

**REPORT BY THE UNITED KINGDOM OF  
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

**ON MEASURES TAKEN TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION  
IN ALL AFFECTED DEVELOPING COUNTRY PARTIES**

**July 2002**

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## 1. Summary

This is the third formal report to be presented by the United Kingdom (UK) on measures taken to support the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), in accordance with Article 26 of the Convention. The first report was presented in June 1999 and covered measures taken to support the Convention in affected country Parties in Africa. The second was presented in April 2000 and covered measures supporting the Convention in affected country Parties in continents other than Africa. This report covers measures taken since the reports of 1999 and 2000, which support the Convention in all affected developing country Parties of the world that have areas subject to desertification.

The UK is committed to the promotion of sustainable development and the eradication of world poverty. In the context of effectively combating desertification, we aim to achieve this goal through our commitments to development partners. We work with governments, civil society, businesses, academic and research communities, and in collaboration with other donors and multilateral institutions.

The UK recognises that the goal of combating desertification and land degradation is closely related to alleviating poverty and promoting sustainable development. There are close synergies between the work we do to support the implementation of the Convention, and our work to assist countries affected by poverty. We pay close regard to the need to integrate the objectives of the Convention with other related objectives of development. We consider that the means of addressing issues surrounding desertification and land degradation are best assimilated within the broader contexts of development plans and policies of affected country Parties, whose overall objectives are the eradication of poverty and sustainable development. Combating desertification is challenging and requires an interdisciplinary and crosscutting approach that is long-term and sustained.

The UK continues to seek means of adding to its general support for implementation of the Convention's objectives. These include assisting with the development and implementation of national strategies for sustainable development (nssds) and poverty reduction strategies or similar processes in affected country Parties. These strategies have direct synergies with the objectives of the Convention and the measures required to combat desertification and all its ramifications. They also offer opportunities which we support for improving co-ordination between the three United Nations conventions that evolved from this Summit: the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); the Convention on Biological Diversity; and the UNCCD.

The UK commitment to development assistance is rising significantly, from approximately £3.3 billion in the financial year 2001/02 to almost £4.6 billion by 2005/06. The UK is also working with governments and other donors in pursuing measures to improve the effectiveness of its aid, for example through untying. The approximate financial commitments during the current

financial year to each region of the world, and within each, the approximate commitments that address desertification issues, are given in Annex 3, Table 1. The following Tables 2–10 indicate the levels of our commitment to each region of the world, in the context of projects and programmes related to desertification.

The Department for International Development (DFID) is the UK government department responsible for development and the reduction of poverty, and is the UK contact point for the UNCCD. As such it is closely involved in the regular programmes of multilateral organisations supported by the UK whose activities relate to the objectives of the Convention. We support the work to combat desertification of the European Commission (EC), World Bank, regional development banks and United Nations agencies. We contribute to the Global Environment Fund (GEF), and support its commitment to National Action Programmes (NAPs) and the funding of desertification-related operations within its environmental programmes. We continue our commitment to the international Global Water Partnership as it supports developing and emerging countries in the sustainable management of their water resources.

The UK is actively assisting, and engaged through its bilateral programmes, in combating desertification and land degradation, in partnership with a large number of affected country Parties in each region. The following sections describe the range of projects and programmes that we support, demonstrating the UK's commitment to combating desertification and land degradation.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

This report sets out the policy context within which the UK provides its development assistance to combating desertification, and outlines some of the activities we are currently undertaking in support of the UNCCD throughout the world. The UK government, as a developed country Party to the Convention, authorises DFID to fund and administer projects and programmes that are of relevance to the Convention and that address desertification, land degradation and drought mitigation.

### **2.1 The UK approach to poverty and development**

The UK is committed to the eradication of poverty through working in partnership with governments and civil society, multilateral institutions and research bodies. It is committed to all the internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals. The UK financial commitment for development assistance is rising significantly, and due to increase from approximately £3.3 billion in 2001/02 to nearly £4.6 billion by 2005/06. The planned budget for the 2002/03 financial year for the UK's bilateral country and regional programmes is approximately £1.8 billion.

DFID is the British government department responsible for putting these commitments into practice, and promoting sustainable development and the reduction of poverty in developing countries. Bilaterally, DFID works through its Country Plans, which are drawn up in co-operation with country governments and reflect the priorities of those governments. We also support global initiatives such as the GEF.

### **2.2 UK approaches and activities supporting the objectives of the UNCCD**

The UK recognises that desertification, land degradation and drought mitigation is closely related to the eradication of poverty. The UK aims to assist developing country Parties to prevent land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas that results from human activities or climatic variations. The UK considers that activities to combat desertification in these areas are most effective in the wider context of poverty reduction strategies or similar processes, and nssds.

Within this policy context and through DFID, the UK continues to support a wide range of interventions that address desertification and the objectives of the UNCCD. As well as working with partner governments, we also indirectly support the objectives of the Convention through our funding commitments to the GEF and to international NGOs working in affected countries (e.g. Oxfam, Actionaid, SOS Sahel and Farm Africa).

