

Report by the Federal Republic of Germany
on Measures Taken to Assist Implementation of the

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

in Affected African Country Parties

August 2004

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Explanatory notes on the 2004 German National Report

Germany's 2004 National Report, submitted to the 3rd session of the Committee on the Review of the Implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification (CRIC 3), updates the 2002 German National Report. It focuses on German activities in support of implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in Africa, but also encompasses important advances and findings in other regions. For the first time, the current information provided on the mobilisation of financial resources (worldwide) in the report and the projects listed in Annex III include projects carried out by non-governmental German organisations. Information and experience pertaining to the specific thematic and sectoral areas is only presented insofar as new findings have emerged as compared to the 2002 National Report. This is the case for the following areas in particular:

- “chef de file”
- Mainstreaming of UNCCD objectives
- Liaison between Global Mechanism (GM) and German development assistance

1 Summary

The UNCCD presents an important frame of reference for German activities in support of sustainable resource use in African partner countries. The German commitment to UNCCD implementation is positioned within a wider strategic framework of development cooperation. This comprises the German commitment to attain the Millennium Development Goals and the goals adopted at the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, and Germany's Programme of Action 2015 for poverty reduction. The Africa Concept of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) provides further guidance for cooperation with the African countries affected by desertification, as do the debates held by the German Bundestag and the priorities defined for bilateral cooperation.

The German federal government has created a number of special instruments tailored to supporting African countries in the preparation and implementation of their NAPs. These include a fund for the support of CCD implementation in Africa, the CCD Project for worldwide promotion of UNCCD-relevant activities, and a German CCD network to facilitate UNCCD mainstreaming in German development cooperation. However, the main thrust of support for combating desertification in Africa derives from the numerous bilateral technical (TC) and financial (FC) cooperation projects. Their rich cumulative experience is at the disposal of the convention process, but is not always utilised optimally.

Of the 520 projects for desertification control currently in progress worldwide which are supported by German state and non-state implementing organisations, 237 are being implemented in Africa. Hence implementation activities are doing justice to the priority of Africa as enshrined in the convention.

Germany considers the formation of new strategic partnerships to be particularly important in efforts to foster the convention process. The mobilisation of financial resources, in particular, is already an element of such partnerships. In this respect there is close cooperation with the Global Mechanism (GM) with the goal of mobilising, together with other partners, the resources for desertification control envisaged within the context of GEF's Pilot Country Programmatic Partnership.

The German point of view is that efforts to combat land degradation need to be linked even more closely than before with key spheres of economic and social development, notably with poverty reduction. In future, the strategic potential of the UNCCD must be harnessed in a targeted manner to improve the living conditions of rural populations. To this end, the affected countries should identify desertification control activities that contribute perceptibly and in the foreseeable future to an improvement of the living conditions of target groups.

Proceeding from the extensive experience that Germany has been able to collect through its support for CCD implementation, this report presents a series of conclusions and recommendations for the convention's future implementation.

2 The national policy framework for German support to the UNCCD

Desertification control and the sustainable use of natural resources in drylands have been a priority area of assistance within the context of German development cooperation activities since the mid-1980s. Ten years on from signing the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the convention has become an important point of reference for Germany. It provides a strategic instrument for desertification control, sustainable resource management and poverty reduction in drylands.

The strategy paper produced by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) titled "Better living conditions through global action: The BMZ's goals with regard to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)" calls for the integration of sustainable land use within poverty reduction strategies. The paper establishes the UNCCD as the strategic framework for sustainable resource management at community level, and integrates the convention's implementation within development cooperation with partner countries and regions.

Desertification control is an integral component of Germany's Programme of Action 2015, which, as the poverty reduction programme of the German government, aims to contribute to attaining the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The German federal government views the UNCCD as an important element in that regard, specifically for the goals "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger" (MDG 1), "Ensure environmental sustainability" (MDG 7) and "Develop a Global Partnership for Development" (MDG 8). The plan of implementation adopted at the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development addresses UNCCD implementation under point 41.

Proceeding from the Programme of Action 2015 and the G8 Africa Action Plan¹ the German government has realigned its priorities for provision of assistance in Africa. Environment protection, sustainable resource management, rural development and desertification control will continue to be among the main priorities of German development cooperation with Africa. In view of mounting desertification-related losses of arable and pasture land, resource conservation remains a priority. In this context efforts shall focus upon the sustainable use of the natural potential for poverty reduction, particularly in rural areas.

Cooperation in the field of good governance for peace, conflict prevention and democratisation, and in the field of private sector promotion shall contribute to establishing favourable framework conditions for sustainable development.

UNCCD implementation has been the topic of a parliament debate in Germany. The German Bundestag spoke out in favour of improved coordination among and coordinated actions of the three major environmental conventions in order to generate synergies. In the view of the German parliament, poverty reduction, crisis prevention, the equitable shaping of globalisation, sustainable development and efforts to combat land degradation are interdependent and impact upon development and stability throughout the world. The German Bundestag aims to raise public awareness of these interconnections in order to generate broad-based acceptance for UNCCD implementation.

This underlines that UNCCD support does not proceed in isolation on the German side. Indeed, it has become an important reference element, set within a political and strategic context.

¹ The G8 economic summit in Kananaskis, Canada adopted a G8 Africa action plan. This is a political programme of the G8 countries in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the African reform initiative.

3 Consultative processes and strategic partnerships

Consultation mechanisms and the creation of strategic partnerships are two key preconditions to combating land degradation effectively. National stakeholders in partner countries, including civil society, need to be in a position to shape the implementation process actively through the channels of such consultative structures.

External partners must be involved early on in planning and implementation processes in order for them to be able to budget in time for financial and other commitments. Only then can a critical mass of donor support emerge that creates the necessary financial and political thrust for combating desertification.

Donor coordination and strategic partnerships between national and external partners can open up new ways of fostering implementation of National Action Programmes (NAPs). In the following, we present a few examples of German cooperation in this important sphere of UNCCD implementation.

3.1 Donor coordination and partnership building at country level

Germany has participated in various forms of donor coordination and partnership building in an array of countries within the context of UNCCD implementation. In some cases, such as in **Mali**, **Morocco** and **Tunisia**, the German side has adopted the role of “chef de file”. The experience thus made has been varied:

Case study: Mali

Upon the proposal of **Mali** and following consultation with the other donors, Germany was made “chef de file” for the NAP (+ NEAP) preparation process, but without a formal agreement among the donors involved. Joint missions headed by the GM and the Club du Sahel supported the process of coordination between the donors and the Malian government.

A German TC project advises the Malian UNCCD focal point and supports in-country donor coordination. In consultation with the German embassy, the project regularly hosts donor information and coordination meetings. Furthermore, the project advises and supports the Malian partners in efforts to create synergies between the environmental conventions UNCCD, UNCBD and UNFCCC, for instance in terms of coordination of the focal points.

The strong “chef de file” role in **Mali** has facilitated a broad-based public dialogue at national level on NAP elaboration. This would not have come about without such support. Donors have assigned a special responsibility to Germany – to some degree this has diminished those donors’ own commitment. On the part of the partner country **Mali**, too, there has been a certain impression that a part of the country’s own steering role has been transferred to the “chef de file”.

Following NAP/NEAP adoption, Germany’s “chef de file” role was continued in consensus with the donors and the partner, but without previously evaluating the experience gained with this role and possibly redefining it for the new range of tasks in the implementation phase. However, a change in the role adopted by the “chef de file” does not necessarily impact upon the quality of donor coordination.

Case study: Maghreb – Tunisia and Morocco

Following NAP elaboration, supported in both countries by a German CCD sector fund, a period of standstill set in. A new dynamism was then injected into NAP implementation by several joint missions carried out by the UNCCD Secretariat, the GM and the German CCD Project. These had the following impacts:

- All affected ministries and donors were informed about the contents and goals of the NAP.
- Joint agreements were adopted for a roadmap for further NAP implementation.

- The GM supported partnership building: it proposed the selection of a “chef de file”, agreed the distribution of roles between national and external partners, and mobilised financial support for NAP implementation.
- A dual “chef de file” role was agreed: GTZ for bilateral stakeholders, UNDP for multilateral stakeholders.

In contrast to the experience in **Mali** this does not result in practice in formal donor meetings. The “chef de file” role consists merely in providing advice and financial support to the Tunisian and Moroccan focal points. The UNCCD Secretariat participates in joint missions, which has proven helpful to mobilise the partner side in the implementation process. This process is being supported continuously since 2000 by joint missions and the GM. Through the clarification of the various roles of the participants, the NAP process proceeds overall in a more targeted manner.

The focal points coordinate countries’ own inputs and organise the mainstreaming of implementation. In **Tunisia** the NAP has become a component of the national development plan. In **Morocco**, integration of the NAP within the “Fonds de Développement Rural” is currently under debate.

In **Central Asia** Germany is involved in new and more far-reaching partnership-building approaches. Several donors and institutions have entered into a formal Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA).

The SPA has the following consequences:

- The SPA reviews partner country NAPs in terms of their mainstreaming and investment potential.
- Proceeding from an SPA recommendation, the partner countries establish national interministerial mainstreaming working groups.
- Together with the GEF, acting within the context of the Pilot Country Programmatic Partnership (PCPP) approach, the SPA members have organised a new regional initiative – CACILM (Central Asian Countries Initiative on Land Management), with the mission to improve land management over a period of 10 years, with GEF funding amounting to US\$ 100 million.
- There are no chefs de file. The SPA members consult on and agree their cooperation, with a division of labour, among the national mainstreaming groups. A joint Task Force has been formed with the purpose of steering the regional initiative.

Proceeding from this experience, we can derive several general conclusions:

- There needs to be a clear distribution of roles between the “chef de file” and the national coordination structures. The “chef de file” role must not be at the cost of national ownership.
- The provision of support by the Global Mechanism is a key catalyst for the establishment of strategic partnerships. The UNCCD Secretariat can use its contacts to governments to mobilise the partner side and contribute to the clarification of roles.
- Only a formal agreement among the donors involved (such as the formal SPA agreement in Central Asia) can create the preconditions for substantial investment in the CCD process – on both the donor and partner country sides.

3.2 New forms of partnership: The COP 6 Initiative as a strategic framework at EU level

Germany is providing key input to a European initiative for accelerated UNCCD implementation. This was announced at the 6th Conference of the Parties as the European “Fighting Poverty through Sustainable Land Use” initiative (the “COP 6 Initiative”).

The “COP 6 Initiative” should result in a joint commitment by affected and donor countries to take concrete action in accordance with national priorities, in a defined time frame, with clearly defined objectives and responding to the needs identified by affected countries for the

improvement of the living conditions of rural people affected by desertification. This should be achieved particularly through mainstreaming the NAPs within relevant national development programmes, especially “Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers” (PRSPs), but also through specific activities aiming at income generation, improved food security, improved water and energy supply, etc. The process should be supported by partnership building – taking into account possible partnerships between public and private institutions – and by making better use of the strategic potential of the UNCCD as a tool for participatory rural development.

The EU member states are currently examining the options for implementing the COP 6 Initiative in Africa. The “Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel” (CILSS) has acknowledged the COP 6 Initiative as an important framework for action and orientation for its commitment in West Africa (cf. Section 3.5 below).

3.3 GEF Pilot Country Programmatic Partnership: New prospects for cooperation in partnership to foster UNCCD implementation

The GEF has reserved a total of US\$ 500 million for measures to combat land degradation. Of this, US\$ 250 million are allocated to OP 15 “Sustainable land management” and a further US\$ 250 million for other focal areas (biodiversity conservation, climate change, international waters, persistent organic pollutants).

The GEF aims to initiate a Pilot Country Programmatic Partnership (PCPP) initiative for sustainable land management in 2004 in selected countries. In Africa, **Burkina Faso, Namibia** and **Ethiopia** have been proposed as priority countries.

This programmatic approach shall ensure that:

- Future GEF funding is aligned clearly with the priorities of National Action Programmes (NAPs) or relevant investment programmes and PRSPs.
- The setting for GEF implementation is enhanced by combining, within a coherent programmatic approach, policy aspects, cross-sectoral approaches and the utilization of experience.
- Transaction costs are reduced by means of those donor partners essential to GEF financing agreeing upon joint planning cycles for the financing of baseline costs.

This partnership with the GEF presents opportunities to strengthen good practice in a broad-based way by deploying more investment funding. This applies above all for those areas that are not eligible for loans, but are classified by the GEF as providing “global benefits”. Long-standing German experience in resource management, community development and poverty reduction, such as evidenced by the PATECORE project in **Burkina Faso**, could thus be transported into new forms of partnership and replicated in other regions.

3.4 Cooperation with the Global Mechanism (GM)

There has been close cooperation between Germany and the GM since the mechanism was founded. Experience has shown that the catalytic support provided by the GM is helpful when building new strategic partnerships. The GM can contribute to establishing a permanent bridge between these new partnerships and national-level structures on the developing country side.

A series of joint missions with German participation, e.g. to **Mali, Tunisia, Morocco** and **Namibia** and to the SADC region, have served as preparation for a coherent intervention strategy, and have generally represented a first stage in building partnership or establishing coordination among donors. Talks are currently under way with the GM on its participation in implementing the European COP 6 Initiative in Africa. Within the context of this initiative, too, the formation of new strategic partnerships is planned.

3.5 Fostering South-South and North-South partnerships within the context of regional cooperation – the example of the Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS) and the Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel (CILSS)

German support for the **Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS)** is targeted at South-South and North-South partnerships within the context of efforts to implement national and regional action programmes. Germany supports the OSS:

- in implementing the regional action programme (RAP) for Africa in the field of “Environmental Monitoring, Cartography of Natural Resources, Remote Sensing and Early Warning Systems” (Thematic Programme Network 4, TPN 4) by establishing an information platform for the RAP partners.
- in the establishment of national systems by which to monitor NAP implementation and desertification. There is close cooperation in the field of indicator development between the OSS and CILSS.
- in the transboundary management of the deep groundwater resources of the northern Saharan basin (Aquifères du Sahara Septentrional), which are shared by **Algeria, Libya** and **Tunisia** and are of special relevance to water supply as a strategic water resource. To this end, a partnership is currently being established between the affected countries and a number of donors, including Germany. These aim to support the reconciliation of regional interests in aquifer use in order to prevent desertification damage.
- in expanding partnerships between Europe and Africa in the field of remote sensing, in order to monitor desertification.

Germany has been supporting the **Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel (CILSS)** since 2001 through secondment of an environmental consultant and through the Sahel household energy programme. As early as 2001, two country studies (**Gambia, Burkina Faso**) were carried out on the integration of the National Action Programmes under the UNCCD within the framework strategies for poverty reduction. GTZ's CCD Project presented the findings of these studies at a COP 5 side event in Geneva. The **Burkina Faso** study provided a reference for the revision of that country's poverty reduction strategy in 2003.

CILSS is currently in the process of putting the consultancy that it provides for its member countries and for non-CILSS countries on a new conceptual basis and focussing it more firmly upon objectives in the fields of food security, desertification control, water use and the harmonisation of national development policies. The process of reorganisation initiated to this end is receiving German support. CILSS considers NAP mainstreaming in PRSPs to be a key factor for UNCCD implementation. As next step, CILSS aims to identify the contribution made by desertification control to the economic development of countries, building upon an evaluation of past and ongoing experience. The findings shall then be presented to the countries, and shall form a starting point for the establishment of partnerships by which to implement the COP 6 Initiative. The German side aims to support CILSS with respect to attainment of this objective, and to work at the policy level towards improved coherence and joint actions with other donors vis-à-vis CILSS and in the context of EU-level consultation and agreement on implementation of the COP 6 Initiative.

Furthermore, there is close cooperation in the field of desertification control with **IGAD** (Intergovernmental Authority on Development) and **SADC** (Southern African Development Community).

4 Bilateral and multilateral development cooperation activities in support of UNCCD implementation in Africa

Germany views the provision of support to implement the UNCCD as a task that cuts across institutions. The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) commissions both governmental implementing organisations in the fields of financial and

technical cooperation (see Annex I) and non-governmental organisations (private-sector and church-based executing agencies and foundations) to carry out projects using ODA funds. In addition, the non-governmental organisations also deploy their own financial resources and donations for desertification control measures. The range of German UNCCD support is further complemented by research institutions.

4.1 Types and volumes of bilateral cooperation

Combating desertification in Africa plays an important role within German development cooperation. In 2003 about half of all German UNCCD-related measures (237 out of 520 projects) and half of the financial resources deployed for UNCCD implementation and sustainable resource management in drylands went to Africa (see Figure 1) – to be precise, 52% of the total amount committed, i.e. approx. 873 million Euros.

