integration of poverty and environmental protection/natural resource management into national planning processes. These analyses aim to develop practical proposals for improved integration of the ecological sustainability aspect into poverty reduction strategies.

German development co-operation is therefore committed to supporting country-level efforts to improve the link between the specific goal of poverty reduction and the vision for a long-term sustainable development, including environmental concerns. Two potentially complementary approaches have been identified so far: (i) To support improved integration of sustainability concerns into PRSPs, and (ii) to strengthen the link between PRSPs and other, existing initiatives and strategies for sustainable development.

An important example are strategies and action plans in the scope of the UNCCD, which in themselves deal explicitly with the link between sustainable resource management and poverty reduction and thus have great potential to form a perfect complement to PRSPs. A first step in this direction, on the part of German development co-operation, has been to encourage much closer co-operation between a number of experts who advise the partner countries on the implementation of PRSPs on the one hand and of the various international Conventions on the other hand. Further steps are needed to give sustainable management of natural resources adequate consideration within the different development policies (cf. 3.8).

### **3.3. Participatory processes involving civil society, non-governmental organisations and community-based organisations**

Through a number of ongoing technical co-operation projects, Germany is assisting consultative processes with the civil society actors concerned. The objective is to support the process of UNCCD implementation in accordance with the principles of participation, decentralisation and democratisation, in order to foster the emergence of national ownership. However, one essential prerequisite for Germany to become actively involved is that the country itself be interested in, and provide backing to, such consultative processes, and that it try to secure the participation of all important players.

The German government is endeavouring to gain the active involvement of NGOs in the process of UNCCD implementation in Germany, too. Co-operation between NGOs and the government on the UNCCD process has improved considerably over the past few years. One of the major partners in this is the Working Group Desertification of the "Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung" (German NGO Forum on Environment and Development).

Since the 1992 Rio Conference, German environment and development organisations have been following and supporting the UNCCD negotiation and implementation process. The Working Group Desertification of the Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung provides a network for some 75 organisations and individuals. The Working Group's aims are:

- information and education work on development problems in dry zones
- co-operation with organisations in affected countries and promotion of regional and international co-operation (RIOD network, eniD (european networking initiative on Desertification))
- intensive dialogue with the responsible political bodies

The Working Group Desertification has been a member of the CCD network since 1997. Since 1998 (COP 2, Recife), a representative of the Working Group Desertification has attended COPs as a member of the German government delegation.

Government bodies support the Working Group in the role it plays on questions concerning the relationship between the UNCCD and civil society.

The NGOs are involved in producing the German national report.

Between 1999 and 2001, the Working Group Desertification produced a synopsis of the activities of German NGOs in dry zones and on desertification control/UNCCD. One important finding was that the majority of NGOs from the South have not yet been persuaded of the benefits of using the Convention as a supporting framework for development initiatives.

The UNCCD tends not to play a very prominent role in the co-operation between German NGOs and their partners in the South. This presents the German government with the following challenges regarding its co-operation with the German NGOs in the near future:

- to provide an intensive and continuous flow of information and training opportunities on issues relating to the implementation of the Convention
- to further intensify dialogue and co-operation between players from government, NGOs and the business community
- to intensify the exchange of information and experience in the European context
- to facilitate the exchange of information between German non-governmental players and their partners in the developing countries.

In summer 2001, development NGOs engaged in the UNCCD process met in Frankfurt to establish a network, the "european networking initiative desertification/UNCCD (eniD)". The Working Group Desertification from Germany took on the role of spokesperson and co-ordinator. Since the network was founded, it has undertaken the following activities:

- eniD acts as the western European focal point for the international RIOD network
- in co-operation with networks from France, the UK, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and the Mediterranean network MedForum, contributions were made and initiatives

undertaken on the issue of indicators within the UNCCD Committee on Science and Technology.

- a number of interactive events at COP 5 on civil society and local involvement in the UNCCD implementation process
- a process of consultation and dialogue with the lead European Commission (DG Development), also involving representatives of African networks
- mobilisation of NGOs in the European area.

The Working Group Desertification has been a member of the UNEP-led consortium for the "Survey and evaluation of networks, agencies and bodies relevant to the implementation of the Convention", with responsibility for the NGO sector, since 1999.

### **3.4. Resource mobilisation and co-ordination, both domestic and international, including conclusions of partnership agreements**

All funding is provided from the German development co-operation budget (cf. attached project list). This funding is used mainly for the bilateral projects in the partner countries but also for the German CCD project, the Special Funds for Africa and Asia and the Bonn Fund, specifically concerning the UNCCD.

In some cases, Germany has participated in multidonor partnership agreements, such as in Central Asia and southern Africa. These partnership agreements were largely designed and organised by the Global Mechanism. This multidonor approach could be further expanded, bringing greater coherence to the support provided for NAPs. The Global Mechanism should therefore be encouraged to launch further partnership agreements. Germany would be interested in becoming involved in further useful types of partnership agreements and in supporting the Global Mechanism in this process.

### **3.5. Measures for the rehabilitation of degraded land and for early warning systems for mitigating the effects of drought**

Measures for rehabilitation of degraded land and for mitigating the effects of drought are part of the German technical and financial co-operation at country level within over 250 projects world-wide with an overall budget of around €1.5 billion.

Germany also contributes to the planning and management of scarce water resources, thus fostering disaster prevention in Africa and Asia, for example watershed management in the Nile basin, regional water management in the SADC region, cross-border groundwater resource management in Jordan/Palestine and in Maghreb countries, management, protection and sustainable use of groundwater and land resources in Syria.

### **3.6. Drought and desertification monitoring and assessment, transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how**

Support for national activities on monitoring and evaluation (M+E) as part of NAP implementation is an integral part of all ongoing German co-operation projects in support of NAP implementation and rural development programmes in Africa, Asia and Latin America (for example in Lebanon, Tunisia, Mali, Niger). For example, in **Niger** methods for monitoring the impact of technical measures to combat desertification have been developed and tested with German support.

The development of methods and indicators as well as an exchange of experience have been supported through co-operation with regional organisations such as OSS, CEPAL, ACSAD, CILSS and others. The transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how are also the centre-piece of many training programmes at national and local level, e.g. in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Brazil and Indonesia.

### **3.7 Linkages and synergies with other environmental conventions and, as appropriate, with national development strategies**

The German government is strongly supporting the development of synergies in the implementation of the international environmental and development conventions.

German projects aimed at providing support to the implementation of environmental conventions have, since the beginning of 2001, increasingly been adopting a common programmatic approach to identify where synergies exist between the various conventions. The first result of this work has been the development in a number of countries and regions (e.g. SADC region, Sahel, Maghreb, Peru) of guidelines for a co-ordinated strategic approach to the implementation of environmental and development conventions. This should help to make future German co-operation in this area more coherent.

A number of joint publications and strategy papers have been produced, including a special brochure on "Global environmental policy", which focuses on the implementation of the environmental and development conventions in the period between the Rio and Johannesburg summits.

In Mauritania, Germany is supporting a project for the joint implementation of the UNCCD and the CBD (see section 4.1.6).