UK interventions in support of the objectives of the Convention are grouped within three sectors.

### *Policy and Management*

- i. Preparing and implementing regional, sub-regional and national action programmes, plans and strategies to combat desertification and land degradation, and to mitigate drought.
- ii. Strengthening the global network of institutions and facilities for the collection, analysis and exchange of information relating to desertification, land degradation and drought mitigation.

### *Capacity Building*

- iii. Developing institutional capacity to combat desertification and land degradation, and to mitigate drought.
- iv. Encouraging participatory approaches to development, research and technology transfer in the investigation and implementation of measures to combat desertification and land degradation, and to mitigate drought.
- v. Improving the capacity of NGOs to be involved in measures to combat desertification and land degradation, and to mitigate drought.

### *Direct Activities*

- vi. Assessing, preventing or reducing land degradation, rehabilitating partly degraded land and rehabilitating degraded land.
- vii. Promoting drought early warning systems, drought preparedness, and coping and management strategies.
- viii. Promoting the integrated management and conservation of natural resources, particularly soil and water conservation, and sustainable irrigation and livestock husbandry systems.
- ix. Developing secure land tenure and promoting alternative environmentally sustainable livelihood strategies.

## **2.3 Structure of the report**

The remainder of this report follows the structure recommended by the Convention secretariat, describing the range of activities and financial commitments undertaken by the UK in support of the objectives of the Convention. Many of the projects described in Part A (Core report) of Sections 3–6 could as readily be placed in Part B (Other activities), as combating desertification in the wider sense frequently forms an integral component of our commitment to eradicate poverty. Likewise, the financial commitments to projects cannot usually be subdivided to indicate component parts specifically directed towards combating desertification, as projects are implemented with their components dovetailed, mutually supporting one another. Financial commitments are displayed in tabular form in the Annexes. The section below covers inter-regional projects that do not come under the separate regional sections.

## **2.4 Inter-regional projects**

As well as country projects, the UK also supports a number of inter-regional projects and programmes of relevance to the objectives of the Convention. These regional initiatives are important in the context of desertification, as it is also often a regional problem. Examples of inter-regional projects are given in Annex 3, Table 2, which illustrates the wide range of contributions made by the UK to combating desertification.

The UK has contributed to the UNCCD for the 2000/01 biennium. This is to enable the Secretariat of the Convention to undertake the functions agreed for it at the Conference of the Parties. In addition, an inter-regional Livestock Project is influencing international social, health and environmental policy objectives, and trade agreements on the livelihoods of livestock-dependent people, in areas subject to desertification. Markets are being developed in an inter-regional Watershed Protection Project for watershed protection services and improved livelihoods. This is increasing stakeholders' understanding of the potential role of market-based approaches in promoting the need for sustainable watershed protection in degraded and semi-arid areas.

### **3. AFRICA**

#### **Part A**

##### **3.1 Summary**

The links between desertification, land degradation and poverty are often strongest in Africa, and this region continues to be a key focus of our commitment to combating their effects. The continent will remain a priority for our development assistance in these fields. Nearly 50 per cent of the UK's bilateral country spending is allocated to Africa, and a commitment of over £650 million is planned for the current financial year. Commitments to specifically desertification-related activities total nearly £20 million, although many other commitments also address issues of desertification and approaches to its management. These include those made to sustainable rural livelihoods, sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies or similar processes, integrated management of water resources, and environmental management and planning. The projects listed in Annex 3, Table 3 illustrate the range of activities and measures in which we are involved that support the preparation and implementation of actions at all levels in affected developing country Parties in Africa.

Our activities in Africa that relate to the Convention continue to reveal strong support for the integration of measures to combat desertification into sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies or similar processes, into sustaining rural livelihoods, and into a wide range of technical programmes in degraded areas. Through our bilateral agreements with many affected country Parties, their regional organisations, and other developed country Parties, we also support poverty reduction programmes with broader objectives. Given the links between poverty and desertification/degradation, this work also supports the objectives of the Convention.

Through these means, we contribute indirectly to the implementation of NAPs and support the development of activities aimed at combating desertification. We support any actions by African country Parties that will strengthen measures and participatory mechanisms taking account of the needs of people affected by desertification, and that will improve awareness of the value of the Convention's objectives.

##### **3.2 Consultative processes and partnership agreements**

The UK is not currently supporting any consultative processes or partnership agreements relating to the Convention in the Africa region. As detailed above, we respond to the priorities of our partner countries, and support the objectives of the Convention through our support for poverty reduction in these countries.



### 3.3 Measures taken to support action programmes

The UK indirectly supports NAPs through its contributions to the GEF, which supports the preparation of NAPs by affected country Parties in Africa. We are also continuing to address the need to promote NAPs holistically, through supporting the preparation and implementation of sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies or similar processes. We will pursue opportunities to rationalise and simplify links and complementarities between NAPs, poverty reduction strategies and other processes, including those related to other Conventions.

The following paragraphs contain a few examples representative of our work in the Africa region.