Worldwide, the Federal Republic of Germany financed in 2003 295 UNCCD-related projects that were implemented by governmental implementing organisations. The total amount committed to these projects figures approx. 1,600 million Euros.² In 2001/02, 100 projects (TC and FC projects) with amounts committed totalling more than 313 million Euros were reported within the context of official CRS Reporting to the OECD/DAC. Here, too, it is apparent that Africa is a strong focus of German activities in the field of desertification control: 51 of the 100 projects reported (and 154 of the 313 million Euros committed) target the African continent (see Figure 2).

The German non-governmental development organisations and foundations have also developed a strong commitment to combating desertification. In 2003, German non-governmental development organisations carried out 225 UNCCD-related projects worldwide. For these activities, they receive ODA funds from BMZ, which they supplement with their own financial resources and donations. The total amount committed to these projects by BMZ figures approx. 74 million Euros.³

² The “total amount committed” does not refer to the funds expended in 2003, but rather to the total for these projects that has been and is spent or firmly committed over several years. For details on the way these sums are calculated see Annex II.

³ see footnote 2.

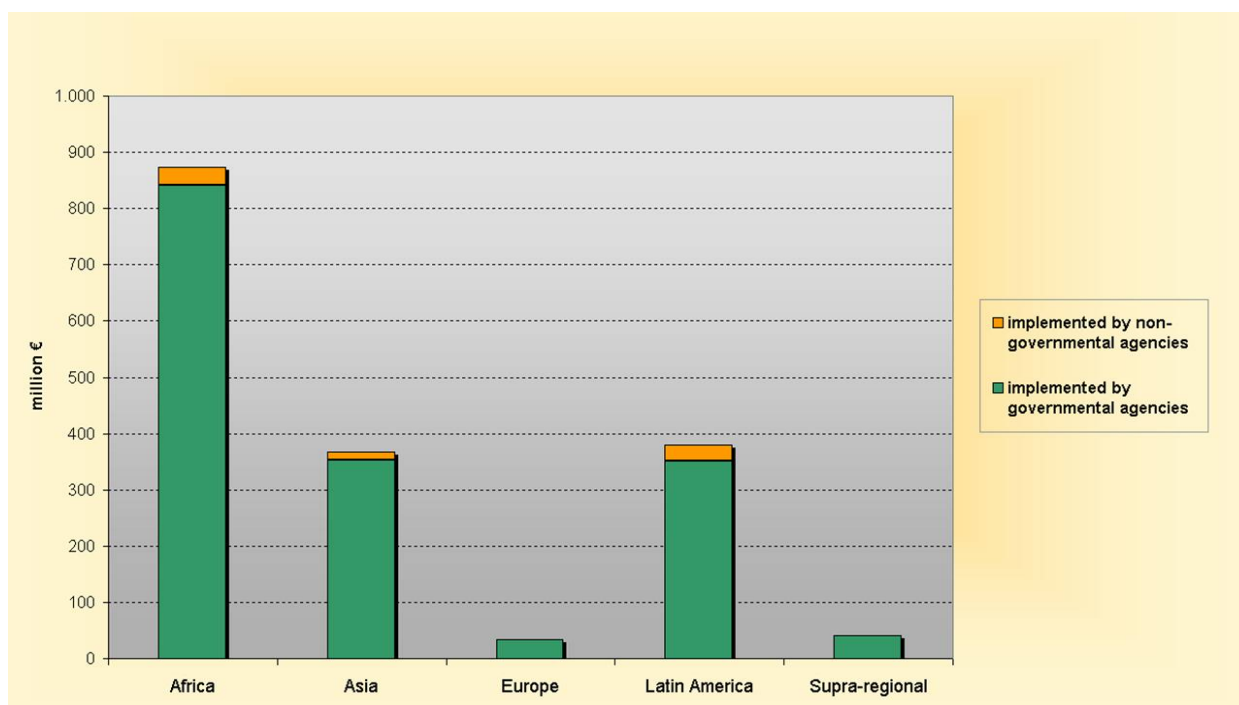


Fig.1: Total amounts committed by the German federal government for UNCCD-related projects ongoing in 2003

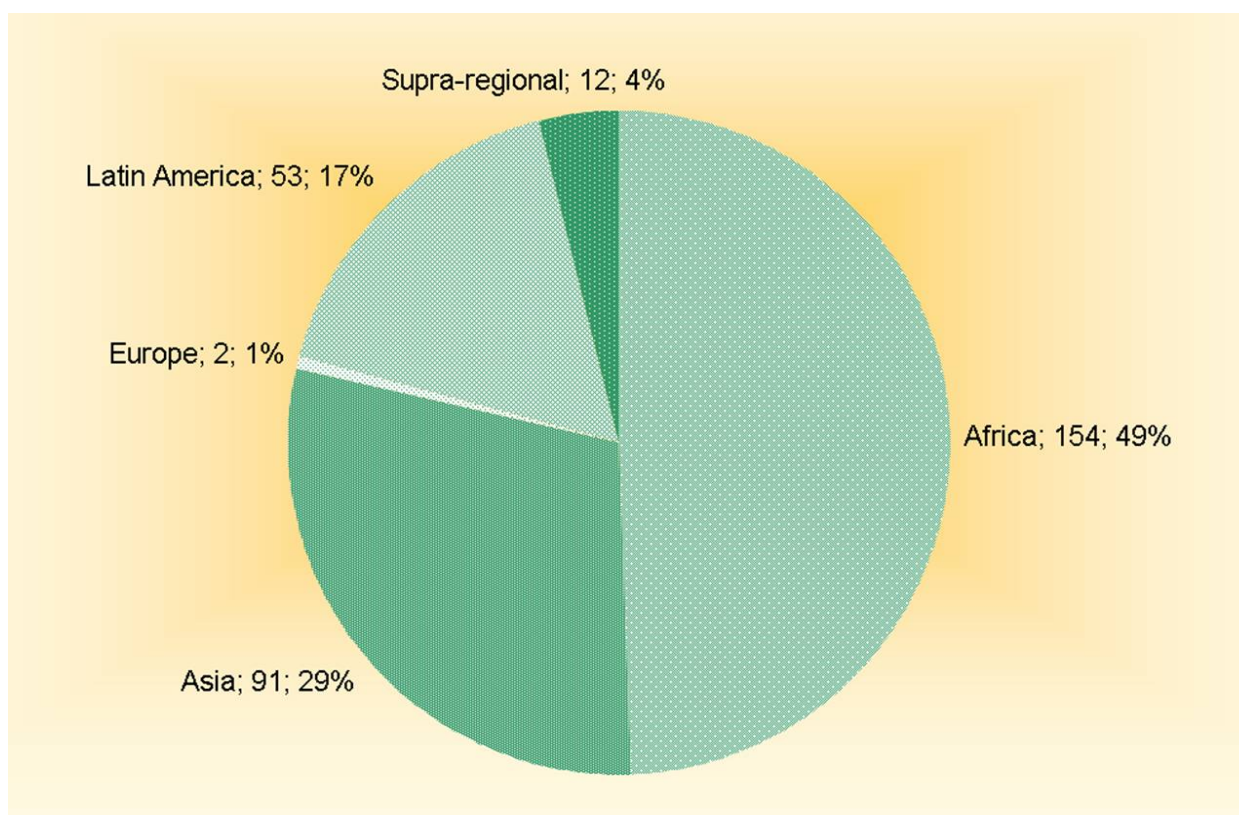


Fig. 2: Amounts committed by the German federal government for UNCCD-related projects in 2001/02, reported officially as ODA (in € million)

4.2 Categorisation of measures to combat desertification

Activities to combat desertification embrace the seven thematic and sectoral areas set out in Decision 4/COP 6. Desertification control is not a sectoral task, but rather a cross-cutting task. It is an integral component of poverty reduction and rural development, and requires supporting measures in fields such as governance, decentralisation, capacity building, economic reform etc.

Hence measures to foster UNCCD implementation and combat desertification are not limited to projects and programmes that can be classified as promoting the preparation of action programmes, but also encompass broader programmatic approaches. To better assess their direct or indirect relevance to desertification control, the above-mentioned projects have been classified using the criteria of relevance to desertification defined by the OECD/DAC⁴ (see Box 1).

Box 1: Criteria to determine projects’ relevance to desertification, according to OECD/DAC (2004)

Definition:

An activity should be classified as desertification-related if it aims at combating desertification or mitigating the effects of drought in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas through

- prevention and/or reduction of land degradation;
- rehabilitation of partly degraded land;
- reclamation of desertified land.

Criteria for eligibility:

The activity contributes to:

UNCCD Marker A	protecting or enhancing dryland ecosystems or remedying existing environmental damage.
UNCCD Marker B	integration of desertification concerns with recipient countries’ development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research.
UNCCD Marker C	developing countries’ efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

The activity will score “principal objective” if it directly and explicitly relates to one or more of the above criteria, including in the context of the realisation of national, sub-regional or regional action programmes.

About 6 percent of the funds committed to UNCCD-related projects (€97 million) directly support the preparation and implementation of NAPs (UNCCD Marker C) (see Figure 3).

⁴ OECD/DAC (May 2004): Working Party on Statistics. Collecting Data on Aid Targeting the Rio Conventions. Paris. (DCD/DAC/STAT(2004)8).

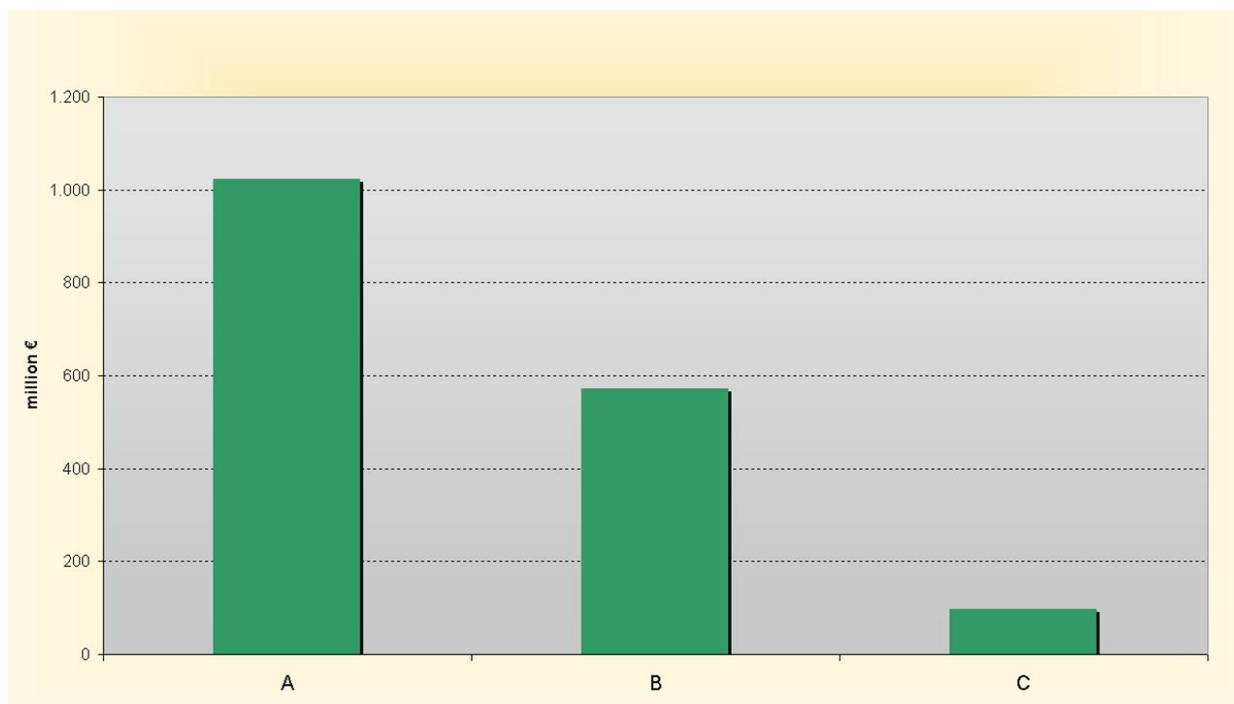


Fig. 3: Total amounts committed to UNCCD-related projects ongoing in 2003, classified according to OECD/DAC criteria of desertification relevance (UNCCD Markers)

4.3 Projects in support of National Action Programmes to combat desertification

Within the context of a regional CCD fund, Germany has supported the elaboration of NAPs in an array of African countries since 1995. In the meantime, these activities have led on to support for implementation of some of the completed NAPs through NAP consultancy projects, for instance in **Tunisia, Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal, Mali** and **Namibia**. Moreover, German TC consultants are working in the field of natural resource management in the environment ministries of various African countries (in **Burkina Faso** and **South Africa**), where they are also providing consultancy inputs in support of NAP implementation.

In **Morocco** the TC programme in support of the NAP, which started in 2002, operates at both the national and regional levels. Two precursor projects in the area of rural development – PROLUDRA in Zagora (desertification control in the Draa valley) and ARGANERAIE (conservation and management of the Argan forest) – were integrated as a part of alignment with cooperation priorities. Since NAP adoption in 2001, consultancy targets national decision-makers in order to support processes of change in the field of institution building (e.g. establishment of a national CCD steering committee), to foster horizontal coordination and cooperation among ministries and to intensify collaboration among state and civil society institutions as well as with donors. One effect of this consultancy has been a significant improvement of cooperation between the government and civil society. For example, the state commits financial resources to NGO projects for NAP implementation, and state services provide technical review of the implementation of community development components. State institutions and civil society cooperated in the organisation of a major event held in Agadir to mark Desertification Control Day, the 17th of June 2004.

The Moroccan NAP is a process-oriented, cross-sectoral strategy document integrating desertification control and poverty reduction in rural areas. However, at the regional level of implementation the state institutions involved in the process tend to take a sectoral approach. Through its regional consultancy component, Germany seeks to foster a coherent, multisectoral and participatory implementation of the NAP, specifically through community development

planning and resource management at the village, municipality and province levels in 5 provinces in Agadir.

Within the context of the NAP consultancy projects, Germany provides targeted support to the establishment and strengthening of the institutional framework for UNCCD implementation. The objective is to strengthen national-level institutions (ministries, steering committees, focal points) in their respective roles in relation to the CCD such that they network over the long term with other national-level institutions (e.g. other ministries, national planning commissions).

In **Mali, Senegal** and **South Africa**, the review, updating and operationalisation of NAPs is currently on the agenda on the national side. German TC views its advisory role within the context of national-level environmental consultancy as being above all to foster stronger integration with cross-cutting strategies and improved applicability of NAPs at the regional and local levels in these countries.

The provision of support for the monitoring of NAP processes is a further important component of policy advice in support of NAP implementation. UNCCD implementation can only be made more effective if efforts succeed to establish a national M&E system that systematically captures the need for action, the changes and constraints, and the impacts of ongoing implementation processes. However, first steps towards M&E systems for UNCCD implementation have only been taken in a small number of countries. **Namibia, South Africa, Mali, Tunisia, Morocco** and **Niger** count among the countries which, with German support (through bilateral projects and the OSS), have made focussed moves towards M&E of NAPs or towards monitoring desertification processes.

4.4 Resource management and policy advice projects at subnational level

German bilateral DC supports a broad range of measures at implementation level serving sustainable resource management, natural resource conservation, decentralisation and rural development.

In **Senegal**, until 2002 approx. 60% of the German TC portfolio was deployed for "Environment and natural resource management / rural development", and thus also for UNCCD implementation. Thus, for instance, the PAGERNA (Autopromotion et Gestion des ressources naturelles au Sine-Saloum) project in the regions of Kaolack and Fatick has contributed to rehabilitating and capturing the value of degraded soils, managing community forests in a sustainable fashion, drawing up codes of conduct (Codes de conduite) for use, and thus placing relations between state services and users upon a contractual basis. The project thus had a multiplier effect far beyond its immediate sphere of influence. Consultancy services provided to the environment ministry had an institution-building effect, interlinked poverty reduction with resource and environmental management, and fostered UNCCD implementation at national and regional level. A major influence was exerted upon current environmental legislation and forward-linked programmes of action.

Within the context of the new priorities set for bilateral development cooperation with **Senegal**, the management of natural resources is being integrated as a cross-cutting theme within multisectoral programmes. Experience gained through previous projects shall be harnessed, and thus UNCCD implementation fostered with respect to local and national development.

The proportion of FC projects that directly serve the safeguarding of resources at regional and local level through afforestation, nature conservation and erosion control activities, and that are supported almost entirely through FC grants, has risen substantially since the early 1990s. The KfW development bank supports African cooperation countries in the field of desertification control mainly in terms of activities aiming to capture the value of natural resources in a sustainable manner. Project implementation is designed to be participatory, so that the target group plays a key role in planning and implementation, and in the operation and maintenance of measures. Measures mainly aim to preserve soil fertility, particularly through afforestation and mechanical erosion control. These projects are generally complemented by comprehensive prior land-use planning. Decentralisation approaches have gained greater importance in recent

years, with the aim of achieving promotion policies tailored to the needs of the target group, by means of institutions that represent the interests of resource users (e.g. village committees). Efficient FC presupposes that the state in countries receiving support is willing to transfer responsibility to decentralised structures and has already initiated first steps in this direction.

