Naciones Unidas ICCD/CRIC(14)/5

Convención de Lucha contra la Desertificación

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Comité de Examen de la Aplicación de la Convención
14ª sesión
Ankara, Turquía, 13 a 22 de octubre de 2015
Tema 2 e) del programa provisional
Aplicación efectiva de la Convención en los planos nacional, subregional y regional
Obtención de inversiones adicionales: relaciones con los mecanismos financieros

Informe del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial sobre sus estrategias, programas y proyectos para la financiación de los costos incrementales convenidos de las actividades de lucha contra la desertificación

Resumen

El Memorando de Entendimiento entre la Convención de las Naciones Unidas de Lucha contra la Desertificación (CLD) y el Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (FMAM) adoptado en la decisión 6/COP.7 establece que el FMAM presentará un informe ante cada sesión regular de la Conferencia de las Partes (CP) a través de la Secretaría sobre sus estrategias, programas y proyectos para financiar los costos acordados para aquellas actividades relacionadas con la desertificación.

El anexo de la decisión 11/COP.9 estipula que el Comité de Examen de la Aplicación de la Convención (CRIC), en sesiones celebradas de manera conjunta con la CP, debe asistir a la CP en la revisión de la colaboración con el FMAM, durante el 2013 y cualquier otro momento que la CP decida.

Este documento contiene el informe hecho por el FMAM, reproducido como se emitió, sin modificación alguna, para su revisión por parte del CRIC y con vistas a informar sobre cualquier proyecto de decisión que el CRIC pueda presentar para consideración de la CP.

GE.15-15213 (S)

Invertir en la protección de la tierra

INFORME DEL FONDO PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE MUNDIAL
A LA DUODÉCIMA REUNIÓN DE LA CONFERENCIA DE LAS PARTES
DE LA CONVENCIÓN DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA LUCHA
CONTRA LA DESERTIFICACIÓN

Agosto de 2015

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LISTA DE SIGLAS

CMNUCC	Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático
CNULD, CLD	Convención de las Naciones Unidas para la Lucha contra la Desertificación
CP	Conferencia de las Partes
CRIC-13	Comité de Examen de la Aplicación de la Convención en su decimotercera reunión
DT	Degradación de la tierra
FAO	Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura
FECC	Fondo Especial para el Cambio Climático
FIDA	Fondo Internacional de Desarrollo Agrícola
FMAM	Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial
FMAM-5	Quinto período de reposición de los recursos del FMAM
FMAM-6	Sexto período de reposición de los recursos del FMAM
FPMA	Fondo para los Países Menos Adelantados
GEI	Gases de efecto invernadero
GFS/REDD-Plus	Programa de Incentivos para la Gestión Forestal Sostenible/Reducción de las Emisiones Derivadas de la Deforestación y la Degradación de los Bosques
GST	Gestión sostenible de la tierra
ONUDI	Organismo de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial
OSC	Organización de la sociedad civil
PNUD	Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo
PNUMA	Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente
PPD	Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones
PRAIS	Sistema de Examen del Desempeño y Evaluación de la Aplicación
SATR	Sistema de Asignación Transparente de Recursos
SLEM-CPP	Ordenación Sostenible de la Tierra y los Ecosistemas/ Programa de Alianzas con Países

RESUMEN

1. Este informe fue elaborado por la Secretaría del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (FMAM) con el objeto de presentarlo ante la duodécima sesión de la Conferencia de las Partes de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas para la Lucha contra la Desertificación (CP-12 de la CNULD), que se celebrará en Ankara, Turquía, entre el 12 y el 23 de octubre de 2015. Este es el quinto informe elaborado por el FMAM para la CP, de conformidad con el memorando de entendimiento firmado entre la Secretaría de la CNULD y la Secretaría del FMAM. Es también la tercera vez que el FMAM presenta un informe desde que modificó su Instrumento Constitutivo para incluir a la CNULD en la lista de las convenciones y los convenios a los que presta servicios como mecanismo financiero.

2. En este documento se brinda información sobre las actividades del FMAM referidas a la gestión sostenible de la tierra (GST) y encuadradas en el área focal de degradación de la tierra (DT) (específicamente, las relacionadas con la desertificación y la deforestación) que se llevaron a cabo entre julio de 2013 y junio de 2015. De conformidad con el memorando de entendimiento, también se exponen aquí las actividades relacionadas con la GST correspondientes a otras áreas focales y servicios de financiamiento del FMAM. El período al que se refiere este informe abarca todo el cuarto (o último) año de la quinta fase de reposición de los recursos del FMAM (FMAM-5) y todo el primer año de la sexta fase de reposición (FMAM-6). Dado que este período coincide con la transición entre la quinta y la sexta reposiciones, en el informe se incluyen también datos adicionales sobre las reformas introducidas en las políticas y en la programación que se vinculan con la función del FMAM como mecanismo financiero de la convención.

3. Este documento complementa la información proporcionada a través del Sistema de Examen del Desempeño y Evaluación de la Aplicación (PRAIS) que se incluyó en el documento de síntesis general elevado al Comité de Examen de la Aplicación de la Convención en su decimotercera reunión (CRIC-13). No obstante, los datos presentados a través del PRAIS se basan en el informe del FMAM a la CP-11, que abarcó el período comprendido entre 2011 y 2013. En consecuencia, los detalles consignados en el presente informe a la CP-12 no están reflejados en los datos del PRAIS.

Respuesta del FMAM a las orientaciones de la CP

4. Durante el período al que se refiere este informe, se lograron avances respecto de las decisiones adoptadas durante la CP-11 acerca de la colaboración con el FMAM. Los detalles de las decisiones y de los avances en las respuestas y las medidas adoptadas por la Secretaría del FMAM se incluyen en el párrafo 38 y se resumen en el cuadro 2 de este documento.

Orientaciones programáticas para el área focal de degradación de la tierra durante el FMAM-6

5. El mandato del FMAM de invertir para obtener beneficios para el medio ambiente mundial en paisajes productivos se vincula directamente con su función de mecanismo financiero de la CNULD. El área focal de DT constituye el marco para que los países que reúnen las condiciones necesarias utilicen los recursos del FMAM con el objeto de aplicar la convención y su Marco Estratégico Decenal (2008-2018). La estrategia del FMAM-6 para el área de degradación de la tierra respalda directamente tres de los cuatro objetivos estratégicos de la CNULD: lograr beneficios de largo plazo para las poblaciones afectadas (objetivo estratégico 1), para las áreas afectadas (objetivo estratégico 2) y para el medio ambiente mundial (objetivo estratégico 3). La estrategia de la mencionada área focal se alinea con la estrategia de mediano plazo del FMAM, denominada FMAM-2020, y con el enfoque que allí se plantea, en virtud del cual se abordan los problemas ambientales haciendo hincapié en los factores causantes.

6. El total indicativo de recursos de esta área focal que se utilizarán en la programación durante el FMAM-6 asciende a US$431 millones. Por otro lado, los países individuales podrán acceder a un monto de US$346 millones a través del Sistema de Asignación Transparente de Recursos (SATR), cuyo uso se programará de modo tal de lograr los objetivos del área focal de DT, tal como se indica en el Marco de Gestión Basada en los Resultados (véase el anexo 1b). Asimismo, se han apartado US$85 millones a modo de reserva para solventar las obligaciones de la convención, los proyectos de alcance regional y mundial, el enfoque integrado experimental referido al fomento de la sostenibilidad y la resiliencia de los sistemas productivos de África y la contribución al programa de gestión forestal sostenible.

7. Tomando como base el mandato del área focal y las oportunidades para generar impactos transformadores, se ha establecido como meta institucional para el FMAM-6 la aplicación de prácticas de GST en una superficie total de 120 millones de hectáreas. Esta estimación incluye una posible cobertura de paisajes cultivados, de pastoreo y forestales en las regiones afectadas. Para lograr esta meta, las inversiones del FMAM-6 se rigen por los cuatro objetivos enumerados en el párrafo 11 de este documento, de modo de generar los beneficios para el medio ambiente mundial acordados y los beneficios socioeconómicos previstos para cada país, en consonancia con el Marco de Gestión Basada en los Resultados del área focal de DT (véase el anexo 1b).

Área focal de degradación de la tierra: Aspectos destacados en las tendencias de la cartera (julio de 2013 a junio de 2015)

Total de la programación del FMAM

8. Durante el período al que se refiere este informe, se aprobó un total de 74 proyectos que se financiarían con recursos del área focal de DT: 53 de ellos se aprobaron durante el último año del FMAM-5 y 21 en el primer año del FMAM-6, tal como se indica en el cuadro 1. El total de donaciones del FMAM para estos proyectos ascendió a US$527,7 millones, con un cofinanciamiento adicional de US$2450 millones. Los países utilizaron estos fondos para financiar

27 proyectos independientes del área focal de DT, a los que se destinaron US$68,6 millones (el 30 % del total), y 47 proyectos que abarcaban varias áreas focales, a los que se asignaron US$459,1 millones.

Cuadro 1: Programación del FMAM en el período que abarca el informe (julio de 2013 a junio de 2015)

Período	Tipo de proyecto	Número de proyectos	Recursos del FMAM (en millones de US$)	Cofinanciamiento (en millones de US$)
Julio de 2013 a junio de 2014 (Último año del FMAM-5)	Independientes, del área focal de degradación de la tierra	25	51,2	171,9
	Múltiples áreas focales	28	135,9	504,9
Julio de 2014 a junio de 2015 (primer año del FMAM-6)	Independientes, del área focal de degradación de la tierra	2	17,4	73,8
	Múltiples áreas focales	19	323,1	1702,2
	Total	**74**	**527,7**	**2452,7**

9. El total de US$527,7 millones de los recursos del FMAM programados incluye US$227,4 millones del área focal de degradación de la tierra, de los cuales se utilizan US$68,6 millones (el 30 %) para proyectos independientes de esta área y US$158,8 millones para iniciativas que abarcan varias áreas focales. Los US$158,8 millones del área focal de DT invertidos a través de proyectos que abarcan varias áreas focales se vincularon con otros US$300,3 millones del FMAM canalizados a través de otras áreas, como las de diversidad biológica (US$164,6 millones), cambio climático (US$57,5 millones), aguas internacionales (US$11,7 millones) y el Programa de Incentivos para la Gestión Forestal Sostenible/Reducción de las Emisiones Derivadas de la Deforestación y la Degradación de los Bosques(GFS/REDD-Plus)[1] (US$63,5 millones).

[1]REDD-plus: Reducción de emisiones derivadas de la deforestación y la degradación forestal, y la función de la conservación, la gestión sostenible de los bosques y el aumento de las reservas forestales de carbono en los países en desarrollo.

Objetivos del área focal

10. La estrategia del área focal de DT para el FMAM-5 (2010-14) incluía los siguientes cuatro objetivos:

a) **DT-1: Agricultura y sistemas de pastoreo:** Mantener o mejorar el flujo de servicios ecosistémicos en los paisajes agrícolas para preservar los medios de subsistencia de las comunidades locales.

b) **DT-2: Paisajes forestales:** Generar flujos sostenibles de servicios ecosistémicos en los paisajes forestales de las zonas áridas, lo cual incluye preservar los medios de subsistencia de las personas que dependen de los bosques.

c) **DT-3: Paisajes integrados:** Reducir las presiones sobre los recursos naturales derivadas de los usos contrapuestos de la tierra en el contexto más amplio del paisaje.

d) **DT-4: Gestión adaptativa y aprendizaje:** Aumentar la capacidad del FMAM y de las Partes en la CNULD para aplicar herramientas de gestión adaptativa en la GTS y en la gestión forestal sostenible.

11. La nueva estrategia del área focal de degradación de la tierra para el FMAM-6 (2014-18) incluye los siguientes cuatro objetivos:

a) **DT-1: Agricultura y sistemas de pastoreo:** Mantener o mejorar el flujo de servicios ecosistémicos en los paisajes agrícolas para preservar la producción de alimentos y los medios de subsistencia.

b) **DT-2: Paisajes forestales:** Generar flujos sostenibles de servicios ecosistémicos en los paisajes forestales, lo cual incluye preservar los medios de subsistencia de las personas que dependen de los bosques.

c) **DT-3: Paisajes integrados:** Reducir las presiones sobre los recursos naturales derivadas de los usos contrapuestos de la tierra en el contexto más amplio del paisaje.

d) **DT-4: Maximizar el impacto transformador:** Mantener los recursos terrestres y los servicios ecosistémicos en los paisajes agrícolas a través de la integración en gran escala.

