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Eighth session

Buenos Aires, 23–30 September 2009

Item 2 (c) of the provisional agenda

Review of the implementation of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018)

Review of available information regarding the financing of the implementation of the Convention by multilateral agencies and institutions, including information on the activities of the Global Environment Facility

Review of available information regarding the financing of the implementation of the Convention by multilateral agencies and institutions, including information on the activities of the Global Environment Facility

Note by the secretariat*

Addendum

Report by the Global Environment Facility on its strategies, programmes and projects for financing the agreed incremental costs of activities concerning desertification

1. In accordance with the memorandum of understanding between the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to enhance collaboration between them and which was adopted by decision 6/COP.7, the GEF secretariat has to submit a report to each regular session of the Conference of the Parties through the UNCCD secretariat on its strategies, programmes and projects for financing the agreed incremental costs of activities concerning desertification. This document contains the report received from the GEF; it is reproduced as submitted and as an addendum to the main report contained in document ICCD/CRIC(8)/3, without formal editing.

* The report contained in the present document was transmitted by the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility on 28 July 2007.

2. This report follows the suggested format outlined in the memorandum of understanding and describes GEF activities in sustainable land management as they relate to the GEF Focal Area Land Degradation (Desertification and Deforestation). The reporting period covers July 2007 to present.

Annex

**SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT IN THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT
FACILITY LAND DEGRADATION FOCAL AREA AS A MEANS TO SUPPORT
IMPLEMENTATION OF UNCCD**

(Report to the Ninth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Buenos Aires, Argentina, September 21 – October 2, 2009)

BACKGROUND

1. This report has been prepared by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for submission to the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to combat Desertification (UNCCD/COP9) in Buenos Aires, Argentina, 21 September to 2 October 2009. This is the second report prepared by the GEF to the COP in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the UNCCD and the GEF. This report follows the suggested format outlined in the MOU. The report describes GEF activities in sustainable land management as they relate to the GEF Focal Area Land Degradation (Desertification and Deforestation). The reporting period covers July 2007 to present.

2. Additional document relevant to the GEF such as Council documents and discussion papers for the 5th replenishment period of the GEF (GEF-5) can be found on the GEF Website (www.gefweb.org)

INTRODUCTION

3. This report provides information on the status of the project and program portfolio for the GEF Focal Area Land Degradation (Desertification and Deforestation) (LD FA). The LD FA was approved by the GEF Assembly in October 2002 and operationalized by the GEF Council in May 2003. The reporting period reflects the ongoing GEF-4 replenishment cycle (July 2006-ongoing), which will be the first complete funding cycle for this focal area. The last COP report covered the period from 2003 – 2006 and presented the establishment of the LD FA and associated challenges in developing an innovative portfolio reflecting the mandate of the GEF. This second report to the COP reflects consolidation of the LD FA as a thematic area in its own right in the overall GEF structure.

4. The GEF-3 replenishment allocated \$250million to the LD FA and encouraged the GEF to continue tracking resources spent on combating land degradation as a threat to biodiversity, international waters, and climate stability. The GEF-4 replenishment increased the availability of resources for interventions under the LD FA to \$300million. By mid GEF-4, more than 80% of the allocated resources were committed, indicating that the demand for resources to combat desertification and deforestation is much higher than allocated resources for the focal area.

5. The report to COP-9 comes at a crucial time for the GEF including its LD FA, as the negotiations for the 5th GEF replenishment are well under way. There is expectation that the greater demand for resources might trigger a higher allocation given that sustainable agriculture and forest management as the GEF proposed approach to combat land degradation has been recognized as an effective contribution to stabilizing ecosystem services and increasing carbon stocks as well as sequestration.

GEF STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS ADDRESSING DESERTIFICATION

6. Overall goal of the LD FA is to contribute to the arrest and reversal of current trends in land degradation, focusing primarily on desertification and deforestation. This is consistent with Article 2, Objective 2 of the UNCCD, which states that the Convention seeks “*long-term integrated strategies that focus simultaneously, in affected areas, on improved productivity of land, and the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources, leading to improved living conditions, in particular at the community level.*”

7. The GEF-4 strategy was focused on addressing three major direct drivers of degradation in terrestrial ecosystems identified by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment: *land use change, natural resources consumption, and climate change*. The results chain was anchored on two strategic objectives defined to build a policy and institutional environment conducive to prevention and control of land degradation, as well as implement effective actions on the ground. *Strategic Objective 1* focused on an enabling environment that will place SLM in the mainstream of development policy and practice at regional, national and local levels. *Strategic Objective 2* targeted catalyzing SLM investments for large-scale impact to generate global environment benefits and improve local livelihoods.

8. As agreed by the GEF Council, GEF-4 investments in the LD FA were focused on agriculture, forestry and mixed land uses in the wider production landscape. The portfolio was managed with the intention to create a balanced portfolio in terms of land use systems and regional distribution of GEF funds. During this reporting period, more than 70 percent of LD FA resources have been invested through three programmatic approaches (PAs) focused primarily on SLM in agro-ecosystems: the Strategic Investment Program for Sub-Saharan Africa (SIP), the Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management Program in India (SLEM), and the Program on Integrated Nature Resources Management in the Middle East and North Africa Region (MENARID). In addition, limited LD FA resources were invested in a Strategic Program for Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin.

9. In accordance with the GEF-4 results chain, all projects and programs in the portfolio will create the following expected impacts:

- Overall decrease in trend and/or severity of land degradation
- Protected ecosystem functions and processes, including carbon stocks in the soil, plants and biota, and fresh water
- A decrease in the vulnerability of local populations to the impacts of climate change
- Improved livelihoods of rural (usually resource-poor) land users; and
- Diversified funding sources for SLM

10. Strategic Investment Program (SIP): The largest investment for LD FA in GEF-4 (\$150million) is the Strategic Investment Program for Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) (SIP) which was approved by GEF Council in 2007 as a programmatic approach. The SIP was designed on the TerrAfrica platform, which was launched at UNCCD COP7 as an operational framework for SSA partners to mainstream and upscale cost-effective and efficient SLM systems. The creation of TerrAfrica inspired a new mechanism for SSA countries to collectively and collaboratively engage with a wide range of stakeholders on targeting and aligning national and regional investments in SLM. This is an important milestone in the context of implementing the UNCCD in that sub-region and two major initiatives of New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD): the Comprehensive African Agricultural

Development Program (CAADP) and the Environment Initiative Action Plan. The potential for synergies at scale and for integration across sectors and countries presented a crucial need for comprehensive investment that would also add-value to the overall partnership.