Consultancy services provided by German TC at policy level achieve efficient impacts upon framework conditions by creating an enabling environment appropriate to the implementation and sustainability of concrete activities in the field (e.g. through sectoral reforms and institutional changes). FC projects carried out in cooperation with the German Development Service (DED), which supports partner organisations in the implementation of participatory activities, generate great impact. For instance, in the Dogon self-help fund project, a joint KfW-DED project in **Mali**, 63 small impoundments have been created and are maintained through unpaid work by the local population. On average, one such impoundment makes it possible to cultivate an area of approx. 5.3 ha. Yields benefit the farmers directly. Moreover, in order to enhance marketing opportunities important access roads to the villages have been rehabilitated. A further project involving collaboration between financial and technical cooperation institutions, the “Northern Mali programme”, which has financed schemes involving more than 3,000 ha irrigated area, contributes substantially to soil conservation in **Mali**. In future, German policy advice on NAP implementation in **Mali** will collaborate more closely with the Programme d’Appui aux Collectives Territoriales (PACT) community development programme. PACT advises rural communities in the regions of Koulikoro and Ségou on, among other things, communal services and administration, participatory development planning and natural resource management. The aim will be to place a stronger focus on NAP implementation at the regional and local levels. The lesson learnt from previous support in many countries is that policy advice is only then credible and targeted if it can build upon approaches, examples and best practice at the implementation level.

The German Development Service (DED) cooperates with numerous TC and FC projects at regional and local level. It views its role within the context of UNCCD implementation as being to raise awareness among the various partners in the cooperation countries for the theme of desertification control, and for the participatory approaches aimed at by the UNCCD. The knowledge and skills in sustainable resource management and participatory methods that the seconded development assistance workers have imparted to target groups at microlevel have created a basis on which the later NAP development processes and TC and FC projects in several regions have been able to build.

A further example of collaboration cutting across institutions on the German side is the PATECORE project for resource-conserving management of the central plateau in **Burkina Faso**, a cooperative project involving GTZ, KfW and DED. Since 1991 the project has been carrying out physical erosion control measures in a region of **Burkina Faso** severely affected by desertification.⁵ Within the context of the project, some 60,000 ha of agricultural area has been protected against erosion until now. This benefits some 400,000 people in the region, including 15,000-20,000 farmers. Attempts are currently under way to set up partnerships with other donors in order to transfer the experience gathered by PATECORE to the national level and to expand the activities.

Within the context of its activities to train and upgrade experts and managers, InWEnt has carried out since 2000 several programmes aiming to strengthen self-help structures of the rural population in **Benin, Mali and Chad**. In 2005 InWEnt will launch a 3-year programme on the theme of decentralised management of rural development processes in West and Central Africa. **Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali and Niger** will participate. KfW, GTZ, DED and DWHH are strategic partners in this programme. The programme will concentrate upon

⁵ The main TC inputs are consultancy for the project-executing organisation and for the governmental and non-governmental implementing partners on erosion control measures, more intensive agricultural production techniques, and codes of conduct for the sustainable management of communal resources. The FC inputs comprise funding for the transportation costs, equipment and materials required for erosion control. In cooperation with DED, the agricultural extension programme has been integrated successfully within a network of interested farmers' groups.

participatory process and project management, institutional development and the decentralised management of natural resources.

In many countries, such as **Mali**, **Morocco** and **Tunisia**, policy advice activities at national level involve local communities, or targeted cooperation is established between policy advice projects at national level and resource use and decentralisation projects at regional and local level. Furthermore, in some countries (e.g. **Mali**) the integration of desertification control within regional and local development plans is supported.

4.5 Projects by non-governmental and church-sponsored DC organisations

NGOs and church-sponsored DC organisations carry out projects in the field of resource management in drylands (category A). Other projects make an indirect or partial contribution to desertification control (category B).

One exception is the programme carried out by the Protestant DC organisation “Bread for the World” and the non-profit corporation “FAKT”, which explicitly serves to support partners in Africa in UNCCD implementation (category C). This programme has been under way since 2000, with regional focuses on the Horn of Africa and East Africa (**Ethiopia**, **Tanzania**), southern Africa (regional) and **Burkina Faso** in West Africa. In addition to qualifying and strengthening African partner organisations, it includes the following components:

- Publication of a “Desertification Bulletin”;
- Provision of a question-and-answer service (generally via Internet) and
- Organisation of awareness-raising events in Germany.

One of the most noteworthy outcomes of this programme is the development of plans of action to implement the UNCCD together with partners in **Ethiopia** and **Tanzania**. This systematically strengthens non-governmental partners in these countries as actors in NAP implementation. They gain knowledge about the Convention, its relevance and potential options for desertification control, link this knowledge up with their work on site and identify possible fields of action in which to foster implementation of the Convention. The NAPs in those countries are, in turn, a starting point for the activity planning of national-level NGOs. North-South NGO cooperation has proven to be an effective way to uphold the participatory approach of the UNCCD in NAP implementation.

4.6 Multilateral cooperation

Germany’s collaboration in the programmes of multilateral organisations and institutions, and in those of the European Community, takes the form of proportional co-funding as payer of contributions, exertion of influence in the decision-making bodies of the organisations, provision of coordination services on the ground under the aegis of the partner country, and performance of complementary bilateral activities.

Germany is committed to lending proactive support to mainstreaming UNCCD objectives in the policies and concrete development activities of multilateral institutions. In addition to bilateral projects and programmes to combat desertification, Germany provides a considerable share of the funding of multilateral institutions 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, UNDP/UNSO, UNEP and FAO, the World Bank and regional development banks. With its contributions to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which made up about 11.5% (US\$ 293.67 million for 2002-2007) of the GEF budget, Germany is the third largest donor to the GEF. (On the special cooperation with the GEF within the context of the Pilot Country Programmatic Partnership for implementation of the OP “Sustainable Land Management” see Section 3.3.)

About 23% of all European Community (EC) contributions are funded by Germany. It is important to point out that between 1990 and 1999, the European Community made available

over € 1,000 million 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.

Germany participates in multilateral contributions for Africa, providing a sum of about € 1,000 million annually. Similarly, within the context of the EU-Africa dialogue initiated in April 2000, environmental protection, including the combating of drought and desertification, is one of the eight priority themes of the plan of action adopted within the context of the dialogue.

4.7 Cooperation in science

In 2000, German scientists founded the “**German Competence Network for Research to Combat Desertification (DesertNet)**”. This is a network of German scientists working on desertification-related issues in developing and transition countries. DesertNet views itself as a mechanism for policy advice, i.e. as a transmission belt between research and actors in the field, whereby close links are to be forged with multilateral and bilateral activities. The network aims to create a common platform for communication, and to facilitate an efficient exchange among scientists and with DC practitioners. A further aim is to raise the profile of desertification issues among the German public.

BMZ, the GTZ's CCD Project and the UNCCD Secretariat have made the scientists acquainted with the activities of the Committee on Science and Technology, and have set out to them the requirements of actors in CCD implementation in terms of research inputs. DesertNet, for its part, has used sessions of the Conference of the Parties as well as other international events to present the potential offered by German research in the field of desertification control. DesertNet has conveyed research findings of relevance to UNCCD implementation to numerous expert events in Germany and abroad. The network has succeeded in ensuring that the theme of desertification control and UNCCD implementation has gained greater priority and consideration within the grant programme of the German Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and in the German research landscape in general. DesertNet has built contacts with other European networks of scientists working on UNCCD implementation with the goal of providing greater input to implementation issues within a European-level context.

4.8 Special instruments in support of the UNCCD

Since 1995, financial resources totalling 4.5 million Euros have been deployed within the context of a **regional project** to promote UNCCD implementation in Africa. In an initial phase, these resources were mainly used to elaborate national action programmes in **Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa** and **Tunisia**. Since 2000, the CCD regional project for Africa has focussed upon the provision of support for selected African countries in implementing their NAPs and in the fields of information exchange, M&E, mainstreaming and regional cooperation. Cooperation with regional organisations such as OSS, CILSS and SADC plays a key role here; their function as catalyst and multiplier is used to foster processes at national level.

Acting on behalf of BMZ, GTZ's **Convention Project to Combat Desertification (CCD Project)** supports partner countries in UNCCD implementation, collaborates with the UNCCD Secretariat and other multilateral institutions in efforts to combat desertification, and promotes UNCCD mainstreaming in Germany and in bilateral DC.

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 cooperation relevant in the context of the UNCCD: representatives of the BMZ, GTZ, KfW and DED as well as representatives of NGOs, international organisations, 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 establish the issue of desertification as part of development cooperation. 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, debate relevant issues for the future, and foster cooperation between the different actors.

Voluntary contributions and the Bonn Fund

Germany is, not least, the country hosting the UNCCD Secretariat, and thus bears a special responsibility for the Convention's concerns. One way in which Germany meets this responsibility is by providing voluntary contributions and other forms of support to the UNCCD Secretariat.

The German contribution to the UNCCD Secretariat comprises, in addition to its regular multilateral contributions:

- Annual voluntary contributions to the core budget amounting to approx. 511,300 Euros for general UNCCD Secretariat tasks
- Convening conferences with a voluntary annual contribution amounting to approx. 511,300 Euros (the Bonn Fund)
- Contributions to publications amounting to approx. 19,000 Euros

The CCD project and other GTZ staff (at Head Office and abroad) support the Secretariat in organisational and strategic questions; this includes the regional exchange of information.

5 Mainstreaming the UNCCD

The review of national reports within the context of CRIC 1 has shown the need to link resource management and efforts to combat land degradation with key areas of national economic and social development, notably poverty reduction. The UNCCD should be used as a tool by which to improve the living conditions of rural populations.

Awareness of the need to mainstream the UNCCD is rising among donors, and also among the countries affected by desertification. Germany is therefore providing active support to efforts undertaken by its partner countries in this process. With German support, the respective NAP for combating desertification has been mainstreamed successfully in poverty reduction strategies and other development programmes in a series of countries (**Senegal, Mauritania, Niger, Tunisia**). Measures promoting this have included:

- Fostering cross-sectoral dialogue through joint missions,
- Strengthening national-level coordinating bodies,
- Preparing studies on the role of desertification control in poverty reduction,
- Advising the UNCCD focal points on the elaboration of concrete proposals for mainstreaming NAPs in PRSPs.

There are a number of examples of successful mainstreaming with German support:

In **Niger**, the poverty reduction strategy is currently the most important national level development strategy. With German, French and Italian support, the “Secretariat Permanent” set up to steer the UNCCD process has succeeded in mainstreaming the UNCCD in the poverty reduction strategy. The Niger-German cooperation programme phased out in 2004 – “Poverty reduction and decentralised rural development in Tillabéri and northern Tahoua” – combines poverty reduction with desertification control and builds upon the experience in combating desertification gathered by two precursor projects.

In **Senegal**, the process of elaborating the NAP received German support, and was so exemplary and participatory that it gained model character for the elaboration of the PRSP as the basic strategy for the country’s development. The German consultancy inputs transmitted the themes of environment and desertification control into the PRSP. This includes poverty indicators and environment indicators. The envisaged monitoring of the PRSP shall also provide impulses for the CCD implementation monitoring process.

Although **South Africa** is not a HIPC country and has not elaborated any poverty reduction strategy, the NAP was developed from the outset under the leitmotif “Combating Land Degradation to Alleviate Rural Poverty”. The NAP establishes links to the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy at national level and to development plans at province level. It is closely linked with strategic community-based natural resource management plans.

In **Tunisia**, which is also not an HIPC country, the current five-year plan for the economic development of the country includes a chapter on CCD implementation. The focal points of the conventions have a duty to report to the regularly meeting committee for sustainable development, which is chaired by the prime minister. Desertification control is a key theme in this body.

In **Chad** the Chadian-German cooperation project “Decentral rural development programme Assongha-Biltine-Ouaddai (PRODABO)”, which also promotes since 2003 measures to combat desertification at regional/local level, is a component of the Chadian government’s development strategy, the “Plan d’Intervention pour le Développement Rural (PIDR)”. Several donors provide contributions to PIDR implementation.

The impact that external consultancy can have upon the success of a process is limited – despite the successes set out above. Mainstreaming processes depend greatly upon the capability of ministries responsible for NAPs to enforce their interests, and must compete with other political priorities. Other sectoral ministries, notably the planning and finance ministries, need to be convinced of the need to conserve natural resources. In order to argue the case, robust, understandable information on the economic and social impacts of desertification need to be available, and must be used for targeted awareness-raising. It is therefore important to illustrate the economic relevance of desertification control to both resource users and ministries, on the basis of practical examples and concrete data and analyses. The process of reviewing, updating and operationalising NAPs, which is currently on the agenda in a number of countries, provides opportunities in this respect.

Mainstreaming will only succeed in partner countries if sustainable land use is an integral component of donors’ development strategies. Germany is undertaking numerous efforts to internalise the UNCCD within bilateral cooperation. BMZ integrates UNCCD implementation within strategic guidelines and programmes guiding German development cooperation, notably within relevant sector concepts, priority strategy papers and regional concepts. The ministry raises awareness among other ministries and the wider German public of issues relating to UNCCD implementation, and coordinates implementing organisations in order to ensure a coherent approach.

As a part of its mainstreaming work, BMZ seeks to involve German NGOs actively in these processes, e.g. by letting an NGO representative participate in the UNCCD COP sessions as a part of the German delegation. The desertification working group of the German NGO Forum on Environment & Development is a key partner. This panel networks some 75 organisations and individuals. Their objectives are:

- To provide information on and raise public awareness of environment and development problems in drylands
- To cooperate with organisations in countries affected by desertification
- To foster regional and international cooperation (RIOD network; eniD – european networking initiative on Desertification)
- To engage in dialogue with the competent political bodies

6 Conclusions

Ten years after the UNCCD was signed, the question arises from the German perspective of the Convention's impacts to date. The experience gained until now permits the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. The UNCCD has a great strategic potential to improve land use in Africa's drylands. As an international legal instrument it facilitates inter alia formal recognition of land degradation issues, together with UNFCCC and UNCBD.
2. The UNCCD
 - is a tool to cast the political spotlight on the most marginalised people living in the most marginalised areas of the world.
 - can provide a forum to bring together developing and developed countries in order to exchange experiences and views on both environment and development.
 - is an integrative conceptual frame of reference for activities addressing land degradation issues.
 - is a commonly agreed framework for policy dialogue on land degradation issues, which assists all partners in shaping future cooperation.
 - can be a useful framework and venue for (innovative) partnership-building and participation and
 - can serve as an effective and enabling tool contributing to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.
3. The experience gained within the context of German DC activities indicates that the strategic potential of the UNCCD noted under (1) has not yet been tapped sufficiently. This has had the following reasons:
 - Ministries that have developed national action programmes in participatory processes have difficulties organising their implementation and mobilising other actors.
 - The circumstance persists that not all ongoing projects and sector strategies on the sustainable use of natural resources in drylands and on combating desertification are integrated into national UNCCD processes and NAP implementation. On the one hand, the experience and inputs of these projects are not utilised sufficiently for NAP implementation, while on the other hand ongoing projects are not realigned in accordance with the qualitative prescriptions of NAPs.
 - Improved impact monitoring and a critical mass of local-level implementation projects are essential to render experience available for the implementation process.
4. The creation of new strategic partnerships is a key precondition to enhanced investment in NAP implementation. Germany will therefore continue to seek innovative forms of cooperation and to examine new sources of financing.
5. It is important that desertification remains a priority issue on the agenda of decision-makers. This presupposes the availability of credible and convincing data and information on the economic and social consequences of land degradation.
6. Despite the "chef de file" approach, coordination among donors continues to be inadequate. This ultimately causes losses of synergy and cost-effectiveness. The "COP 6 Initiative" launched by Germany together with other EU member states is a move towards more donor coordination. The EU presented the initiative at the Conference of the Parties in Havana in

2003. Steps towards implementing the initiative have been taken in Africa, Latin America and Central Asia.

7. More financial resources will certainly be needed to move CCD implementation forward successfully. However, far greater progress could be achieved if the already available resources were deployed more effectively. To that end, a number of problems at operational level would need to be tackled, e.g. the linking of measures in the field of desertification control (resource conservation, sustainable land management) with national development plans and poverty reduction strategies. Germany will concentrate increasingly on fostering UNCCD mainstreaming and innovative approaches towards implementing the convention. Particular attention will need to focus on identifying those measures that deliver an appreciable improvement in the living conditions of rural populations.
8. In a range of affected countries and regions, past experience with the UNCCD at implementation level has raised awareness of the issues (**South Africa, Central Asia, Brazil** etc.). This gives cause to expect future progress in the concrete implementation of measures. In that context, the convention should provide important support by making more optimal use of the convention bodies (COP, CRIC) to exchange experience on key operational issues, instead of concentrating excessively upon matters of process. Germany will continue to work together with the EU at the international level to link the UNCCD more closely with bilateral and multilateral DC concepts and approaches.