### **3.8. Linkages to the German "Action Programme 2015"**

"There is a consensus among the international community that poverty and growing inequality are among the fundamental problems of the new century, given a background of, among other things, advancing globalisation of all aspects of life and inequitable starting positions of the industrialised countries and the developing countries. They are at the root of many other global risks and threats." (BMZ, 2001: Programme of Action 2015)

Germany is endeavouring to help achieve the target of halving extreme poverty world-wide by the year 2015 through its own Programme of Action, which was discussed and agreed on with key non-governmental actors within Germany. The purpose of this Programme of Action is:

- to spell out the German Government's contribution towards reaching the international target of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015,
- to invite other players to engage in greater co-operation with the government,
- to deepen the German public's understanding of global poverty reduction.

German development policy seeks to influence international frameworks in the interests of the developing countries: "For German development policy, poverty reduction is an overarching task to which contributions are made by measures from all fields of sustainable development (social justice, ecological compatibility, a thriving economy) as well as by measures relating to the political dimension - fostering democracy, the rule of law and peaceful conflict settlement." (BMZ, 2001: Programme of Action 2015).

The German Government's Programme of Action 2015 for global poverty reduction lists a total of 10 priority areas, corresponding to the three dimensions of sustainable development, and the political dimension of fostering democracy, the rule of law and peace.

Two of these priority areas are directly related to desertification problems: "realising the right to food" and "ensuring access to vital resources – fostering an intact environment". They cannot be achieved without sustainable natural resource management – which in dry regions of the earth means desertification control.

Within the scope of the activities of the German CCD Project, pilot projects in the Chinese province of Ningxia as well as in various Central Asian states are planned which will directly link measures to combat desertification with poverty reduction measures.

It is therefore absolutely imperative to design and systematically pursue coherent strategies for reducing poverty and combating desertification.

Consequently, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ) has identified the relationship between PRSPs and ecological sustainability as a thematic focus to be accorded higher priority in future (see also 3.2.c).

Germany has undertaken a study of the links between desertification and poverty reduction, the findings and conclusions of which were presented together with the World Bank and the CILSS at a side event at COP 5 in Geneva by the Parliamentary State Secretary of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development, Dr Eid.

## **4. German support of the implementation process in Africa, Asia and Latin America**

### **4.1 German support of the implementation process in Africa**

The following statements describing German involvement in desertification control and UNCCD implementation in Africa, Latin America and Asia are not meant to provide an exhaustive picture of German activities, but rather to present some **examples** of pioneering strategies that might form an interesting basis for further development. Annex 1 provides an overview of new co-operation projects related to combating desertification in Africa, Latin America and Asia which Germany has approved in 2000-2001.

#### **4.1.1 Consultative processes**

Through its co-operation with OSS, CILSS, IGAD and SADC, Germany is closely involved in the consultative process concerning UNCCD implementation and at the same time endeavours to support the process actively through the aforementioned organisations.

Thus, for example, a new co-operation project with SADC has been established to support the co-ordination process on the development and implementation of NAPs in southern Africa.

In **Tunisia** and **Morocco**, also, Germany is actively involved in the donor co-ordination process that is organised and supported by the Global Mechanism and also in the consultative process between the two countries and their development partners.

The result is that donors on the ground have been able to contribute their ideas on the implementation of the NAP and that a level of transparency has been achieved regarding how to approach implementation. The partners were able to gain a clearer view of how NAP implementation can be mainstreamed into development programmes and what support they can expect in practical terms from the donors.

#### **4.1.2. Participatory process involving civil society, non-governmental organisations and community-based organisations**

In a number of co-operation projects, particularly in Sahel countries, Germany is undertaking intensive efforts to encourage civil society, and particularly villagers, to be involved in resource management and desertification control and also in the UNCCD process.

For some time now in **Mali**, initiatives have been being developed as part of the process of decentralisation, the aim of which is to strengthen the capacity of local communities to use resources sustainably. This is done mainly by supporting the local communities in planning the development of their natural resources and integrating resource development into the local communities' general development plans.

In **Senegal**, too, there is a long tradition of actively involving the target groups in resource utilisation projects financed by Germany. Since as far back as 1996, all project activities have been integrated into decentralised structures (local authorities, villages) and into their local development plans. This also applies to the implementation of the NAP.

A new project for NAP support in the **SADC region** (the "Desertification Interact Project") systematically involves local NGOs. The project is being implemented in association with a Namibian NGO, the Desert Research Foundation of Namibia.

In **Namibia**, a German-supported project is making a major contribution to the implementation of the NAP. The Namibian NAP is a complex partnership programme implemented by both governmental and non-governmental bodies and operates at national and local level in four pilot areas. It is not primarily concerned with developing and disseminating technical solutions but instead focuses on institution building. At national level, advice and support is provided for the work of the Focal Point and for a cross-sectoral steering committee whose members include the relevant sectoral ministries and Namibian NGOs. At local level, the focus is on enhancing the capacity for planning and implementing sustainable resource management measures on the part of the Farmers' Association and the national NGOs involved and also on the part of the state advisory services with which they co-operate.

Support is also provided in Namibia for co-operation with the German research programme, BIOTA, concerning the causes of desertification and the forms it takes.

The German side favours and supports the involvement of NGOs in the implementation of NAPs. A number of problems have, however, been encountered; very few NGOs have the skills required to play an active and innovative role in the implementation of such complex process as the NAPs.

Also, experience of implementing project activities is often limited to simple technical areas, such as afforestation, erosion prevention, well-building etc. The few NGOs that have the necessary skills and experience have difficulty meeting all the demands placed on them and are often operating at the very limits of their capacity.

It has also been shown that local NGOs have not so far taken any great interest in the UNCCD.

#### **4.1.3. Resource mobilisation and co-ordination, both domestic and international, including conclusions of partnership agreements**

In 2000 and 2001, a total of €90 million was committed for 91 new projects in Africa in support of the fight against desertification.

Since 1996, a Special Fund totalling €6 million has been in place, the aim of which is to support the development and implementation of NAPs. In 2001, the Fund was used to initiate co-operative initiatives with, for example, **SADC** (through the Desert Research Foundation of Namibia), **OSS** and **South Africa**. The aim of the co-operation is to assist the member countries of both organisations in the development and implementation of their NAPs and also to promote the regional exchange of information and experience.

The Special Fund was also used to finance a study conducted by ENDA TIERS MONDE, which was taken as a basis for a supraregional meeting in Praia, Cape Verde. This meeting of the UNCCD Secretariat discussed the question of how aspects of desertification control and CCD implementation can be integrated into the Rio + 10 process.

The German contribution to UNCCD implementation in the SADC region forms part of the "multidonor hub", which was established by SADC on the basis of a Global Mechanism initiative. This fund is to be used to finance activities relating to resource management and desertification control in the SADC region. In this way, Germany is part of a more broad-based Partnership Agreement.

#### **4.1.4. Measures for the rehabilitation of degraded land**

German support to control desertification in Africa comprises a wide range of activities, including for example integrated water management in **Egypt**, **Burkina Faso** and **Namibia**.

Integrated agricultural production systems are fostered in **Zambia**, soil protection in **Senegal** as well as integrated forest management in **Ethiopia** and **Madagascar**.

These projects have created a considerable pool of experience and solutions. Unfortunately, there is not always any guarantee that this experience is actually put to use for the process of NAP implementation. What is more, some of the projects have still not yet been actively integrated into the process of CCD implementation in the countries concerned.