In Africa's **Greater Horn Region** we are supporting the Community Health and Participatory Epidemiology Project. This provides sustainable animal health services to control diseases that threaten the health and productivity of livestock reared by pastoralists in semi-arid areas. The project is working with the Organisation of African Unity and the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources to champion institutional reforms. It is disseminating effective information to pastoralists and other stakeholders on animal health service delivery and best practice guidelines for these pastoral areas.

Support to the **Nile Basin Region** is being provided in order to develop co-operation leading to better water management of Nile water resources in this sub-humid to arid region. The goal is to support efforts by Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan to enable the Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO) to fulfil its planned role in co-ordinating and managing the Eastern Nile Subsidiary Action Programme. The long-term objectives of this programme include ensuring efficient water management and optimal use of resources, targeting poverty eradication, and promoting economic integration.

The capacity of rural communities in the north of **Namibia** is being strengthened through the development of livelihood opportunities. These are derived from improved natural resources management, tourism and craft production. The communities are among the poorest in southern Africa, living in extremely harsh conditions. Community-based natural resources management initiatives that are ecologically and socially sustainable are being developed in three north–central regions.

In **Kenya**, we are working with civil society to strengthen people's knowledge of their environmental rights and responsibilities. Public participation in decision-making about the management of drought-prone environments is supported in order to promote understanding and achieve sustainable economic gain from natural resources. New institutional and legal arrangements are being developed to give strength to environmental governance within the country.

Sustainable rural livelihoods in **South Africa** are being enhanced through support to the forestry sector in providing conservation and productive

resources in semi-arid areas. The policies and legal and institutional conditions necessary for poor people to realise the opportunities open to them here are being improved. These relate to basic goods and services offered to them by forests, leading to wealth distribution, income generation and secure access to the resource.

## **Part B**

### **3.4 Other activities relating to combating desertification**

Many other activities undertaken by the UK in the Africa region help to support the objectives of the Convention. They relate to work with civil society; different levels of government, financial and research institutions on various issues relating to combating desertification; and land management across the region. The UK supports projects that address the underlying causes of desertification, through supporting research and training in poverty alleviation and the management of natural resources by the full range of stakeholders, as indicated in Annex 3, Table 4.

## **4. ASIA**

### **Part A**

#### **4.1 Summary**

Over 40 per cent of the UK's bilateral country spending is allocated to Asia; over £600 million is planned for the current financial year (2002/03). Commitments specifically for desertification-related activities total over £111 million, including financial support of nearly £80 million to two major projects in dryland areas of India. Many other activities in Asia also address issues relevant to the implementation of the Convention. In Asia, combating desertification remains an integral component and priority objective of our commitment to alleviating the poverty of people in affected developing country Parties. The continued support we provide for activities to combat desertification in Asia is similar to that described above for Africa.

#### **4.2 Consultative processes and partnership agreements**

The UK is not currently supporting any consultative processes or partnership agreements relating to the Convention in the Asia region. As detailed above, we respond to the priorities of our partner countries, and support the objectives of the Convention through our support to poverty reduction in these countries.

#### **4.3 Measures taken to support action programmes**

The UK indirectly supports NAPs through its contributions to the GEF, which supports the preparation of NAPs. The projects listed in Annex 3, Table 5 indicate the range of activities and measures we are undertaking in Asia to combat desertification with affected country Parties. The following paragraphs contain a few examples representative of our work in the Asia region.

In **India**, we support two long-term programmes that are having a significant impact on combating desertification and mitigating drought. The Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project is working towards improving the livelihoods of poor people in drought-prone areas, building the capacities of government agencies, NGOs and community-based organisations to combat desertification, and promoting an enabling environment for these activities through reforms of policies and advocacy procedures. The area is home to some 4 million people, of whom about two-thirds live below the poverty line, whose opportunities are significantly affected by factors relating to desertification.

The Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project is DFID's largest sustainable livelihood project to date. It is operational in five drought-prone and semi-arid districts where the degraded natural resource base contributes to a high incidence of poverty. Problems include poor soils, limited infrastructure and irrigation, declining and contaminated ground water supplies, inequality in land distribution, and little support for agricultural enterprises. The project

supports the limited number of agencies assisting the Government of Andhra Pradesh as it seeks to address these key problems and achieve its rapid watershed expansion programme. The project will help the government to address the interests of the poorest by the application of participatory methods within a broad sustainable livelihoods approach.

In **Pakistan**, the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme: Gilgit and Chitral Regions is building the capacity of local communities to manage their own development in a sustainable manner. Many activities relevant to the Convention are being undertaken by these communities, and together they are having a positive impact on their harsh and often degraded environment. Irrigation channels and water supplies are being constructed and effectively maintained. The management of natural resources is being sustainably enhanced, raising production and adding value to the resources. The availability of timber and fuel wood is being increased without degrading the natural resources, and forests are no longer being depleted. Land is being protected from erosion and landslides, and access to drinking water is being improved. A strategy for the natural resource management sector is being developed that will provide an overall framework on which priorities for the sector will be decided, including those relating to combating desertification.