11. As major investment partner for environment in SSA and a financing mechanism for the UNCCD, the GEF was well-positioned to add-value to TerrAfrica by focusing on actions and innovations that foster harmonization and integration of SLM interventions in agro-ecosystems to generate global environmental benefits in the context of sustainable development. For this reason, the SIP was developed as a regional programmatic approach for GEF investment through the LD FA. As a comprehensive and African-driven business model, the SIP features joint work programming (involving six GEF Agencies), regional knowledge transfer, targeted analytical work, and common approaches for monitoring and evaluation at multiple scales. With TerrAfrica partners committed to supporting SLM efforts by African leadership through more effective coordinated and aligned investment at multiple scales - from local to national and multi-country - the GEF SIP established a sub-continent-wide PA for catalyzing innovations that deliver benefits for the environment and human well-being.

12. The Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management in India (SLEM) Program was approved by Council in November 2007. It is lead by the World Bank and partners with UNDP and FAO as additional GEF Agencies. The Indian Ministry of Environment & Forests in coordination with Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Agriculture are drivers at the national level, and collaborate closely with State government authorities and other stakeholder groups at the local level. Because of its cross-cutting and synergetic approach amplifying multiple global environmental benefits in the context of sustaining rural livelihoods from managing natural resources in a sustainable way, it draws resources from three GEF focal areas: Land Degradation (\$15million), Biodiversity (\$10million) and Climate Change/Adaptation (\$5million). All projects under this program have been endorsed/approved by the CEO and are about to start implementation. The overall objective of SLEM is to promote sustainable use of biodiversity as well as maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods while addressing challenges to biodiversity from climate change. It will do this through enhanced local capacity, through preventing, reversing and controlling land degradation through dissemination, replication and scaling-up of successful sustainable land management practices within and across individual Indian states.

13. The Integrated Natural Resources Management in the Middle East and North Africa Region (MENARID) Program was approved by Council in April 2008. The Program draws resources from the GEF focal areas Land Degradation (\$35million), International Waters (\$1million), Climate Change/Adaptation (\$4.42million)/Mitigation (\$1.24million) and Biodiversity (\$4.61million) with the following objectives: i) promoting an integrated approach to natural resources management in the drylands of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region for improving the economic and social well-being of the targeted communities through the restoration and maintenance of key ecosystem functions; and (ii) addressing the protection of the groundwater aquifer in this dry region. MENARID will work towards mainstreaming the principles of SLM into production sector frameworks and policies, improved governance for natural resource management, and coordinated investments that will include among others, promoting an enabling environment to support the SLM agenda at national and regional scales.

14. The GEF Congo Basin Forest Program was initiated at a GEF Secretariat led meeting in Libreville in February 2008 in response to invitation from Authorities in Gabon. Ministers from the region endorsed the principles and adopted a roadmap to build a programmatic approach on

Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in the Congo Basin. A large part of the year was devoted to the implementation of the Libreville roadmap to facilitate the dialogue: on one hand at national level to raise project ideas, and on other hand, with Agencies to find a consensus on project building. The approach was fully participatory, with several preparatory meetings and one steering committee held in Libreville, Johannesburg and Douala in April and June, 2008. While most of the GEF resources are contributed through the Biodiversity and Climate Change focal areas, \$4.9 million was allocated from the LD FA as an incentive for countries to engage in this ambitious program.

15. The design of intervention in the LD FA are also being complemented by GEFs normative work to strengthen the scientific underpinning for monitoring and assessment of global environmental impacts from sustainable land management. The GEF-3 project *Ensuring impacts from sustainable land management (KM: Land)* has generated a framework for indicators which will serve as a basis for tracking portfolio and project level outcomes and impacts. The project will also strengthen the capacity for adaptive management of SLM projects in order to enhance their effectiveness and impact related to ecosystem integrity, stability, functions and services in the context of national development priorities. Building on *KM: Land*, a Carbon Benefits Project (CBP) was approved in GEF-4 to provide the scientific basis for tracking carbon-related benefits from SLM investments in production landscapes. The CBP will develop tools for modelling, measurement, and monitoring carbon at multiple scales which will enable GEF partners including the UNCCD and GEF Agencies to access and apply standardized, cost effective protocols for quantification and assessment of terrestrial carbon benefits. The protocol will be applicable from GEF-5 onwards to the full range of GEF activities related to natural resources management (e.g. all land use types) and provide a cost-effective methodology that will allow users to firstly estimate and model carbon stocks and flows and, secondly, to measure, monitor and manage carbon in GEF projects across an inclusive range of land-use systems.

16. To fully harness the added value of these tools, GEF continues addressing capacity development needs for combating land degradation. As a critical step towards building a strong foundation for implementing the UNNCD's 10-year strategy, the GEF and UNCCD have agreed to develop a \$7.5 million project to support countries to meet their obligations to the Convention. The project, to be implemented in collaboration with UNEP, will assist Parties to the UNCCD to set up or strengthen national monitoring and assessment systems, enabling them to report back to the COP on the status of implementation of their NAPs in the context of their national sustainable development objectives. The project will impact the work undertaken by Parties to align their action programmes, and therefore constitutes one of the foundations for ensuring implementation of the Convention and the 10-year strategy in particular.

17. In addition to new programmatic approaches developed during GEF-4, progress is monitored with regards to the implementation to the Country Pilot Partnerships (CPP) for Sustainable Land Management initiated in Cuba, Burkina Faso, Namibia and five central Asian countries (CACILM) approved during GEF-3. The CPP in Burkina Faso reached an important milestone with the endorsement of the Medium-sized project for overall coordination at national level. This project will ensure sector integration and strengthen human and institutional capacity to mainstream and implement SLM in the country. In Namibia, the GEF-3 investments are helping to the Government and vulnerable communities to devise and implement adaptation strategies to cope with predicted effects of climate change in the north-central regions. Similarly, the Government of Cuba is implementing a comprehensive National Action Programme to

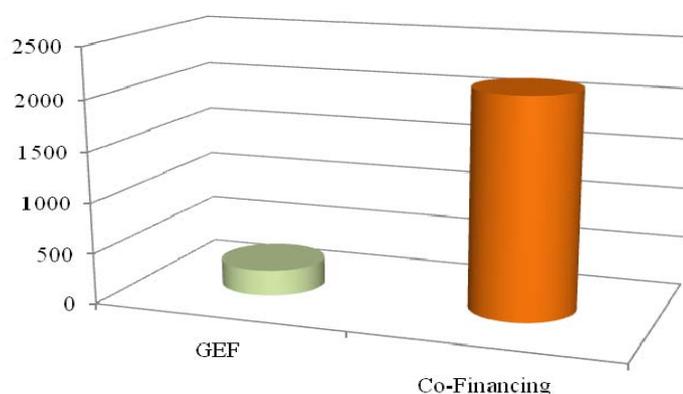
Combat Desertification and Drought (NPCDD), which includes coordinated national investment framework and targeted interventions in vulnerable areas.