7 List of abbreviations

BGR	Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources)
BMZ	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development)
CILSS	Comité Permanent Inter-États de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel
CIM	Centrum für internationale Migration und Entwicklung
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRIC	Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DC	Development cooperation
DED	Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst (German Development Service)
DesertNet	German Network for Research on Combating Desertification
DRFN	Desert Research Foundation of Namibia
DWHH	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (German Agro Action)
EED	Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst e.V. (German Church Development Service)
EMW-ÖMW	Ökumenisch-Missionarischer Weltdienst (Ecumenical Mission and Service)
eniD	european networking initiative on Desertification
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FC	Financial cooperation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GM	Global Mechanism
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Technical Cooperation)
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
InWEnt	Internationale Weiterbildung und Entwicklung gGmbH (Capacity Building International)
KED	Kirchlicher Entwicklungsdienst (German Churches' Development Service)
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German Financial Cooperation)

KV	Kooperationsvorhaben (cooperation project)
KZE	Katholische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe e.V. (German Catholic Central Agency for Development Aid)
LDC	Least Developed Countries
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NAP	National Action Programme
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSS	Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel
PACT	Programme d'Appui aux Collectivités Territoriales
PAGERNA	Autopromotion et Gestion des ressources naturelles au Sine-Saloum
PATECORE	Cooperation project for resource-conserving management of the central plateau in Burkina Faso
PCPP	Pilot Country Programmatic Partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme
RAP	Regional Action Programme
RIOD	The International NGO Network on Desertification and Drought
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SoIO	Support of local organisations
SPA	Strategic Partnership Agreement
SRAP	Sub-regional Action Programme
SSFSA	Sub-regional Support Facility in Southern Africa
TC	Technical cooperation
TPN 4	Thematic Programme Network 4 on Water Resources Management for Agriculture in Arid, Semi-Arid and Sub-Humid Areas
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Annex I: Implementing organisations in German development cooperation

The organisations responsible for implementing measures by the German federal government in the field of desertification control and conservation of natural resources and/or which contribute to the implementation of such measures, operate at varying levels and with different development-cooperation instruments. Within the scope of bilateral development cooperation, a distinction has to be made between governmental and non-governmental partner organisations, whereby governmental cooperation essentially makes use of the following instruments: Financial Cooperation (FC) and Technical Cooperation (TC).

FC mainly serves to finance materials and equipment and fixed-asset investments and is generally made available to developing countries in the form of favourably priced loans and to LDCs as non-repayable financial contributions. FC can be provided in three ways: for projects and programmes that have been agreed on in concrete terms, as a commodity aid to meet a specific, urgent import requirement or as structural assistance in support of structural adjustments in developing countries.

The main task of **TC** is to work together with the partners in developing and transition countries to engineer and subsequently implement solutions to political, economic, environmental and social problems. In general, a distinction is made between governmental TC, which is implemented under a contract from the Federal German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) – i.e. TC in the narrower sense – and non-governmental TC which private structures implement on their own responsibility, albeit with financial backing from the state (TC in the broader sense).

TC inputs also extend to the following: training expert and management-level staff from partner countries and promoting their professional integration (especially in the case of business start-ups) along with the placement of integrated experts and the assignment of development workers.

Governmental cooperation

Deutsche Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH and the **German Development Service (DED) gGmbH** are corporations with worldwide operations in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development. The chief contractor is the German federal government through its Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). Thus, the BMZ-formulated rationale and objectives for German development policy constitute the basis for work inputs by GTZ and DED.

Within the scope of Technical Cooperation (TC), **GTZ** helps to promote processes of reform and change at all levels through consultancy. Its inputs comprise the transfer of technical knowledge and the communication of organisational and economic know-how. Increasingly, GTZ moderates between state and civil society and acts as an intermediary in cases of conflicting social interests. It works in projects that can stretch over several phases and which, as part of recent developments, are sometimes combined to form programmes. The projects, project phases and programmes are given in the list of UNCCD-related projects (Annex II).

The German Development Service (**DED**) operates as a personnel cooperation service within the scope of the German government's TC activities. It seconded human resources, but does not implement any projects of its own; i.e. it assigns experts on demand from partner countries to institutions and organisations in these countries. On top of this, DED also promotes local organisations through financial grants.

Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) is a development bank for Germany's own economy and for the economies in developing countries, too. The **KfW development bank** is the German institution responsible for Financial Cooperation (FC). KfW is contracted by the German federal government to provide grants and loans to developing and transition countries at ODA terms and conditions. It also implements projects and programmes in developing countries in conjunction with GTZ and DED known as cooperation projects.

InWEnt GmbH – German Capacity Building International is a public-benefit organisation for international human resources development, upgrading and dialogue. InWEnt implements upgrading measures to prepare experts for development cooperation. Furthermore, it also organises upgrading programmes for partner experts.

Along the same lines as DED, **Centrum für internationale Migration und Entwicklung (CIM)** places human resources (German and other European experts) with a development-policy mandate in countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Central and Eastern Europe. It empowers partner organisations in

these countries to recruit highly qualified specialist and management staff whose know-how they can then harness for a limited period of time.

The **German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR)**, a specialist authority downstream from the German Federal Ministry of Economics and Labour, is the central institute consulted by the German government in all issues relating to geosciences. BGR operates in various fields of R&D both in Germany and abroad, in particular in developing countries, and represents the German government on international committees.

The **German Federal Institute of Physics and Metrology (PTB)** is Germany's most senior technical authority for metrology and various aspects of safety engineering. It implements projects in the field of measuring, standardisation, testing and quality control systems and in the field of accreditation and certification (MSTQ system), with the aim of nurturing the establishment and consolidation of quality-assuring infrastructures in partner countries.

Non-governmental cooperation

Private organisations:

German Agro Action (DWHH) is a private, public-benefit, politically and religiously independent organisation for development cooperation and humanitarian aid. The projects are implemented by local, dedicated and competent partner organisations. The work itself is financed through donations but also through grants from the German federal government, the European Union and the United Nations.

Church-sponsored organisations:

The **Catholic Central Agency for Development Aid (KZE)** applies for public funding from the German federal government, the federal German states and the EU. KZE does not operate any projects of its own, but works together with Misereor. It forwards project applications processed by Misereor onto BMZ and is on hand as an independent legal entity to handle financing. **Misereor** is a registered association that is autonomous both in legal and economic terms. Funds mostly come from donations and government grants.

The **German Church Development Service (EED)** provides financial, human-resource and consultancy inputs in support of churches, Christian organisations and private executing agencies that are pro-actively involved in the establishment of a fair and just society. It combines the previously independent inputs by church-based development services: i.e. Services Overseas (DÜ), Protestant Association for Cooperation in Development (EZE), the Churches' Development Service (KED) and the Ecumenical Mission and Service (EMW-ÖMW).

"Bread for the World" is an input by church-run development cooperation and is supported by all Protestant and Free Churches in Germany. Help-for-self-help is provided in cooperation with overseas partners in more than 1,200 projects and programmes each year. A national and international network of activities, organisations and cooperation ventures facilitates and promotes specialist dialogue along with development-policy education and awareness-raising inputs.

Political foundations:

The political foundations Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES), Friedrich Naumann Foundation (FNS), Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS), Hans Seidel Foundation (HSS), Heinrich Böll Foundation and Rosa Luxemburg Foundation promote institutions and social groups in developing and transition countries.

Annex II: Statistical Evaluation of the List of UNCCD-Related Projects

Table 1: Number of UNCCD-related projects (ongoing in 2003) and total amount committed by German development cooperation (governmental and non-governmental)¹

	Number of UNCCD-related projects			Total amount committed (million €) ²		
	governmental	non-governmental	total	governmental	non-governmental	Total
Africa	154	83	237	842	31	873
Asia	62	35	97	353	15	368
Europe	6	1	7	34	0	34
Latin America	64	106	170	350	28	379
Supra-Regional	9	0	9	40	0	40
Total	295	225	520	1620	74	1694

Table 2: Number of UNCCD-related projects (ongoing in 2003) and total amount committed by German development cooperation, sorted according to UNCCD relevance (according to OECD/DAC criteria)

	Number of projects per UNCCD marker			Total amount committed per UNCCD marker (million €)		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Africa	81	144	12	479	331	63
Asia	54	42	1	283	84	0
Europe	5	2	0	7	27	0
Latin America	71	92	7	232	120	27
Supra-Regional	4	4	1	23	10	8
Total	215	284	21	1024	573	97

¹ The terms "governmental" and "non-governmental" refer to the sector the organisation can be attributed to. Except for projects implemented and financed by NGOs, all projects are financed by the German government.

² The total amount committed corresponds to the total project value of all project phases of a project (including the current phase).

Table 3: Number of UNCCD-related projects (implemented by GTZ and KfW) reported to the OECD/DAC in the regular CRS-reporting and amount committed in 2001/02

	Number of projects	Amount committed in 2001/02 (million €)	Amount committed in 2001/02 per UNCCD marker (million €)		
			A	B	C
Africa	51	154	95	48	12
Asia	21	91	76	16	0
Europe	3	2	2	0	0
Latin America	23	53	35	10	8
Supra-Regional	2	12	6	3	3
Total	100	313	214	77	23

Table 4: Proportion of various instruments of German development cooperation in the field of combating desertification (in terms of number of UNCCD-related projects and amount committed)

	Number of projects	Total amount committed (million €)	Amount committed in 2001/02 (million €)
Technical Cooperation (TZ) ³	181	969.9	156.6
Financial Cooperation (FZ) ⁴	57	557.9	139.1
Technical Cooperation in the broader sense (TZ i. w. S.) ⁵	221	72.9	0
Human Resources Cooperation (PZ) ⁶	41	22.9	0
Technical Cooperation / Human Resources Cooperation (TZ/PZ)	17	60.7	11.5
Financial Cooperation / Human Resources Cooperation (FZ/PZ)	2	5.9	3.4
Technical Cooperation / Financial Cooperation / Human Resources Cooperation (TZ/FZ/PZ)	1	3.6	2.7
Total	520	1694	313.3

³ Implemented by GTZ, BGR and InWEnt

⁴ Implemented by KfW

⁵ Implemented by KZE/ Misereor und EED

⁶ Implemented by CIM und DED

Table 5: Proportion of various organisations of German development cooperation in the field of combating desertification

Implementing organisation	Number of projects	Total amount committed (million €)	Amount committed in 2001/02 (million €)
GTZ	172	942	156.6
KfW	57	558	139
DED	25	8.4	
InWEnt	1	0	
DWHH	9	7	
BGR	8	24.5	
CIM	11	2.7	
BfdW	1	0.27	
EED	50	31.2	
KZE/Misereor	161	34.4	
GTZ+DED	16	74.3	14.2
GTZ+DWHH	1	3.5	
GTZ+InWEnt	2	0.4	
KfW+DED	2	5.9	3.4
DED+DWHH	4	1.3	
Total	520	1694	313.3

Annex III: Explanatory Notes to the List of UNCCD-Related Projects

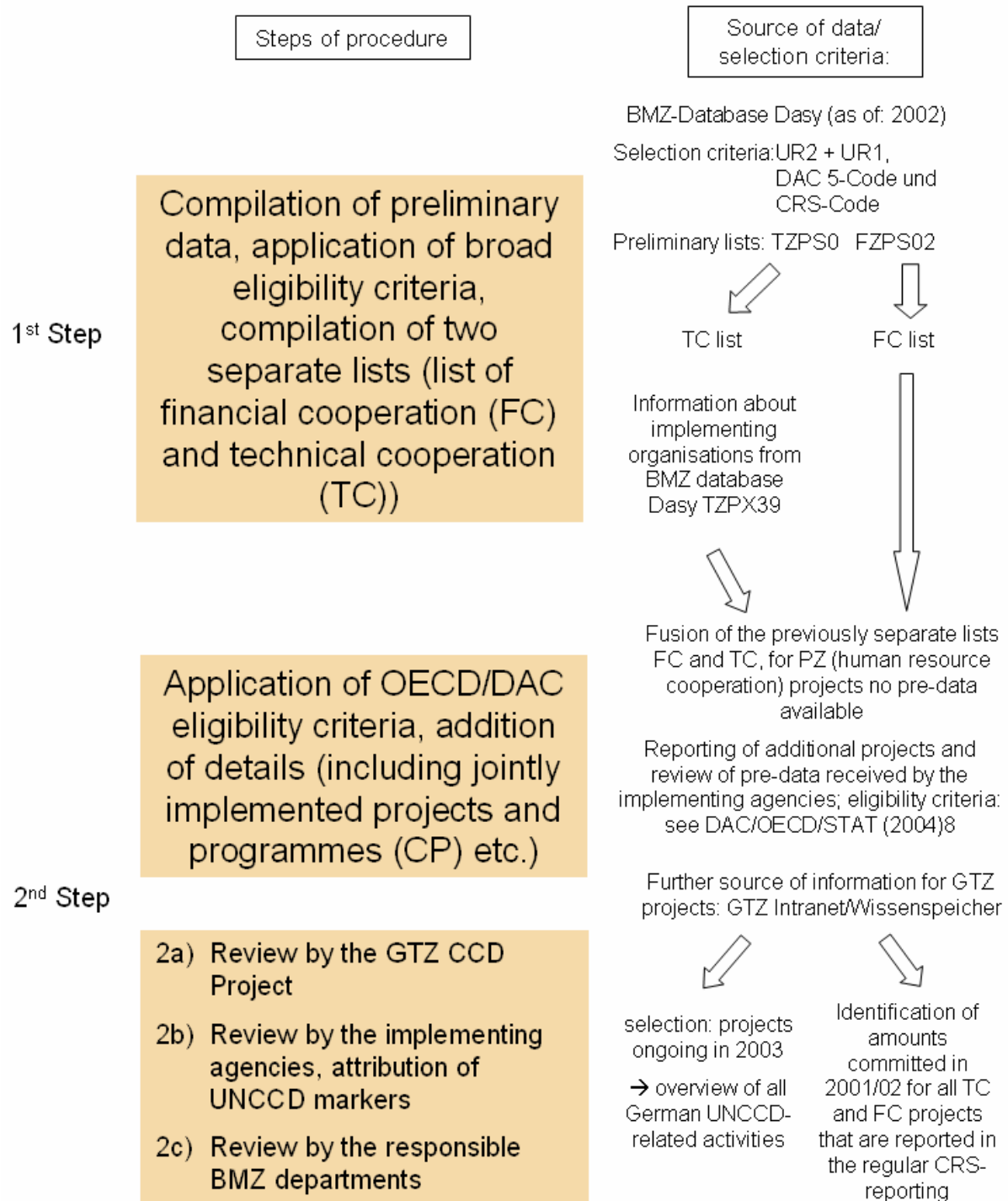
General remarks:

The list comprises projects ongoing in 2003 and financed by the German Government (except for projects implemented by DWHH and BfdW). This encompasses also projects that phased out in 2003 or started in 2003. In the case of projects implemented by KZE/Misereor and EED the financial commitment is not tied to defined project durations; therefore no project durations are indicated. The total amounts committed to those projects refer to commitments that were made between 1999 and 2003.

Column title	Description
"Project title"	<p>1) For multi-phase projects the title of the current phase is indicated.</p> <p>2) For cooperative projects (labelled with "CP") the components of financial and technical cooperation are displayed separately. If there is joint project implementation by organisations in the technical and human resources cooperation sector or financial and human resources cooperation sector, those projects are displayed in a merged form.</p> <p>3) For the human resources cooperation organisations (DED and CIM) this column refers either to the title of the project the expert is employed in or the name of the employer. In the case of financial support for local organisations by the DED those projects are labelled with SfLO.</p> <p>4) All project titles marked with an asterisk are translated into English from project titles, which were provided only in German by the respective organisation.</p>
"UNCCD marker"	The criteria for the UNCCD marker (A,B,C) are described in Annex III and refer to their type of relationship to the goals of the UNCCD. The UNCCD markers were attributed by the implementing agency und later confirmed by the UNCCD Focal Point.
"Duration"	This column refers to the project duration reported by the respective implementing organisation. For the multi-phase GTZ projects the duration displayed is the complete duration of the project (not only the current phase). KZE/Misereor and EED projects have no clearly defined project duration because the disbursement of the amount committed is not tied to defined time ranges. Blank cells indicate that there are no project durations reported by the DED.
"Total amount committed (1000€)"	The amounts refer to commitments made by the BMZ for the entire project duration. For multi-phase GTZ projects this means the commitments displayed refer to the current phase as well as the completed phases. For CIM projects lump sums of 70.000€/year were calculated. For DED experts the amount was calculated on the basis of the "expert months" indicator.
"Amount committed in 2001/02 (1000€)"	The amounts in this column refer to amounts committed to UNCCD-related projects in 2001 and 2002. Due to the fact that most of the projects indicated are not reported in the official CRS-reporting (e.g. projects implemented by KZE-Misereor and EED) data in this column are restricted to GTZ and KfW projects.
"Implementing organisation"	This column indicates which organisation implements the respective project. Some projects are implemented jointly; they are partly indicated separately and partly as joint ventures (as described under "project title" above).