#### **4.1.5. Transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how**

The **German-Senegalese domestic energy project (PSAD)** is an example of technology transfer that benefits desertification control.

Since 1995, this project has been carrying out activities aimed at improving energy supply. The main measures are:

- afforestation measures at local level in the savannah region, with the local communities and villagers being the real beneficiaries of the measures
- afforestation measures involving the population in 9000 ha of the Kaolak region
- support for the marketing of non-timber forestry products to benefit the village population, which takes on the task of protecting the afforested areas
- substitution of charcoal as an energy source by burning peanut shells (4000 tonnes per year) and by-products from rice cultivation

The link between poverty reduction and the economies of arid zones should also be mentioned in this context. By influencing the economic framework, it is possible to create incentives that can help reduce or put an end to economic activities that have a damaging effect on resources in regions threatened by desertification or, in cases where sustainable management is in fact being practised, to contribute to the fight against desertification and at the same time create employment opportunities that will generate higher income. So far, there have been few economic analyses of the extent to which economic conditions can and should be altered at national level in order to support the sustainable use of resources in dry zones, which would help in the fight against desertification.

Germany will therefore provide increased support for such studies so as then to be able to move on to the next step of introducing support measures in the affected countries. The first study of this kind, on income-generating measures within the context of sustainable resource management in **Mali**, has been conducted jointly by the German CCD project and the technical co-operation project in Mali concerned with supporting national implementation of the UNCCD. The study analysed key factors and basic conditions that can have a positive or negative impact on the generation of income-creating activities at the same time as allowing sustainable management of the remaining natural resources in rural areas. Based on this analysis, the second step was to try to identify possible means of increasing the potential for income-generating activities which can either complement or replace forms of production that consume resources.

Germany continues to strengthen the role of the **Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS)** as a North-South forum for consultation among its African member states on strategic and technical matters related to UNCCD implementation. The German government provides financial and technical assistance to the OSS executive secretariat and plays an active part in the strategic and political fora of OSS.

Special achievements in co-operation with OSS during the last year have been:

Establishment of an international working group to monitor UNCCD implementation, headed by the OSS and CILSS and involving African and Latin American countries, China and a number of donors. It has already submitted a report (decision 11/COP 4), in which it makes concrete recommendations on the application of indicators and monitoring systems in NAP implementation.

Elaboration of a training manual (available in French, English and Russian) on UNCCD benchmarks and indicators and methodological approaches to M+E within the NAP. Requests from outside the OSS region for such a training (Latin America, Central Asia, SADC) show the outreach of this action at international level.

The OSS's work on the establishment of information systems on desertification control is making an important contribution to improved management of knowledge within the framework of the UNCCD. German support has enabled implementation of Desertification Information Systems (DIS) at national level and has provided co-financing for a joint initiative to develop a regional African DIS involving the UNCCD Secretariat, UNITAR, OSS and ADB.

The Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel has been provided with additional funds of €330,000 in order to reinforce the ongoing OSS programme on NAP implementation and M+E in African member countries.

#### **4.1.6. Establishment of synergies within the conventions in the implementation process**

Germany is endeavouring to support the synergetic implementation of the environmental conventions in Africa. One example of the **synergies between combating desertification and preserving biodiversity** is the following project in **Mauritania**:

As part of the UNCCD/CBD, a technical co-operation project was begun in November 2000 aimed at the joint implementation of the two conventions in Mauritania. The aim of the project "Implementation of UN Environmental conventions on Combating Desertification and Preserving Biodiversity" is to make use of the potential benefits for development offered by the two conventions, the UNCBD and UNCCD, as instruments for sustainable resource management in Mauritania.

The project has set itself the task of:

- collecting, processing and disseminating information on the environment
- developing proposals aimed at harmonising the laws and implementation regulations that govern resource management and submitting these proposals to the government
- supporting and advising the organisations required for the joint implementation of the two environmental conventions
- enabling governmental and non-governmental institutions to use the instruments and principles of the environmental conventions in existing and future projects and programmes.

In addition to this, the CCD project is planning to work with the other German convention projects (climate and biodiversity) in 2002 to produce a strategy on how German bilateral co-operation in southern Africa can support not only the creation of greater synergies between the conventions but also the closer dovetailing of bilateral and multilateral co-operation in southern Africa.

## **4.2. German support of the implementation process in Asia**

### **4.2.1 Consultative processes**

At the last Conference of the Parties (COP 5) a memorandum of understanding on regional co-operation in Central Asia was signed by the Central Asian countries, the Global Mechanism, the ADB, Canada and the German CCD project. This agreement is regarded as a strategic partnership for regional co-operation in Central Asia and its aim is to improve regional technical assistance (RETA).

The aim of the partnership is to conduct a dialogue with the Central Asian countries on the implementation of their NAPs, to ensure that their strategies are interlinked with poverty reduction efforts, to advise the countries on how to shape the necessary institutional

framework for regional co-operation and to encourage the donors to provide coherent support for the UNCCD process.

#### **4.2.2 Participatory processes involving civil society, non-governmental organisations and community-based organisations**

##### **Central Asia**

Germany is co-operating with the Global Mechanism with the aim of supporting the involvement of civil society in Central Asia in the process of UNCCD implementation. In particular, representatives of Central Asian NGOs are trained in participatory planning processes, thus enabling them to plan and support the implementation of suitable small-scale desertification control measures at village level. In addition to this, NGOs in the region are to be helped to play an effective role in the process of implementing NAPs and the Sub-Regional Action Programme. The planned activities are to be launched in April 2002 at a regional meeting of Central Asian NGOs.

##### **Mongolia**

The Gobi component of the "**Nature Conservation and Buffer Zone Development**" project and the **desertification control** measure that is integrated into it in regional and programmatic terms contribute directly to combating desertification.

The project interventions in the Gobi region focus in particular on the local realisation of the Convention principles and its cross-cutting issues, namely participation, decentralisation and poverty reduction, and on using this to formulate contributions to policy advice. The project endeavours to strengthen co-operation with national and international NGOs and donors. It operates at all levels; locally, the emphasis is on creating and strengthening self-help groups and local institutions for resource management, increased value creation from local products and the development of alternative sources of income (in addition to livestock farming). Pastureland management and soil protection are important issues. Land reform and land rights will be the most important issues for policy advice activities.

The initiatives and locally developed models for popular participation that have been developed in the Gobi region with the help of German technical co-operation have been adopted by other donors (UNDP, Netherlands).

#### **4.2.3. Resource mobilisation and co-ordination, both domestic and international**

In 2000 and 2001, funds of €52 million were committed for 32 new projects in Asia concerned with desertification control.

Since 2002, a Special Fund totalling €1.5 million has been in place, which is used to support UNCCD implementation in Asia. Funding is provided from this facility for activities in Central Asia, such as support in the development and subsequent implementation of the Sub-Regional Action Programme, support for the participation of civil society and co-operation with German research projects in **Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan** etc. and **China**. Funding is also provided for activities to support the regional exchange of information and experience.