18. The Central Asian Initiative for Land Management (CACILM), a multi-country and donor partnership to support the development and implementation of national level programmatic frameworks for sustainable land management is under full implementation. CACILM is helping to develop comprehensive and integrated National Programming Frameworks for combating land degradation and improving rural livelihoods in five countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. These efforts are positioning the Governments for increasingly targeted investments that will ensure implementation of the 10-year UNCCD as a fundamental aspect of sustainable development in the face of global change. All projects have been endorsed and are now moving towards implementation.

STATUS OF THE LAND DEGRADATION FOCAL AREA PORTFOLIO

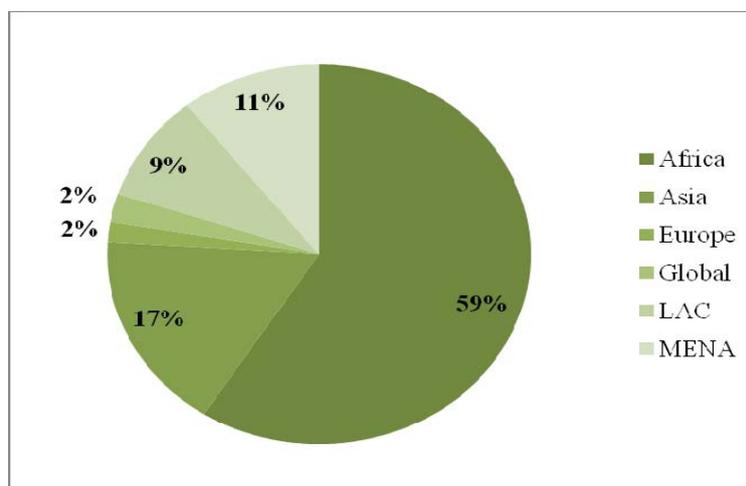
19. As of June 2009, 43 projects and programs have been approved committing \$257.7million in LD FA funding leveraging \$2.15billion in co-financing (Figure 1, **Appendix 1**). Therefore, with GEF support, worldwide more than \$2.4billion was invested in sustainable land management during the reporting period.

Figure 1: Allocation of GEF Resources and Leverage of Co-Finance (in \$ million)



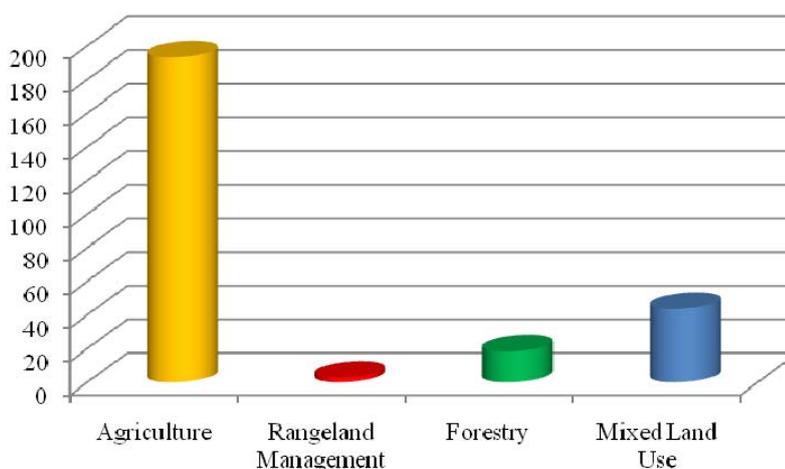
20. Figure 2 provides an overview of GEFs investment by region. The largest investment was in sub-Saharan Africa through the strategic Investment Program under TerrAfrica for which the GEF Council approved an envelope of \$150million in incremental funding (see below). Another 20 projects have been approved for countries in Asia, 8 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 7 in the Middle East and Northern Africa and one in Europe. Five projects with a global scope were approved and will deliver results that are essential for improving the performance of the LD FA.

Figure 2: Allocation of GEF Resources by Region



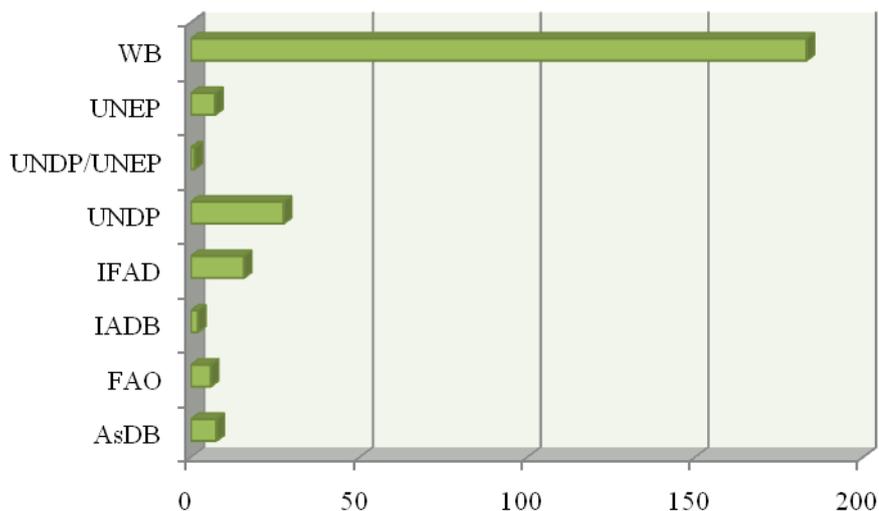
21. The distribution of GEF funding by land use type confirms that the focus of GEF investment has been in the agricultural sector (\$193.11million) of which \$150million went to investments supporting SLM innovations in countries in sub-Saharan Africa through the SIP. The remainder of allocated resources went to projects supporting rangeland management (2 projects), forestry (11 projects) and mixed land uses (18 projects).