Annex IV:

Methodology of the List of UNCCD-Related Projects



Annex V: List of German UNCCD-Related Projects

(List: see next side)

List of German UNCCD-Related Projects

Continent/ Country	Project title	UNCCD marker	Duration	Total amount committed (1000€)	Amount committed 2001/02 (1000€)	Implementing organisation
Supra-regional						
Supra-regional	Support to International Forest-related Programs (IWRP)	A	1988-2004	13.969	1.750	GTZ
Supra-regional	Promotion of renewable energies, focus: solar energy	A	2001-2006	4.556	4.556	GTZ
Supra-regional	Promotion of Strategic Partnerships Between Civil Society and States for the Sustainable Use and Conservation of Mountain Regions*	A	2002-2004	179		GTZ
Supra-regional	Management of biodiversity in rural areas	A	1998-2005	4.117		GTZ
Supra-regional	Tropical Ecology Support Program	B	1999-2004	2.250		GTZ
Supra-regional	Land policy and land order: developing capacities and networks in Africa, Asia, South-eastern Europe	B	2000-2004	1.841	1.000	GTZ
Supra-regional	Sector Operation: Programme of Action 2015*	B	2001-2004	1.687	1.687	GTZ
Supra-regional	Commercialisation of Renewable Energy Cooking Technologies - CoRECT	B	1996-2005	4.209		GTZ
Supra-regional	Convention Project to Combat Desertification (CCD Project)	C	1997-2005	7.602	3.000	GTZ
Supra-regional Subtotal				40.410	11.994	
Africa						
Supra-regional	Transnational Nature Conservation Areas (TFAC)*	A	bis 2006	5.630	6.136	KfW
Supra-regional	Programme for Biomass Energy Conservation in Southern Africa (ProBEC)	A	1985-2004	12.257	1.790	GTZ
Supra-regional	Programme advisory services, municipal management of dry forests	A	1995-2006	6.210		GTZ/DED
Supra-regional	Support to the Gobabeb Training and Research Centre	A	1999-2006	3.040	1.250	GTZ
Supra-regional	Educational and Advanced Training Programme for Sustainable Agriculture and Community Development in 8 Member States of PELUM*	B		254		KZE/Misereor
Supra-regional	Support for the African Institute for Economic and Social Development (INADES Formation)*	B		2.557		KZE/Misereor
Supra-regional	Club du Sahel et de l'Afrique de l'Ouest	B	2002-2005	1.750	1.750	GTZ
Supra-regional	Appui à la réalisation de la CCD	C	1994-2004	4.508	1.534	GTZ
Supra-regional	Support to CILSS	C	1991-2006	10.628	2.500	GTZ
Supra-regional	Implementing the UNCCD*	C	2003-2005	270		BfdW/FAKT
Algeria	Programme Algéro-Allemand de Gestion de l'Environnement	A	1986-2004	11.425		GTZ
Algeria	Programme gestion intégrée de l'eau	A	2003-2006	4.979	4.980	GTZ
Angola	Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Diocese of Novo Redondo (PIDR)*	B		143		KZE/Misereor
Angola	Establishment of a Network for Rural Development in Angola*	B		140		KZE/Misereor
Angola	IESP Amboiva	B	2003-2006	1.660		DWHH
Benin	CP Promotion de l'économie forestière et du bois	A	1996-2004	5.110		KfW
Benin	CP Projet de Conservation et de Gestion du Parc National de Pendjari	A	2000-2004	7.670	4.602	KfW
Benin	Projet de Restauration des Ressources Forestières dans la région de Bassila (PRRF)	A	1987-2004	7.322	179	GTZ
Benin	CP Promotion de l'économie forestière et du bois	A	1990-2005	8.260	722	GTZ
Benin	Appui à la Gestion de la Recherche Agricole nationale (AGRAN)	A	1998-2005	2.193	1.789	GTZ
Benin	CP Projet de Conservation et de Gestion du Parc National de Pendjari	A	1999-2005	3.392	2.500	GTZ
Benin	CP Promotion of the Dissemination of Small-Scale Grasscutter Management in Sub-Saharan Africa*	A	2003-2007	12.150		GTZ/DED
Benin	Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the North of Benin by Promoting Self-Help*	A		85		DWHH/DED
Benin	Rural Water Supply (PADEAR)*	A		999		GTZ/DED
Benin	Auto-promotion villageoise dans les communes décentralisées de l'Atacora	B	2001-2003	1.954		GTZ
Benin	Promotion of the Dissemination of Small-Scale Grasscutter Management in Sub-Saharan Africa*	B	2000-2003	1.023		GTZ
Benin	Rural Development Project in the Archdiocese of Cotonou*	B		177		KZE/Misereor
Benin	Promotion of Urban Development in the Diocese of Dassa-Zoumè*	B	2002-2005	352		EED

List of German UNCCD-Related Projects

Continent/ Country	Project title	UNCCD marker	Duration	Total amount committed (1000€)	Amount committed 2001/02 (1000€)	Implementing organisation
Benin	Promotion of Urban Development in the Diocese of Dassa-Zoumè*	B		83		KZE/Misereor
Benin	SfLO - Alpha-Oméga Environnement (AOE)	B		290		DED
Benin	PAE Benin-Nord	B	2003-2006	825		DWHH
Benin	Projet de Restauration des Ressources Forestière (PRRF)	B		227		GTZ/DED
Burkina Faso	Integrated Rural Development in the Provinces of Bougouriba and Joba - VARENA*	A	1985-2003	18.525		GTZ
Burkina Faso	Programme Sahel Burkinabe (PSB)	A	1988-2004	14.008		GTZ
Burkina Faso	Conseiller pour la Gestion durable des ressources naturelles	A	2001-2005	1.483		GTZ
Burkina Faso	Gestion forestière intégrée de Gonsé	A	1985-2005	5.851		GTZ/DED
Burkina Faso	CP Logistics Bam Phase II*	A	1994-2003	1.020	972	KfW
Burkina Faso	CP Logistics Bam Phase III*	A	2003-2008	3.220	3.221	KfW
Burkina Faso	Rural Development Programme of Assistance Ecologique*	B		308		KZE/Misereor
Burkina Faso	Rural Development Programme of the Diocese of Fada N'Gourma*	B		390		KZE/Misereor
Burkina Faso	Training in Participatory Land-Use Planning for Experts and Small Farmers Engaged in Rural Development Programmes*	B		106		KZE/Misereor
Burkina Faso	Programme Développement de l'agriculture	B	2004-2007	8.354		GTZ
Burkina Faso	Integrated Rural Development Programme of the UFC-Dori*	B		1.260		KZE/Misereor
Burkina Faso	SfLO - Association Piéla et Bilanga (APB)	B		283		DED
Burkina Faso	Projet de Développement Rural-Méguet	B	2002-2006	170		DED
Burkina Faso	Support for Small-Scale Irrigated Farming*	B	1990-2004	7.823	2.045	GTZ
Burkina Faso	Projet Aménagement des Terroirs et conservation des Ressources dans le Plateau Central (PATECORE)	C	2001-2004	2.768	2.352	GTZ/DED
Cape Verde	Safeguarding and Utilizing Natural Resources on the Island of Fogo*	A	2000-2003	1.023		GTZ
Chad	Projet de Développement Rural Ouaddai - Biltine	A	1988-2003	8.820		GTZ
Chad	Management of Natural Resources in Mayo Kebbi*	A	1992-2003	7.326		GTZ
Chad	Protection of the Ennedi Mountains Bioserve*	A	2001-2003	153		GTZ
Chad	SfLO - Bureau d'Etudes et de Liaison d'Action Caritative et de Développement	A		21		DED
Chad	Rural Diocesan Development Programme of the BELACD-Doba in the Dioceses of Doba, Lai and Goré*	B		614		KZE/Misereor
Chad	Promotion of the Integrated Development Programme in the Diocese of Pala*	B	2001-2004	256		KZE/Misereor
Chad	CP Decentral Rural Development Programme Assongha - Biltine - Ouaddai	B	2003-2006	3.585	2.700	GTZ/DED
Chad	CP Programme de Développement Rural Décentralisé dans le Department du Mayo-Dala Prodalka	B	2003-2006	4.500	3.700	GTZ/DED
Chad	CP Decentral Rural Development Programme Assongha - Biltine - Ouaddai	B	2002-2006	5.000		KfW
Chad	CP Programme de Développement rural décentralisé des Départements du Mayo-Dalla, du Lac Léré et de la Kabbia (Prodalka)	B	2002-2006	5.000		KfW
Chad	Agro-Ecological Pilot Programme in the Region of Bénoye*	B		215		KZE/Misereor
Chad	SfLO - Organisation Paysanne de Bisi-Lagon (OPBL)	B		453		DED
Chad	Projet de sécurisation des systèmes Pastoraux (PSSP)	B	2001-2004	177		DED
Egypt	Improvement of Irrigation Systems*	A	1997-2005	36.800		KfW
Egypt	National Drainage Project II*	A	2001-2008	51.100	47.713	KfW
Egypt	On-Farm Water Management*	A	2001-2005	2.557	2.556	GTZ
Egypt	Integrated Community Development Programme*	B	2002-2005	1.834		EED
Egypt	Strategic support for the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation	B	2002-2006	1.500	1.500	GTZ
Egypt	AP-2015 / Rural Development Programme and Community Promotion*	B	2003-2007	592		EED
Ethiopia	Support to the Biodiversity Institute	A	1992-2004	3.510	1.023	GTZ

List of German UNCCD-Related Projects

Continent/ Country	Project title	UNCCD marker	Duration	Total amount committed (1000€)	Amount committed 2001/02 (1000€)	Implementing organisation
Ethiopia	Integrated Rural Development Programme*	A	2002-2004	304		EED
Ethiopia	CP Land use planning and resource management in Oromiya Region (LUPO) (from 01/2005 Programme Sustainable Use of Natural Resources for Food Security)*	A	1996-2006	6.073	1.840	GTZ/DED
Ethiopia	Food Security Programme	A	2004-2009	10.950		KfW
Ethiopia	Environmental Protection and Food Security in the Mountains of the Oromia Region*	A	2003-2006	375		EED
Ethiopia	Integrated Rural Development Programme: Water Supply, Environmental Protection, Agricultural Advice*	A	2003-2005	570		EED
Ethiopia	Integrated Forest Management Project (from 01/2005 Programme Sustainable Use of Natural Resources for Food Security)	A	1990-2004	6.078	300	GTZ
Ethiopia	Program Horn of Africa	A	2002-2004	85		DED
Ethiopia	Promotion of social forestry in Tigray (from 01/2005 Programme Sustainable Use of Natural Resources for Food Security)	B	1992-2004	5.342	1.500	GTZ
Ethiopia	Integrated Rural Development Programme in the District of the Diocese of Dodota, Mekki*	B		205		KZE/Misereor
Ethiopia	Integrated Food Security Project South Gondar (from 01/2005 Programme Sustainable Use of Natural Resources for Food Security)	B	2001-2004	2.825	2.825	GTZ
Ethiopia	Borana Lowland Pastoral Development Program	B	1996-2007	3.762		GTZ
Ethiopia	Establishment and Maintenance of the Consultancy Office of the AGEH Expert for Rural and Organisational Development in Addis Abeba*	B		132		KZE/Misereor
Ethiopia	Employer: Harmony Agricultural Enterprise - Assignment: 1 Consultant for Organic Farming	B	2001-2004	210		CIM
Ethiopia	Employer: Taltale Agro-Tourism Industry Project - Assignment: 1 Consultant for Organic Farming*	B	2002-2004	140		CIM
Ethiopia	SfLO - Bridge Ethiopia	B	since 2002	2		DED
Ethiopia	SfLO - Community Development Project Organisation	B	since 2001	15		DED
Ethiopia	IFSP Ibnat&Belessa Phase II	B	2001-2004	1.483		DWHH
Gambia	CP Central River Division Forestry Project	A	1996-2006	4.740	435	GTZ
Gambia	CP Cooperative Forest Project CRD II*	A	2001-2005	2.560	2.429	KfW
Gambia	Promotion du Service forestier gambien	B	1989-2003	10.454		GTZ
Gambia	Employer: International Trypanotolerance Centre - Assignment: 1 Training Coordinator Food Security, Agriculture	B	2001-2005	280		CIM
Ghana	Construction of a Water Retention Basin and Agricultural Use of the Catchment Area, Kalvio*	B		207		KZE/Misereor
Ghana	Rural Development Programme in the Diocese of Navrongo-Bolgatanga*	B		135		KZE/Misereor
Ghana	Employer: Forestry Commission Forest Services Division - Assignment: 1 Coordinator, Environment	B	1998-2004	420		CIM
Kenya	Transmara Development Programme	A	1990-2004	8.739	2.045	GTZ/DED
Kenya	CP German Assisted Settlement Programme	A	1985-2004	29.531	1.073	GTZ
Kenya	SfLO - Kenya Rainwater Association (KRA)	A	since 2002	7		DED
Kenya	Promoting the Potential for Self-Help of the Rural Population in the Nyanza Region*	B	2001-2005	767		EED
Kenya	Kilifi District Development Programme	B	1999-2004	3.937		GTZ
Kenya	Promotion of Private Sector Development in Agriculture	B	2003-2015	3.063		GTZ
Kenya	Programme for Site-Appropriate Land Use by Small Farmers in the Diocese of Homa Bay*	B		563		KZE/Misereor
Lesotho	Decentralised Rural Development	B	2002-2006	6.070	1.534	GTZ/DED
Madagascar	Environmental Action Plan I A (Investment)*	A	1998-2006	3.990		KfW
Madagascar	Environmental Action Plan I A (Accompanying Measure)*	A	1998-2006	1.640		KfW
Madagascar	Programme intégré de sécurité alimentaire dans la région de Bekily	A	2002-2004	1.533	1.534	GTZ
Madagascar	Institutional Support for the Madagascan Forest Administration (DEF) in the Implementation of the Newly Formulated Forest Policy*	B	1997-2004	4.141	500	GTZ
Malawi	Promotion of Extension and Training	B	1996-2004	4.295		GTZ
Malawi	Promotion of Horticulture	B	1996-2003	3.174		GTZ/DED
Malawi	Integrated Community Development Programme*	B	2002-2006	500		EED
Mali	Appui-Conseil à la DNH	A	1999-2006	3.578		GTZ