12. Todos los recursos del área focal utilizados durante el período que abarca este informe, excepto los que se emplearon en las donaciones para la preparación de proyectos, se orientaron a los objetivos planteados para esta área focal en el FMAM-5 y el FMAM-6. Dado que los objetivos de estas dos fases de reposición difieren ligeramente, en este documento se informa por separado acerca de cada una de ellas.

a) En el último año del FMAM-5 (de julio de 2013 a junio de 2014), se destinaron US$19,5 millones al objetivo DT-1, US$13,4 millones al DT-2, US$39,1 millones al DT-3 (el volumen más alto utilizado) y US$13,3 millones al DT-4.

b) En el primer año del FMAM-6 (de julio de 2014 a junio de 2015), se destinaron US$48,9 millones al objetivo DT-1, US$7,8 millones al DT-2, US$51,4 millones al DT-3 y US$22,1 millones al DT-4.

13. El total de recursos utilizados para el área focal de degradación de la tierra durante el primer año del FMAM-6 alcanza los US$130,2 millones, a lo que se suma una proporción adicional de las donaciones para la preparación de proyectos de esta área focal, que asciende a los US$0,7 millones. El monto de los recursos programados en esta área focal representa el 30 % del total de fondos asignados al área en el FMAM-6 (US$431 millones), lo cual constituye un comienzo satisfactorio en este período de reposición.

Aspectos destacados sobre la distribución geográfica de los proyectos

14. Un total de 50 países de África, Asia, Europa y Asia central, y América Latina y el Caribe utilizaron US$90,7 millones de recursos del área focal de DT para 58 proyectos. Las regiones de África (US$31,2 millones) y Asia (US$29,6 millones) sumaron el mayor volumen de recursos programados de esta área focal, seguidas por Europa y Asia central (US$20,2 millones) y América Latina y el Caribe (US$9,7 millones).

15. Los US$136,7 millones adicionales de esta área focal se programaron a través de nueve proyectos de alcance mundial y siete de alcance regional, diseñados para invertir en medidas coordinadas de varios países o abordar cuestiones temáticas específicas para la GST. Entre estos se destaca el programa regional denominado Fomento de la Sostenibilidad y la Resiliencia para la Seguridad Alimentaria en África al Sur del Sahara: Enfoque Integrado (Programa de Enfoque Experimental Integrado), para el que se utilizarán US$75 millones del área focal de DT. Este programa trabaja con pequeños agricultores para ayudarlos a incrementar los rindes de sus cultivos de manera sostenible y mejorar así la seguridad alimentaria de millones de personas pobres, a la vez que se evita la desertificación, se mejora la salud de los suelos y se logra secuestrar carbono. La coordinación del programa está a cargo del Fondo Internacional de Desarrollo Agrícola (FIDA), mientras que el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA), la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO), el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD), el Banco Mundial, Conservación Internacional y la Organismo de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial (ONUDI) se ocupan conjuntamente de su implementación. El objetivo de este programa es crear y consolidar marcos institucionales y ampliar la gestión sostenible de la tierra en 12 países de África al sur del Sahara, a saber: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Etiopía, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Níger, Nigeria, Senegal, Swazilandia, Tanzanía y Uganda.

Sinergias en la GST a través de otros mecanismos de financiamiento del FMAM

16. De los 47 proyectos que abarcan varias áreas focales incluidos en la cartera de degradación de la tierra durante el período al que se refiere este informe, 26 movilizaron financiamiento del programa de incentivos GFS/REDD-Plus por un total de US$63,5 millones.

17. Durante el período analizado, se financiaron 17 proyectos de fortalecimiento de la capacidad en el marco del Programa de Fortalecimiento de la Capacidad en Varias Esferas. Para esto se otorgaron donaciones del FMAM por un monto total de US$18,6 millones y se reunieron otros US$28,5 millones en cofinanciamiento. Esta cartera está conformada por 17 proyectos de países individuales, todos financiados durante el último año del FMAM-5 (ejercicio de 2014).

18. Los países afectados pueden también aprovechar las sinergias con las medidas de adaptación al cambio climático y promover una GST que muestre resiliencia ante el cambio climático utilizando recursos de tres fondos de adaptación administrados por el FMAM: el Fondo para los Países Menos Adelantados (FPMA) y el Fondo Especial para el Cambio Climático (FECC), establecidos en la órbita de la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (CMNUCC), y el Fondo de Adaptación, creado en el marco del Protocolo de Kyoto de la CMNUCC.

19. Durante el período analizado, a través del FPMA se financiaron 24 proyectos que incluían vínculos con sistemas de producción. Estos proyectos permiten abordar las necesidades de adaptación más apremiantes e inmediatas de 18 países de África y de otros 6 de Asia mediante un total de US$171,6 millones, con otros US$547,5 millones en cofinanciamiento. Sin embargo, la demanda de este tipo de proyectos es considerablemente mayor[2].

20. Por otro lado, a través del FECC se financiaron cuatro proyectos vinculados directamente con la gestión de los recursos naturales, por un total de US$25 millones que movilizaron otros US$114,8 millones en cofinanciamiento. Estas iniciativas se llevan adelante en Marruecos, Egipto, Costa Rica y Turkmenistán.

21. Por otro lado, el Fondo de Adaptación financió 13 proyectos que presentaban nexos directos con la GST, implementados en Guatemala, Rwanda, Uzbekistán, Seychelles, Myanmar, Sudáfrica, Kenya, Costa Rica, India, Ghana, Malí, Jordania y Marruecos. Las donaciones para estas iniciativas ascienden a un total de US$101,1 millones.

Avances en la aplicación de las reformas contempladas en el FMAM-5

Programación general de los recursos asignados al área focal de DT

22. De los US$385 millones asignados al área focal de DT durante el FMAM-5, en el período comprendido entre julio de 2010 y junio de 2014 se programaron US$350,9 millones (el 91,1 %). Este monto abarca todas las donaciones utilizadas por los países en proyectos independientes de esta área focal, los recursos asignados a proyectos que comprenden varias áreas, las actividades

[2]Debido a los limitados recursos del FPMA, no ha sido posible concretar el financiamiento de potenciales iniciativas de GST a través de este mecanismo. Por ejemplo, al final del período analizado, el 30 de junio de 2015, la Secretaría del FMAM técnicamente había aprobado 32 propuestas para el FPMA por un financiamiento total solicitado de US$235,68 millones. Estos proyectos estaban esperando que el FPMA dispusiera de fondos adicionales. Si bien las iniciativas técnicamente aprobadas permanecieron en la etapa conceptual y aún no se han articulado sus metas específicas y cuantitativas, al menos 13 de ellas (para las que se solicita un financiamiento total de US$91,88 de fondos del FPMA) incorporarán enfoques de GST.

habilitantes y el Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones (PPD). Incluye también las inversiones realizadas a través de proyectos de alcance mundial y regional diseñados para respaldar medidas de GST en los países. La cifra final correspondiente al FMAM-5 incluye los costos de gestión de los proyectos, las cuotas de los organismos y la proporción de los fondos de esta área focal que se utilizó en las donaciones para la preparación de proyectos. El porcentaje de los recursos del área focal utilizados (91,1 %) se corresponde con la proporción del total de recursos utilizada en el FMAM-5, que ascendió al 91,8 %.

Utilización de los recursos asignados a los países y las reservas

23. De los US$324 millones asignados a los países mediante el SATR para el área focal de DT, se utilizaron US$312,3 millones (el 96,4 %). De los 63 países que pueden acogerse a la regla de flexibilidad del SATR, 60 han utilizado una parte o el total de los recursos asignados, ya sea para proyectos independientes del área focal o para iniciativas que abarcan varias áreas. De los US$61 millones de fondos de reserva del área focal de DT, en el FMAM-5 se programaron US$38,8 millones (el 63,3 %).

Financiamiento de las actividades habilitantes

24. En total, 133 de los 144 países que reúnen las condiciones necesarias han solicitado financiamiento del FMAM para solventar las actividades habilitantes mediante una de las siguientes tres modalidades: acceso directo (11 países), organismos del FMAM (34 países) y proyectos globales (88 países). El total de recursos de esta área focal solicitados por todos los países mediante las tres modalidades asciende a US$11,8 millones. Cerca del 70 % de dicho monto se destina a lograr la correspondencia de los programas de acción nacionales con el Plan y Marco Estratégico Decenal de la CNULD, y el restante 30 % al proceso de examen y presentación de informes. Por otro lado, se respaldó el Programa Mundial de Apoyo: Incrementar la Cantidad y Mejorar la Calidad de la Información para el Examen de la Implementación de la CNULD con un monto de US$2,2 millones. Este proyecto fue decisivo para facilitar la elaboración de los informes correspondientes al quinto ciclo de examen y presentación de informes de la CNULD.

Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones

25. El Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones (PPD) desempeña un papel importante pues ayuda a los países a movilizar a la sociedad civil en la implementación de las convenciones y los convenios para los que el FMAM actúa como mecanismo financiero. En este sentido, vale la pena destacar el grado en que los países han programado los recursos del área focal de degradación de la tierra durante el FMAM-5. En ese período, en todo el mundo, se programaron a través del PPD un total de US$255,2 millones de recursos del FMAM, provenientes tanto de los recursos básicos como de los fondos del SATR, ajenos a las asignaciones del área focal. El monto total de fondos del SATR destinados al PPD durante el FMAM-5 fue de US$125,4 millones, de los cuales US$29,9 millones fueron aportados por 66 países, extraídos de sus asignaciones para el área focal de DT en el marco del SATR. Los países mostraron de este modo su apoyo al PPD y al tratamiento de las inquietudes de la CNULD mediante dicho programa.

Seguimiento y evaluación de la cartera

El seguimiento y la evaluación de la cartera de proyectos son actividades importantes en cada área focal, y se centran en los proyectos en ejecución. En el período al que se refiere el presente documento, se efectuó el seguimiento y la evaluación de los proyectos de esta área focal con motivo de los dos informes anuales de seguimiento (ejercicio de 2013 y de 2014) y también a partir de la misión de evaluación sobre el seguimiento de la cartera y el aprendizaje que se realizó en India.

Informe anual de seguimiento, ejercicio de 2013

26. En el *Informe anual de seguimiento* del ejercicio de 2013 se analizó un grupo de 23 proyectos de esta área focal, estudiados a mitad del período de ejecución y a su finalización. Las inversiones del FMAM en el grupo de proyectos analizado abarcaron poco más de 1,3 millones de hectáreas de paisajes productivos (paisajes agrícolas, de pastoreo y forestales). De esta superficie total, las tierras sometidas a la GST abarcan 536 288 hectáreas, de las cuales 190 793 hectáreas corresponden a proyectos del FMAM-3 y 345 495, a iniciativas del FMAM-4. La extensión total de las tierras sometidas a prácticas de GST incluye tierras de producción agrícola (255 519 hectáreas), de pastoreo (171 677 hectáreas) y restauración o rehabilitación de paisajes forestales (45 461 hectáreas). Según los informes, la ejecución de los proyectos del ejercicio de 2013 analizados beneficiaron de manera directa a unas 815 800 personas.

Informe anual de seguimiento, ejercicio de 2014

27. En el informe del ejercicio de 2014 se analizaron los datos correspondientes a 21 proyectos, tomados a mitad del período y a su finalización. Las inversiones del FMAM contribuyeron a la gestión sostenible de aproximadamente 1,2 millones de hectáreas de paisajes productivos (paisajes agrícolas, de pastoreo y forestales): 367 966 hectáreas correspondientes al FMAM-3 y 780 998 hectáreas al FMAM-4. Esto fue posible principalmente porque se generó un entorno propicio para la GST mediante políticas y planes sectoriales, nuevos marcos normativos e institucionales para la gestión integrada de los ecosistemas y la conservación de la biodiversidad, y mecanismos de incentivos tales como los pagos por los servicios ecosistémicos en las cuencas hidrográficas. Desde la perspectiva del desarrollo, el grupo de proyectos del ejercicio de 2014 analizados beneficiaron también, según los informes, a cerca de 904 220 personas, 735 000 en África y 169 220 en Asia. En estas dos regiones, se buscó la participación de las comunidades locales, los pequeños agricultores y los Gobiernos locales en los proyectos, pues constituyen actores interesados clave en la implementación de diversas iniciativas de GST.