As an example, since 1993, Germany has been supporting the People's Republic of China in combating desertification and land erosion. Support comes mainly in the form of Financial Co-operation (FC), totalling nearly €82.27 million. Assistance has been extended to nine reforestation projects for terms of between five and nine years (starting between 1995 and 2000). These reforestation projects are part of a long-term Chinese reforestation programme (Three North Forest Shelterbelt Development Programme). It is intended to have 35 million hectares reforested by 2050.

The main purpose of the reforestation projects is to combat desertification and, more specifically, to control land erosion. Moreover, they are intended to contribute to the preservation and creation of agricultural land. Ancillary objectives include pest control and the creation of new sources of income for the people through the cultivation of fruit trees (improved varieties). In this way, the activities are to contribute towards poverty reduction.

#### **4.2.4. Measures for the rehabilitation of degraded land, transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how**

Examples of successful measures in Asia include the Indo-German programme on adapted irrigation schemes and protection of watersheds as well as the promotion of self-help programmes in Maharashtra. Water management is also a focus in the Near and Middle East, such as in **Jordan, Yemen, the Palestinian Territories and Syria**. Another concern of German co-operation is to help in building up effective rural financing schemes, such as in **Mongolia** and **Nepal**.

In August 2001, a summer university was held in Kazakhstan. This was a joint initiative on the part of four different institutions (Bielefeld University, the German CCD project, the German Academic Exchange Service and the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan). An active exchange of information on regional desertification problems and development co-operation took place between the event organisers and other academic institutions such as Al-Farabi University, the Regional Ecological Centre and the Almaty Institute for Botany.

Summer universities could become an important instrument for development co-operation and transboundary co-operation in Central Asia and should therefore be continued.

#### **4.2.5 Involvement of science and research in the implementation process in Central Asia**

In co-ordination with the UNCCD Secretariat and with the co-operation of academic institutions, the German CCD project is helping the Central Asian countries to develop a Sub-Regional Action Programme to combat desertification.

The GTZ and the Centre for Development Research (CEF) at Bonn University have agreed to co-operate on a research initiative. One of the Centre for Development Research's research projects (Economic and Ecological Restructuring of Land and Water Use in the Khorezm Region) is to be integrated into UNCCD implementation in Uzbekistan. The project focuses on linking up the various research disciplines (ecology, economics, political and

social sciences) and on co-operation between German and Uzbek institutions (universities, government authorities, ministries and development co-operation institutions).

In 2002, co-operation is also to begin in Kazakhstan between the German CCD project and Bielefeld University with the aim of finding a scientific explanation for the rehabilitation of the vegetation on the dried bed of the Aral Sea and drawing conclusions from this for concrete technical measures.

So as to ensure that these projects are implemented and integrated in a coherent way on the German side, a steering group was formed. This steering group also includes the German Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development, Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and Ministry of Education and Research. At German level, such interministerial co-operation is also important in order to ensure the mainstreaming of Convention implementation.

#### **4.2.6 Support of regional co-operation in Central Asia**

One priority of the new Central Asia Strategy of the Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development is the promotion of transboundary co-operation, which forms a framework for activities in support of the Sub-Regional Action Programme and the associated pilot projects. All five countries have developed plans for pilot projects for combating desertification. These will begin in 2002.

Two regional meetings have so far been held as part of the work of preparing the SRAP. The second regional meeting of the SRAP Working Group was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan in April 2001. It was backed up by a Dialogue and Training Workshop at which the methods and instruments, and also the content, of regional co-operation were identified and recommendations made as to how the process should continue.

The most important results were as follows:

- Priorities for regional co-operation were identified:
  - i. Monitoring, assessment of desertification processes and environmental impact assessment;
  - ii. Improving the use of water in agriculture; combating erosion, salinisation and swamp formation;
  - iii. Agroforestry and forest resources management on the plains and in the mountains; watershed management;
  - iv. Rangeland management;
  - v. Nature and biodiversity conservation; eco-tourism development;
  - vi. Establishment of early warning system for drought and drought mitigation.
- Each country takes on responsibility for certain priority areas and for the development of pilot desertification control projects within these specific priority areas.
- Further training measures are to be carried out in 2001 and 2002. Links and contacts with the regional structures and organisations of Central Asia (ICWC – Interstate Co-ordination Water Commission, ICST – Interstate Commission for Sustainable Development, REC – Regional Environmental Centre) should be intensified as part of UNCCD activities.

In July 2001, a two-week training course on project management was held by the DSE in Uzbekistan for all five Central Asian countries, with the support of the German CCD project. In April 2002, training will be provided by the German CCD project, the GTZ project at the OSS and the DSE for trainers who will then go on to offer basic and advanced training in Central Asia in monitoring and evaluation in connection with desertification control.

### **4.3. German support of the implementation process in Latin America and the Caribbean**

In Latin America and the Caribbean, Germany is supporting UNCCD implementation through a large number of bilateral development projects and programmes and through a number of regional projects, with the focus on **Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru**. In 2000 and 2001, a total of €39 million was committed for 60 new projects in 17 countries.

At local and regional level, the co-operation partners are the local and regional authorities and NGOs and grass-roots organisations. At national level, they are ministries, UNCCD focal points, NGOs and NGO networks, and at regional level they are the regional banks and regional organisations such as CEPAL or IICA.

Germany helps the Latin American and Caribbean countries and their regional organisations to use the UNCCD in a determined way as a new instrument for sustainable resource management, rural development and poverty reduction in the areas threatened by desertification. The activities are supported at central level by the German CCD project. The aims are:

- close interlinkage with other development initiatives in the region (mainstreaming)
- establishment of an efficient system of knowledge management
- formation of strategic partnerships (e.g. Interagency Group for Rural Development, an association of several development organisations such as the FAO, World Bank, IDB, IFAD, ECLAC, IICA, USAID and BMZ/GTZ).
- advice on the process of developing NAPs
- establishment of synergies with other conventions
- raising awareness of political decision-makers for resource management in dry zones and UNCCD implementation
- increasing dialogue with other continents and taking account of their experience
- public information work

#### **4.3.1. Consultative processes**

One important platform for co-ordination with other donors and with the regional institutions is the Interagency Group for Rural Development. The current members are the IDB, the World Bank, the IICA, IFAD, FAO, CEPAL, GTZ and USAID. Germany makes intensive use of its membership of the Interagency Group to ensure that issues relating to resource management, desertification control and UNCCD implementation are made part of the group's co-ordinating work.

The GTZ and the Global Mechanism are currently working on the drafting of a memorandum of understanding for the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, the aim of which will be to make support for the implementation of the UNCCD in the region more effective.

#### **4.3.2. Participatory processes involving civil society, non-governmental organisations and community-based organisations**

In German development co-operation, particular store is set by the principle of participation with the affected population.

In **Bolivia**, for example, the activities of the programme "Rural Development in the Dry Zones of the South" are carried out together with the affected population and in co-operation with grass-roots organisations, local and regional NGOs and municipal and regional authorities. At national level, support is being provided for the creation and strengthening of a national NGO network for combating desertification.

In **Argentina**, around 140 small-scale measures have been implemented in the entire dry zone of Argentina (around 75% of the country's surface area). These measures have promoted the dissemination of successful technologies and methods by means of creating stronger links between local players. For some of these small-scale measures, sustainable forms of financing, in the form of revolving funds, were established; these are currently being evaluated.