Figure 3: Allocation of GEF Resources by Land Use Type



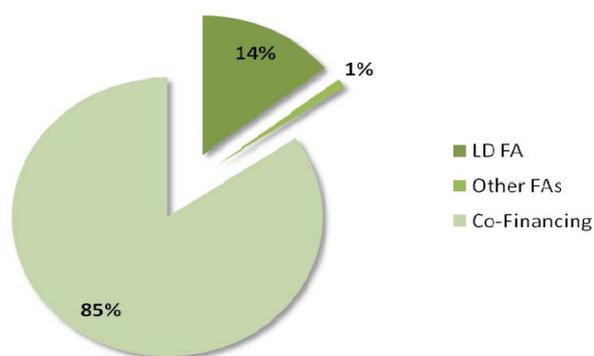
22. Seven GEF agencies have submitted and approved proposals under the LD FA. The World Bank continues to be the GEF Agency that submitted most of the proposals (13), including the SIP (for more details, please see below). The remaining resources are divided among the 6 GEF Agencies as follows: AsDB (3), FAO (1), IADB (2), IFAD (8), UNDP (11), UNEP (2) and UNDP/UNEP (1).

Figure 4: Allocation of GEF Resources by GEF Agency



23. The total \$150 million of LD funding (50% GEF-4 LD FA allocation) committed to the SIP was used as umbrella investment for 40¹ sub-framework projects involving 25 countries and covering a wide range of SLM interventions (see **Appendix 2**). The SIP partners developed a portfolio of 29 full-sized projects and 11 medium-sized projects that leveraged nearly \$880 million² in co-financing or 85% of the overall funding (Figure 5).

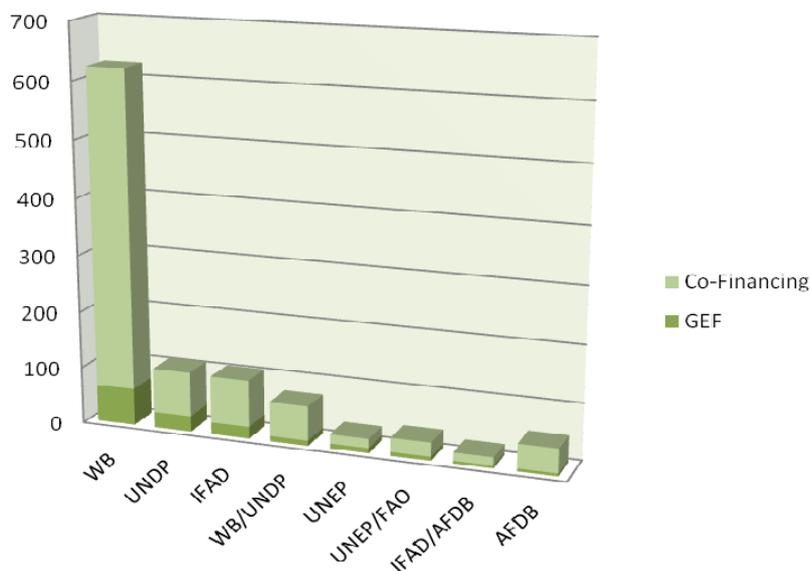
Figure 5. Sources of overall Funding in the SIP



¹ One of the original projects has since been cancelled after approval of the Project Identification Form (PIF).

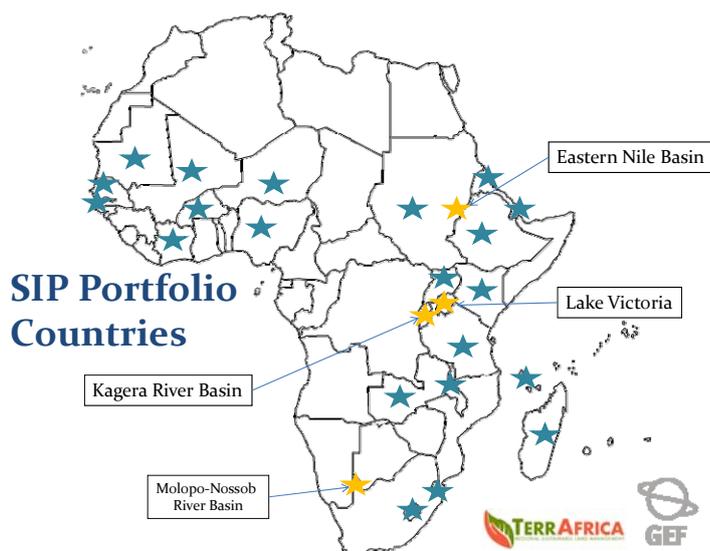
² This amount is subject to change as projects in the SIP are developed and finalized by countries and agencies.

Figure 6. Distribution of SIP Project Funds (USD millions) by Agencies



24. Figure 6 shows the distribution of resources by the six agencies involved in the SIP. The World Bank, UNDP and IFAD together account for the largest share of projects and co-financing. The projects primarily cover agro-ecosystems in arid, semi-arid, and sub-humid regions of SSA, and range from country-level investments in enabling activities and direct SLM interventions (31), multi-country collaborative actions for SLM (2), eco-regional initiatives targeted on SLM in lake and river basins (4). Figure 7 shows the geographical distribution of projects by countries (blue stars) and targeted river basins (orange stars).

Figure 7. Geographical Distribution of Projects in the SIP



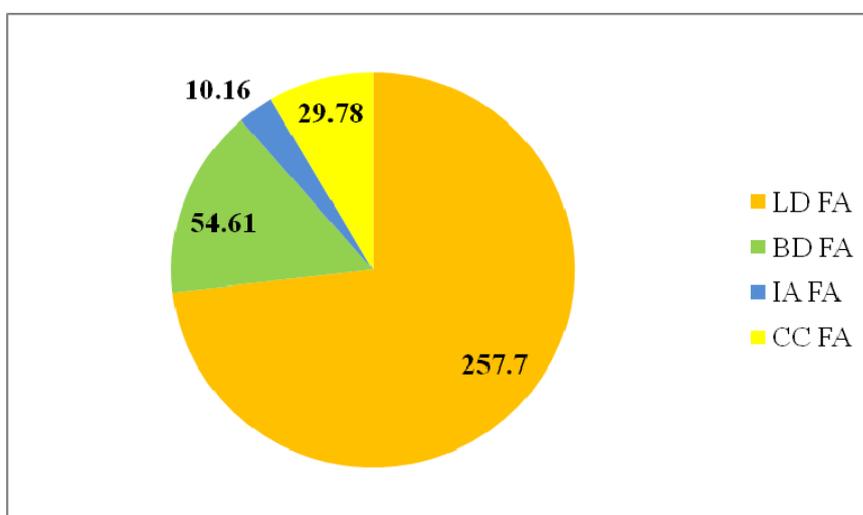
25. The country-level strategic investments were modelled after the country-partnership projects in Burkina Faso and Namibia based on a Country Strategic Investment Framework