Misión de evaluación del seguimiento y el aprendizaje en la cartera de proyectos

28. En noviembre de 2013, el FMAM envió una misión de aprendizaje a India. La Secretaría del FMAM eligió la iniciativa Ordenación Sostenible de la Tierra y los Ecosistemas/ Programa de Alianzas con Países (SLEM-CPP) como medio para enriquecer los informes referidos al mandato de esta área focal y la función catalizadora del FMAM en el contexto más amplio de la gestión de los recursos naturales.

29. Esta misión de aprendizaje generó un considerable cúmulo de conocimientos sobre los principios y las prácticas de gestión integrada de los ecosistemas en el SLEM-CPP, que se sintetizaron junto con las conclusiones de las misiones de aprendizaje realizadas anteriormente por el FMAM para esta área focal. Estos conocimientos se presentaron en la cuarta sesión especial del Comité de Ciencia y Tecnología celebrada en Cancún en 2015 y se publicaron en el documento del FMAM titulado *Lucha contra la degradación de la tierra en los paisajes productivos. Lecciones de los proyectos del FMAM que aplican enfoques integrados*.

30. El SLEM-CPP en su totalidad abarca diversos enfoques para abordar los factores que impulsan la degradación de la tierra y de los ecosistemas, que se corresponden con el mandato del FMAM de procurar la sostenibilidad ambiental. En este sentido, a través del SLEM-CPP, el FMAM y el Gobierno de India han establecido una valiosa plataforma para generar oportunidades para incrementar la sostenibilidad y la resiliencia de los sistemas de producción de las tierras secas, que puede dar lugar a efectos transformadores a gran escala. Los planes para implementar un nuevo proyecto en las cuencas hidrográficas de Uttarakhand y la necesidad de ampliar la aplicación de la tecnología móvil a través de asociaciones público-privadas son pruebas de la importancia del FMAM como agente catalizador de las inversiones en favor del medio ambiente mundial.

Conclusión

31. En el período al que se refiere este informe, se han logrado nuevos progresos y avances respecto de la función del FMAM como mecanismo financiero de la CNULD y, más específicamente, en relación con sus actividades en el área focal de DT. Habida cuenta de que la cartera de proyectos del área focal de DT contiene un número importante de iniciativas que abarcan diferentes geografías, agroecologías y cuestiones temáticas, hay grandes posibilidades de lograr impactos transformadores a través de la GST en todas las regiones afectadas. Los 132 proyectos solventados mediante todos los mecanismos de financiamiento del FMAM durante el período analizado (74 mediante el área focal de DT, 17 a través del Programa de Fortalecimiento de la Capacidad en Varias Esferas, 24 mediante el FPMA, 4 por medio del FECC y 13 a través del Fondo de Adaptación) recibieron un total de US$844 millones en donaciones y movilizaron otros US$3140 millones en cofinanciamiento. El nuevo énfasis que se concederá durante el FMAM-6 a la maximización del impacto transformador, en particular a través del enfoque integrado experimental denominado Fomento de la Sostenibilidad y la Resiliencia para la Seguridad Alimentaria en África al sur del Sahara, ofrece una oportunidad para que el FMAM y la CNULD estrechen su colaboración a fin de ampliar la implementación de las prácticas de GST más allá de los emplazamientos de los proyectos, en consonancia con la estrategia del FMAM de mediano plazo.

1. INTRODUCCIÓN

32. El área focal relativa a la degradación de la tierra (DT) es el mecanismo a través del que el Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (FMAM) invierte en programas y proyectos para combatir la degradación de la tierra, actividades que apoyan directamente la aplicación de la Convención de

las Naciones Unidas para la Lucha contra la Desertificación (CNULD). El área focal de DT promueve la generación de beneficios de manera sinérgica con el Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica, la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (CMNUCC) y otros acuerdos internacionales pertinentes relativos al uso sostenible de las aguas internacionales. También apoya indirectamente el instrumento jurídicamente no vinculante sobre todos los tipos de bosques del Foro de las Naciones Unidas sobre los Bosques.

33. El objetivo del área focal de DT del FMAM es ayudar a frenar y revertir las actuales tendencias mundiales de la degradación de la tierra, específicamente la desertificación y la deforestación. Ello se logra a través de inversiones en proyectos que promueven y apoyan la adopción de buenas prácticas con miras a la gestión sostenible de la tierra (GST), y que pueden generar beneficios para el medio ambiente mundial y, al mismo tiempo, fomentar el desarrollo social y económico a nivel local y nacional. Además, esta área focal respalda la aplicación de políticas y marcos jurídicos y regulatorios eficaces, instituciones competentes, la difusión de conocimientos y mecanismos de seguimiento para promover la GST.

34. La cartera de proyectos y programas ejecutados conforme a la estrategia del área focal de DT se basa en el marco de gestión basada en los resultados, que comprende objetivos, efectos directos, productos e indicadores. Los marcos para el FMAM-5 y el FMAM-6 incluyen, respectivamente, cuatro objetivos con sus correspondientes efectos directos previstos y productos (véanse los anexos 1a y 1b). La estrategia para el FMAM-6 se basa en el período de reposición de recursos del FMAM-5, y pone énfasis en maximizar el impacto transformador a través de la ampliación y la integración de la GST en las trayectorias nacionales de desarrollo. Asimismo, la estrategia de DT respalda la estrategia del FMAM a mediano plazo denominada FMAM 2020, que destaca la necesidad de fomentar las sinergias y de abordar las causas básicas de la degradación del medio ambiente mundial a través de un enfoque basado en esas causas. Todos los proyectos y programas están concebidos para contribuir a lograr los siguientes beneficios convenidos para el medio ambiente mundial y los beneficios socioeconómicos previstos:

a) Beneficios convenidos para el medio ambiente mundial:

   i. Mejora de la provisión de los bienes y servicios que prestan los ecosistemas agrícolas y forestales.

   ii. Reducción de las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero (GEI) derivados de la agricultura, la deforestación y la degradación de los bosques, y aumento del secuestro de carbono.

   iii. Disminución de la vulnerabilidad de los ecosistemas agrícolas y forestales al cambio climático y otros impactos inducidos por el ser humano.

b) Beneficios socioeconómicos previstos a nivel nacional:

   i. Sostenibilidad de los medios de subsistencia de las personas que dependen del uso y la gestión de los recursos naturales (tierra, agua y diversidad biológica).

ii. Disminución de la vulnerabilidad a los impactos del cambio climático de las personas de dependen del uso y la gestión de los recursos naturales en los ecosistemas agrícolas y forestales.

35. En este informe se presenta la situación de la cartera de proyectos y programas del área focal de DT en el período comprendido entre julio de 2013 y junio de 2015. Este período coincide con el último año del FMAM-5 y el primer año completo del FMAM-6. Por lo tanto, el informe contiene una síntesis de los logros del FMAM-5 así como información sobre las reformas de políticas y de programación en el FMAM-6, en particular para el área focal de DT.

36. El presente informe se centra en la programación de los recursos del FMAM-5 y el FMAM-6 correspondientes al área focal de DT y a través de otros mecanismos de financiamiento que respaldan la GST. Se destacan, asimismo, actividades relacionadas con el financiamiento para la GST proveniente de otros mecanismos financieros del FMAM, como proyectos que abarcan varias áreas focales, a saber, diversidad biológica, cambio climático y aguas internacionales; financiamiento básico para el Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones (PPD); el Fondo para los Países Menos Adelantados (FPMA) y el Fondo Especial para el Cambio Climático (FECC), y el Fondo de Adaptación. Se presentan datos detallados de las tendencias de la programación de recursos en relación con los objetivos del área focal, los proyectos que abarcan varias áreas focales y las regiones geográficas.

37. Además de la síntesis de las tendencias de la programación de los recursos, el informe también contiene una descripción detallada de las decisiones de la Conferencia de las Partes (CP) y los avances realizados en respuesta a ellas así como las medidas adoptadas por la Secretaría del FMAM, y se actualiza la información sobre la aplicación de las reformas contempladas en el FMAM-5, incluida la utilización del Sistema de Asignación Transparente de Recursos (SATR) y el financiamiento para actividades habilitantes en el marco de la CNULD. Se presenta igualmente una síntesis del Informe anual de seguimiento de los ejercicios de 2013 y 2014 en lo que se refiere al área focal, que incluye los logros y las lecciones derivadas de los proyectos del FMAM ejecutados por países admisibles y asociados de todo el mundo.

2. RESPUESTA DEL FMAM A LAS DECISIONES DE LA CP

38. Durante el período al que se refiere este informe, se lograron avances respecto de las decisiones adoptadas durante la CP-11 de la CNULD, en Namibia, acerca de la colaboración con el FMAM. Los detalles de las decisiones y de los avances en las respuestas y las medidas adoptadas por la Secretaría del FMAM se incluyen en el cuadro 2.

Cuadro 2: Respuesta del FMAM a las orientaciones contenidas en las decisiones adoptadas por la CP 11 de la CNULD

Decisión de la CP	Respuesta del FMAM
Invita a los donantes en la sexta reposición del Fondo	Los donantes respondieron con un sólido nivel general

Decisión de la CP	Respuesta del FMAM
para el Medio Ambiente Mundial a que se esfuercen por alcanzar un nivel seguro de reposición de los recursos, también para la esfera de actividad de la degradación de las tierras;	de reposición de recursos para el FMAM-6, que incluyó la asignación de US$431 millones al área focal de DT.
Exhorta a las Partes a armonizar su programación de los recursos del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial a nivel nacional, teniendo en cuenta las prioridades de los programas de acción subregionales y regionales para justificar un apoyo adicional a las medidas de colaboración en el plano regional;	Las orientaciones estratégicas para el FMAM-6 incluyen varios programas indicativos a los efectos de la programación transfronteriza y en colaboración por los países, incluidas opciones para la integración entre áreas focales.
Invita a las Partes a utilizar los recursos financieros del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial para realizar actividades orientadas a alcanzar los objetivos de la Convención, tomando en consideración las conclusiones de la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible (Río+20) relativas a la desertificación, la degradación de las tierras y la sequía, incluida la posibilidad de aprovechar las sinergias mediante el uso de los mecanismos de incentivos pertinentes del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial en las distintas esferas de actividad;	El FMAM y la Secretaría de la CNULD han elaborado en forma conjunta un folleto titulado “Transformando la gestión de la tierra a nivel mundial: Preguntas y respuestas sobre el sexto período de reposición de los recursos del FMAM (FMAM-6)” con el objeto de ayudar a los países a evaluar mejor las opciones para programar los recursos del FMAM en el marco del área focal de DT y en relación con otras áreas focales. La guía incluye información detallada sobre el ciclo de los proyectos y las políticas operacionales del FMAM. http://www.unccd.int/Lists/SiteDocumentLibrary/Publications/2015_GEF_ENG.pdf
Invita también al Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial a que, durante su sexto período de reposición, apoye el fomento de la capacidad de los países Partes afectados a nivel nacional, según proceda, a fin de adoptar medidas coordinadas en los planos nacional, regional e internacional para vigilar la degradación de las tierras en todo el mundo y rehabilitar las tierras degradadas en las zonas áridas, semiáridas y subhúmedas secas, si así se solicita y entre otras actividades;	En la asignación del FMAM-6 se prevé otorgar financiamiento a los países admisibles para actividades habilitantes. Las Secretarías del FMAM y de la CNULD están llevando a cabo consultas sobre el plan y los procedimientos para financiar actividades habilitantes durante el FMAM-6. Las prioridades tendrán en cuenta las decisiones de la CP y se ajustarán a los plazos de los países Partes para cumplir sus obligaciones.
Alienta a los países Partes que reúnan las condiciones necesarias a que hagan uso del programa de fomento de la capacidad del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial para apoyar las necesidades de capacidad en relación con las convenciones de Río;	Las orientaciones estratégicas para el FMAM-6 incluyen un programa de desarrollo de la capacidad, que permite a los países abordar esta necesidad.
Invita al Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial a que considere la posibilidad de promover la participación del sector privado, a fin de generar múltiples beneficios ambientales a nivel mundial y mejorar los medios de vida mediante iniciativas y programas de ordenación sostenible de las tierras impulsados por los países;	En el proceso de reposición de los recursos del FMAM-6 y en las orientaciones estratégicas se tiene debidamente en cuenta el papel importante del sector privado, a través, por ejemplo, del programa piloto sobre instrumentos de financiamiento distintos de las donaciones. La promoción de la participación del sector privado también concuerda con la estrategia a mediano plazo FMAM 2020.
Invita también a las Partes que reúnan las condiciones necesarias y que aún no hayan solicitado recursos al Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial para realizar actividades de apoyo en el marco de la CLD a que lo	De los 144 países admisibles, 133 lograron obtener recursos del FMAM para actividades habilitantes antes de la finalización del FMAM-5. A raíz de ello, mejoró marcadamente la respuesta de los países respecto de