As part of the rural development projects in the Centre and Nord departements of **Haiti**, rural groups are being helped to establish erosion prevention measures. Following the joint planning phase, the target groups implement the projects independently.

#### **4.3.3. Resource mobilisation and co-ordination, both domestic and international in the fields of economy patterns in dry zones**

For the period 2000-2001, Germany provided around €39 million for measures to combat desertification in Latin American and the Caribbean.

In **Argentina**, support was provided for a co-operation agreement between Harvard University, the Humboldt University in Berlin and Buenos Aires University concerning the environmental economy of dry zones. Dry zones are currently widely regarded as of no economic interest and are therefore classed as high-risk areas for investment.

Using case studies carried out in three regions of the Argentinean dry zone, the project is attempting to calculate the profitability of investing in dry zones. What clearly emerged was that there is often a failure to recognise the overall economic contribution made by rural areas and that the degradation of natural resources not only destroys the local environment but also has high economic and social follow-up costs for the entire country. The first results of the co-operative initiative were presented at the IDB Annual Meeting in Fortaleza, Brazil in March 2002.

Close co-operation with the UNCCD Global Mechanism resulted in the cofinancing of four small-scale measures (GM budget: US\$ 90,000) in Argentina within the framework of the Community Exchange Programme.

One of the activities undertaken as part of the programme on "Sustainable Development in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas" was the establishment of a revolving fund to finance small-scale projects so that, in addition to pilot measures for Convention implementation, an effective contribution could be made to strengthening local structures for rural financing.

As part of the PROMACH project in **Ecuador**, the first steps have been taken towards assessing environmental contributions and introducing special tariffs for water use in order to cover the costs of environmental management (particularly for the Paramos). Following consultations with players from the public and private sectors and together with the Consejo Provincial, a strategy for establishing a permanent fund for watershed management was also drawn up.

#### **4.3.4. Measures for the rehabilitation of degraded land and for early warning systems for mitigating the effects of drought**

In **Peru** and **Bolivia** and in Central America, German technical co-operation measures are being implemented in the field of disaster preparedness in rural areas. The vulnerability of these desertification-prone areas to natural disasters (including drought and desertification) is being analysed and various measures implemented to tackle these vulnerability factors (watershed management, land use planning, early warning systems etc.).

#### **4.3.5. Drought and desertification monitoring and assessment**

Monitoring and evaluation (M+E), in other words the observation and analysis of desertification and of the contributory economic, social and climatic factors, is necessary so

as to raise the awareness of decision-makers and to be able to assess progress or setbacks in the fight against desertification. It was for this reason that an M+E project, the GTZ-CEPAL project "Indicators of the social and economic impact of desertification and land degradation processes", was launched in Latin America.

The aim of the project is to develop reliable and affordable sets of indicators that can be used to measure the social and economic impact of the process of land degradation in Latin America and can serve to inform the actions of the responsible decision-makers. Studies concentrated first of all on Argentina, Brazil and Chile; as the co-operative project continues, other Latin American countries are also to be included.

Because it is rooted at country level, CEPAL is able to directly influence future surveys, which are to focus particularly on the connection between poverty reduction and desertification control.

#### **4.3.6. Transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how**

In all the countries in which Germany is supporting UNCCD implementation, it is passing on to its partners innovative measures for resource management in dry zones. The following list of activities provides some examples.

The project "Erosion prevention to secure livelihoods in the Andean regions of Colombia" is working on developing and disseminating erosion prevention methods, particularly by means of minimal tillage and direct seeding. This approach has also been incorporated into the process of developing the National Action Programme.

The aforementioned method almost completely reduces soil erosion and improves both water infiltration and water availability. The project is now working with around 70 municipalities, 4 regional environmental authorities and the rural extension services of the municipalities. Technical experts from the environmental authorities and the extension services, universities, research institutes, professional associations and NGOs are all endeavouring to develop and disseminate advisory strategies. The appropriate political guidelines are being developed successively.

In **Haiti**, work is being done in co-operation with the agriculture ministry to establish small irrigation perimeters, since advancing desertification has created a great demand for small dams and irrigation systems. A reduction in logging has already been noted as a result of alternative sources of income that have been created through irrigated agriculture during dry periods. Demand for further similar projects is growing.

One of the major areas dealt with by the programme in **Ecuador** is the management of the Rio Ambato watershed, which experiences extreme dry periods and maximum rainfall of 600 mm.

Improvements in irrigation technology have led to a drastic reduction in water loss, to lower water requirements for irrigation per unit (erosion reduction) and, in combination with site-appropriate farming (application of farm planning), to greater yield of agricultural produce and to the consolidation of agricultural production systems.

In **Peru** and **Bolivia** and in Central America, German technical co-operation measures are being implemented in the field of disaster preparedness in rural areas. The vulnerability of these desertification-prone areas to natural disasters (including drought and desertification) is being analysed and various measures implemented to tackle these vulnerability factors (watershed management, land use planning, early warning systems etc.).

Through intensive public information work in **Argentina**, a considerable degree of awareness has been raised for the subject of sustainable development and desertification control. At international level, Argentina has now become the UNCCD centre of expertise within Mercosur. There is great demand for the expertise of Argentinean professionals, whose skills are much respected.

#### **4.3.7. Activities at the regional level in Latin America**

##### **CEPAL**

CEPAL is assisted through a GTZ project in developing social, economic and biophysical indicators for desertification control in three countries (cf. 4.3.5). CEPAL and its member countries are part of an international working group on monitoring UNCCD implementation, which is headed by OSS and CILSS. The working group is cofinanced by Germany. As it was commissioned to do, it submitted a report to COP 5 bringing together the experiences of individual countries in the field of monitoring. The report presents the strategies, methods and indicators developed for monitoring the signs of desertification and the impact that measures to combat desertification have. At COP 5, it was decided that the working group would continue its activities in this field and develop indicators in particular for the local level and involvement of civil society (cf. Decision 11).

In May 2001, an international workshop was also staged in Ouagadougou, headed by the OSS and CILSS and with financial support from Germany, at which representatives of Latin America, African and Asian countries took part. The result was the first South-South exchange of experience on benchmarks and indicators in the context of the UNCCD, which is to be expanded on in future in accordance with Decision 11 of COP 5 with the support of the UNCCD Secretariat and the Global Mechanism.

##### **Interagency Group**

As part of the IDB Board of Governors Meeting ( cf. 4.3.3), the Interagency Group for Rural Development held a one-day conference on the development of the economy in rural areas in Latin America and the Caribbean:

- Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, Combating Desertification
- Access to Land
- and Rural Finances

The Interagency Group made a conscious decision to focus on the topic of sustainable resource management in dry zones / desertification control. Thanks to the participation of senior representatives of the individual countries, such as the ministers of finance, economics and agriculture, it was possible to raise awareness of the issue of desertification at the very highest level.

Through its regional projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, Germany is supporting the exchange of information and experience in the fields of sustainable resource management in dry zones / desertification control, for example through its participation at the 7th regional meeting of national UNCCD Focal Points for Latin America and the Caribbean in August 2001 in La Serena, Chile.

So as to strengthen regional co-operation in Latin America and the Caribbean, a further project at regional level concerning sustainable resources and desertification control ("Sustainable Land Use in Watersheds in the Andes") was prepared with German support. This technical co-operation project will be jointly implemented by CONDESAN (Consortio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecoregión Andina, Peru), the Latin American environment network REDCAP (headquartered in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) and the International Potato Center in Lima, Peru.