(CSIF) tool developed by TerrAfrica to mainstream SLM across sectors and facilitate implementation of NAPs and EAPs. The eco-regional initiatives are targeted on delivering SLM interventions in the Lake Victoria Basin (designed as 2nd phase of a previous GEF-funded project) involving Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi; the Eastern Nile Basin involving Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt; Kagera River Basin involving Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi; and the Molopo-Nossop River Basin involving Namibia, Botswana, and South Africa. These projects were also designed to accommodate strategic objectives of the GEF International Waters Focal Area, which accounted for an additional 1% of the overall GEF contribution. Two other projects were designed as overarching initiatives for the SIP: knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation; and engagement of civil society organizations. The KM and M&E project lead by UNEP will create an integrated platform (including indicators, tracking tools, and information technology) to support NEPAD, sub-regional bodies, and countries for long-term monitoring of interventions and impacts at multiple scales. The CSO project lead by UNDP will create incentives and opportunities to strengthen the role of grassroots institutions in SLM from local to national and regional.

LAND DEGRADATION AS A CROSS-CUTTING AND SYNERGETIC ELEMENT IN OTHER GEF FOCAL AREAS

26. Land degradation is continued to be addressed as a cross-cutting issue relevant to other GEF focal areas, namely Biodiversity, International Waters and Climate Change/Mitigation and Adaptation. An increasing number of GEF projects combine GEF resources from the LD FA with resources from other GEF focal areas. 33 out of the 43 projects engage not only LD FA resources but were able to catalyze additional investment resources from other GEF focal areas.

Figure 8: Catalyzing GEF Investments through LD FA Resources (in \$ million)



27. This trend confirms that land degradation continues to be addressed as a threat to biodiversity conservation, international water bodies (marine and fresh water ecosystems) and climate stability and ecosystem resilience.

GEF-5 REPLENISHMENT PROCESS

28. GEF has started negotiations for its 5th replenishment period. Apart from a comprehensive reform process for the institution, GEF also proposes detailed investment strategies for the focal areas, including the LD FA.
29. For GEF-5, more focus and positive incentives are needed to enhance the LD FA portfolio with ideas that meet emerging challenges and opportunities in rural production landscapes such as:
- (a) Adaptation to climate change (e.g. change to ‘conservation agriculture’),
 - (b) management of competing land uses (e.g. food production, biomass production) and resulting changes in land cover and ecosystem dynamics,
 - (c) potential of sustainable land management for climate change mitigation (e.g. increasing total system carbon); and
 - (d) exploitation of natural resources for short-term economic gain at the cost of ecological and social sustainability (e.g. measures to reduce grazing pressure on rangelands).
30. These identified emerging issues coincide also with the three major direct drivers for terrestrial ecosystem degradation identified by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment: land use change, natural resources consumption and climate change. These direct drivers are emphasized in the 10-year strategy of the UNCCD.
31. The LD FA continues to propagate the landscape approach, which embraces ecosystem principles as well as the connectivity between ecosystems, and will be used to address processes that provide people with ecosystem services at the local to global scales of operation. Advocating an integrated approach to natural resources management (NRM), the LD FA drives an agenda for multiple global environmental benefits, including those related to the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation and the protection and sustainable use of international waters. Hence, it is suggested that the strategic objectives for the LD FA are consistent with the overall approach to NRM across the GEF FAs Biodiversity, Climate Change, Land Degradation and International Waters. Based on an overall NRM outlook, the GEF-5 strategic objectives for the LD FA will be consistent with GEFs approach to NRM and foster synergies across the NRM-related FA portfolios (BD, IW and CC) during the next replenishment period.
32. The GEF directly contributes to objectives of the UNCCD through the LD FA. In 2007 at COP-8, Parties to the Convention approved the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018) providing the GEF with a more focused and results-oriented framework for action for its investment under the LD FA. Joint action between the UNCCD and the GEF will support efforts to prevent, control and reverse desertification/land degradation while contributing to the reduction of poverty in the context of sustainable development. The GEF-5 LD FA strategy is developed to be fully in line with the UNCCD 10-year strategy.
33. The current draft strategy presents the following results-framework:

LD FA Goal: To contribute to arresting and reversing current global trends in land degradation, specifically desertification and deforestation.

Expected Impacts:

- Improved provision of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services.
- Reduced GHG emissions from agriculture, deforestation and forest degradation and increased carbon sinks.
- Sustained livelihoods for people dependent on the use and management of natural resources.

Objective 1: Maintain or improve a sustainable flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustaining the livelihoods of local communities	
Expected Outcomes	Core Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An enhanced enabling environment within the agricultural sector. • Improved agricultural (crop and livestock) management. • Functionality and cover of agro-ecosystems maintained • GHG emissions (CO₂, NH₄, N₂O) from agriculture reduced • Carbon stocks in agro-ecosystems increased 	<p>Agricultural policy, legal and regulatory frameworks that integrate SLM principles</p> <p>Land where improved agricultural, land and water management practices are applied</p> <p>GHG balance in agricultural systems</p>
Objective 2: Generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services in arid, semi-arid and sub-humid zones, including sustaining livelihoods of forest-dependant people	
Expected Outcomes	Core Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An enhanced enabling environment within the forest sector. • Improved forest management. • Functionality and cover of existing forest ecosystems in arid, semi-arid and sub-humid zones maintained. • GHG emissions from deforestation reduced 	<p>Forest policy, legal and regulatory frameworks that integrate SFM principles</p> <p>Land where improved SFM practices are adopted</p> <p>Land covered by forest and trees</p> <p>CO₂ emissions avoided</p>

Objective 3: Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape.	
Expected Outcomes	Core Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced enabling environments across sectors in support of SLM. Good management practices in the wider landscape demonstrated and adopted by relevant economic sectors. 	<p>Coordinated and harmonized policies among relevant sectors in place</p> <p>Land with unchanged cover by economic sector (status quo)</p>
Objective 4: Increase capacity to apply adaptive management tools in SLM	
Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved project performance using new and adapting existing tools and methodologies Increased capacities of Countries to fulfill their obligations in accordance with the provisions provided in the UNCCD 	Updated and mainstreamed results-oriented UNCCD action programs.