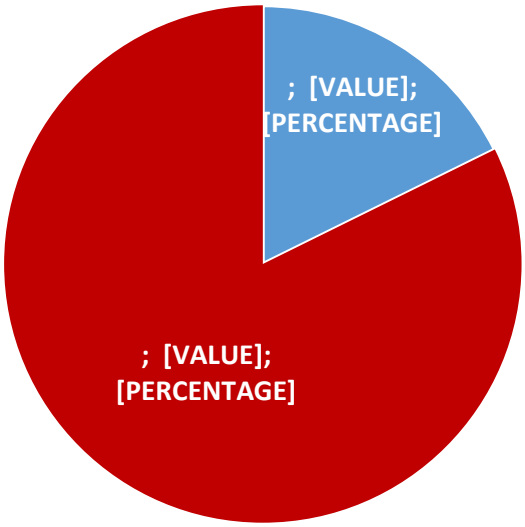
Decisión de la CP	Respuesta del FMAM
hagan, teniendo presente que el FMAM-5 termina en junio de 2014 y que tras este plazo esos recursos ya no estarán disponibles;	las obligaciones en materia de presentación de informes y armonización de los programas de acción nacionales con la Estrategia Decenal de la CNULD.
Invita además al Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial a seguir simplificando y aclarando los procedimientos de acceso a la financiación para la aplicación de la Convención, particularmente para la armonización de los programas de acción nacionales con el marco y plan estratégico decenal para mejorar la aplicación de la Convención (2008-2018) y para la presentación oportuna de los informes;	La Secretaría del FMAM ha publicado una guía y manual con el título "Sustainable Land Management Financing for the Sixth GEF Replenishment Phase (GEF-6)" (Financiamiento de la gestión sostenible de la tierra en el sexto período de reposición de los recursos del FMAM-6), que se está distribuyendo ampliamente en formato electrónico y en forma de ejemplares impresos. Asimismo, se utiliza en presentaciones y sesiones informativas en diversos eventos de la Convención. https://www.thegef.org/gef/node/11071
Invita al Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial a proseguir sus esfuerzos por informar a los países Partes que reúnan las condiciones necesarias sobre los procedimientos que se mencionan en el párrafo 8 supra, y por fomentar su capacidad a ese respecto;	El FMAM también sigue organizando sus talleres de participación ampliada como un medio para fortalecer la capacidad y acrecentar los conocimientos sobre las políticas y los procedimientos. Estos talleres continúan durante el FMAM-6 y la Secretaría del FMAM está adoptando medidas para lograr que estén representados todos los funcionarios de enlace nacionales de la CNULD.
Pide a las secretarías del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial y de la CLD que celebren consultas sobre la armonización del desembolso de fondos para las actividades de apoyo con los plazos para la alineación y el proceso de presentación de informes y examen;	Mediante una comunicación oficial fechada el 18 de marzo de 2015, la Secretaría del FMAM ha propuesto a la Secretaría de la CNULD mecanismos para respaldar actividades habilitantes de países Partes durante el FMAM-6. Asimismo, la Secretaría del FMAM sugirió iniciar de inmediato el financiamiento de actividades habilitantes a fin de armonizar los desembolsos con los plazos de la CNULD. Sobre la base de esta propuesta, se prevé que continuarán las consultas, y también se incluirán orientaciones de la CP-12.
Invita al Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial a proseguir su labor de sensibilización sobre las cuestiones relacionadas con la CLD, entre otras cosas por medio de su estrategia de comunicación;	La Secretaría del FMAM siguió difundiendo, en su sitio web y a través de publicaciones, las experiencias, mejores prácticas y enseñanzas derivadas de proyectos que abordan la degradación de la tierra. Además, dedicó una edición especial de su emblemático boletín informativo "Greenline" a la GST. *Actualización: El FMAM publicó una serie de artículos sobre sus programas para sensibilizar respecto de la GST, incluido un artículo centrado en los suelos para conmemorar el Año Internacional de los Suelos en 2014.*
Pide al Secretario Ejecutivo que, en consulta con la Funcionaria Ejecutiva Principal del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial, prepare un proyecto de enmienda del memorando de entendimiento existente entre la CLD y el Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial e informe sobre este asunto a la Conferencia de las Partes en su 12º período de sesiones.	Se revisó y actualizó el memorando de entendimiento y se preparó una versión preliminar a fin de tener en cuenta las decisiones de la CP. Las Secretarías del FMAM y de la CNULD han examinado y aprobado la versión preliminar del memorando para su presentación a la CP.

3. SITUACIÓN DE LA CARTERA DE PROYECTOS EN EL ÁREA FOCAL DEL FMAM RELATIVA A LA DEGRADACIÓN DE LA TIERRA

39. La cartera del área focal de DT consta de proyectos que utilizan recursos del FMAM únicamente en el marco de esa área focal (es decir, proyectos independientes) o en combinación con recursos de otras áreas focales (es decir, proyectos que abarcan varias áreas focales). Durante el período de este informe se aprobaron 74 proyectos con financiamiento del área focal de DT. El total de la donación del FMAM para estos proyectos ascendió a US$527,7 millones, a los que se sumaron otros US$2450 millones en cofinanciamiento, a razón de 1:4,6 (gráfico 1).

40. Del total de la donación del FMAM, US$227,4 millones fueron recursos del área focal de DT utilizados ya sea en proyectos independientes de esa área focal o a través de proyectos que abarcan varias áreas focales, entre ellas las de diversidad biológica, cambio climático y aguas internacionales, el mecanismo de incentivos para el Programa sobre Gestión Forestal Sostenible/Reducción de las Emisiones Derivadas de la Deforestación y la Degradación de los Bosques (GFS/REDD-plus) y el PPD. La cartera incluye 27 proyectos independientes que utilizan US$68,6 millones (30 %) de los recursos del FMAM, y 47 proyectos que abarcan varias áreas focales y utilizan US$459,1 millones en recursos del FMAM, incluidos US$158,8 millones (70 %) de los recursos del área focal de DT programados durante el período. El monto promedio de los proyectos independientes del área focal de DT es de US$2,5 millones, mientras que el de los proyectos que abarcan varias áreas focales es de US$9,8 millones. Cabe señalar que por cada dólar de los recursos del área focal de DT planificado para proyectos que abarcan varias áreas focales, se movilizaron US$1,9 de otras áreas focales del FMAM para abordar múltiples objetivos, incluidos los del área focal de DT.

Gráfico 1: Total de la donación del FMAM y del cofinanciamiento (en millones de US$) para todos los proyectos que utilizan recursos del área focal de DT (julio de 2013 a junio de 2015)



Total GEF Grant,	Total de la donación del FMAM
$527.7 (18%)	US$527,7 millones (18 %)
Co-financing,	Cofinanciamiento
$2,452.7 (82%)	US$2452,7 millones (82 %)

Tendencias de la programación de los recursos

41. La cartera del área focal de DT del período que abarca el informe comprende 74 proyectos: 47 proyectos mayores y 27 proyectos de tamaño mediano, de los cuales dos son actividades habilitantes. Si bien de los 27 proyectos de tamaño mediano, 21 son proyectos independientes que utilizan US$28,9 millones de los recursos del área focal, en el caso de los 47 proyectos mayores, solo seis son proyectos independientes, que utilizan US$25,6 millones del área focal de DT. A las actividades habilitantes correspondieron US$3,3 millones de los recursos del área focal de DT. Estas tendencias se analizan más detalladamente en los párrafos siguientes, con indicación de la programación de los recursos por objetivos del área focal de DT, por regiones, y en relación con otras áreas focales del FMAM y con el mecanismo de incentivos para el programa sobre GFS/REDD-plus.

42. Como se indica en el cuadro 2, durante el período al que se refiere este informe, se aprobó un total de 74 proyectos que se financiaron con recursos del área focal de DT: 53 de ellos se aprobaron durante el último año del FMAM-5, y 21 en el primer año del FMAM-6. El total de la donación del FMAM para estos proyectos ascendió a US$527,7 millones, con un cofinanciamiento adicional de US$2450 millones. Los países utilizaron estos fondos para financiar 27 proyectos independientes del área focal de DT, a los que se destinaron US$68,6 millones (30 %), y 47 proyectos que abarcaban varias áreas focales, a los que se asignaron US$459,1 millones de los recursos del FMAM.

Cuadro 3: Programación del FMAM en el período que abarca el informe (julio de 2013 a junio de 2015)

Período	Tipo de proyecto	Número de proyectos	Recursos del FMAM (en millones de US$)	Cofinanciamiento (en millones de US$)
Julio de 2013 a junio de 2014 (último año del FMAM-5)	Independientes del área focal de DT	25	51,2	171,9
	Múltiples áreas focales	28	135,9	504,9
Julio de 2014 a junio de 2015 (primer año del FMAM-6)	Independientes del área focal de DT	2	17,4	73,8
	Múltiples áreas focales	19	323,1	1702,2
	Total	**74**	**527,7**	**2452,7**

Objetivos del área focal

43. La estrategia del área focal de DT para el FMAM-5 (2010-14) incluye cuatro objetivos. El Marco Detallado de Gestión Basada en los Resultados, incluidos los efectos directos y los indicadores, se presenta en el anexo 1a.

a) **DT-1: Agricultura y sistemas de pastoreo:** Mantener o mejorar el flujo de servicios ecosistémicos en los paisajes agrícolas para preservar los medios de subsistencia de las comunidades locales.

b) **DT-2: Paisajes forestales:** Generar flujos sostenibles de servicios ecosistémicos en los paisajes forestales de las zonas áridas, lo cual incluye preservar los medios de subsistencia de las personas que dependen de los bosques.

c) **DT-3: Paisajes integrados:** Reducir las presiones sobre los recursos naturales derivadas de los usos contrapuestos de la tierra en el contexto más amplio del paisaje.

d) **DT-4: Gestión adaptativa y aprendizaje:** Aumentar la capacidad del FMAM y de las Partes en la CNULD para aplicar herramientas de gestión adaptativa en la GTS y en la gestión forestal sostenible.

44. La nueva estrategia del área focal de DT para el FMAM-6 (2014-18) incluye cuatro objetivos. El Marco Detallado de Gestión Basada en los Resultados, incluidos los efectos directos y los indicadores, se presenta en el anexo 1b.

a) **DT-1. Agricultura y sistemas de pastoreo:** Mantener o mejorar el flujo de servicios ecosistémicos en los paisajes agrícolas para preservar la producción de alimentos y los medios de subsistencia;

c) **DT-2. Paisajes forestales:** Generar flujos sostenibles de servicios ecosistémicos en los paisajes forestales, incluidos los medios de subsistencia de las personas que dependen de los bosques;

d) **DT-3. Paisajes integrados:** Reducir las presiones sobre los recursos naturales como consecuencia de los usos contrapuestos de la tierra en el contexto más amplio del paisaje;

e) **DT-4. Maximizar el impacto transformador:** Mantener los recursos terrestres y los servicios ecosistémicos de los paisajes agrícolas a través de la integración en gran escala.