##### **Gran Chaco**

The aim of a new trinational project, "Sustainable Resource Management in Gran Chaco Americano", to which Germany is contributing, is the co-ordinated implementation of sustainable resource management (RM) measures by local players in the Chaco region.

The project is concerned, among other things, with drawing up an inventory of biodiversity in Chaco, making an appraisal of sustainable management methods in the forests of the Chaco wetlands and working with indigenous groups.

### **Knowledge Management**

In a joint initiative with the Latin American environment network REDCAPA, headquartered in Rio de Janeiro, it is intended to promote the exchange of knowledge and experience and also the training available in the field of desertification control / sustainable management of natural resources in the region. Together with the World Bank and CEPAL, the GTZ has developed a training course on rural development in dry zones of Latin America and the Caribbean. It is planned to use e-learning on the REDCAPA network to disseminate this course across Latin America and the Caribbean.

#### **4.3.8. Synergies between the Conventions and the formation of programmes**

Two of the cross-cutting issues identified within the German co-operation programme "Rural Development in **Peru**", which was launched in July 2001, are desertification control and protection of biodiversity. In this way, it is possible to better link up measures and thus achieve greater coherence of efforts to promote the implementation of UNCCD and CBD. In December 2001, Germany offered to provide Peru with assistance through the German CCD project in implementing its NAP in such a way as to make use of synergies with the UNCCD. In this context, the Peruvian side attached great importance to the principle of sustainable development. Efforts are also underway to build up an efficient system of impact monitoring. Initiatives are being developed to link up the issues of disaster risk management and watershed management with efforts to combat desertification.

The new **trilateral technical co-operation project in Gran Chaco** will also be taking a regional approach and trying to implement the environmental conventions (UNCCD, CBD, UNFCCC) in a synergetic way.

## **5. Multilateral activities**

Germany is committed to lending proactive support to mainstreaming UNCCD objectives into the policies and concrete development activities of multilateral institutions. In addition to some 250 bilateral projects and programmes to combat desertification, Germany provides a considerable share of the funding for multilateral institutions which are involved in UNCCD implementation. However, it is not possible to quantify exactly which share of the German contributions to these organisations directly serves UNCCD-related activities. Germany makes significant contributions to the EU (24.4%), UNDP/UNSO, UNEP and FAO, the World Bank/IDA (11%) and the GEF (11%).

### **5.1. African regional organisations**

Germany is continuing to co-operate closely in the field of desertification through its bilateral projects in the following multilateral and regional institutions: **CILSS** (Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel), **IGAD** (Intergovernmental Authority on Development), **SADC** (Southern African Development Community), and **OSS** (Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel).

Whilst CILSS and IGAD are being supported by German advisers, Germany has established a special project each within SADC and OSS to provide joint support for CCD implementation at sub-regional level.

## **5.2. European Union (EU)**

About 24% of all EU contributions are funded by Germany. It is important to point out that between 1990 and 1999, the European Community made available over €1 billion to the developing countries from which desertification-related projects and research activities have been funded, ranging from soil stabilisation and regeneration to water management, reforestation and training. These projects are being carried out in accordance with the principles of the UNCCD, such as the bottom-up approach and the participation of women. They show clearly that the EU has continued to provide substantial resources to address dryland degradation and desertification in regions other than Africa (approximately US\$ 84 million between 1990 and 2000 for a number of selected projects alone), improving food production and food security and contributing to the alleviation of poverty.

## **5.3. World Bank and IDB**

Between 1990 and 1998, the World Bank implemented some 160 projects in the field of drylands management and combating desertification. The volume of actual loans was about US\$ 9 billion. This was complemented by co-financing etc., bringing the total amount to some US\$ 18 billion. Many of these projects are being executed in least developed countries which receive loans at IDA conditions. Germany, which provides a share of 11% to IDA funding, is thus making a direct contribution to World Bank projects for desertification control. BMZ is currently intensifying its co-operation with the Inter-American Development Bank (**IDB**) in the field of combating desertification/resource management and rural development.

## **5.4. Global Environment Facility (GEF)**

Germany supports the designation of a new focal area "Land Degradation (Desertification and Deforestation)" which the GEF has been considering since May 2001. A formal decision will be taken at the GEF Assembly in October 2002. An independent study concluded that the causes of land degradation as a global threat to environment could not be addressed sufficiently by the existing four GEF Focal Areas. Currently, most projects with land degradation components are submitted under the focal area "Biodiversity" and the "Multifocal Area".

During GEF2, financing for land degradation linked to biodiversity, climate change and international waters amounted to US\$ 278 million. With its contributions, which made up about 11% (DM 417.26 million for 1998-2001) of the GEF budget, Germany is the third largest donor to the GEF. In 2001, some 10 projects with a strong land degradation component/desertification linkage were endorsed for council approval in May 2002 with a GEF contribution of around US\$ 43 million. The related activities concern the introduction of sustainable practices for the rehabilitation of degraded areas, the promotion of alternative sources of energy, sustainable grazing methods, soil and water conservation activities and pilot activities that both prevent deforestation and promote sustainable forest management. The German official development co-operation agencies Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) and GTZ are co-operating closely with the GEF Secretariat as well as with the World Bank and UNEP in realising projects which have positive impacts on global ecology.

## **6. Future Outlook**

Germany is strongly committed to foster the implementation process in its partner countries. It is also trying to create a basis for improved mainstreaming within Germany. It is envisaged to continue its intensive efforts in future to

- ensure that staff from BMZ regional desks and from the implementing organisations are continually informed and advised so as to make desertification control and the UNCCD a more prominent topic in bilateral government negotiations and consultations;

- make increased use of important national and international meetings, conferences and other important events with a view to mainstreaming and awareness-raising;
- devote more attention to building strategic alliances in the international sphere as well (for instance, with regional banks in Latin America, Asia, and Africa, World Bank, EU, GEF);
- involve the media (press, TV, internet, etc.) in a more intensive manner so as to achieve broader acceptance for the topic of desertification control among the German public.

However, it is obvious that UNCCD implementation is not an end in itself; rather, the Convention is an instrument for improved resource management. In other words, the UNCCD can only be a successful instrument if the developing countries affected establish a conducive environment for improved resource management and if governments are serious about overcoming major impediments. Such impeding factors may be found both at the technical and at the political level. In this context, a few critical issues still have to be tackled:

- **Strengthening the role of the national Focal Points:** They must be capable of successfully performing their functions of mainstreaming and co-ordinating. Often they have neither the material facilities to perform their tasks nor the necessary hierarchical or political clout to be able to assert themselves when co-ordinating with other ministries.
- **Improving co-ordination** between the line ministries involved in desertification control and promotion of the integration of NAP-related activities within geographical areas.
- **Mainstreaming:** It is of vital importance that NAPs be reflected in national investment programmes, programmes for social and economic development, national sustainability strategies, poverty reduction strategies and in consultations and government negotiations. Unless it is reflected in the aims and strategies of poverty reduction (PRSP), it will be difficult to justify the place of desertification control as a priority area for bilateral co-operation.
- **Creating synergies between the environmental conventions:** When implementing NAPs, it must be endeavoured to also cover aspects relating to the conservation of biodiversity, for example, and for desertification control to be linked up to measures aimed at adapting to the expected consequences of climate change.
- **Including civil society** by involving it in planning processes for local programmes and increasing co-operation with NGOs and also by involving it in financial management. Experience to date has shown that the NGOs are not nearly sufficiently involved in the process of NAP implementation and that therefore only very few proposals for relevant projects have been submitted to the donors by NGOs.
- **Making NAPs operational,** by quantifying the short-term and medium-term interim goals and setting a timetable for achieving these interim goals.
- **Using monitoring instruments:** If concrete quantitative and timebound aims are successfully set for the NAP process, then there is also a need to monitor and analyse the extent to which these goals are achieved and what impact the measures are having. The benchmarks and indicators developed by the OSS can be used for this purpose.
- **Creating financial incentives for resource users,** which would help to achieve area-wide and broad-impact desertification control extending beyond projects and programmes.
- **Improving the flow of information between the players** by using information and communications technologies and other means of communication.