List of German UNCCD-Related Projects

Continent/ Country	Project title	UNCCD marker	Duration	Total amount committed (1000€)	Amount committed 2001/02 (1000€)	Implementing organisation
Mali	CP Programme Mali-Nord	A	1993-2006	27.132		GTZ
Mali	Fonds d'enfraide en pays Dogon III	A	2004-2009	8.000		KfW
Mali	Ministère du Développement Rural et de l'eau/ Direction Nationale de l'Appui au Monde Rural	A	1989-2008	3.630		DED
Mali	Projet Agro-Ecologie Ouelessebougou	A		765		DWHH/DED
Mali	CP Programme Mali-Nord V+VI	B	2001-2005	6.534	1.534	KfW
Mali	Promoting Sustainable Agriculture in the Region of Kati*	B		67		KZE/Misereor
Mali	SfLO - Tam Tam pour la Sécurisation des Populations du Plateau Dogon TSPPD	B	2002	4		DED
Mali	SfLO - Agence Evangélique de Développement au Mali (AEDM)	B	2002	3		DED
Mali	Projet Gestion des Ressources Naturelles	C	1988-2003	9.653		GTZ
Mali	Appui au PNAE/CID - Convention internationale sur la lutte contre la desertification	C	1995-2005	5.624		GTZ
Mauritania	Rehabilitation of Small Dams in the Massif of Affole/Hodh El Gharbi*	B	2001-2006	8.450	3.644	KfW
Mauritania	Appui à l'élaboration et à la mise en oeuvre du CSLP	B	2000-2005	2.778	1.500	GTZ
Mauritania	CP Gestion intégrée des Ressources naturelles de l'est Mauritanien/GIRNEM	C	1990-2004	6.917		GTZ
Mauritania	Assistance Conseil en matière de la mise en oeuvre des Conventions environnementales	C	2000-2004	1.764		GTZ
Mauritania	Gestion décentralisée des Ressources Naturelles dans la région de Guidimakha	C	2000-2006	3.784	2.250	GTZ
Mocambique	Rural Development Programme in the District of Chokwe*	B		189		KZE/Misereor
Mocambique	Integrated Programme for the Development of Rural Communities*	B	2001-2004	358		EED
Mocambique	Rural Development Programme for the Archdiocese of Beira*	B		165		KZE/Misereor
Mocambique	Consolidation of Support for Rural Development in Messica/Chimoio*	B		130		KZE/Misereor
Mocambique	Integrated Rural Development Programme in the District of Chokwe*	B		120		KZE/Misereor
Mocambique	Programme for Rural Development, Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Medicine*	B	2003-2006	80		KZE/Misereor
Mocambique	Employer: Parque Nacional de Limpopo - Assignment: 1 Consultant Transition Zone Management, Transboundary Resources	B	2003-2005	140		CIM
Mocambique	Support for the Agriculture Faculty of the Catholic University*	B	2000-2005	298		DED
Mocambique	IESP District Meluco	B	2003-2006	1.020		DWHH
Mocambique	Poverty Reduction Project / Inhambane	B	2003-2007	616		DWHH
Morocco	Aménagement et Conservation de l'Argeneraie	A	1995-2003	4.090		GTZ
Morocco	Programme de Gestion et de Protection de l'Environnement (PGPE)	A	2000-2005	4.704		GTZ
Morocco	Gestion des Aires Protégées	A	1993-2006	7.317		GTZ
Morocco	Small and Medium-Sized Irrigated Schemes Dades Valley*	B	1998-2006	12.790		KfW
Morocco	Small and Medium-Sized Irrigated Schemes in the Northern Provinces*	B	1997-2007	19.800		KfW
Morocco	Small and Medium-Sized Irrigated Schemes in the North-West Provinces*	B	bis 2008	9.600	316	KfW
Morocco	Fonds d'études et d'experts	B	1981-2006	6.601		GTZ
Morocco	Appui à la mise en oeuvre du Programme d'Action Nationale de Lutte contre la Désertification	C	1992-2005	10.011	2.500	GTZ
Namibia	National Biodiversity Programme Namibia	A	2000-2004	1.278		GTZ
Namibia	Groundwater reconnaissance for rural water supply in northeastern Namibia	A	2002-2005	2.200		BGR
Namibia	Community Forestry in the North Eastern Namibia	A	2000-2007	1.183		KfW/DED
Namibia	Land Management and Land Reform	B	2003-2005	2.350		GTZ
Namibia	Employer: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development - Assignment: 3 Hydrogeologists, Water Resources Management	B		210		CIM
Namibia	Support for the National Desertification Control Programme	C	1993-2004	4.857		GTZ
Niger	CP Protection intégrée des Ressources agro-sylvo-pastorales dans le département	A	1980-2003	16.782		GTZ

List of German UNCCD-Related Projects

Continent/ Country	Project title	UNCCD marker	Duration	Total amount committed (1000€)	Amount committed 2001/02 (1000€)	Implementing organisation
Niger	CP Erosion Control in Tilaberi*	A	2001-2004	4.713	3.401	KfW/DED
Niger	SfLO - Association nigérienne pour la conservation des eaux et de sols (ANCES)	A	2002	1		DED
Niger	Rural Development in Departement Tahoua (PDRT)*	B	1988-2003	14.577		GTZ
Niger	Pilot Phase of a Rural Training and Advice Programme for Sustainable Agriculture*	B		114		KZE/Misereor
Niger	CP Lutte contre la pauvreté Tillabéri et Tahoua Nord	B	2003-2007	14.100		GTZ
Niger	Rural Training and Advice Programme for Sustainable Land Use and Community Development in the Region of Gourma*	B		105		KZE/Misereor
Niger	Advice for Livestock Keepers' Organisations*	B		220		DED
Niger	SfLO - NRO Développement pour un mieux être (DEMIE)	B	2002	1		DED
Niger	SfLO - NRO Noma Kino Niger (NKN)	B	2002	1		DED
Nigeria	Decentral Advice and Training Programme for Rural Development Promotion in the Archdiocese of Jos*	B		102		KZE/Misereor
Nigeria	Advice and Promotion Programme for Small Farmers in the Diocese of Ondo*	B		110		KZE/Misereor
Nigeria	Advice and Promotion Programme for Small Farmers in the Diocese of Ado-Ekiti*	B		191		KZE/Misereor
Nigeria	Support to the Equipment of Rural Development Programmes of the Diocese of Kontagora*	B		75		KZE/Misereor
Nigeria	Integrated Rural Development and Drinking Water Security Programme in the Diocese of Maiduguri*	B		198		KZE/Misereor
Senegal	Systèmes de productions intégrés pour la gestion durable des Ressources naturelles en Moyenn et Haute Casamance (PSPI)	A	1992-2004	7.602	164	GTZ
Senegal	Projet d'Autopromotion Pastorale dans le Ferlo	A	1987-2004	10.996		GTZ
Senegal	Projet d'Autopromotion et Gestion des Ressources Naturelles au Sine-Saloum (PAGERNA)	A	1992-2004	5.634		GTZ
Senegal	Assistance-Conseil à la gestion et à la protection des Ressources Naturelles au Sénégal	A	1996-2005	2.914		GTZ
Senegal	Projet sénégal-allemand Energie Solaire Photovoltaïque	B	1984-2003	11.332	2.556	GTZ
Senegal	CP Promotion of Rural Communities in the Regions of En Kaolack and Fatick*	B	2000-2004	1.881		GTZ
Senegal	Support for the Household Energy Division, PSACD*	B	1994-2003	4.990	2.904	GTZ
Senegal	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Transition Zones of the Djoudj Ornithological National Park*	B	2000-2003	1.406		GTZ
Senegal	CP Support of Community Development in the Regions of Kaolack and Fatick I and II*	B	2001-2006	7.670	3.579	KfW
Senegal	Programme de Lutte contre la Pauvreté en Milieu Rural dans la Région du Bassin Arachidier	B	2003-2007	5.969	2.500	GTZ
Senegal	Programme for the Dissemination of Organic Farming in Senegal and in West Africa*	B		70		KZE/Misereor
Senegal	Promotion of Rural Development in the Region of Sunjang*	B		55		KZE/Misereor
Senegal	Promotion of Rural Development in the Region of Dagana*	B		75		KZE/Misereor
South Africa	Training and Support for Resource Management	A	1996-2006	5.170	2.000	GTZ
South Africa	SfLO - Farmer Support Group	A	2002-2005	1		DED
South Africa	Nutritional Improvement and Horticultural Programme in Eastern Cape Province*	B		184		KZE/Misereor
South Africa	Promotion of Sustainable Land Use and Income Generation for Small Farmers in the Albany District*	B		196		KZE/Misereor
South Africa	Transferral and Development of Church-Owned Land as a Contribution to Land Reform and Poverty Reduction*	B	2002-2004	614		EED
South Africa	Broadening Agricultural Services and Extension Delivery (BASED)	B	1997-2006	5.067	2.000	GTZ
South Africa	Promotion of Rural Livelihoods Programme (RULIV)	B	2000-2006	6.480	2.500	GTZ
South Africa	Mpumalanga Rural Development Programme (MRDP)	B	2000-2006	6.537	2.500	GTZ
South Africa	Rural Development and Site-Appropriate Agriculture, ACAT KwaZulu-Natal*	B	1999-2005	606		KZE/Misereor
South Africa	Transfer of Church-Owned Land to Small Farmers and Provision of Advice on Site-Appropriate Land Use for Settlers and Smallholders*	B		277		KZE/Misereor
South Africa	Mdukatsani Tenure Security and Rural Development Programme*	B		157		KZE/Misereor
Sudan	Sudanese Environment Conservation Society	B	1996-2004	361		DED
Sudan	Kutum Agricultural Extension Development Scheme	B		170		DWHH/DED

List of German UNCCD-Related Projects

Continent/ Country	Project title	UNCCD marker	Duration	Total amount committed (1000€)	Amount committed 2001/02 (1000€)	Implementing organisation
Tanzania	Katavi-Rukwa Conservation and Development Programme	A	1997-2003	1.432		GTZ
Tanzania	District Natural Resources Management Support	A	2002-2005	2.364		GTZ/DED
Tanzania	Forest Policy Implementation Support (FOPIS)	A	1994-2004	5.266		GTZ
Tanzania	Integrated Rural Resource Conservation Programme and Income-Generating Measures in the Southern Uplands*	A	2002-2005	425		EED
Tanzania	Community Wildlife Management - Govt. Advisor (CWM)	A	1998-2007	4.312		GTZ
Tanzania	Soil and Water Conservation Project (SWCP)	A	1996-2004	1.233		DED
Tanzania	Kagera Game Reserve Rehabilitation and Buffer Zone Development	B	1995-2003	2.301		GTZ
Tanzania	Tanzania Forestry Action Plan North Pare	B	1991-2003	4.773		GTZ
Tanzania	Training and Advice on Site-Appropriate Farming for Smallholders and Young People in Songea*	B		86		KZE/Misereor
Tanzania	Support for the Agricultural Programme Phase Li in the Diocese of Mbeya*	B		85		KZE/Misereor
Tanzania	Community Development Oriented Agriculture and Resource Conservation Programme in the Diocese of Rulenge*	B		249		KZE/Misereor
Tanzania	Networking and Lobbying for Sustainable Agriculture by Pelum Tanzania Dodoma*	B		96		KZE/Misereor
Tanzania	Planning and Consolidation of Development Activities in the Diocese of Mbulu*	B		84		KZE/Misereor
Tanzania	Mobilisation and Advice for Rural Communities in the Musoma and Tarime District*	B	2002-2005	289		EED
Tanzania	Village Advice and Loan Programme for Agriculture and Food Security, Morogoro*	B	2002-2005	384		EED
Tanzania	Consolidation of the Rural Development Network in the South-West Uplands of Tanzania*	B		72		KZE/Misereor
Tanzania	Handeni Integrated Agroforestry Project (HIAP)	B		595		DED
Togo	Centre International pour la fertilité de sols Lomé	A	2001-2004	255		DED
Togo	Rural Development Measures in the Region of Massédéna*	B	2000-2003	69		KZE/Misereor
Togo	Community Development in Several Administrative Districts in the South of Togo*	B	2002-2005	1.085		EED
Togo	Building Capacity for Self-Help to Improve Living Conditions in the Administrative District of Vo*	B	2003-2005	330		EED
Tunesia	Resource Conservation and Pasture Improvement in the Governorate of Kairouan*	A	1993-2003	7.714		KfW
Tunesia	Rural Development in Forest Areas II*	A	1997-2003	6.400		KfW
Tunesia	Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems*	A	2002-2005	1.533		GTZ
Tunesia	Programme de Protection de l'Environnement	A	2003-2006	5.111		GTZ
Tunesia	Small-Scale Irrigation in Central Tunesia / Efficient Water Resources Management	B	1999-2006	15.300	4.602	KfW
Tunesia	Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau	B	1984-2004	8.983		GTZ
Tunesia	Appui à la mise en oeuvre du PAN en Tunisie	C	2002-2005	2.045	511	GTZ
Uganda	Consultancy and Support for Measures in the Fields of Food Security, Health and Water Supply*	A	2001-2005	307		EED
Uganda	Building Capacity for Self-Help Among the Rural Population in the South-West of Uganda*	A	2002-2004	400		EED
Uganda	Integrated Pastoral Development Project	B	1984-2003	8.331		GTZ
Uganda	Promotion of Site-Appropriate Land Use by a Local Non-Governmental Organisation (Rucid)*	B		161		KZE/Misereor
Uganda	Rural Development Programme in West Nile, Diocese of Arua*	B		487		KZE/Misereor
Uganda	Support for the Diocesan Programme "Samadi" to Promote Sustainable Farming*	B		149		KZE/Misereor
Uganda	Support of Site-Appropriate Farming by a Local NGO (AFIRD) in Namayumba*	B		160		KZE/Misereor
Zambia	Groundwater Resources Southern Province	A	2004-2006	1.000		BGR
Zambia	Agriculture Sector Investment Support Southern Province	B	1998-2003	5.047		GTZ/DED
Zambia	District Development and Programme Planning Southern Province	B	1991-2003	8.176		GTZ
Zambia	Rural Development Programme in the Diocese of Chipata (VODP)*	B		166		KZE/Misereor
Zambia	Agricultural Extension Programme in Copperbelt Province*	B		66		KZE/Misereor

List of German UNCCD-Related Projects

Continent/ Country	Project title	UNCCD marker	Duration	Total amount committed (1000€)	Amount committed 2001/02 (1000€)	Implementing organisation
Zambia	Agricultural Extension and Training Programme for Smallholders*	B		409		KZE/Misereor
Zambia	Support for Decentralized Rural Development	B	2004-2006	5.700		GTZ
Zambia	Water Sector Reform Programme	B	2004-2006	4.100		GTZ
Zambia	(AP-2015) Integrated Rural Development for Sustainable Management of Smallholdings*	B		620		KZE/Misereor
Zambia	Smallholder Advice on Sustainable Farming in the Chongwe District*	B		95		KZE/Misereor
Zimbabwe	Rural Development Programme with Advice, Training and Water Supply in the Area of the Diocese of Chinhoyi (Masholand West)*	B		325		KZE/Misereor
Zimbabwe	Promotion of Sustainable Farming Through Establishment of Irrigated Gardens in Matabeleland*	B		170		KZE/Misereor
Africa-Subtotal				872.699	154.487	
Asia						
Supra-regional	Regional Forest Programme for Southeast Asia	A	2002-2005	2.000	5.113	GTZ
Supra-regional	International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIM)	A	1986-2007	15.243	3.750	GTZ
Supra-regional	Regional Project to Promote CCD Implementation in Asia - Pilot Measures*	A	2002-2012	5.100		GTZ
Supra-regional	Advisory Services to ESCWA and ESCWA Member Countries in the Field of Water Resources*	B	2002-2004	458	256	GTZ
Supra-regional	Promotion of basic training and upgrading in agriculture and rural development in the countries of Southern Caucasus	B	2002-2005	2.250	2.250	GTZ
Supra-regional	Transboundary Desertification Control in Central Asia - Policy Dialogue and Training Programmes during the period 2000 to 2003	C	2000-2003	400		InWEnt/GTZ
Supra-regional	Advisory services to ESCWA and ESCWA-member countries in the field of water resources	A	1993-2004	2.882		BGR
Supra-regional	Management, Protection and Sustainable Use of Groundwater and Soil Resources	A	1997-2007	4.070		BGR
Supra-regional	Promotion of ACSAD, Syria, Lebanon on the Implementation of the Convention of Desertification	A	2002-2005	1.180		GTZ
China (PR)	Contributions to Sustainable Development of Mountain Areas of Jiangxi Province	A	1995-2003	6.136		GTZ
China (PR)	Afforestation in Shanxi*	A	1995-2005	6.100		KfW
China (PR)	Afforestation in Inner Mongolia*	A	2001-2010	8.200		KfW
China (PR)	Afforestation in Shaanxi II*	A	2002-2009	6.100		KfW
China (PR)	Afforestation in Liaoning*	A	2002-2010	6.100		KfW
China (PR)	Afforestation in Hebei II*	A	2003-2009	5.100	4.859	KfW
China (PR)	Protection and Management of the Miyun Reservoir Basin	A	1997-2004	3.688		GTZ
China (PR)	Forest Protection in Western China	A	2002-2007	5.112	5.113	GTZ
China (PR)	Poverty Reduction in Shanxi Province*	A	2002-2008	3.580	3.401	KfW
China (PR)	Smallholder Afforestation in Gansu*	A	2004-2011	7.700	7.669	KfW
China (PR)	Improved Agricultural Land Use Through Ecological Measures and Creation of Additional Income*	A	2001-2005	882		EED
China (PR)	Improvement of Conditions for Agricultural Production and of the Village Environment*	A	2001-2005	662		EED
China (PR)	Rural Development Through Irrigation, Afforestation and Animal Husbandry*	A	2001-2004	614		EED
China (PR)	Integrated Rural Development Programme with the Yao Minority*	A	2001-2004	456		EED
China (PR)	Monitoring and Management Information System for three North Shelter Belt Afforestation Programme	A	1998-2005	3.094	1.500	GTZ
China (PR)	Participatory Approaches in Agriculture and Forestry	A	1998-2006	3.651	1.500	GTZ
China (PR)	Improvement of Agricultural Yields and of the Village Environment*	A	2002-2006	532		EED
China (PR)	Environmental Strategies of Intensive Agriculture in the North of China	B	2001-2008	5.113		GTZ
China (PR)	Protection of Resources in Nature Reserves of Sichuan Province	B	1996-2004	3.221	1.022	GTZ
China (PR)	Protection of Resources in Nature Reserves of Sichuan Province	B	1995-2005	7.124	1.500	GTZ
India	Environment Quality Supervision and Assurance by Pollution Control Boards	A	1983-2003	13.579		GTZ
India	Nabard V-Adivasi-Programme Gujarat	A	1995-2008	13.290		KfW