In **Kazakhstan** we are supporting a project to implement a catchment management plan for the Nura River Basin. This will guarantee access to safe and affordable water resources in the semi-arid north-east of the country where the capital city, Astana, is beginning to suffer from water shortages. The management capacity of the Nura River basin is being strengthened, and a costed management plan prepared.

In **China** the Yunnan Environmental Development Programme is building the capacity of the Yunnan Provincial Government to prepare and implement participatory and pro-poor environmental programmes that are sustainable. In this province, many of the poorest people live in areas where environmental instability and resource constraints are primary issues affecting their livelihoods. Support is being channelled towards environmentally related improvements such as improved water supplies and water conservation, afforestation, and other agricultural improvements. Outputs of the project include models for practical initiatives to reduce environmentally linked incidences of poverty through a participatory and integrated strategic approach.

The Sustainable Livelihoods for Livestock Producing Communities Project in **Kyrgyzstan** is helping to understand and support coping strategies and income-generating activities in response to the widespread and deepening poverty in rural communities. More than 70 per cent of the rural population are considered to be living in poverty in environmentally degraded areas, and many people depend on livestock for their livelihoods. Environmentally the project is having a positive impact through encouraging better management of pastures and other land resources. The rights of ownership to land and farm property are being confirmed, and rural outmigration reduced.

In the **West Bank and Gaza Strip** we are conducting hydrogeological investigations of the aquifer systems. These are determining sustainable yields of ground water for use by local communities. These communities are being enabled to develop strategies for managing their water resources, and are being assisted in negotiations with their neighbours on integrated water resource management.

## **Part B**

### **4.4 Other activities relating to combating desertification**

We continue to support many other activities that have an impact on combating desertification in the Asia region. Table 6, Annex 3 illustrates the range of this work, which includes support for sustaining rural livelihoods in areas where desertification or degradation is a problem, through the provision of irrigation, managed logging and dryland resource use.

## **5. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

### **5.1 Summary**

An allocation of nearly £50 million is planned for the UK bilateral country and regional programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean for the current financial year. Within these programmes, commitments related to combating desertification in the region total over £300,000, and those that address issues of relevance to desertification within a broader context total over £10 million. As in the other regions, we support mechanisms in Latin America and the Caribbean for partnerships and consultations designed to combat desertification with affected developing country Parties.

### **5.2 Consultative processes and partnership agreements**

The UK is not currently supporting any consultative processes or partnership agreements relating to the UNCCD in the Latin America and Caribbean region. As detailed above, we respond to the priorities of our partner countries, and support the objectives of the Convention through our support to poverty reduction in these countries.

### **5.3 Measures taken to support action programmes**

The UK indirectly supports NAPs through its contributions to the GEF, which supports the preparation of NAPs. We are also continuing to address the need to promote NAPs in Latin America and the Caribbean through supporting the process of preparing and implementing sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies or similar processes. As elsewhere, we continue to look for opportunities to rationalise and simplify links and complementarities between these processes that aid in combating desertification. For this reason, many of the projects described in this part and listed in Annex 3, Table 7 can as readily be placed in Part B of this section of the report. The following paragraphs contain a few examples representative of our work in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Amboro Rural Development Project in **Bolivia** is promoting the adoption of sustainable livelihoods based on the natural resources of the area. Current agricultural production practices by poor communities include slash-and-burn systems with a short cycle of cropping, then conversion to pastures that are suffering rapid degradation and abandonment. Such land-use management by communities is being improved through strengthening the capacity of local organisations to co-ordinate, develop, promote and respond to participatory sustainable development plans. Elsewhere in Bolivia, more effective policies are being developed to support livelihoods in degraded areas through our project Understanding the Links between Policy and Practice in the Andean Highlands. The Mink'a Agricultural Development Project Phase IV is raising the agricultural incomes of poor campesinos through supporting improved livelihoods and increasing the participation of women in decision-making activities.

In **Brazil** the Eastern Amazonia Babacu Project is developing effective systems for supporting sustainable rural livelihoods in the eastern Babacu zone. In Tocantins State we are supporting local institutions as their capacity is increased to provide appropriate services for sustainable development. These services will be for small-scale agricultural and livestock producers, and will be in the context of improved environmental management.

The Institutional Support to SEMARNAP Project in **Mexico** is linking local needs to national policies and strategies in terms of the environment. Participatory processes and approaches to natural resource management are being institutionalised within the Mexican Government agency of SEMARNAP (Secretaria de Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales y Pesca).

In the Caribbean, in **Montserrat** the Agricultural Extension Services Project is improving the farming and management skills of rural households on the island that have been affected by volcanic eruptions.

## **Part B**

### **5.4 Other activities relating to combating desertification**

We support a wide range of other activities that contribute to combating desertification in the Latin America and Caribbean region. The range is indicated by the list of projects given in Annex 3, Table 8. They are strongly focused on participatory activities for natural resource management of degraded areas, and include the provision of assistance to environmental education and to socially depressed areas.

## 6. CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

### 6.1 Summary

An allocation of over £80 million is planned for the UK bilateral country and regional programmes for Central and Eastern Europe for the current financial year. Commitments for desertification-related activities in the region total nearly £600,000, and we have nearly £4.5 million committed to activities that address desertification and land degradation issues as integral components of broader programmes.