## 7. Annexes

### 7.1. Abbreviations

BMZ	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEPAL = ECLAC	Comisión Económica para America Latina y el Caribe Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
CILSS	Comité Permanent Inter-États de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
CST	Committee on Science and Technology
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DED	Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst
FC	Financial Co-operation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
HIID	Harvard Institute for International Development
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IICA	Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
NAP	National Action Programme
NGO	Nongovernmental Organisation
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSS	Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel
RIOD	The International NGO Network on Desertification and Drought
SRAP	Sub-Regional Action Programme
TC	Technical Co-operation
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

## **7.2. German Development Co-operation Projects to Combat Desertification approved in 2000-2001**

### **I. Criteria for selection of projects included in the list**

**Geographical location:** Projects within the geographical scope of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), i.e. in developing countries located in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas of the world (see UNEP map).

**Nature of activities:** Projects and programmes focusing on one or more activities in the following areas:

**(1) Measures designed to promote directly the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources:**

- erosion control,
- crop and animal farming,
- forestry,
- watershed management,
- maintenance of biodiversity.

**(2) Measures designed to promote indirectly the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources**

- renewable energies,
- food aid designed to secure and rehabilitate natural resources.

**(3) Capacity-building measures for environment and natural resource management:**

- training, environmental education and environmental information,
- decentralisation,
- land-use and land-law provisions,
- environmental action plans and other promoted planning activities,
- rural credit systems,
- research activities concretely related to natural resource management and environmental issues.

**(4) Regional and supraregional projects** which support UNCCD implementation, and are designed to prepare analyses and develop methods, instruments and strategies for natural resource management and conservation.

## II. Overview of new commitments under German development co-operation in the area of desertification control in Africa, Latin America, Asia and supra-regional in 2000/2001

Continent/country	Name of project	Commitments in €1000
<b>World</b>		
World supra-regional	Policy advice in the field of water	1639
	Nile Water Initiative: water resource planning and management in the Nile basin	383
	Regional competency guidelines for land policy and land tenure systems in Africa and South-Eastern European and Asian transition countries	844
	Improving the quality of agricultural products	1048
	Programme for the promotion of social and ecological standards	3272
<b>Africa</b>		
Africa supra-regional	Enhancing the result orientation of agricultural research (ASARECA)	1432
	Democratisation of society and sustainable development in Southern Africa	1930
	Implementation of desertification prevention	1534
	Regional water management (SADC)	767
	Co-ordination unit for co-operation with rural organisations	197
Algeria	Integrated environmental management programme	4090
Angola	Rehabilitation of agriculture in Arimba/Angola community	155
	Integrated rural rehabilitation project, Cunene	213
Benin	Advisor to the Ministry of Rural Development	767
	Forestry and forest industries	1278
Burkina Faso	Support for small farmers' irrigated agriculture activities	2045
	Resource-Conserving Management of the Central Plateau, Project "PATECORE"	2352
	Orientation phase and continuation of the rural development programme	197
	Sustainable use of natural wetlands (Tamourts)	511
	Rural development in Poni and Nounbiel Provinces	2045
	Continuation of the water and land management programme	178
	Continuation of the resource protection education and extension programme, "Assistance Ecologique"	138
	Rural water management programmes	605
	Regional development programme with a focus on rural infrastructure and soil protection	641
Chad	Protection of Ennedi Mountains bio-reservation	1687
	Resource management in Mayo-Keb	511
Côte d'Ivoire	Rice cultivation in northern Côte d'Ivoire	1355
	Rural development in the north of Côte d'Ivoire (PADER North)	1278
	Advisory services on forestry and environmental policy	920
	Continuation of rural education work in support of self-organisation and self-help among the people	245
Egypt	Water management in irrigated agriculture	2556
Eritrea	Establishment of an Eritrean environment agency	1
Ethiopia	Integrated rural development programmes	1776
	Support to the Arba Minch Water Technology Institute	1534
	Improvement of Water Supply in the Oromiya Region	1074

	Kucha - North Omo agriculture and soil protection programme	56
	Integrated Forest Management Project Adaba-Dodola	920
	Integrated rural development and training programme (Amhara and Oromia regions)	1496
Gambia	CRD forest project	2582
Ghana	Support to policy advice and services in the agricultural sector	1176
	Construction of a water retention reservoir and agricultural use of the catchment area	210
Kenya	Promotion of Agricultural Extension Services	3068
	Continuation of the WDANS extension and networking unit at Marsabit for church-run water programmes	164
	Continuation of the programme for securing land rights and establishing self-help groups	251
	Continuation of the programme for site-appropriate land use among small farmers	472
Lesotho	Promotion of agriculture, soil conservation and small trades in Qachas'nek region	432
Madagascar	Integrated forestry development in the region of Vakinankarata	1790
	Support to the New Forestry Policy	2096
	Support to IPNR's appropriate rice cultivation	77
	Management of natural resources and environment in the region of Antsiranana	1994
	Continuation of P.A.A.P. rural extension and support programme	279
Mali	Sustainable use of natural wetlands (Tamourts)	511
Mauritania	Implementation advice: Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) and Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	1636
	Sustainable use of natural wetlands (Tamourts)	1023
	Building up the agricultural credit system (UNACEM)	818
	Girnem desertification control	164
Morocco	Environmental programme	2659
	Improvement of the quality of agricultural produce	1534
Mozambique	Income-generating measures for women through the establishment of small agricultural enterprises, Maputo	41
Namibia	Namibia water resource management	1534
	Groundwater assessment for rural water supply in north-eastern Namibia	2045
	Land use planning	552
Niger	Advice on resource management in the livestock migration zone	1278
	Establishment and support of village savings banks	3323
Nigeria	Continuation of the extension and support programme for small farmers	179
Senegal	Reclamation and protection of arable land, Djilor	42
	Tree nursery in Petit Mbaou/Dakar	38
	Income security through sustainable agriculture, Dakar	297
	Advice on natural resource protection and management	1278
	Promotion of self-help structures for natural resource management in Sine Saloum	1329
South Africa	Nutrition improvement and horticultural programmes	486
	Support to sustainable land use and income generation for small farmers	196
	Transform - reorientation of nature conservation	1023
	Support to the reorganisation of agricultural extension services	1023
	Support to co-operatives in South Africa	1488
Tanzania	National Coconut Development Programme	256
	Rural development programme	257
	Tanzania Forestry Action Plan North Pare Project	16
	Community Wildlife Management	1534