APPENDIX 1: FULL LD FA PORTFOLIO AS OF JUNE 26TH, 2009

#	Agency	Project Type	Country	Region	Project Title	FA	Total GEF Funds (incl.PPG) and fees)				Co-financing (in mio US\$)	Council/ CEO PIF Approval	CEO Endorsed/ Approved	GEF: Co-financing Ratio 1:	SP related to GEF-4 Strategy - LD FA
							LD	BD	IW	CC					
1	World Bank	Program (FSP, MSP)	SSA countries	AFR	Strategic Investment Program for SLM in Sub-Saharan Africa (SIP) – Refer to Annex 2 for list of projects and status as of June 2009.	LD	150	0	0	0	978.426	June 2007 WP	Endorsed through individual projects	6.5	SP-1
2	World Bank	MSP	India	Asia	SLEM/CPP - Institutional Coordination, Policy Outreach and M & E Project under Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management Partnership Program	LD	1.09	0	0	0	1		May-09	0.9	SP-1
3	UNDP	FSP	India	Asia	SLEM/CPP-Sustainable Land Management in Shifting Cultivation Areas of Nagaland for Ecological and Livelihood Security	LD, BD	1.98	1.8	0	0	25.40	November 2007 WP	May-09	6.7	SP-1
4	WB	FSP	India	Asia	SLEM/CPP-Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security through Innovations in Land and Ecosystem Management	LD, BD, CC	3.3	3	0	4.4	88	November 2007 WP	Jun-09	8.2	SP-1
5	FAO	FSP	Iran	Asia	SFM - Rehabilitation of forest Landscapes and degraded land with particular attention to saline soils and areas prone to wind erosion	LD, BD	1.84	1.22	0	0	4.60	November 2007 WP		1.5	SP-1
6	IFAD	FSP	Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, Singapore, Brunei	Asia	SFM Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South-East Asia	LD, BD	2.23	2.76	0	0	10.80	November 2007 WP	Aug-08	2.2	SP-2
7	UNDP	FSP	Lebanon	Asia	SFM Safeguarding and Restoring Lebanon's Woodland Resources	LD	1.08	0	0	0	1.30	November 2007 WP	Apr-09	1.2	SP-2

8	UNDP	FSP	Indonesia	Asia	SFM Strengthening Community Based Forest and Watershed Management (SCBFWM)	LD, BD	3.85	3.85	0	0	42.45	November 2007 WP	May-09	5.5	SP-2
9	UNEP	FSP	GLO	Global	Carbon Benefits Project (CBP): Modeling, Measurement, and Monitoring	LD, BD, CC	1.83	1.83	0	1.83	5.19	November 2007 WP	Feb-09	0.9	SP-3
10	World Bank	FSP	Paraguay	LAC	SFM Improving the Conservation of Biodiversity in Atlantic Forest of Eastern Paraguay	LD, BD	3.88	1.11	0	0	15.50	November 2007 WP		3.1	SP-2
11	UNDP	MSP	GLO	Global	Ensuring Impacts from SLM - Development of a Global Indicator System	LD	1	0	0	0	1	Dec-06	Apr-07	1.0	SP-3
12	World Bank	FSP	Philippines	Asia	Mindanao Rural Development Program Phase II - Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Conservation Component	LD, BD	3.58	3.58	0	0	10.25	April 2008 WP		1.4	SP-1, SP-2
13	UNDP	FSP	Peru	LAC	Promoting Sustainable Land Management in Las Bambas	LD	4.54	0	0	0	11.53	April 2008 WP	Aug-09	2.5	SP-1
14	UNDP	MSP (add-on)	GLO	Global	Enabling Sustainable Dryland Management Through Mobile Pastoral Custodianship: World Initiative on Sustainable Pastoralism (add on)	LD	0.3	0	0	0	0	January 2008 CEO		0.0	SP-1
15	UNDP/ UNEP	FSP	Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay	LAC	SFM Sustainable Forest Management in the Transboundary Gran Chaco American Ecosystem	LD, BD, CC	3.8	1.10	0	2.7	18.37	April 2008 WP	Aug-09	2.4	SP-2
16	IFAD	FSP	China	Asia	PRC-GEF Partnership: An IEM Approach to the Conservation of Biodiversity in Dryland Ecosystems	LD, BD	2.04	3.00	0	0	25.02	April 2008 WP	Dec-08	5.0	SP-1
17	UNDP	FSP	Iran	MENA	MENARID-Institutional Strengthening and Coherence for Integrated Natural Resources Management	LD, BD, CC, IW	3.06	0.45	0.825	0.55	14.946	April 2008 WP		3.1	SP-1
18	IFAD	FSP	Jordan	MENA	MENARID: Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management Practices	LD, IW	5.53	0.00	1.59	0	22.8	April 2008 WP	Aug-08	3.2	SP-1
19	IFAD	FSP	Morocco	MENA	MENARID: Participatory Control of Desertification and Poverty Reduction in the Arid and Semi Arid High Plateau Ecosystems of Eastern Morocco	LD, IW	5.88	0.00	1.1	0	19.09	April 2008 WP	Sep-08	2.7	SP-1