Central and Eastern Europe is less affected than the three other regions by desertification, but there are areas where the need for desertification to be combated remains a priority. Our commitment to the region remains in support for sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies or similar processes.

### 6.2 Consultative processes and partnership agreements

The UK is not currently supporting any consultative processes or partnership agreements relating to the Convention in the Central and Eastern Europe Region. As detailed above, we respond to the priorities of our partner countries, and support the objectives of the Convention through our support to poverty reduction in these countries.

### 6.3 Measures taken to support action programmes

The UK indirectly supports NAPs through its contributions to the GEF, which supports the preparation of NAPs. In Central and Eastern Europe we continue to address directly the need to promote NAPs through supporting the process of preparing and implementing sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies or similar processes. The projects and activities described here and listed in Annex 3, Table 9 could be placed in Part B of this section. They all have components directed towards combating desertification, land degradation and drought mitigation in affected country Parties. The following paragraphs contain a few examples representative of our work in Central and Eastern Europe.

The Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Pilot Project in **Moldova** is increasing access of poor people to the resources they need to improve their income generation. With these and other stakeholders, it is developing mechanisms for the resolution of land disputes that have arisen from the farm restructuring process under way in rural areas of the country. In **Azerbaijan** the PRSP Environment and NEAP Update Project is ensuring that environmental issues and the importance of environmental management in poverty eradication are highlighted in the poverty reduction strategy process. A priority is the mainstreaming of environmental concerns about degraded areas subject to drought, by means of bringing environmental issues to the policy debate. The work is feeding into the national environmental action plan (NEAP) update,



and identifying priority environmental activities and policies with the largest contribution to poverty alleviation.

In both **Russia** and **Ukraine**, the UK's Small Environmental Projects Scheme is strengthening the role of NGOs and local government in addressing priority environmental problems, which include those affecting areas subject to desertification. In Ukraine in particular, there has been a priority focus on issues directly related to desertification and land degradation. Small environmental projects in both countries are providing important opportunities to build the capacity of the environmental NGO network and to respond to urgent environmental priorities identified by government institutions. They are investing in remedial measures in areas that are affected by environmental degradation resulting from poor environmental practices.

## **Part B**

### **6.4 Other activities relating to combating desertification**

In the areas of the Central and Eastern Europe Region subject to desertification, we are also supporting a range of activities within the environmental sector, as indicated in Annex 3, Table 10. These focus on strengthening the capacities of communities and agencies to manage the environment, sustain rural livelihoods, and monitor the effectiveness of environmental programmes that are alleviating poverty and combating degradation.

## **7. OTHER ASSISTANCE**

In addition to its bilateral programmes, the UK participates in the regular programmes and activities of multilateral organisations that impinge on the Convention's objectives. Within the wider context we aim to influence multilateral organisations by drawing attention to the need to integrate implementation of the Convention within their policies and strategies targeting poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods. In the current financial year, 2002/03, our planned total contributions made through multilateral organisations are approximately £1.59 billion, or 46 per cent of total spending on our development programme.

It is not possible to indicate how much of this is directed towards combating desertification and meeting the objectives of the Convention. However, in that our development commitment is to alleviate poverty in poor countries where environmental degradation frequently needs to be reversed, a significant proportion of our multilateral contributions are directed towards combating desertification. The organisations that we support include the EC, World Bank, regional development banks, and United Nations agencies including the UN Development Programme, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the UN Industrial Development Organization. We have planned to contribute nearly £27 million to the GEF during the current financial year, and have pledged over £300 million since 1991. We will continue to support its commitment to funding NAPs and processes that enhance desertification-related activities within its environmental operations.

## **8. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE**

We will continue to look for ways in which we can strengthen implementation of the Convention's objectives in all affected developing country Parties, through our development assistance partnerships at bilateral and multilateral levels.

- We will continue to seek means of supporting the objectives of the Convention, to combat desertification and land degradation, and to mitigate the effects of drought in affected developing country Parties.
- Recognising the social and economic dimensions of desertification, we will continue to apply and develop the livelihoods approach for the alleviation of poverty in rural areas and for combating desertification.
- We will continue to work with partner governments in supporting the development and implementation of poverty reduction strategies or similar processes, and ensuring that environmental factors are adequately addressed.
- We will continue to work to mainstream environmental concerns into the programmes of DFID, the EC and other development institutions.
- We remain prepared for further requests for assistance to combat desertification from affected developing country Parties, within the framework of their NAPs and the objectives of environmental sustainability.