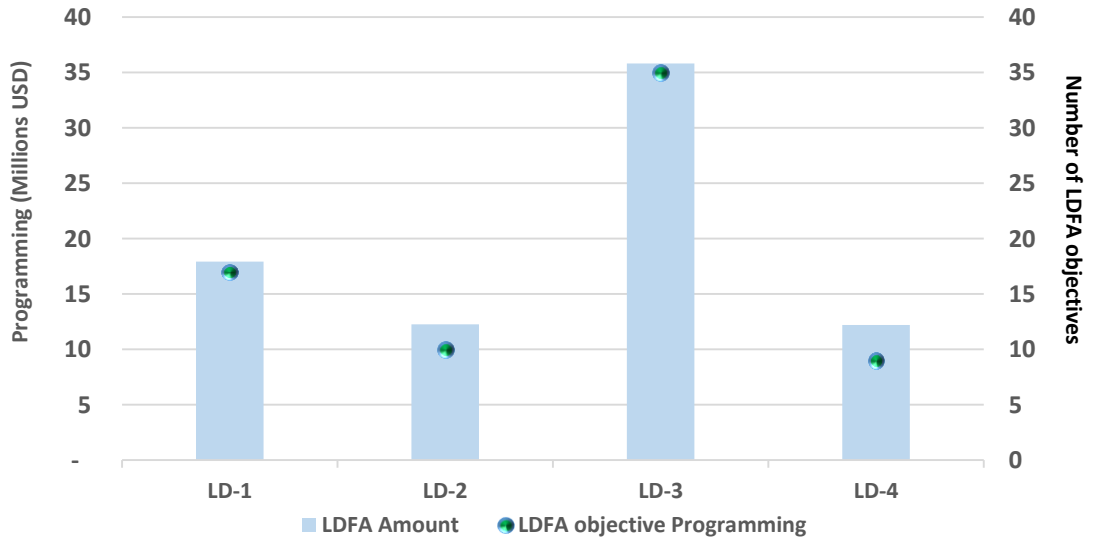
45. Dado que los objetivos del área focal en el FMAM-5 y el FMAM-6 son ligeramente diferentes, la programación por objetivos del área focal se incluye por separado para el FMAM-5 (ejercicio de 2014) y el FMAM-6 (ejercicio de 2015).

46. Los objetivos de la estrategia para el área focal de DT durante el FMAM-5 sirven de guía para la programación de los recursos de conformidad con el mandato de esta área. Un total de US$78,2 millones (89,1 %) de los recursos del área focal utilizados durante el último año del FMAM-5 (ejercicio de 2014) se destinó a esos cuatro objetivos; con el resto se financiaron los costos de

administración de proyectos y donaciones para la preparación de proyectos. En el gráfico 2 se muestran los recursos utilizados para cada objetivo y el número de proyectos.

47. La mayor utilización de recursos correspondió al tercer objetivo (DT-3), que se centra en la GST mediante el concepto de paisajes integrados, con una programación de recursos superior a US$35 millones a través de 35 proyectos para el año final del FMAM-5. La programación de recursos para el primer objetivo (DT-1), que se centra en la GST en la agricultura y las tierras de pastoreo, también fue importante, con una asignación de US$18 millones de los recursos del área focal de DT a través de 17 proyectos. La programación de recursos para el segundo objetivo (DT-2) fue baja, probablemente debido a que, si bien los paisajes forestales en las zonas áridas son esenciales para la conservación de los medios de subsistencia y para la capacidad de recuperación de los ecosistemas, su gestión está vinculada más directamente a la producción de cultivos y de ganado (DT-1) o a la gestión integrada en el contexto más amplio del paisajes (DT-3). La programación de recursos para el cuarto objetivo (DT-4) sobre gestión adaptativa también fue relativamente baja porque se orientó a actividades habilitantes y actividades transversales para acrecentar los conocimientos sobre el área focal.

Gráfico 2: Tendencias de la programación de las donaciones para el área focal de DT, por objetivo para el FMAM-5 (ejercicio de 2014)

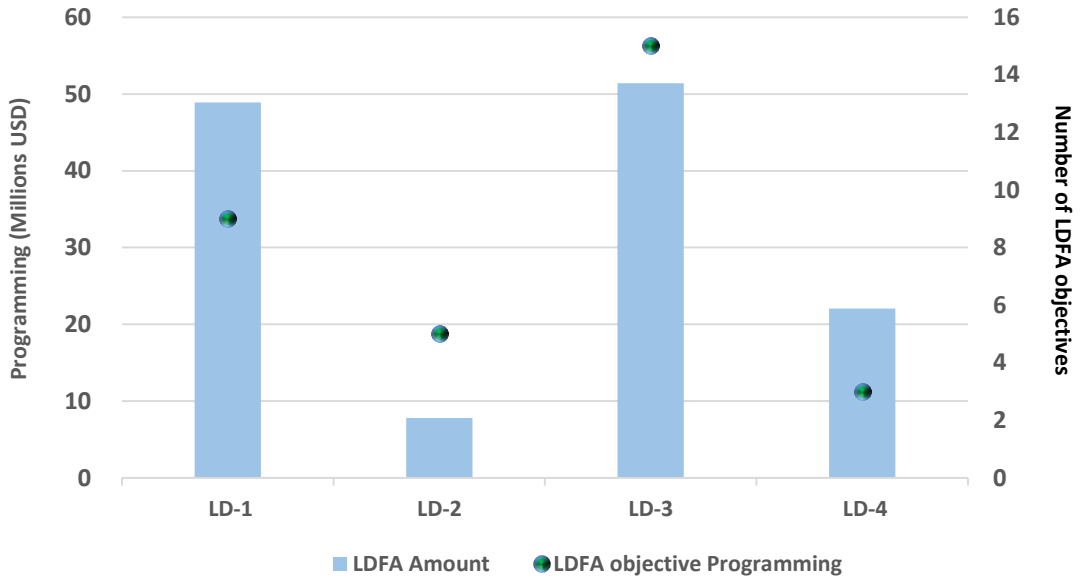


Programming (Millions USD)	Programación (millones de US$)
Number of LDFA objectives	Número de objetivos del área focal de DT
LDFA Amount	Monto del área focal de DT
LDFA objective programming	Programación por objetivo del área focal de DT
LD-1	DT-1
LD-2	DT-2
LD-3	DT-3
LD-4	DT-4

48. La estrategia para el área focal de DT durante el FMAM-6 también comprende cuatro objetivos que sirven de guía para la programación de los recursos de conformidad con el mandato de esta área (véase el anexo 1b). Los objetivos DT-1 (agricultura y sistemas de pastoreo) y DT-3 (paisajes integrados) siguen siendo coherentes con el FMAM-5; no obstante, el objetivo DT-2 (paisajes forestales) se centra ahora en paisajes forestales que incluyen todo tipo de bosques y el objetivo DT-4 (maximizar el impacto transformador) se centra en la integración de la GST en el desarrollo.

49. Un total de US$130,2 millones se destinó a esos cuatro objetivos, y otros US$700 000 se destinaron a la asignación del área focal de DT para donaciones para la preparación de proyectos no atribuibles a la consecución de los objetivos. La programación de recursos para los objetivos DT-3 y DT-1 fue importante, con 15 y nueve proyectos en los que se invirtieron US$51,4 millones y US$48,9 millones, respectivamente. El objetivo DT-4 incluye tres proyectos, con una inversión de US$22,1 millones, y el objetivo DT-2 se aborda a través de cinco proyectos, con una inversión de US$7,8 millones. Dado que esta programación abarca tan solo el primer año del FMAM-6, en esta etapa no corresponde realizar una interpretación más profunda de las tendencias. En el gráfico 3 se muestran los recursos utilizados para cada objetivo y el número de proyectos.

Gráfico 3: Tendencias de la programación de las donaciones para el área focal de DT, por objetivo para el FMAM-6 (ejercicio de 2015)



Programming (Millions USD)	Programación (millones de US$)
Number of LDFA objectives	Número de objetivos del área focal de DT
LDFA Amount	Monto del área focal de DT
LDFA objective programming	Programación por objetivo del área focal de DT
LD-1	DT-1
LD-2	DT-2

LD-3	DT-3
LD-4	DT-4

Programación de recursos para proyectos que abarcan varias áreas focales

50. Como se indicó anteriormente, la cartera del área focal de DT comprende 47 proyectos y programas que abarcan varias áreas focales aprobados durante el período del informe. La suma de US$158,8 millones de los recursos de esta área focal invertidos a través de proyectos que abarcan varias áreas focales estaba vinculada a US$300,3 millones de los recursos del FMAM movilizados de otras áreas focales: diversidad biológica (US$164,6 millones), cambio climático (US$57,5 millones), aguas internacionales (US$11,7 millones) y el mecanismo de incentivos para el programa sobre GFS/REDD-plus (US$63,5 millones)[3]. Los vínculos con otras áreas focales se basan principalmente en las posibilidades de generar sinergias a través de la gestión integrada del paisaje. Esto concuerda con la importante programación de recursos para el objetivo DT-3, que sirve de marco para los nexos entre áreas focales a fin de aumentar los diversos beneficios para el medio ambiente mundial, incluida una mayor conectividad de los paisajes (diversidad biológica), secuestro de carbono y reducción de las emisiones de GEI de fuentes terrestres (mitigación del cambio climático), y disminución del entarquinamiento y la degradación de las masas de agua dulce y las zonas costeras (aguas internacionales).

Tendencias geográficas

51. En la cartera del área focal de DT están representados 50 países pertenecientes, en forma relativamente pareja, a todas las regiones afectadas comprendidas en la CNULD: África, Asia, Europa central y oriental, y América Latina y el Caribe (cuadro 4). Para estas cuatro regiones, distintos países programaron recursos a título de donación del FMAM por un monto total de US$242 millones, incluidos US$90,7 millones (40 %) de los recursos del área focal de DT para 58 proyectos durante el período que abarca el informe (véase el cuadro 1). Los US$285,7 millones restantes (incluidos US$136,7 millones de esta área focal) se programaron a través de nueve proyectos de alcance mundial y siete de alcance regional, diseñados para invertir en medidas coordinadas de varios países o abordar cuestiones temáticas específicas para la GST. Entre estos se destaca el programa regional del FMAM-6 denominado Fomento de la Sostenibilidad y la Resiliencia para la Seguridad Alimentaria en África al Sur del Sahara: Enfoque Integrado (programa de enfoque experimental integrado), para el que se utilizarán más de US$75 millones del área focal de DT, y el proyecto plurinacional en Asia central denominado Gestión Integrada de los Recursos Naturales en Sistemas de Producción Agrícola Propensos a Sequías y Afectados por el Nivel de Salinidad en Asia Central y Turquía (CACILM2), al que se asignaron US$7,5 millones que incluyen fondos reservados del área focal de DT en el FMAM-6.

[3] Otros US$3 millones se asignaron a los costos generales de administración del proyecto en los proyectos que abarcan varias áreas focales y no pueden asignarse a un área focal concreta.

Cuadro 4: Número de proyectos y recursos del área focal de DT, por región geográfica (Nota: En este cuadro se incluyen proyectos mayores, programas, proyectos de tamaño mediano y actividades habilitantes)

Región	N.º de proyectos	Donación del área focal de DT (en millones de US$)	Donación total del FMAM (en millones de US$)
África	17	31,2	57,8
Asia	19	29,6	88,5
Europa y Asia central	12	20,2	47,7
América Latina y el Caribe	10	9,7	48,0
Alcance mundial	9	33,0	122,4
Alcance regional	7	103,7	163,3
Total	**74**	**227,4**	**527,7**

52. La razón media de cofinanciamiento entre la donación del FMAM y otras fuentes es de 1:4,6; esta razón oscila entre 1:2,5 en Asia y 1:4,0 en Europa y Asia central. El financiamiento a través de iniciativas a escala mundial y regional también genera volúmenes de cofinanciamiento superiores al promedio, a razón de 1:4,6 y 1:6,2, respectivamente. Estos niveles más elevados de cofinanciamiento para proyectos de alcance mundial y regional ponen de relieve la función catalizadora del área focal de DT para movilizar recursos destinados a la GST en las diversas regiones.