	Support to water sector reform	1278
	Saadani Conservation and Development Project	511
	Support to selected district administrations in sustainable management of natural resources	2045
	Forest policy advice	1534
Tunisia	Support for the implementation of the National Action Programme to combat desertification	511
	Integrated water resources management North Tunisia	92
Uganda	Site-appropriate cropping programme	153
	Support to site-appropriate land use through a local nongovernmental organisation (RUCID)	161
	Continuation of the site-appropriate cropping programme	78
	Advisory Services to the Uganda Wildlife Authority	1534
Zambia	Agricultural extension and introduction of site-appropriate land use	103
	Agricultural extension programme in Copperbelt Province	123
	Integrated production systems for resource protection	2004
Zimbabwe	Sustainable agriculture and other income-generating activities, Mutare/Manicaland	433
	Integrated rural development programme	562
	Indigenous Resources Management	767
	Support to organic land use in Chikukwa area	358
	Extension and training in Matabeleland	82
	<b>Africa total</b>	<b>89964</b>
<b>Latin America</b>		
Argentina	Improvement of the water base for the development of agro-silvo-pastoral production systems	205
	Regional and rural development programme	486
Bolivia	Sustainable rural development programmes, soil protection and soil fertility	3216
	Protected Areas and Buffer Zone Management (SNAP)	2045
	Support to local self-administration and small-scale agriculture and livestock farming at a sub-regional level	460
	Forestation and sustainable development support programme	90
	Strengthening the Department of the Environment, SERNAGEOMIN	1227
Brazil	Integrated management of natural forests	1790
	Model projects on drought prevention with accompanying measures on organisational, technical and political aspects	51
	Programmes in support of sustainable productive grassroots initiatives and small-scale family farming in drought areas	765
	Rural extension programmes	1279
	Agricultural and business administration extension and training programme	245
	Continuation of the advisory programme on land access, secure tenure, agricultural policy and resource use	173
	Promotion of the participation of social movements in local and national development processes	1515
	Community development and income generation programme (continuation)	153
	Support programme for the dissemination of appropriate methods for family farming in drought regions	147
	Political ecology and sustainability promotion programme in	349

	Brazil (ECLAC)	
	Advice to the Ministry of the Environment	511
Chile	Support to organisation processes and development alternatives for impoverished small farmers	164
	Improvement of soil protection and promotion of sustainable farming methods in the dry coastal region	136
	Sustainable management of natural forests	1023
	Business promotion and support to sociocultural development in Mapuche village communities	205
	Strengthening the Department of the Environment, SERNAGEOMIN	1227
Colombia	Erosion Control in the Checua Region	1534
	Irrigation project for small farmers	38
	Rural development and community development programmes	838
	Protected Areas and Buffer Zone Management (SNAP)	511
	Consolidation of the small farmers' organisation "El Común"	102
	Community development and peace programme	387
	Advice to the Ministry of the Environment	511
	Promotion of economic development through the integration of environmental policy and social policy efforts	767
Cuba	Project management for senior staff of agricultural producers' co-operatives	84
Dominican Republic	Integrated Development of the Dry Forest Zone in the South-Western Region	1
	Community and rural development programme	123
Ecuador	Programme in support of organisation, self-administration and agricultural production	435
	Support to co-operatives, FECOAC	373
	Utilisation strategies for agricultural research (INIAP)	1023
	Secure tenure and land title projects in various regions	151
	Support to local financing systems for the rural poor	235
El Salvador	Programmes for sustainable rural development	429
Guatemala	Support of sustainable agriculture	146
Haiti	GADRU advisory services programme for rural development projects	149
	Soil protection and reforestation programme (continuation)	98
Honduras	Environmental protection and rural development programme	328
Mexico	Strengthening the organisation and working conditions of the URAC Tequi regional farmers' association	307
Nicaragua	Reclamation and rehabilitation of agricultural land in San Dionisio	531
	Sustainable agriculture in 14 communities	97
	Continuation of an integral rural development programme	256
	Sustainable agriculture and forestry, Rio San Juan	3068
Paraguay	Consolidation and further dissemination of agro-ecological production systems and measures for the promotion of women	176
	Secure tenure and extension programme for small farmers (continuation)	463
	Acaray MI Agricultural Center (MINGA)	28
	Marketing co-operative for agricultural products	5
	Consolidation of agro-ecological farming systems in Luzbella, Colonia de Mayo and San Isidro communities	105
Peru	Rural development and community development programmes	4788
	Extension and training to strengthen rural organisations	159
	Support to social and agricultural/livestock initiatives	84
	Strengthening the national system of nature reserves	2608
	Resource protection in Piuray watershed, phase II	379

	Water protection, resource protection and improvement of the housing situation	205
Uruguay	Consolidation of the sustainable agriculture programme in the North-East	153
	<b>Latin America total</b>	<b>39134</b>
<b>Asia</b>		
Asia, regional	Support to the implementation of the UNCCD in Asia	1534
Asia, regional	Regional forest project	3865
	Regional forest programme in South-East Asia (ASEAN)	5113
Armenia	Promotion of dried fruit production in Aragatsotu region	92
Azerbaijan	Agricultural extension programme to address the consequences of displacement and structural poverty	143
China (People's Republic)	Rural development programmes	3780
	Resource protection in nature reserves and protection of tropical forest	5113
	Advisory services to the China Council for International Co-operation on Environment and Development (CCICED)	511
	Conservation and Management of the Water Catchment Area of the Miyun Reservoir	1534
India	Appropriate irrigation and watershed management programmes	1116
	Integrated rural development programmes	2419
	Environmental resource protection and drought control programme	172
	Promotion of Self-Help Approaches in Watershed Management Programmes, Maharashtra	2301
Indonesia	Advice and information on the development of an effective environmental protection administration	1150
	Strengthening of Management Capacities of the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry	1023
Jordan	Development of the national environmental administration	1023
	Operations Management Support to the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ)	2812
	Water resource management in irrigated agriculture	1023
	Improvement of Watershed Management	1278
	Cross-border groundwater resource management Jordan/Palestine	1023
	Water management planning in the Ministry of Water and Irrigation	1278
	Use of Brackish Water in the Jordan River Valley	1278
Kyrgyzstan	Issyk-Kul Biosphere Reserve	767
Mongolia	Conservation and management of natural resources	511
	Establishment of a rural financial system	511
Nepal	Churia Forest Development Project (ChFDP)	1023
	Rural Finance	1534
Palestinian Territories	Rural development, Jerusalem, Palestinian Territories (continuation)	511
	Co-ordination unit for basic and advanced training in the water sector	1125
Sri Lanka	People's Bank - Rural Banking Innovations	1534

Syria	Management, protection and sustainable use of groundwater and land resources (A.C.S.A.D.)	1534
Uzbekistan	Development of Farms as Models for Resource-Conserving Agriculture	3477
Yemen	Training in the water sector	767
	Technical Secretariat in the Water Sector	1278
	<b>Asia total</b>	<b>54152</b>
	<b><u>Overall total</u></b>	<b><u>190437</u></b>