## **Annex 1. Abbreviations and acronyms**

|          |                                                                     |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CIAT     | Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical                        |
| DFID     | UK Department for International Development                         |
| ENTRO    | Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office                              |
| FAO      | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations             |
| GEF      | Global Environment Facility                                         |
| IUCN     | International Union for the Conservation of Nature                  |
| IWMI     | International Water Management Institute                            |
| NAP      | National Action Programme of the UNCCD                              |
| NEAP     | national environmental action plan                                  |
| NGO      | non-governmental organisation                                       |
| nssd     | national strategy for sustainable development                       |
| PRSP     | poverty reduction strategy paper                                    |
| SADC     | Southern African Development Community                              |
| SEMARNAP | Secretaria de Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales y Pesca,<br>Mexico |
| UNCCD    | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification                 |
| UNFCCC   | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change               |
| UNICEF   | United Nations Children's Fund                                      |

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### Annex 3. Current financial commitments by the UK to programmes and projects related to combating desertification

Financial figures in the tables are taken from:  
DFID (2002) Annex 1: Analysis of Expenditure. *The Government's Expenditure Plans 2002–2003 to 2003–2004*. Departmental Report. DFID, London.

Specific project financial figures in the tables are taken from:  
DFID (2002) *Performance Reporting Information System for Management (PRISM) Database*. DFID, London.

*Table 1. Approximate financial commitments by the UK during the current financial year, 2002–03, to each region*

| Region                          | Approximate bilateral country and regional commitments |               | Approximate bilateral commitments to specific desertification issues |               |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
|                                 | Value (£m)                                             | Value (US\$m) | Value (£m)                                                           | Value (US\$m) |
| Africa                          | 650                                                    | 950           | 20                                                                   | 30            |
| Asia                            | 600                                                    | 870           | 111*                                                                 | 162           |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 50                                                     | 70            | 0.3                                                                  | 45            |
| Central and Eastern Europe      | 80                                                     | 115           | 0.6                                                                  | 0.9           |

\*Of which £78m is committed to two projects.

*Table 2. Current inter-regional projects relating to desertification and the UNCCD*

| <i>Inter-Regional Project Title</i>                                                                                     | <i>Value (£)</i> | <i>Value (US\$)</i> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Second Replenishment of GEF                                                                                             | 85,250,000       | 124,465,000         |
| Direct Contribution to UNCCD in 2000–01 Biennium                                                                        | 1,131,000        | 1,651,260           |
| Core support for all Global Water Partnership Activities                                                                | 1,050,000        | 1,533,000           |
| Global Water Partnership Contribution to Framework for Action                                                           | 844,750          | 1,233,350           |
| Support to IUCN Water and Nature Initiative                                                                             | 370,500          | 540,900             |
| Effective Development of River Mining                                                                                   | 342,973          | 500,750             |
| Global Water Partnership Framework for Action                                                                           | 300,000          | 438,000             |
| Building Capacity for a Strategic Approach to Water Resources Development and Management                                | 234,715          | 342,700             |
| Influencing Policy Objectives and Trade Agreements on Livelihoods of Livestock-Dependent People in Developing Countries | 220,000          | 321,200             |
| Developing Markets for Watershed Protection Services and Improved Livelihoods                                           | 199,300          | 291,000             |
| Water Thematic Budget Project Management                                                                                | 340,000          | 496,400             |
| Agricultural Biodiversity and Poverty Reduction                                                                         | 147,500          | 215,500             |
| Application of Sustainable Livelihoods Approaches in FAO Special Programme for Food Security                            | 126,000          | 184,000             |
| Implementation of Global Water Partnership Framework for Action                                                         | 100,000          | 146,000             |
| Global Forest Coalition                                                                                                 | 80,000           | 116,800             |
| Local Phosphate Resources for Sustainable Agriculture                                                                   | 54,054           | 78,900              |
| Information Communications Technology in Development for Poverty Reduction                                              | 51,000           | 74,500              |
| Information, Training and Development Ltd (ITAD) Enabling Agreement – Call Down for Services                            | 42,958           | 62,700              |
| Hosting Inaugural Meeting of Consultative Group on Artisanal and Small Scale Mining                                     | 35,000           | 51,100              |