Región de África

53. En el período de este informe, la región de África ha programado una donación total del FMAM por valor de US$57,8 millones, incluidos US$31,2 millones para 17 proyectos nacionales, que ha movilizado US$200,4 millones en cofinanciamiento. Esta cantidad comprende seis proyectos independientes del área focal de DT y 11 proyectos que abarcan varias áreas focales que refuerzan aún más la determinación de aplicar la GST como tema prioritario. En la mayoría de los proyectos se abordan los objetivos DT-1 y DT-3 de las estrategias del área focal de DT en el FMAM-5 y el FMAM-6.

54. Asimismo, la región de África se beneficia marcadamente de cuatro proyectos y programas regionales, con una inversión total del FMAM de US$139,9 millones. Se han programado más de US$75 millones a través del programa piloto con un enfoque integrado denominado Fomento de la Sostenibilidad y la Resiliencia para la Seguridad Alimentaria en África al sur del Sahara (número de identificación: 9070) correspondiente al FMAM-6. Este programa trabaja con pequeños agricultores para ayudarlos a incrementar los rindes de sus cultivos de manera sostenible y mejorar así la seguridad alimentaria de millones de personas pobres, a la vez que se evita la desertificación, se mejora la salud de los suelos y se logra secuestrar carbono. La coordinación del programa está a

cargo del Fondo Internacional de Desarrollo Agrícola (FIDA), mientras que el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA), la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO), el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD), el Banco Mundial, Conservación Internacional y la Organismo de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial (ONUDI) se ocupan conjuntamente de su implementación. El objetivo de este programa es consolidar los marcos institucionales y ampliar la gestión sostenible de la tierra en 12 países de África al sur del Sahara, a saber: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Etiopía, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Níger, Nigeria, Senegal, Swazilandia, Tanzanía y Uganda.

55. Otro proyecto regional, el Fondo de Agrosilvicultura para el Cultivo de Árboles de Moringa en África (número de identificación: 9051), recibe apoyo por valor de US$13 millones en el marco del Programa Piloto sobre Instrumentos de Financiamiento Distintos de las Donaciones en el FMAM-6. Además, se invierten US$13 millones en el proyecto regional denominado Desarrollo Integrado en Pro de una Mayor Resiliencia al Cambio Climático en las Zonas Rurales en la Cuenca del Níger (número de identificación: 5487) y US$1,9 millones en el proyecto Eliminación de las Brechas en la Gran Muralla Verde: Establecer Vínculos entre los Sectores y las Partes Interesadas a fin de Aumentar las Sinergias y la Escala (número de identificación: 5811). El anexo 5 contiene información más detallada sobre estos proyectos.

Región de Asia

56. Con 19 proyectos y programas y una inversión total del FMAM de US$88,5 millones, incluidos US$29,6 millones del área focal de DT, y la movilización de US$224 millones en cofinanciamiento, la cartera de Asia en el período que abarca el informe sigue siendo sólida. El conjunto de proyectos en esta región comprende cinco proyectos independientes del área focal de DT y 14 proyectos que abarcan varias áreas focales, de los cuales ocho son proyectos de GFS/REDD-plus. Siete proyectos son “proyectos constitutivos” del programa De las Cordilleras a los Arrecifes en el Pacífico (R2R: Gestión Integrada y Sostenible de la Tierra y las Zonas Costeras) que abarcan los siguientes países: Palau, Vanuatu, Papua Nueva Guinea, Micronesia, Tuvalu, Kiribati y Tonga.

57. Los proyectos y programas de Asia abordan principalmente el tercer objetivo de las estrategias del área focal de DT en el FMAM-5 y el FMAM-6, que procura reducir las presiones sobre los recursos naturales como consecuencia de los usos contrapuestos de la tierra en el contexto más amplio del paisaje. En la ejecución de 12 de los proyectos que abarcan varias áreas focales se combina la conservación de la biodiversidad en un enfoque de gestión integrada del paisaje, que facilita la aplicación en mayor escala de las innovaciones en materia de GST, en particular en las zonas de protección de paisajes de zonas protegidas y en los corredores entre ellas. Un ejemplo de este enfoque es el proyecto en Myanmar denominado Gestión Integrada de Paisajes Terrestres y Marinos en Zonas Protegidas en Tanintharyi (número de identificación: 6992).

Región de América Latina y el Caribe

58. En el período de este informe, la región de América Latina y el Caribe está representada con 10 proyectos para los que se han otorgado donaciones del FMAM por un valor total de US$$48,0 millones, incluidos US$9,7 millones del área focal de DT, y se han movilizado US$159,7 millones en cofinanciamiento. El conjunto de proyectos comprende un proyecto independiente del área focal de DT (México, número de identificación 5785, Promoción de la Gestión Sostenible de la Tierra) y nueve proyectos que abarcan varias áreas focales. En el primer año del FMAM-6, se han presentado y aprobado dos proyectos que incluyen recursos del área focal de DT: Ecuador, número de identificación 9055, Desarrollo Sostenible en la Amazonia Ecuatoriana: Gestión Integrada de Paisajes de Uso Múltiple y Bosques de Gran Valor para la Conservación, y Costa Rica, número de identificación 9088, Sexta Fase Operacional del Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones del FMAM en Costa Rica.

59. Como se mencionó más arriba, los proyectos que abarcan varias áreas focales absorben la mayoría de los recursos del área focal de DT programados por los países de la región de América Latina y el Caribe. Estos proyectos abordaron en gran medida el tercer objetivo (DT-3) de las estrategias del área focal en el FMAM-5 y FMAM-6, y principalmente movilizaron recursos del área focal de diversidad biológica y del mecanismo de incentivos para el programa sobre GFS para mejorar la gestión integrada de paisajes forestales a escala. Un proyecto particularmente notable es el proyecto de la FAO en Brasil (número de identificación: 5324), Reversión del Proceso de Desertificación en Zonas Susceptibles de Brasil: Prácticas Agrosilvícolas Sostenibles y Conservación de la Diversidad Biológica. A través de este proyecto se promoverá el uso de sistemas de gestión integrada de los recursos naturales en paisajes productivos en la Caatinga, donde se respaldará la gestión mejorada y se restaurarán 81 300 hectáreas de corredores forestales entre las zonas protegidas. Mediante la mejora de la gestión forestal sostenible y las prácticas de gestión integrada de los recursos naturales, se reducirá drásticamente la presión sobre los bosques y los recursos forestales y se revertirán los procesos de degradación en 20 300 hectáreas de bosques, lo que redundará en un aumento del almacenamiento de carbono y permitirá evitar emisiones, del orden de aproximadamente 11,5 millones de toneladas de equivalente de dióxido de carbono (tCO_2e).

Región de Europa y Asia central

60. Los países de Europa y Asia central[4] programaron una donación total del FMAM por valor de US$47,7 millones, incluidos US$20,2 millones del área focal de DT, y movilizaron US$178,8 millones en cofinanciamiento. El conjunto de proyectos comprende 12 proyectos, de los cuales cuatro son proyectos independientes y ocho abarcan varias áreas focales. Como en la región de

[4] Los datos del FMAM incluyen a Albania y Turquía (Mediterráneo norte) en la región de Europa y Asia central. En el marco del FMAM, esta región incluye a los siguientes países de Asia central: República Kirguisa, Kazajstán, Turkmenistán, Uzbekistán y Tayikistán.

Asia, varios proyectos cumplen una función importante en la promoción de la GST en forma conjunta con objetivos de conservación de la biodiversidad, por ejemplo, en tres proyectos aprobados en el FMAM-6 —en Tayikistán (número de identificación: 6949), República Kirguisa (número de identificación: 6958) y Uzbekistán (número de identificación: 8031)— se utilizan enfoques del paisaje para proteger al leopardo de las nieves mediante la participación de las comunidades y los pequeños terratenientes locales en la gestión sostenible de una mayor superficie de tierra, que incluye tierras de pastoreo.

61. En el proyecto regional de la FAO en Asia central (número de identificación: 9094) denominado Gestión Integrada de los Recursos Naturales en Sistemas de Producción Agrícola Propensos a Sequías y Afectados por el Nivel de Salinidad en Asia Central y Turquía (CACILM2), se combinan asignaciones nacionales del SATR con fondos reservados del área focal de DT con el objeto de reforzar la "Iniciativa de los países de Asia central relativa al establecimiento de una asociación multinacional para la ordenación de la tierra (CACILM)" y se pone el acento en ampliar las demostraciones que tuvieron éxito en la primera etapa de esta iniciativa. A través de esta iniciativa, el FMAM sigue respaldando los esfuerzos que realizan estos países para implementar en esta región los planes de acción nacionales en el marco de la CNULD.

Programación de alcance regional y mundial

62. Durante el período abarcado por el informe se programaron donaciones del FMAM por un total de US$163,3 millones, incluidos US$103,7 millones de recursos del área focal de DT, a través de siete proyectos de alcance regional. Como se mencionó anteriormente, cuatro de estos proyectos regionales se implementaron en África, uno en América Latina y el Caribe, uno en Asia central y uno en el Norte de África y Oriente Medio. Aunque los países utilizan en gran medida los recursos del FMAM en proyectos concretos que tienen por objeto respaldar sus prioridades, estos proyectos y programas de alcance regional son cruciales para poner en práctica medidas coordinadas que abarcan regiones específicas o múltiples países. También permiten al FMAM abordar cuestiones temáticas o intersectoriales específicas que son esenciales para promover los programas de las áreas focales más allá de las fronteras nacionales.

63. Durante el período al que se refiere este informe, se destinaron donaciones del FMAM por un total de US$122,4 millones, incluidos US$33,0 millones del área focal de DT, a inversiones en proyectos y programas de alcance mundial. Las cifras incluyen dos proyectos de actividades habilitantes, un proyecto global para respaldar a un grupo de países y el Programa Mundial de Apoyo: Incrementar la Cantidad y Mejorar la Calidad de la Información para el Examen de la Implementación de la CNULD. La programación a nivel mundial también sirve para facilitar el uso eficiente de los recursos del FMAM para el PPD, que hoy en día es ampliamente aceptado por los países que pueden recibir financiamiento del FMAM (véase la sección siguiente).

Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones

64. El PPD del FMAM cumple una función importante para ayudar a los países a movilizar a la sociedad civil con miras a la aplicación de los convenios y las convenciones cuyo mecanismo de financiamiento es el FMAM. Al respecto, cabe destacar la medida en que los países han programado los recursos del área focal de DT durante el período abarcado por este informe. Además de la asignación básica del PPD, en el período del informe se elaboró un proyecto de alcance mundial (número de identificación: 5736) para programar US$7,25 millones, incluidos US$1,3 millones del área focal de DT aprobados con cargo a las asignaciones del SATR de los siguientes países: Armenia, Burundi, Camerún, Ghana, República Kirguisa, Mongolia, Maldivas, Tailandia, Ucrania, Viet Nam y República Democrática del Congo.

65. Además del proyecto de alcance mundial, Egipto, Indonesia, Costa Rica y Sri Lanka utilizaron US$12,3 millones, incluidos US$2,7 millones del área focal de DT, para diseñar proyectos del PPD en sus países.

4. GESTIÓN SOSTENIBLE DE LA TIERRA COMO ELEMENTO TRANSVERSAL Y SINÉRGICO EN OTROS SERVICIOS DE FINANCIAMIENTO DEL FMAM

66. Además de las actividades independientes del área focal de DT y las actividades que abarcan múltiples áreas, las inversiones en GST también movilizaron financiamiento de otros fondos durante el período que abarca el informe. Debido a que en su marco se pone énfasis en los sistemas de producción y en la vulnerabilidad de los medios de subsistencia humanos, tres importantes fondos gestionados por el FMAM que se centran en la adaptación al cambio climático son especialmente valiosos en el contexto de la CNULD. Estos fondos son el FPMA y el FECC en el ámbito de la CMNUCC y el Fondo de Adaptación en el contexto del Protocolo de Kyoto de la CMNUCC. El FMAM reconoce que los programas de adaptación no deben funcionar en el vacío. Por ejemplo, la necesidad de resolver los impactos de las sequías y las inundaciones se puede abordar a través de la gestión integrada de la tierra y los recursos hídricos con múltiples beneficios. Estos enfoques integrados tendrán grandes impactos positivos en los medios de subsistencia de las comunidades y la seguridad alimentaria y ofrecen un alto potencial en materia de secuestro de carbono. Por lo tanto, los países que reúnen los requisitos para recibir financiamiento del FMAM y desean llevar a cabo actividades para luchar contra la degradación de la tierra (desertificación y deforestación) pueden generar sinergias con la adaptación al cambio climático, y promover la gestión sostenible de la tierra con resiliencia al clima utilizando recursos de estos fondos que respaldan la adaptación.