20	IFAD	MSP	Regional	MENA	MENARID Cross Cutting M & E Functions and Knowledge Management for INRM within the MENARID Programme Framework	LD	0.80	0.00	0	0	1.60	May 2008 CEO	Jul-09	2.0	SP-1
21	IFAD	FSP	Tunisia	MENA	MENARID: Support to Sustainable Land Management in the Siliana Governorate	LD, BD	5.09	0.48	0	0	22.68	April 2008 WP	Sep-08	4.1	SP-1
22	WB	FSP	Vietnam	Asia	SFM-Sustainable Forest Land Management	LD, BD	1	4	0	0	50	April 2008 WP		10.0	SP-2
23	UNDP	FSP	Haiti, Dom Rep	LAC	Reducing Conflicting Water Uses in the Artibonite River Basin through Development and Adoption of a Multi-focal Area Strategic Action Programme	LD, IW	2.97	0	1.1	0	7.18	July 2008 IWP	May-08	1.8	SP-1
24	IADB	FSP	Haiti	LAC	SFM Integration of National Park Conservation in Watershed Management	LD, CC	2	0	0	2	18.1	July 2008 IWP		4.5	SP-2
25	World Bank	FSP	China	Asia	PRC-GEF Partnership: Sustainable Development in Poor Rural Areas	LD, CC	2	0	0	2.86	143.4	July 2008 IWP		29.5	SP-1
26	World Bank	FSP	China	Asia	PRC-GEF Partnership: Sustainable Management and Biodiversity Conservation of the Lake Aibi Basin	LD, BD	1.64	1.75	0	0	9	Sept 2008 IWP		2.66	SP-1, SP-2
27	IFAD	FSP	Ecuador	LAC	SFM Sustainable Management of Biodiversity and Water Resources in the Ibarra-San Lorenzo Corridor	LD, BD	0.62	2.464	0	0	10.98	November 2008 WP		3.60	SP-2
28	IADB	FSP	Bolivia	LAC	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Land in Andean Vertical Ecosystem	LD, BD	3.36	3.355	0	0	8.05	April 2009 WP		1.00	SP-1, SP-2
29	World Bank	FSP	Montenegro	Europe	Montenegro Institutional Development and Agriculture Strengthening (MIDAS)	LD	4.4	0	0	0	17.9	November 2008 WP	Dec-08	3.60	SP-1
30	World Bank	FSP	Tunisia	MENA	MENARID - Land and Water Optimization Project	LD, CC, CC/ SPA	5.00	0	4.55	0.70	75.7	September 2008 IWP		7.39	SP-1, SP-2
31	UNDP	FSP	Cambodia	Asia	SFM - Strengthening sustainable forest management and bio-energy markets to promote environmental sustainability and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Cambodia	LD, BD, CC	0.50	1.1	1.00	0.00	5.4	November 2008 WP		2.08	SP-1
32	World Bank	FSP	India	Asia	SLEM - Sustainable Land, Water and Biodiversity Conservation and Management for Improved Livelihoods in Uttarakhand Watershed Sector	LD, BD, CC/ SPA	4.40	3.146	0.00	0.15	90	November 2008 WP	Jun-09	11.69	SP-2

33	AsDB	FSP	China	Asia	PRC-GEF Partnership: Silk Road Ecosystem Restoration Project	LD, CC	4.00	0	0.00	2.00	195	November 2008 WP		32.50	SP-2
34	World Bank	FSP	Regional	AFR	CBSF Enhancing Institutional Capacities on REDD issues for Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin	CC, LD	2.42	0	0.00	12.00	13.18	November 2008 WP		0.91	SP-1
35	World Bank	MSP	GLO	Global	SFM Capacity Development for Climate Change Mitigation through Sustainable Forest Management in non-Annex I Countries	LD, BD, CC	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.37	1.81	Oct-08	May-09	1.65	SP-3
36	UNDP	FSP	India	Asia	SLEM-CPP-Integrated Land Use Management to Combat Land Degradation in Madja Pradesh	LD, BD, CC	4.03	2.12	0.00	0.22	95.52	Sept-08	April-09	14.99	SP-1
37	WB	FSP	Colombia	LAC	Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Sustainable Cattle Ranching	BD, LD	2.42	5.72	0.00	0	33	Apr-08	Oct-08	4.05	SP-1
38	UNDP	MSP	India	Asia	SLEM - Sustainable Participatory Management of Natural Resources to Promote Ecosystem Health and Resilience in the Thar Desert Ecosystem	BD, LD	0.75	0.25	0.00	0	14.7	Dec-2008		14.70	SP-1
39	IFAD	MSP	Vietnam	Asia	SFM Promotion of Sustainable Forest and Land Management in the Vietnam Uplands	BD, LD	0.166	0.584	0.00	0	5	Apr-08	Jun-09	6.67	SP-2
40	UNEP	FSP	GLO	Global	Enabling Paradigm Shift on Monitoring and Assessment within the UNCCD Piloting the Reporting of the Performance	LD	2.8	0	0.00	0	5	July 2009 IWP		1.79	SP-3
41	AsDB	FSP	China	Asia	PRC-GEF Partnership - Capacity and Management Support for Combating Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystems	LD	3	0	0.00	0	6.2	Jun-09 WP		2.07	SP-1, SP-2
42	UNDP	FSP	Algeria	MENA	MENARID Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity and Sustainable Use of Ecosystem Services in Algeria's Cultural Parks	LD, BD	2.2	3.73	0.00	0	10.02	Jun-09 WP		1.69	SP-1
43	AsDB	FSP	Indonesia	Asia	SFM Sustainable Forest and Biodiversity Management in Borneo	LD, BD	0.95	1.84	0.00	0	10	Jun-09 WP		3.58	SP-2

TOTAL	257.7	54.61	10.16	29.78	2145.1
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APPENDIX 2: STRATEGIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (SIP) - Project Portfolio (as of June 2009)

No	Country	GEF ID	Project Status ³	Project Title	Agency ⁴	GEF-SIP Grant-LD (US\$M)	Other Focal Areas (US\$M)	Co-financing ⁵ (US\$M)	Total (US\$M)
1	Ethiopia	3794	CEO Endorsed	SIP-Country Program for Sustainable Land Management (ECPSLM)	World Bank	9.000		20.000	29.000
2	Ghana	3369	Under Preparation	SIP-Sustainable Land Management in Ghana	World Bank	7.400		40.385	47.785
3	Madagascar	3373	CEO Endorsed	SIP-Watershed Management	World Bank	5.900		33.989	39.889
4	Malawi	3375	CEO endorsed	SIP-Agriculture Sector Development Programme -Support to SLM (ADP-SLM)	World Bank	5.800		48.100	53.900
5	Niger	3382	CEO Endorsed	SIP-Community Driven SLM for Environmental and Food Security	World Bank	5.000		40.300	45.300
6	Nigeria	3384	Under Preparation	SIP-Scaling up SLM Practice, Knowledge, and Coordination	World Bank	7.000		60.215	67.215
7	Regional (Ethiopia, Sudan, Egypt)	3398	CEO Endorsed	SIP-Eastern Nile Transboundary Watershed Management in Support of ENSAP Implementation	World Bank	6.000	2.700	39.800	48.500
8	Regional (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda)	3399	CEO Endorsed	SIP-Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project II	World Bank	1.000	5.850	159.800	166.650

³ Project Status: *CEO Endorsement* is for Full-size Projects; *CEO Approved* is for Medium-size Projects; Projects *Under Review* are pending decisions about development into proposals for endorsement or approval by the GEF CEO.