*Table 3. Current projects in Africa supporting action programmes*

| <i>Country</i>           | <i>Project Title</i>                                                               | <i>Value (£)</i> | <i>Value (US\$)</i> |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Africa Regional          | African Water Resources Management Forum                                           | 75,000           | 109,500             |
| Horn of Africa Regional  | Community Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology Programme                   | 5,426,483        | 7,923,000           |
| Nile Basin Regional      | Support to ENTRO                                                                   | 326,000          | 476,000             |
| Southern Africa Regional | Water Export Support to Global Water Partnership in Southern Africa                | 942,000          | 1,375,300           |
| Southern Africa Regional | Improving Access to Natural Capital for the Rural Poor                             | 900,451          | 1,315,000           |
| Southern Africa Regional | Support to SADC Water Sector Co-ordination Unit                                    | 150,000          | 219,000             |
| Egypt                    | Indigenous Environmental Knowledge and Sustainable Development in Semi-Arid Africa | 95,411           | 139,300             |
| Ethiopia                 | Borana Drought Response and Mitigation                                             | 1,134,525        | 1,656,400           |
| Ethiopia                 | Emergency Capacity Building and Food Assistance                                    | 1,098,621        | 1,604,000           |
| Ethiopia                 | Food Aid for Koisha Woreda                                                         | 962,166          | 1,404,750           |
| Ethiopia                 | Initiative on Pastoralists and Policy in the Horn of Africa                        | 380,000          | 554,800             |
| Ethiopia                 | Support to the Ethiopian Agricultural Census                                       | 280,000          | 408,800             |
| Ethiopia                 | Land Tenure Implications on Agricultural Performance                               | 61,830           | 90,300              |
| Ghana                    | Displaced Persons Domestic Energy                                                  | 101,566          | 149,000             |
| Kenya                    | Support to Environmental Governance                                                | 2,200,000        | 3,212,000           |
| Kenya                    | APPROTECH Long-term Micro-irrigation                                               | 1,700,000        | 2,482,000           |
| Kenya                    | Kitui Water Retention Sand Dams                                                    | 353,059          | 515,500             |
| Kenya                    | Horn Pastoralist Development in Mandera – Phase 3                                  | 240,000          | 350,400             |
| Kenya                    | Action Aid Civil Society Building Project Phase II                                 | 2,000,000        | 2,920,000           |
| Kenya                    | PRSP Consultation Project                                                          | 750,000          | 1,095,000           |
| Lesotho                  | National Poverty and Livelihoods Study                                             | 110,000          | 160,600             |
| Mali                     | Sahel Livelihoods                                                                  | 90,100           | 131,500             |



| <i>Country</i> | <i>Project Title</i>                                                                          | <i>Value (£)</i> | <i>Value (US\$)</i> |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Mozambique     | Exit Strategies for Resettlement of Drought-Prone Populations                                 | 124,488          | 181,750             |
| Namibia        | North Central Community Based Natural Resources Management and Enterprise Development Project | 1,800,000        | 2,628,000           |
| Namibia        | Caprivi Community-based Natural Resources Management Support Programme                        | 498,000          | 727,010             |
| Niger          | Management of Small-Scale Plantations                                                         | 191,644          | 279,800             |
| Rwanda         | PRSP Support Project                                                                          | 1,060,000        | 1,547,600           |
| South Africa   | Sustainable Rural Livelihoods through Forestry                                                | 500,000          | 730,000             |
| South Africa   | Support to World Summit on Sustainable Development                                            | 400,000          | 5,840,000           |
| South Africa   | Support to World Summit on Sustainable Development                                            | 100,000          | 146,000             |
| Tanzania       | Environmental Adviser to Support Integration of Environment into PRSP                         | 200,000          | 292,000             |
| Zambia         | Managerial and Admin Support for Emergency Assistance                                         | 100,000          | 146,000             |
| Zambia         | Siavonga Water Project                                                                        | 45,050           | 65,750              |

*Table 4. Other current projects in Africa relating to combating desertification*

| <i>Country</i>          | <i>Project Title</i>                                       | <i>Value (£)</i> | <i>Value (US\$)</i> |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Central Africa Regional | Global Water Partnership Support                           | 942,000          | 1,375,300           |
| Kenya                   | Financial Sector Deepening                                 | 11,370,000       | 16,600,200          |
| Kenya                   | Oxfam Drought Recovery Programme                           | 750,000          | 1,095,000           |
| Malawi                  | Through Rights to Needs For Marginalised Malawians         | 3,500,000        | 5,110,000           |
| Nigeria                 | Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods                          | 250,000          | 365,000             |
| South Africa            | Capacity Building in Community Natural Resource Management | 500,000          | 730,000             |
| Zimbabwe                | Agricultural Services and Management                       | 2,700,000        | 3,942,000           |

*Table 5. Current projects in Asia supporting action programmes*

| <i>Country</i>           | <i>Project Title</i>                                                  | <i>Value (£)</i> | <i>Value (US\$)</i> |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Asia Regional            | Livelihood Diversification and the Rural Poor                         | 1,069,867        | 1,562,000           |
| Asia Regional            | Support to IWMI Water Management                                      | 150,000          | 219,000             |
| China                    | Yunnan Environmental Development Programme                            | 5,138,000        | 750,150             |
| India                    | Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods                                      | 45,543,000       | 66,493,000          |
| India                    | Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods                                      | 32,750,000       | 47,815,000          |
| India                    | UNICEF Support to Drought Relief Efforts in Madhya Pradesh            | 7,460,000        | 10,891,000          |
| India                    | Bihar–Madhya Pradesh Tribal Development                               | 7,000,000        | 10,220,000          |
| India                    | Madhya Pradesh Livelihoods Security                                   | 1,000,000        | 1,460,000           |
| India                    | Drought Alleviation in Rajasthan, Gujerat and Madhya Pradesh          | 345,205          | 504,000             |
| India                    | Drought Relief in Rajasthan                                           | 285,000          | 416,000             |
| India                    | Development of Two Watershed Manuals                                  | 159,070          | 232,250             |
| India                    | Karnataka Watershed Development Project                               | 15,240,000       | 22,250,000          |
| India                    | Western India Rainfed Farming Project Phase II                        | 20,010,000       | 29,215,000          |
| Kazakhstan               | Catchment Management Plan for the Nura River Basin                    | 750,000          | 1,095,000           |
| Korea, North             | Disaster Preparedness Programme                                       | 200,000          | 292,000             |
| Korea, North             | Study Visit relating to Environmental Protection for Seed Specialists | 19,000           | 27,750              |
| Pakistan                 | Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, Gilgit and Chitral Regions          | 16,120,000       | 23,535,000          |
| Pakistan                 | Tharparket Desert Drought                                             | 223,229          | 325,900             |
| Pakistan                 | Oxfam Drought Relief in Baluchistan                                   | 203,970          | 297,800             |
| Thailand                 | Permaculture Project                                                  | 209,675          | 306,100             |
| West Bank and Gaza Strip | Sustainable Management of West Bank and Gaza Strip Aquifers           | 1,064,000        | 1,553,450           |