Oportunidades para la gestión sostenible de la tierra como adaptación al cambio climático en el marco del FPMA y el FECC

67. La estrategia de adaptación del FMAM tiene tres objetivos primordiales: i) reducir la vulnerabilidad, ii) mejorar la capacidad de adaptación para abordar los impactos del cambio

climático, incluida la variabilidad del clima y iii) promover la transferencia y la adopción de tecnologías de adaptación. En la actualidad, el FMAM gestiona el FPMA y el FECC, dos fondos creados en el ámbito de la CMNUCC, que asignan prioridad a la adaptación. El FPMA se estableció para abordar las necesidades especiales de los países menos adelantados en el contexto de la CMNUCC. Dado que se ha señalado que la adaptación reviste la mayor importancia, el fondo se diseñó específicamente para respaldar proyectos orientados a resolver las necesidades de adaptación, urgentes e inmediatas, de los países menos adelantados, entre ellas la de reducir la vulnerabilidad de los sectores y recursos que son fundamentales para el desarrollo humano y nacional, como el agua, la agricultura y la seguridad alimentaria, la salud, la gestión y prevención de riesgos de desastres, y la infraestructura, conforme se enuncien y prioricen en sus programas nacionales de acción para la adaptación.

68. El FECC se diseñó para financiar actividades, programas y medidas relacionadas con el cambio climático que son complementarias de las financiadas por el FMAM en el marco del área focal del cambio climático, en las siguientes esferas: a) adaptación al cambio climático; b) transferencia de tecnología; c) sectores seleccionados, entre ellos, energía, transporte, industria, agricultura, silvicultura y gestión de desechos, y d) diversificación económica. De estas cuatro esferas, la adaptación es la que reviste mayor prioridad. Todos los países en desarrollo que son Partes en la CMNUCC reúnen los requisitos para recibir apoyo financiero destinado a intervenciones de adaptación que estén integradas en actividades de desarrollo. Los proyectos que se proponen en el marco de este fondo incluyen actividades de adaptación en las áreas de intervención prioritarias identificadas en la CMNUCC, como por ejemplo la gestión de los recursos hídricos, la gestión de la tierra y la agricultura. El FECC también respalda actividades de fortalecimiento de la capacidad, incluida la institucional, para la adopción de medidas preventivas, la planificación y la preparación para casos de desastres relacionados con el cambio climático y su gestión, así como planes de emergencia, especialmente para sequías e inundaciones en zonas propensas a fenómenos meteorológicos extremos.

69. Durante el período analizado, a través del FPMA se financiaron 24 proyectos que incluían vínculos con sistemas de producción. Estos proyectos recibieron un total de US$171,6 millones y movilizaron otros US$547,5 millones en cofinanciamiento. A nivel regional, 18 de los proyectos están en África (Zambia, Senegal, Mozambique, Chad, Angola, Mauritania, Somalia, Uganda, Madagascar, Sudán, Tanzanía y Eritrea); tanto en Zambia como en Senegal se llevan a cabo dos proyectos. Seis de los proyectos (Afganistán, Myanmar, Kiribati, Camboya y República Democrática Popular Lao) están en la región de Asia; dos de ellos están en la República Democrática Popular Lao. El anexo 3 contiene una lista de los proyectos y se incluye una breve descripción de esos proyectos en el anexo 5.

70. A raíz de las limitaciones de recursos del FPMA, las oportunidades de financiamiento para la GST a través de este servicio no pudieron concretarse en su totalidad. Por ejemplo, al final del período que abarca el informe, el 30 de junio de 2015, la Secretaría del FMAM había aprobado técnicamente 32 propuestas del FPMA que requerían financiamiento por un total de US$235,68

millones. Estos proyectos estaban a la espera de que se dispusiera de financiamiento adicional en el FPMA. Si bien los proyectos técnicamente aprobados permanecían en la etapa de la idea del proyecto y aún se debían establecer metas cuantitativas específicas, por lo menos en 13 de ellos, que habían solicitado recursos del FPMA por valor de US$91,88 millones, se preveía incorporar enfoques de GST e incluir lo siguiente: gestión integrada de cuencas hidrográficas, restauración de la tierra, reforestación y restablecimiento de la vegetación y las prácticas de gestión de los cultivos y la ganadería con capacidad de adaptación al clima, para aumentar la resiliencia de los sistemas agroecológicos y otros sistemas socioecológicos a los efectos adversos del cambio climático.

71. Por otro lado, a través del FECC se financiaron cuatro proyectos vinculados directamente con la gestión de los recursos naturales, por un total de US$25,0 millones que movilizaron otros US$114,8 millones en cofinanciamiento. Los proyectos constituyen inversiones de un país individual en Turkmenistán, Costa Rica, Egipto y Marruecos. El anexo 3 contiene una lista de los proyectos y se incluye una breve descripción de esos proyectos en el anexo 5.

Sinergias en la GST a través del Fondo de Adaptación

72. El Fondo de Adaptación fue creado por las Partes en el Protocolo de Kyoto de la CMNUCC para financiar proyectos y programas de adaptación concretos en países en desarrollo que son Partes en el Protocolo de Kyoto. El fondo se financia con el 2 % de las reducciones certificadas de emisiones emitidas por proyectos del Mecanismo para un Desarrollo Limpio, y otras fuentes de financiamiento, incluidas las contribuciones de los países. El FMAM proporciona a la Junta del Fondo de Adaptación, en forma provisional, servicios de secretaría para respaldar y facilitar sus actividades.

73. El Fondo de Adaptación se asienta firmemente en el principio que establece que las iniciativas deben ser impulsadas por los propios países. No se asigna prioridad a ningún sector o enfoque, pero todas las propuestas de proyectos deben ser congruentes con las estrategias nacionales de desarrollo sostenible, incluidas las estrategias de adaptación. Si las prioridades nacionales de adaptación establecidas en esas estrategias incluyen la gestión sostenible de la tierra, los proyectos de GST son admisibles para recibir financiamiento del Fondo de Adaptación dentro del país. El marco de resultados estratégicos del fondo, al que deben ajustarse todos los proyectos del Fondo de Adaptación, incluye varios efectos directos y productos previstos que también son pertinentes a los proyectos de GST, entre ellos el aumento de la capacidad de adaptación en los sectores relacionados con el desarrollo y los recursos naturales, el aumento de la resiliencia de los ecosistemas en respuesta a la tensión generada por el cambio climático y la variabilidad del clima, y la diversificación y el fortalecimiento de los medios de subsistencia y las fuentes de ingresos de las personas vulnerables que habitan en las zonas beneficiarias. El fondo también reconoce el constante aumento de la carga que impone el cambio climático en las comunidades más vulnerables del planeta, y presta especial atención a las necesidades específicas de cada una de ellas. Dado que se pone énfasis en los países y las comunidades vulnerables, la posibilidad de vincular las prioridades en materia de gestión sostenible de la tierra y la adaptación al cambio climático brinda una

importante oportunidad para lograr resultados beneficiosos para todas las partes en los países afectados por la desertificación, la degradación de la tierra y la sequía.

74. Durante el período del informe del FMAM, el Fondo de Adaptación financió 13 proyectos con nexos directos con la GST. Los proyectos incluyen a Guatemala, Rwanda, Uzbekistán, Seychelles, Myanmar, Sudáfrica, Kenya, Costa Rica, India, Ghana, Malí, Jordania y Marruecos con una donación total de US$101,1 millones. No se indica cofinanciamiento en razón de que el Fondo de Adaptación cubre los costos totales de las actividades específicas de adaptación. El anexo 4 contiene una lista de los proyectos y se incluye una breve descripción de esos proyectos en el anexo 5.

5. AVANCES EN LA APLICACIÓN DE LAS REFORMAS CONTEMPLADAS EN EL FMAM-5

75. En el FMAM-5 se incorporaron varias reformas importantes para reforzar el protagonismo de los países y aumentar la eficacia y eficiencia de la red del FMAM. Las reformas han añadido nuevas oportunidades para que el FMAM desempeñe su función de mecanismo financiero de la CNULD, especialmente en las siguientes áreas: i) un sistema de asignación de recursos más adecuado; ii) financiamiento para actividades habilitantes en el marco de la convención; iii) un mecanismo de financiamiento de incentivo para el programa sobre GFS/REDD-plus que abarca a todos los tipos de bosques. En esta sección del informe se resume la situación final de la programación del FMAM-5 para demostrar cómo los países han respondido a las reformas.

Progresos en la programación general de los recursos del área focal de DT

76. De los US$385 millones asignados al área focal de DT durante el FMAM-5, hasta el 30 junio de 2015 se habían programado US$350,9 millones, o el 91,1 %, (véase el cuadro 5). Este monto abarca todas las donaciones utilizadas por los países en proyectos independientes de esta área focal, los recursos asignados a proyectos que comprenden varias áreas, las actividades habilitantes y el PPD. Incluye también las inversiones realizadas a través de proyectos de alcance mundial y regional diseñados para respaldar medidas de GST en los países. La cifra final correspondiente al FMAM-5 incluye los costos de administración de los proyectos, las cuotas de organismos y la proporción de los fondos de esta área focal que se utilizó en las donaciones para la preparación de proyectos. El porcentaje de los recursos del área focal utilizados (91,1 %) se corresponde con la proporción del total de recursos utilizada en el FMAM-5, que ascendió al 91,8 %.

Cuadro 5: Estado de los recursos del área focal de DT en el FMAM-5 (en millones de US$), a junio de 2015

	Asignación (en millones de US$)	Monto programado (en millones de US$)	% de la asignación utilizado
Asignación total del área focal de DT	385	350,9	91,1 %
Asignación total del SATR para el área focal de DT	324	312,3	96,4 %
Total de fondos reservados del área focal de DT	61	38,6	63,3 %

Avances en la utilización del Sistema de Asignación Transparente de los Recursos

77. El SATR se estableció como sistema mejorado para asignar los recursos del FMAM a los países que cumplen los requisitos exigidos. Su objetivo era servir como medio eficaz de promover el establecimiento de prioridades y la programación estratégica de los recursos del FMAM por parte de los países admisibles. El sistema abarca el área de DT, así como las áreas de diversidad biológica y cambio climático, y permitió establecer asignaciones indicativas para el área focal de DT por un total de US$324 millones para 143 países en el FMAM-5, que se podían destinar a actividades relacionadas con la lucha contra la degradación de la tierra y la desertificación. En virtud del SATR se fijó un monto mínimo de asignación de US$500 000, y un monto máximo del 10 % de la asignación total para el área focal de DT. El SATR también ofrece distintos grados de flexibilidad para que los países utilicen sus recursos, desde una flexibilidad total para usar las asignaciones en todas las áreas focales o en cualquiera de ellas hasta ajustes marginales entre las asignaciones de las diversas áreas focales.

78. Hasta junio de 2015, como se indica en el cuadro 4, los países habían utilizado US$312,3 millones (96,4 %) de la asignación total del SATR para el área focal de DT. Con respecto a los 63 países con una asignación total de hasta US$7 millones en virtud del SATR, en 60 proyectos se utilizó una parte o la totalidad de los recursos asignados ya sea para un proyecto independiente en una sola área focal, o para un proyecto que abarca varias áreas focales. Samoa y Tayikistán son los dos únicos países que se han valido de su elegibilidad al amparo de la regla de flexibilidad para utilizar toda la asignación del SATR para un solo proyecto en el ámbito del área focal de DT. Otros países que pueden hacer uso de la flexibilidad, incluidos Comoras, Djibouti, Guinea Ecuatorial y Swazilandia, en África; Croacia, Montenegro y Serbia, en Europa central y oriental, y Guyana, en

América Latina y el Caribe también aprovecharon la posibilidad de aplicar la regla de flexibilidad para proyectos de las áreas focales de diversidad biológica y cambio climático.