⁴ These are only lead GEF Implementing Agencies even though projects involve a wide range of partners as Executing Agencies.

⁵ Co-financing number are subject to confirmation at the time of project submission for CEO Endorsement of Approval.

9	Regional (Niger, Madagascar)	340 0	Under Preparation	SIP-Targeted Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Carbon Sinks in Africa	World Bank	0.900		18.825	19.725
10	Senegal	338 5	CEO Endorsed	SIP-Sustainable Land Management in Senegal	World Bank	5.000		47.000	52.000
11	Uganda	339 2	Under Preparation	SIP-Sector Wide Approach (SWAp)	World Bank	7.200		50.000	57.200
12	Mali	337 7	Under Preparation	SIP-Managing Land to Secure Ecosystem Services for Farmers and Pastoralists	UNDP/WB	8.603		61.000	69.603
13	Regional (Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi)	213 9	CEO Endorsed	SIP-Transboundary Agro-Ecosystem Management Programme for the Kagera River Basin (Kagera TAMP)	FAO	6.364		24.974	31.337
14	Regional	339 5	Under Preparation	SIP-Institutional Support to New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Scale-up in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)	UNEP	3.871		4.192	8.063
15	Regional (Ghana, Morocco, South Africa, Uganda)	218 4	CEO Endorsed	SIP-Stimulating Community Initiatives in Sustainable Land Management (SCI-SLM)	UNEP	1.020		1.199	2.219
16	Regional (Malawi, Congo, Congo DR, Zambia, Mozambique, Sudan, Central African Republic, Ghana, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia)	340 1	Under Preparation	SIP-Equatorial Africa Deposition Network (EADN) Project	UNEP	0.997	1.090	6.050	8.137

17	Regional (Namibia, Botswana, South Africa)	213 9	Under Preparation	SIP-Kalahari-Namib Project: Enhancing Decision-making through Interactive Environmental Learning and Action in Molopo-Nossob River Basin in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa	UNEP	2.508		5.075	7.583
18	Djibouti	352 9	CEO Approved	SIP-Harmonizing support: a national program integrating water harvesting schemes and sustainable land management	UNDP	0.952		10.760	11.712
19	Eritrea	336 4	CEO Endorsed	SIP-Sustainable Land Management Pilot Project	UNDP	1.820		2.705	4.525
20	Ethiopia	336 6	<i>Under Review</i>	SIP-Sustainable Land Management Capacity in Drylands of Ethiopia	UNDP	0.917		1.850	2.767
21	Kenya	337 0	Under Preparation	SIP- Using Farmer Field Schools Approaches to Overcome Land Degradation in Agro-pastoral areas of Kenya	UNDP	3.060		5.659	8.719
22	Kenya	337 1	<i>Under Review</i>	SIP-Promoting private public partnerships in sustainable management of natural resources for sustainable energy production and poverty alleviation in the Arid Lands of Kenya	UNDP	0.917		5.400	6.317
23	Lesotho	337 2	CEO Endorsed	SIP-Capacity Building and Knowledge Management for Sustainable Land Management in Lesotho	UNDP	1.789		4.696	6.485
24	Madagascar	337 4	Submitted for Approval	SIP-Improving Land Management and Governance in Southern Madagascar Madagascar	UNDP	0.917		5.007	5.924
25	Malawi	337 6	Under Preparation	SIP-Private Public Sector Partnership on Capacity Building for SLM in the Shire River Basin	UNDP	2.193		4.806	6.999

26	Niger	338 1	Under Preparation	SIP-Oasis Micro-Basin Sand Invasion Control in the Goure and Maine Regions (PLECO)	UNDP	1.930		10.165	12.095
27	Regional	339 6	Under Preparation	SIP - Harnessing the Power African CSOs in the Fight Against Land Degradation in Sub-Saharan Africa	UNDP	0.917		3.860	4.777
28	Senegal	226 8	CEO Endorsed	SIP: Integrated Ecosystem Management in Four Representative Landscapes of Senegal, Phase 2 (OP 12)	UNDP	3.640		7.789	11.429
29	Senegal	338 6	CEO Approved	SIP-Innovations in Micro Irrigation for Dryland Farmers	UNDP	0.917		1.040	1.957
30	Sudan	338 9	Under Preparation	SIP-Sustainable Land Management for Livelihood Security in Eastern Sudan	UNDP	1.000		4.300	5.300
31	Tanzania	339 1	Under Preparation	SIP-Reducing Land Degradation on the Highlands of Kilimanjaro	UNDP	2.752		4.850	7.602
32	Uganda	339 3	Under Preparation	SIP-Mainstreaming SLM processes at district and central levels to overcome land degradation in the cattle corridor of Uganda	UNDP	1.835		5.660	7.495
33	Comoros	336 3	CEO Approved	SIP-Integrated Ecological Planning and Sustainable Land Management in Coastal Ecosystems in the Comoros in the Three Islands of (Grand Comore, Anjouan, and Moheli)	IFAD	0.600	0.400	1.872	2.872
34	Eritrea	336 2	CEO Endorsed	SIP-Catchments and Landscape Management	IFAD	4.500		21.833	26.333
35	Ethiopia	336 7	CEO Endorsed	SIP-Community-Based Integrated Natural Resources Management in Lake Tana Watershed	IFAD	4.400		21.129	25.879
36	Mauritania	337 9	CEO Endorsed	SIP-Promoting Sustainable Land Management in the Oasis Ecosystems of Mauritania	IFAD	4.350		15.568	19.918
37	Niger	338 3	Under Preparation	SIP-Agricultural and Rural Rehabilitation and Development Initiative (ARRDI)	IFAD	4.350		13.452	17.802

38	Swaziland	339 0	CEO Endorsed	SIP-Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project (LUSIP)	IFAD	0.891	1.182	8.835	10.908
39	Gambia	336 8	Under Preparation	SIP-Sustainable Land Management in the Gambia	AfDB/ IFAD	4.500		14.602	19.102
40	Zambia	339 4	<i>Under Review</i>	SIP-Sustainable Land Management in Zambia	AfDB	4.500		42.880	47.380

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