List of German UNCCD-Related Projects

Continent/ Country	Project title	UNCCD marker	Duration	Total amount committed (1000€)	Amount committed 2001/02 (1000€)	Implementing organisation
India	Reorganisation and Strengthening of Water and Soil Conservation Training Institutes	A	2000-2005	2.045		GTZ
India	CP Promotion of Watershed Self-Help Programmes in Maharashtra Phase II*	A	2001-2007	12.780		KfW
India	Watershed Development Maharashtra Phase II	A	1992-2004	12.780		KfW
India	Agricultural Development of Areas Used by Aboriginal Peoples in Maharashtra*	A	1995-2011	14.320		KfW
India	Changar Eco-Development Project	A	1993-2006	8.181		GTZ
India	Watershed Development Andhra Pradesh	A	2002-2012	8.690	8.260	KfW
India	CP Promotion of Watershed Self-Help Programmes in Maharashtra Phase III*	A	2002-2008	19.940	19.940	KfW
India	CP Promotion of Watershed Self-help Programmes/Maharashtra; Indo-German Watershed Development Programme (IGWDP)	A	1993-2007	5.727		GTZ
India	Rehabilitation Measures After Drought, Floods and Earthquakes*	A		330		KZE/Misereor
India	Environmental Resource Conservation and Drought Control Programme*	A		172		KZE/Misereor
India	Promotion of Consumer Advisory for Environment-friendly Products	A	2003-2006	1.500	1.500	GTZ
India	(AP-2015) Ecological Conservation Measures to Preserve Soil Fertility for Smallholders in Martalli, Mysore*	A		97		KZE/Misereor
India	Drought Control Programme in Mayurbhanj District, Orissa*	A		218		KZE/Misereor
India	Support for the Adivasi Nabard V*	A	1995-2012	1.500	1.500	KfW
India	Adivasi Development Programme Gujarat II*	A	2004-2012	7.000		KfW
India	Integrated Rural Community Development Programme Focussing on Food Security and Biodiversity*	A	2002-2006	346		EED
India	Strengthening a Drought Control Network in Anantapur District*	A	2003-2006	431		EED
India	Small-Scale Irrigation in Maharashtra*	B	2001-2007	23.000		KfW
India	Assistance for the Ministry of Agriculture in Integrated Watershed Management	B	1987-2005	11.867		GTZ
India	Advisory Service for Environmental Management	B	2001-2005	3.034	1.500	GTZ
India	Strengthening Self-Help Institutions in Water Catchment Areas and Participatory Agricultural Advice for Smallholders*	B		76		KZE/Misereor
India	Rural Community Development Programme and Establishment of Networks*	B	2001-2004	818		EED
India	Community Development Through Village Organisation Capacity-Building in Manipur, North-East India*	B	2001-2004	354		EED
India	Community Organisation and Promotion of Development for Adivasi in Chhattisgarh (Package Programme), Phase I*	B	2002-2006	900		EED
India	Community Organisation and Promotion of Development for Adivasi in Jharkhand, (Package VII), Phase 2*	B	2002-2005	748		EED
India	Strengthening a Forum for Action for Sustainable Development Comprising 11 NGOs in Orissa*	B	2002-2005	2.045		EED
India	Promotion of Ecologically Sound Rural Development in Jaipur District and Other Parts of Rajasthan*	B		186		KZE/Misereor
India	Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme in Nashik District*	B		125		KZE/Misereor
India	Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Ashti Block of the Beed District, Maharashtra*	B		350		KZE/Misereor
India	Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Diocese of Gorakhpur*	B		69		KZE/Misereor
India	Integrated Rural Development Programme in 100 Villages in the Seraikeal-Kharswan District*	B		177		KZE/Misereor
India	Advisory Services for Agricultural Development Programmes by AFPRO*	B		590		KZE/Misereor
India	Promotion of Rural Development in the North of India (Package Programme)*	B	2002-2005	521		EED
India	Rural Participatory Community Development Programme of a Network*	B	2002-2005	800		EED
India	Multisectoral Rural Development Programme in Adivasi Regions of North India*	B	2003-2006	700		EED
India	Integrated Rural Development in Kumaon and Garhwal, Almora District, Uttaranchal*	B		94		KZE/Misereor
India	Establishment of Resource Centers in Huthur, Kollagal Taluk, Chamrajnagar District, Karnataka*	B		54		KZE/Misereor
India	Integrated Rural Development Programme in Saharanpur and in Dehra Dun District*	B		75		KZE/Misereor
India	Rural Development Programme for Sustainable Organic Farming*	B		75		KZE/Misereor
India	Building Capacity of Aboriginal Peoples in the Malkangiri District to Use Natural Resources in Agriculture*	B		61		KZE/Misereor

List of German UNCCD-Related Projects

Continent/ Country	Project title	UNCCD marker	Duration	Total amount committed (1000€)	Amount committed 2001/02 (1000€)	Implementing organisation
India	Agroforestry Income Alternatives*	B	2001-2004	254		DWHH
Indonesia	3-Year Rural Development Programme for the Diocese of Atambua*	B		193		KZE/Misereor
Indonesia	Poverty Alleviation and Local Governance in Nusa Tenggara	B	2002-2005	4.545	4.545	GTZ
Jordan	Groundwater Resources Management	A	2002-2005	1.022		BGR
Jordan	Water Sector Planning Support Project	A	1993-2004	5.669	1.278	GTZ
Jordan	Operations Management Support to the Water Authority of Jordan	A	1993-2006	14.804	3.000	GTZ
Jordan	Water Resources Management in Irrigated Agriculture	A	2001-2006	3.023		GTZ
Jordan	Employer: Jordan Valley Authority. Amman - Assignment: 2 Computer Scientists	B	2001-2006	350		CIM
Kyrgyzstan	Support to the Issyk-Kul Biosphere Reserve	A	1996-2004	1.738	767	GTZ
Kyrgyzstan	Employer: Environment and Nature Conservation Ministry of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Bischkek - Assignment: 1 Biologist	B	1998-2004	420		CIM
Mongolia	Protection and Managment of Natural Resources	A	2002-2006	5.253		GTZ/DED
Mongolia	Participatory Park Management in the Khar Us Nuur National Park in Khord / West Mongolia*	A	2001-2003	255		DED
Mongolia	Establishment and Development of an Environmental Information Center*	B	2003-2005	85		DED
Nepal	Rural Development Programme	B	2000-2004	9.510	2.000	GTZ
Palestine	Rural Development, Jerusalem, Palestine*	B	2002-2004	511		EED
Palestine	National Water Council	B	2004-2007	1.250	1.250	GTZ
Palestine	Employer: Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) SUSMAQ Project, Ramallah - Assignment: 1 Geoscientist	B	2001-2004	280		CIM
Tajikistan	Agricultural Extension, Establishment of a Microloan Programme in Central Tajikistan*	B	2003-2005	282		DWHH/DED
Turkey	Erosion Control in the Region of Bayburt	A	2000-2005	2.556		GTZ
Uzbekistan	Pilot Farm Development for Resource Protecting Agriculture and Recultivation of Aral Sea Soils	A	1997-2006	12.800	4.477	GTZ
Yemen	Support to the National Water Resources Authority (NWRA)	A	2002-2003	255		BGR
Yemen	Promotion of Self-Help and Self-Reliance in Rural Areas (IDAS 3)	A	1993-2005	11.583	2.022	GTZ
Yemen	Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) - Advisory Services on development and use of geo-environmental information	A	1993-2004	2.882		BGR
Yemen	Water Resources Management*	B	2004-2006	1.500	1.500	GTZ
Yemen	Employer: National Water Resources Authority, Sanaa - Assignment: 1 Sociologist	B	2002-2004	140		CIM
Yemen	Employer: Environment and Tourism Ministry Mougama Al-Bounook, Sanaa - Assignment: 1 Environmental Protection Engineer	B	2002-2004	140		CIM
Asia-Subtotal				367.693	91.472	
Europe						
Supra-regional	Prespa Lake EUREGIO, transboundary regional development in the Prespa and Ochrd lake region	A	since 2001	1.278	1.278	GTZ
Georgia	Borjomi National Park*	A	1996-2004	3.430		KfW
Georgia	Promotion of Organic Farming and Village Development*	A	2003-2006	59		EED
Georgia	Land Register Programme 1+2*	B	1999-2006	24.750		KfW
Georgia	Job-Creating Measures in the Surroundings of the Borjomi/Haragauli National Park*	B	2000-2004	2.560		KfW
Romania	Apuseni Development Project - Strengthening commercial in the Apuseni Region	A	1999-2003	1.784	741	GTZ
Romania	Promoting water catchment area of the Pruth and Siret rivers	A	2002-2003	300	300	GTZ
Europe-Subtotal				34.161	2.320	

List of German UNCCD-Related Projects

Continent/ Country	Project title	UNCCD marker	Duration	Total amount committed (1000€)	Amount committed 2001/02 (1000€)	Implementing organisation
Supra-regional	Uso de la tierra sostenible en cuencas hidrograficas de los Andes	A	2003-2006	2.045	2.045	GTZ
Supra-regional	Establishment of a program for the consolidation of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor	A	1997-2006	4.835	3.068	GTZ
Supra-regional	Regional fund to promote environmentally and socially compatible technologies (FOMRENA)	A	1999-2005	1.517	750	GTZ
Supra-regional	Proyecto Agroforestal del Centro Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza	B	1979-2003	10.235		GTZ
Supra-regional	Survey of Indicators of the Social and Economic Impacts of Desertification and Land Degradation Processes (ECLAC)*	B	2000-2003	332		GTZ
Supra-regional	Policy strategies for sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean	B	2001-2004	1.841	307	GTZ
Supra-regional	Institution building of Indigena organizations in Latin America (COICA)	B	2002-2006	2.000	2.000	GTZ
Supra-regional	Sustainable Management of Natural Ressources in Chaco Sudamericano	C	2001-2005	2.045	2.045	GTZ
Supra-regional	Desertification Control Caribbean/Central America	C	2002-2005	1.000	1.000	GTZ
Argentina	Rural Development Programme with Smallholder Families in the North*	B		2.045		KZE/Misereor
Argentina	Consolidation of the Development Model Involving Sustainable Land Use, with Smallholders and Indigenous Communities in San Martin-Formosa*	B		142		KZE/Misereor
Argentina	Consolidation of the Regional Development Programme for Smallholders in Corrientes Province*	B		125		KZE/Misereor
Argentina	Consolidation of the Sustainable Rural Development Promotion Programme in San Pedro and San Vicente*	B		200		KZE/Misereor
Argentina	Sustainable Rural Development Programme in Departement 9 de Julio in the North-East of Santa Fe Province*	B		195		KZE/Misereor
Argentina	Development Fund in Support of Smallholder Families and Indigenous Minorities in the North of Argentina*	B		389		KZE/Misereor
Argentina	Combating Desertification in Patagonia	C	1987-2003	6.737		GTZ
Argentina	Sustainable Development in Arid and Semi-arid Zones	C	1998-2005	4.550	1.533	GTZ
Bolivia	Soil Conservation Programme and Credit Brokering in the Highland Provinces of Inquisivi and Aroma*	A		124		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Promotion of Soil Conservation and Soil Fertility in 8 Rural Communities*	A		95		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Species Diversity and Protected Areas*	A	2001-2006	6.100		KfW
Bolivia	Sustainable Rural Development Programme Focussing on Soil Conservation and Afforestation in 20 Communities*	A		124		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Programme for Soil Conservation and Soil Fertility Improvement in 12 Communities of Colquechaca*	A		98		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Soil Conservation and Citizen Participation Programme in Campero Valley*	A		107		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Apoyo a las Patrullas Juveniles	A	2000-2003	46		GTZ
Bolivia	Dissemination of New Techniques to Improve Soil Fertility in the Municipality of Ancoraimes	A		74		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Disaster Management and food security in the watershed of the San Pedro river	A	2002-2005	2.600	2.556	GTZ
Bolivia	CP SIRIC Irrigation Programme; a Cooperative Project providing advice to the National Irrigation Programme (PRONAR) is a complement to this project*	A	2004-2009	7.670		KfW
Bolivia	Promotion of Soil Conservation and Sustainable Production in 12 Rural Communities of the Municipality of Alalay, Cochabamba*	A		113		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Promotion of Appropriate Soil Management and Product Diversification and of Effective Citizen Participation*	A		96		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Systematic Collation and Dissemination of Experience in the Field of Sustainable Agriculture in the Andean Region, Particularly in Bolivia*	A		125		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Promotion of a Programme for Soil Conservation and for Agro-Ecological Cultivation in the Highland Provinces of Inquisivi and Aroma*	A		126		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Soil Conservation and Soil Fertility Improvement in 12 Rural Communities in Sacaca*	A		122		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Programme to Promote Soil Conservation and Soil Fertility in the Municipality of Independencia*	A		98		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	CP Advisory Services to the National Irrigation Programme	A	1996-2005	7.450		GTZ
Bolivia	Promotion of Soil Conservation, Soil Fertility and Citizen Participation in 20 Campesino Communities in Tapa Province*	A		136		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Programme for Soil Conservation and Soil Fertility Improvement in 12 Communities of Colquechaca Sucre*	A		100		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Sustainable Rural Development Programme Focussing on Soil Conservation and Citizen Participation Improvement in Estéban Arce*	A		120		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Programme for the Consolidation of Soil Conservation and Citizen Participation in the Campero Valley Near Aiquile*	A		135		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Promotion of Soil Conservation, Sustainable Cultivation Methods and Appropriate Livestock Husbandry in Pasorapa Province*	A		105		KZE/Misereor

List of German UNCCD-Related Projects

Continent/ Country	Project title	UNCCD marker	Duration	Total amount committed (1000€)	Amount committed 2001/02 (1000€)	Implementing organisation
Bolivia	Comarapa Irrigation Project (Investment)*	B	1996-2004	14.900	2.556	KfW
Bolivia	Sacaba Irrigation Project (Alternative Development) Investment*	B	1997-2004	7.870		KfW
Bolivia	Sacaba Irrigation (Alternative Development / Accompanying Measure)*	B	1999-2004	660		KfW
Bolivia	Incahuasi Irrigation*	B	1999-2007	8.600		KfW
Bolivia	Promotion of Sustainable Rural Development for Smallholders in the Caranavi Provinces*	B		76		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Rural Development Programme for Quechua Campesinos in the Areas of Yana Rumi and Juntutuyu*	B		200		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Promotion of Sustainable Rural Development in the Municipality of Ancoraimes*	B		322		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Sustainable Rural Development Programme for Campesinos in the Municipalities of Sopachuy, Alcalá and El Villar*	B		113		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Integrated Rural Development Programme in Capinota Province*	B	2001-2005	384		EED
Bolivia	Integrated Rural Development in Smallholder Communities of the Municipality of Entre Rios in the Department of Tarija*	B	2002-2006	716		EED
Bolivia	Programme to Promote Sustainable Rural Development in Lambate, Cohoni and Quilhuaya La Paz*	B		243		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture and of Effective Citizen Participation in the Municipality of Yotala*	B		198		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Promotion of Sustainable Rural Development in the Highland Communities of the Canton of Poco Poco*	B		120		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Rural Development Programme for Quechua Campesinos in the Region of Cotani*	B		135		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Promotion of Citizen Participation and Conservation of Natural Resources for Sustainable Agriculture / Gran Chaco Province*	B		122		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Promotion of Sustainable Farming Methods and of Citizen Participation in Rural Communities of Ancoraimes*	B		300		KZE/Misereor
Bolivia	Regional Rural Development Program in the southern arid regions of Bolivia	C	2000-2005	8.896	2.045	GTZ
Brazil	Dissemination of a Sustainable Farming Approach for Smallholder Families in Arid Areas, Puxinana*	A		158		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	PRORENDA Pará - Promotion of Small-Scale Farmers in the state of Pará	A	1996-2004	4.602		GTZ
Brazil	Consultancy Programme for the Organisation of Self-Help Groups and for Sustainable Lifestyles and Production Patterns in Arid Areas*	A		81		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	Programme to Promote the Dissemination of Drought-Appropriate Methods for Family Farming in Arid Areas of North-East Brazil*	A		147		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	PRORENDA - Desenvolvimento Local Sustentável no Estado da Bahia	A	1990-2005	4.339		GTZ
Brazil	Apoio a processos de Desenvolvimento Local Sustentável em Pernambuco	A	2002-2006	4.782		GTZ
Brazil	AP-2015 - Continuation of a Programme to Promote Sustainable Farming in the Drought Zone of Paraiba*	A		196		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	Advisory Programme for Smallholders in the Field of Forestry, Marketing etc. in the Turmalina District in the Arid Area*	A		143		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	Desenvolvimento Local Sustentável em Espírito Santo	A	1998-2006	4.192		GTZ
Brazil	Community Development Programme to Promote Sustainable Patterns of Production and Consumption in Drought Zones and to Secure Public Services in 6 Rural Districts*	A		77		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	Programme to Promote the Dissemination of Drought-Appropriate Methods for Family Farming in Arid Areas of North-East Brazil*	A		250		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	Consultancy Programme for the Organisation of Self-Help Groups and for Sustainable Lifestyles and Production Patterns in Arid Areas Araçuaí*	A		120		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	Agro-Ecological Consultancy Programme for Smallholders in Vale do Rio Doce*	B		149		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	Programme for Qualification and Consultancy in the Field of Rural Development in the State of Rio Grande do Norte*	B		460		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	Promotion of a Rural Extension Programme in the Diocese of Caxias*	B		150		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	Promotion of a Rural Education Programme in the States of Piauí and Maranhão*	B		286		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	Development of a Programme for Rural Regions in the States of Pernambuco, Paraiba and Rio Grande Do Norte*	B	2002-2004	377		EED
Brazil	AP-2015 - 3-Year Continuation of an Advice Programme to Improve the Living Conditions of Smallholders, Migrants and Landless People in the Diocese of Caetite*	B		160		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	Rural Community Development Programme for Agricultural and Political Education in the Diocese of Patos*	B		204		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	Social Programme of the Diocese of Juazeiro Focussing on Rural Development and Improved Participation*	B		250		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	Advice Programme for Landless People and Smallholders in the Diocese of Ruy Barbosa-Ba*	B		211		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	Agro-Ecological and Organisational Advice Programme in Support of Agricultural Reform in Rural Areas of the Diocese of São Felix*	B		114		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	Agro-Ecological Advice Measures for Smallholder Families and Corresponding Networking Activities*	B		250		KZE/Misereor