*Table 6. Other current projects in Asia relating to combating desertification*

| <i>Country</i>           | <i>Project Title</i>                                                       | <i>Value (£)</i> | <i>Value (US\$)</i> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| South East Asia Regional | Contribution of Irrigation to Sustaining Rural Livelihoods                 | 335,377          | 489,600             |
| East Timor               | Oxfam East Timor Sustainable Development Programme                         | 1,300,000        | 1,900,000           |
| India                    | Bihar–Madhya Pradesh Tribal Development Programme                          | 7,000,000        | 10,220,000          |
| India                    | Dryland Natural Resource Management – A Participatory Approach in Practice | 249,368          | 364,100             |
| Kyrgyzstan               | Land and Agrarian Reform Phase II                                          | 540,000          | 788,400             |
| Laos                     | Capacity Building for Rural Development                                    | 149,345          | 218,000             |
| Myanmar                  | Investigation of Logging, Timber Exports and their Impacts                 | 173,915          | 253,900             |
| Pakistan                 | North West Frontier Province Sarhad Rural Support Programme                | 1,120,000        | 1,635,000           |
| Vietnam                  | Northern Mountains Poverty Reduction                                       | 7,500,000        | 10,950,000          |

*Table 7. Current projects in Latin America and the Caribbean supporting action programmes*

| <i>Country</i> | <i>Project Title</i>                                                    | <i>Value (£)</i> | <i>Value (US\$)</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Bolivia        | CIAT Strengthening                                                      | 2,108,500        | 3,078,400           |
| Bolivia        | Amboro Rural Development                                                | 3,322,000        | 4,850,100           |
| Bolivia        | Policy and Livelihoods in the Andean Highlands                          | 194,000          | 283,000             |
| Bolivia        | Mink'a Agricultural Development Project Phase IV                        | 2,827,000        | 4,127,000           |
| Brazil         | Support for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods in Eastern Amazon Babacu Zone | 150,000          | 219,000             |
| Brazil         | Sustainable Development of Cerrados in Tocantins State                  | 275,000          | 401,500             |
| Mexico         | Institutional Support to SEMARNAP                                       | 1,047,750        | 1,529,700           |
| Montserrat     | Agricultural Extension Services                                         | 151,000          | 220,500             |

*Table 8. Other current projects in Latin America and the Caribbean relating to combating desertification*

| <i>Country</i> | <i>Project Title</i>                                              | <i>Value (£)</i> | <i>Value (US\$)</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Bolivia        | Participative Integrated Rural Development in Depressed Areas     | 1,000,000        | 1,460,000           |
| Brazil         | Participatory Management of Natural Resources at Municipal Level  | 3,000,000        | 4,400,000           |
| Colombia       | PRONNATTA NGO Strengthening                                       | 721,000          | 1,052,700           |
| Colombia       | Strengthening Approaches and Practices in Environmental Education | 280,000          | 410,000             |
| Montserrat     | Irrigation Development                                            | 143,000          | 208,800             |

*Table 9. Current projects in Central and Eastern Europe supporting action programmes*

| <i>Country</i> | <i>Project Title</i>                                                      | <i>Value (£)</i> | <i>Value (US\$)</i> |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Azerbaijan     | Update on Poverty Reduction Strategy Process                              | 87,000           | 127,000             |
| Moldova        | Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Project                                     | 2,069,985        | 3,022,180           |
| Romania        | Design and Implementation Support to World Bank Rural Development Project | 200,000          | 292,000             |
| Russia         | Small Environmental Projects Scheme                                       | 1,600,000        | 2,336,000           |
| Ukraine        | Small Environment Projects Scheme                                         | 500,000          | 730,000             |

*Table 10. Other current projects in Central and Eastern Europe relating to combating desertification*

| <i>Country</i> | <i>Project Title</i>                                        | <i>Value (£)</i> | <i>Value (US\$)</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Romania        | Strengthening Capacity in Environmental Project Preparation | 688,000          | 1,004,500           |
| Russia         | Sustainable Rural Livelihoods                               | 4,200,000        | 6,130,000           |
| Russia         | Sustainable Development Indicators                          | 350,000          | 510,000             |
| Ukraine        | Rural Livelihoods Programme                                 | 7,500,000        | 10,950,000          |
| Ukraine        | Environmental Awareness                                     | 323,000          | 472,000             |