List of German UNCCD-Related Projects

Continent/ Country	Project title	UNCCD marker	Duration	Total amount committed (1000€)	Amount committed 2001/02 (1000€)	Implementing organisation
Brazil	Advice and Training Programme for Socially Equitable and Environmentally Sound Rural Development*	B	2002-2005	1.870		EED
Brazil	Rural Advice Programme in the Diocese of Bacabal*	B		230		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	Programme to Provide Qualification and Advice in the Field of Sustainable Rural Regional Development in the State of Rio Grande*	B		750		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	Agro-Ecological Consultancy Programme in Irecê*	B		110		KZE/Misereor
Brazil	Implemetacao da Convencao das Nacoes Unidas de Combate à Desertificacao no Brasil	C	2003-2006	1.750	1.790	GTZ
Chile	CP Conservación y manejo Sustentable del Bosque Nativo (CMSBN)	A	1997-2006	4.090		KfW
Chile	Sustainable Rural Assistance Programme in the Arid Coastal Region of the Diocese of Talca*	A		123		KZE/Misereor
Chile	CP Conservación y manejo Sustentable del Bosque Nativo (CMSBN)	A	1995-2006	6.817	1.500	GTZ
Chile	Regional Environmental Management in IX Region: Temuco	A	2001-2004	1.312		GTZ
Chile	Improving Soil Conservation and Promoting Sustainable Farming Methods in the Arid Coastal Regions of the Diocese of Linares*	A		136		KZE/Misereor
Chile	Natural Forest Management*	A	1997-2006	14.300	4.090	KfW
Chile	Dissemination of Sustainable Land-Use Systems in the Arid Coastal Region of the Diocese of Talca*	A		129		KZE/Misereor
Chile	Ordenamiento Territorial Sustentable en la XI. Región- Aysen	B	1999-2004	1.226		GTZ
Chile	Strengthening the Environment Department of Sernageomin*	B	1994-2004	10.200		BGR
Chile	Citizen Participation in Municipal Rural Development Policy in 3 Poor Regions of Central Chile*	B	2002-2005	580		EED
Colombia	Biodiversidad y desarrollo en ecoregiones estratégicas en Colombia	A	2001-2006	1.790		GTZ
Colombia	Proyecto de conservación de agua y suelo en las regiones andinas de Colombia / PROCAS	A	1980-2003	6.934	1.534	GTZ
Colombia	Forest Conservation and Development Rio Magdalena II*	A	1993-2014	17.400	2.915	KfW
Colombia	Programa Forestal Nacional	A	2000-2005	2.044	511	GTZ
Colombia	Programa de Política Ambiental y Manejo Sostenible de los Recursos Naturales	A	2003-2006	4.383		GTZ
Colombia	Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Diocese of Tibú*	B		192		KZE/Misereor
Colombia	Consolidation of a Rural Development Programme to Strengthen Family Self-Provisioning in Indigenous Communities, Socorro and San Gil*	B		128		KZE/Misereor
Colombia	Rural Community and Farming Development Programme in the Farming Communities of the Diocese of Montelíbano*	B		180		KZE/Misereor
Colombia	Agro-Ecological Development Programme for Smallholder Communities in the Diocese of Ocaña*	B		150		KZE/Misereor
Cuba	Apoyo al programa nacion. de la lucha c. la desertificación	C	2000-2004	1.585		GTZ
Dominican Republic	Manejo de recursos naturales (COSERENEMA)	A	1998-2003	2.045		GTZ
Dominican Republic	CP Conservacion y Manejo de los Recursos Naturales de la Cuenca Alta Rio Yaque del Norte	A	2000-2007	7.200		KfW
Dominican Republic	CP Conservacion y Manejo de los Recursos Naturales de la Cuenca Alta Rio Yaque del Norte	A	2001-2003	697		GTZ
Dominican Republic	Management of Natural Resources/Dominican Republic	A	2003-2006	3.023	1.943	GTZ
Dominican Republic	Irrigation and Water for Lifestock Watering*	B	2002-2004	268		DWHH
Dominican Republic	AP-2015 - Sustainable Rural Development in the Municipality of Padre Las Casas Azua*	B		120		KZE/Misereor
Dominican Republic	Rural Community Development Programme in Azua Province*	B		146		KZE/Misereor
Dominican Republic	Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Region of Enriquillo*	B		110		KZE/Misereor
Dominican Republic	Sustainable Resource Use in the Area of the Rio Inage*	B		111		KZE/Misereor
Ecuador	Proyecto de Manejo Forestal Comunitario	A	2000-2003	1.284		GTZ/DED
Ecuador	Manejo de Conflictos socio-ambientales	A	2000-2003	1.023		GTZ
Ecuador	Manejo de Cuencas Hidrograficas	A	1997-2003	2.297		GTZ
Ecuador	Asesoramiento Politico en la gestion de recursos naturales	A	1992-2003	5.272		GTZ
Ecuador	Gestion sostenible de recursos naturales (GESOREN)	A	2004-2006	11.766		GTZ
Ecuador	AP-2015 / Integrated Rural Development in the Provinces of Carche and Imbabura*	B	2002-2006	1.329		EED

List of German UNCCD-Related Projects

Continent/ Country	Project title	UNCCD marker	Duration	Total amount committed (1000€)	Amount committed 2001/02 (1000€)	Implementing organisation
Ecuador	Modernización y Decentralización (PROMODE)	B	2003-2006	7.642	2.900	GTZ
Ecuador	Appropriate Farming Programme in Cotopaxi Province*	B		112		KZE/Misereor
Haiti	Promotion of Rural Communities in the Centre and Nord Departments*	A	1986-2004	11.591		GTZ
Haiti	Gadru Consultancy Programme for Rural Development Projects*	B		134		KZE/Misereor
Haiti	AP-2015 - Agroforestry Programme in the Diocese of Les Cayes, Haiti*	B		140		KZE/Misereor
Haiti	Soil Conservation and Erosion Control Programme South of Port-Au-Prince*	B		223		KZE/Misereor
Haiti	(AP-2015) Increasing the Staple Food Production of Smallholders Through an Extension Programme Focussing on Organic and Sustainability Principles*	B		350		KZE/Misereor
Haiti	Agroforestry Programme in the Diocese of Cap Haitien*	B		130		KZE/Misereor
Haiti	Soil Conservation and Reforestation Programme in Carice, Fort Liberté*	B		124		KZE/Misereor
Haiti	Irrigation and Water for Lifestock Watering*	B	2002-2003	487		DWHH
Haiti	IESP - ANOSA	B	2000-2004	3.454		GTZ/DWHH
Honduras	Protection and economic use of natural resources, component west	A	1997-2007	6.517	1.250	GTZ
Honduras	Promotion and Conservation of the Rio Platano Biosphere	A	1997-2005	5.036	1.500	GTZ
Honduras	Programa Recursos Naturales y Desarrollo Económico (PRORENA)	A	1983-2004	15.744		GTZ
Honduras	Integrated Rural Development in the El Chile Suya Valley/Teupasenti Nature Reserve*	B		148		KZE/Misereor
Honduras	Community Development with Active Local Civil Society Involvement*	B	2002-2005	307		EED
Mexico	Protection of Natural Resources and Regional Development in South Eastern Mexico (EN)	B	2003-2006	2.045	2.045	GTZ
Mexico	Improving the Conditions and Strengthening the Organisation of the Urac Tequi Regional Farmers' Association*	B	2002-2005	307		EED
Mexico	Sustainable Natural Resource Management in Ejidos in the Sierra Tarahumara*	B		123		KZE/Misereor
Mexico	Promotion of Integrated and Sustainable Development in the North of Guanajuato*	B		176		KZE/Misereor
Paraguay	CP Estrategia Nacional para el Manejo Sostenible de los Recursos Naturales	A	1993-2004	6.000		GTZ
Paraguay	CP Sustainable Natural Resource Management*	A	2002-2007	7.670		KfW
Paraguay	CP Manejo Sostenible de Recursos Naturales	A	2003-2007	1.000	1.000	GTZ
Paraguay	Rural Regional Development in Caazapa Department*	B	1998-2004	2.279		GTZ
Paraguay	Tenure Security and Advice Programme for Smallholders*	B	2001-2004	463		EED
Paraguay	Sustainable Land Use in the South-East of the Department of Itapúa*	B		150		KZE/Misereor
Paraguay	Agro-Ecological Advice and Organisational Development in Two Settlements of the District of Repatriación*	B		135		KZE/Misereor
Peru	CP Fomento del Sistema Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas (FANPE)	A	2000-2006	5.110		KfW
Peru	Jaen-San Ignacio-Bagua Regional Development*	A	2003-2007	5.110	5.113	KfW
Peru	CP Fomento del Sistema Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas (FANPE)	A	1991-2003	6.485		GTZ
Peru	Improving the Productivity of Irrigation and Land Structure of Smallholding Units in Indigenous Village Communities*	A	2002-2004	353		EED
Peru	Programa Desarrollo Rural Sostenible en el Peru	A	2003-2007	14.100	5.000	GTZ
Peru	Promotion of Citizen Commitment with Regard to Poverty Reduction and Environmental Protection in the Department of Cajamarca*	A	2002-2004	350		EED
Peru	Irrigation in the Southern Andean Zone III+IV*	B	1998-2007	13.200		KfW
Peru	Alto Rio Mayo Alternative Development*	B	2001-2006	9.200		KfW
Peru	Promotion of Rural Development and Local Democracy in the Department of Piura*	B	2001-2003	440		EED
Peru	Integrated Development of the Chungui Microregion Inhabited by Quechua Indigenous People in the Department of Ayacucho*	B	2001-2004	384		EED
Peru	Marangan Programme for the Enhancement of Resource Conservation, Increase of Production and Strengthening of Citizen Participation*	B		95		KZE/Misereor
Peru	Sustainable Smallholder Arable and Lifestock Farming in the Cuenca of the Rio Antabamba*	B		100		KZE/Misereor
Peru	Consolidation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Provinces of Calca and Urubamba*	B		641		KZE/Misereor

List of German UNCCD-Related Projects

Continent/ Country	Project title	UNCCD marker	Duration	Total amount committed (1000€)	Amount committed 2001/02 (1000€)	Implementing organisation
Peru	Organisation-Building and Development of Sustainable Local Production in Six Districts of the Highlands of Piura*	B		90		KZE/Misereor
Peru	Promotion of Organic Production and Marketing by Smallholders in the River Catchment of the Huarney*	B		90		KZE/Misereor
Peru	Sustainable Rural Development of Smallholders in the Caynarachi Valley*	B		150		KZE/Misereor
Peru	Sustainable Rural Development Programme in Four Municipalities of Huancabamba Province*	B		250		KZE/Misereor
Peru	Rural Development Focussing on Agriculture, Organisation and Women in Development*	B	2002-2005	370		EED
Peru	Promotion of Rural Development in the Puclush Valley, District of San Luis, San Pablo, Cajamarca Department*	B	2003-2007	920		EED
Peru	Rural Development and Poverty Reduction in 6 Provinces of South Peru*	B	2003-2008	1.200		EED
Peru	Promotion of Sustainable Rural Development, Citizen Participation and Democratisation in Abancayo*	B		210		KZE/Misereor
Peru	Promotion of Citizen Participation and Rural Sustainable Development of the Velille Basin in Santo Tomás*	B		210		KZE/Misereor
Peru	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme in Four Provinces of the Diocese of Huari*	B		250		KZE/Misereor
Peru	Soil Improvement and Irrigation*	B	2001-2003	379		DWHH
Latin America-Subtotal				378.824	52.997	
Overall Total				1.693.787	313.270	

Abbreviations:

BfdW	Brot für die Welt
BGR	Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe
CIM	Centrum für internationale Migration und Entwicklung
CP	Cooperative Project
DED	Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst
DWHH	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe
EED	Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst e.V.
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH
InWEnt	Internationale Weiterbildung und Entwicklung gGmbH
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KZE	Katholische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe e.V.
OECD/DAC	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/ Development Assistance Committee
SfLO	Support for Local Organisations

Explanatory Notes:

General remarks:

The list comprises projects ongoing in 2003 and financed by the German Government (except for projects implemented by DWHH and BfdW). This encompasses also projects that phased out in 2003 or started in 2003. In the case of projects implemented by KZE/Misereor and EED the financial commitment is not tied to defined project durations; therefore no project durations are indicated. The total amounts committed to those projects refer to commitments that were made between 1999 and 2003.

Column "Project title"

- 1) For multi phases-projects the title of the current phase is indicated.
- 2) For cooperative projects (labelled with "CP") the components of financial and technical cooperation are displayed separately. If there is joint project implementation by organisations of the technical and human resources cooperation sector or financial and human resources cooperation sector, those projects are displayed in a merged form.
- 3) For the human resources cooperation organisations (DED and CIM) this column refers either to the title of the project the expert is employed in or the name of the employer. In the case of financial support for local organisations by the DED those projects are labelled with SfLO.
- 4) All project titles marked with an asterisk are translated into English from project titles, which were provided only in German by the respective organisation.

Column "UNCCD-marker"

The criteria for the UNCCD-marker (A,B,C) are described in Annex III and refer to their type of relationship to the goals of the UNCCD. The UNCCD-markers were attributed by the implementing agency and later confirmed by the UNCCD Focal Point.

Column "Duration"

This column refers to the project duration reported by the respective implementing organisation. For the multi-phases GTZ projects the duration displayed is the complete duration of the project (not only the current phase). KZE/Misereor and EED projects have no clearly defined project duration because the disbursement of the amount committed is not tied to defined time ranges. Blank cells indicate that there are no project durations reported by the DED.

Column "Total amount committed (1000€)"

The amounts refer to commitments made by the BMZ for the entire project duration. For multi-phases GTZ-projects this means the commitments displayed refer to the current phase as well as the completed phases. For CIM projects lump sums of 70.000€/year were calculated. For DED experts the amount was calculated on the basis of the "expert months" indicator.

Column "Amount committed in 2001/02 (1000€)"

The amounts in this column refer to amounts committed to UNCCD-related projects in 2001 and 2002. Due to the fact that most of the indicated projects are not reported in the official CRS-reporting (e.g. projects implemented by KZE-Misereor and EED) data in this column are restricted to GTZ and KfW projects.

Column "Implementing organisation"

This column indicates which organisation implements the respective project. Some projects are implemented jointly; they are partly indicated separately and partly as joint ventures (as described under "project title" above).