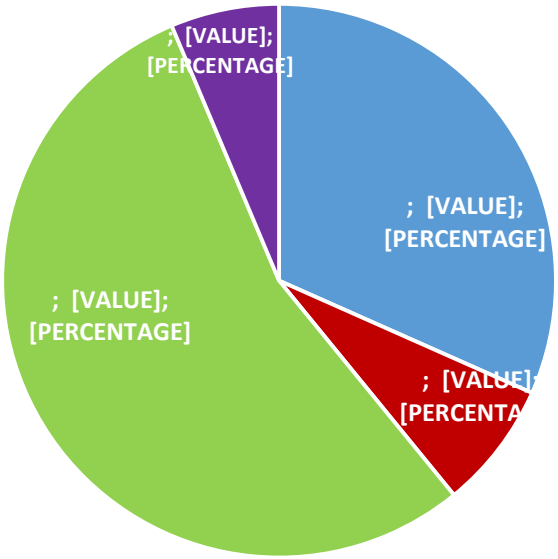
79. En todas las regiones se utilizó más del 90 % de los recursos del SATR asignados al área focal de DT en el FMAM-5, con pocas diferencias entre ellas. Estas tendencias indican que el SATR ha influido en la participación de los países de todas las regiones afectadas en lo que respecta a la utilización de recursos del FMAM para luchar contra la degradación de la tierra. No obstante, hay una variación considerable en la medida en que los países programan los recursos del área focal de DT, que obedece en gran medida a las distintas necesidades y prioridades de cada uno de ellos. Todos los países que reúnen los requisitos para recibir financiamiento del FMAM pueden realizar ajustes marginales entre las áreas focales incluidas en el SATR. Varios países, entre ellos Albania, Burundi, Kiribati, Líbano, Libia, Mauritania, Rwanda, Togo, Tonga y Tanzanía, optaron por incrementar su asignación del SATR para el área de DT mediante el uso de las asignaciones de otras áreas focales en virtud de la regla sobre ajuste marginal.

80. La suma de US$286,9 millones (81,7 %) del total de los recursos programados se destinó a la implementación de los cuatro objetivos del área focal de DT en el FMAM-5[5]. Al tercer objetivo (DT-3) le corresponde la mayor proporción de los recursos del área focal, es decir US$156,5 millones (55 %) del monto programado para alcanzar los objetivos del área focal (gráfico 4). Esto refuerza la importancia de este objetivo para que los países impulsen otras áreas focales del FMAM y el mecanismo de incentivos para el programa sobre GFS/REDD-plus a través de proyectos que abarquen varias áreas focales. Al primer objetivo (DT-1), que se centra en la agricultura y los sistemas de pastoreo, le corresponden US$90,8 millones (32 %) de los recursos. Al segundo objetivo (DT-2) y al cuarto objetivo (DT-4) les corresponden, respectivamente, US$21,4 millones (7 %) y US$18,2 millones (6 %) del total programado. En comparación con los montos indicativos asignados a cada objetivo al inicio del FMAM-5, estas cifras muestran que el objetivo DT-3 superó la meta indicativa, mientras que el objetivo DT-1, para el que se preveía utilizar hasta US$200 millones de la asignación del área focal, no alcanzó esa meta.

[5] A raíz de las mejoras incorporadas en el sistema de gestión basada en los resultados y en el seguimiento financiero, ahora es posible programar casi el 100 % de los recursos del área focal de manera de lograr sus objetivos (todos los recursos con la salvedad de las donaciones para preparación de proyectos, que no pueden asignarse a objetivos específicos del área focal). Estas mejoras se produjeron cuando ya había transcurrido la mitad del período del FMAM-5, por lo cual la cifra total correspondiente al FMAM-5 solo asciende al 81,7 %.

Gráfico 4: Programación de los recursos del área focal de DT en el FMAM-5, por objetivos del área focal (en millones de US$)

(Nota: Los montos de donación no incluyen las cuotas de organismos, los costos de administración de los proyectos ni las donaciones para la preparación de proyectos)



LD-4; $18.2; 6%	DT-4; US$18,2; 6 %
LD-1; $90.8; 32%	DT-1; US$90,8; 32 %
LD-2; $21.4; 7%	DT-2; US$21,4; 7 %
LD-3; $156.5; 55%	DT-3; US$156,5; 55 %

Actividades habilitantes

81. En el FMAM-5 se brindó, por primera vez, a todos los países que reúnen los requisitos para recibir financiamiento del FMAM y son Partes en la CNULD, la oportunidad de acceder a los recursos del FMAM para actividades habilitantes en respaldo de la aplicación de la Convención. Sobre la base de las consultas realizadas con la Secretaría de la CNULD, el financiamiento del FMAM se destinó exclusivamente a las actividades relativas a la alineación de los programas de acción nacionales con la Estrategia Decenal de la CNULD y al proceso de presentación de informes y examen. La Secretaría del FMAM ha establecido tres modalidades para acceder a los fondos, a saber: i) acceso directo a la Secretaría del FMAM, ii) a través de un organismo del FMAM o iii) a través de un proyecto global que se preparará con un organismo del FMAM.

82. Durante el período al que se refiere el informe, otros 16 países tuvieron acceso a los recursos del FMAM para actividades habilitantes. En el FMAM-5, por lo tanto, de los 144 países admisibles, 133 tuvieron acceso a los recursos del FMAM para esas actividades. Estos países utilizaron distintas modalidades de financiamiento: 11 países optaron por el acceso directo, 34 países programaron los recursos a través de un organismo del FMAM y 88 países a través de proyectos globales. El total de

recursos del área focal de DT solicitados por todos los países mediante las tres modalidades asciende a US$11,8 millones. Cerca del 70 % de dicho monto se destina a lograr la correspondencia de los programas de acción nacionales con el Plan y Marco Estratégico Decenal de la CNULD y, el restante 30 %, al proceso de examen y presentación de informes.

83. Por otro lado, se respaldó el Programa Mundial de Apoyo: Incrementar la Cantidad y Mejorar la Calidad de la Información para el Examen de la Implementación de la CNULD (número de identificación: 5541) con un monto de US$2,2 millones. Este proyecto fue decisivo para facilitar la elaboración de los informes correspondientes al quinto ciclo de examen y presentación de informes de la CNULD.

Mecanismo de incentivos para el programa sobre GFS/REDD-plus

84. Como parte de la quinta reposición de recursos, el FMAM intensificó su orientación a los bosques mediante la ampliación del mecanismo de incentivos financieros que se aplicó por primera vez en el FMAM-4. Con ese fin, el FMAM creó un presupuesto de financiamiento separado de US$250 millones que funciona como un mecanismo de incentivos para los países admisibles que estén dispuestos a combinar fracciones significativas de sus asignaciones en el SATR correspondientes a las áreas de diversidad biológica, cambio climático y degradación de la tierra, para aplicarlas a proyectos y programas más integrales sobre GFS/REDD-plus. El área focal de DT aportó US$20 millones al programa sobre GFS/REDD-plus a fin de permitir a los países movilizar inversiones para mejorar los servicios ecosistémicos en los paisajes forestales productivos. El mecanismo de incentivos también permite al FMAM promover el concepto de paisaje, que abarca los principios relativos a los ecosistemas así como la conectividad entre ellos. Esta cuestión es coherente con el tercer objetivo de la estrategia del área focal de DT, que pone el acento en la necesidad de reducir la presión generada por los usos contrapuestos de la tierra.

85. En 50 proyectos, de los 88 que abarcan varias áreas focales incluidos en la cartera de DT correspondiente a todo el FMAM-5, se obtuvo financiamiento por un monto de US$71,3 millones del programa de incentivos GFS/REDD-plus. Como era de esperar, los proyectos se diseñaron para mejorar la conservación y el aprovechamiento sostenible de los paisajes forestales mediante la integración de intervenciones de GST. Cuando se vinculan a la biodiversidad, se pone el acento en las zonas de protección de paisajes de zonas protegidas o en los corredores entre ellas, como en los proyectos correspondientes a Malawi, Zambia, Laos, Colombia y Perú. Asimismo, se usan enfoques de gestión de cuencas hidrográficas para mejorar la gestión integrada de los bosques en los paisajes productivos, como se observa, fundamentalmente, en los proyectos correspondientes a México, Burundi y Venezuela. Los proyectos de recuperación de bosques se centran específicamente en prácticas que aumentan los bosques y la cubierta forestal en los paisajes, como en los proyectos correspondientes a Rwanda, Myanmar y la República Kirguisa; en los dos últimos se abordan específicamente los bosques de zonas áridas.

Programa intersectorial de desarrollo de la capacidad

86. En el FMAM-5, se estableció un programa intersectorial de desarrollo de la capacidad para ayudar a los países a abordar el desafío de participar en los marcos institucionales y de políticas para aplicar los convenios y las convenciones. Los proyectos financiados en virtud del programa abordan importantes necesidades en materia de capacidad a fin de permitir que los países cumplan sus obligaciones en virtud de los convenios y convenciones, generando sinergias, y catalizando al mismo tiempo la integración de los acuerdos multilaterales sobre el medio ambiente en los marcos nacionales de políticas, de gestión o financieros y legislativos. Durante el período que abarca el informe, se financiaron 17 proyectos del Programa Intersectorial de Desarrollo de la Capacidad, con donaciones del FMAM por valor de US$18,6 millones, y US$28,5 millones en cofinanciamiento. La cartera consta de 17 proyectos de países individuales que, en todos los casos, se financiaron durante el último año del período de reposición de los recursos del FMAM-5 (ejercicio de 2014).

Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones

87. En el FMAM-5, a nivel mundial, se programaron a través del PPD un total de US$255,2 millones de recursos del FMAM, provenientes tanto de los recursos básicos como de los fondos del SATR[6]. El monto total de fondos del SATR destinados al PPD durante el FMAM-5 fue de US$125,4 millones, de los cuales US$29,9 millones fueron utilizados por 66 países con cargo a sus asignaciones para el área focal de DT en el marco del SATR. Con estos recursos se otorgan donaciones para organizaciones de la sociedad civil (OSC), organizaciones comunitarias y grupos indígenas para respaldar actividades de GST. La mayoría de los recursos del área focal de DT se asignaron al primer objetivo (DT-1) y al tercer objetivo (DT-3) de la estrategia del área focal, para apoyar la mejora de la gestión integrada de los sistemas agroecológicos y los paisajes productivos donde el deterioro de los bienes y servicios ecosistémicos socava los medios de subsistencia de las comunidades de base.

88. En el FMAM-5 se registró un aumento de la demanda de proyectos del área focal de DT por parte de las OSC y las comunidades. Dado que la tierra es fundamental para la subsistencia de las comunidades, el mayor interés de las OSC podría obedecer a la creciente necesidad de gestionar la degradación causada por diversos factores, entre ellos los impactos del cambio climático. Este aumento general de la cartera del área de DT también ha permitido lograr un impacto mayor. Como se señala en el Informe anual de seguimiento del PPD correspondiente al período 2013-14, algunos de los principales logros en esta área incluyen: casi 250 000 hectáreas de tierra sujetas a régimen de gestión sostenible a través de proyectos comunitarios, y la participación de un total de 125 601 comunidades que se vieron beneficiadas. Asimismo, el PPD contribuyó a mejorar la gestión de unas 76 000 hectáreas de tierras de pastoreo degradadas. Mediante su apoyo a estos proyectos, el PPD permite demostrar la función catalizadora que desempeña el FMAM al promover prácticas que

[6] La cifra no incluye las cuotas de organismos.

aportan información útil para las políticas a través de actividades transformadoras en cada lugar concreto.

6. ORIENTACIONES PARA LA PROGRAMACIÓN EN EL FMAM-6

89. En consonancia con el mandato del FMAM de invertir en beneficios para el medio ambiente mundial derivados de paisajes productivos y con su función de mecanismo financiero de la CNULD, en el marco de la estrategia del área focal en el FMAM-6 se proporcionará a los países afectados apoyo para alcanzar los objetivos de la Estrategia Decenal, a cuyo efecto "será necesaria la aplicación en las zonas afectadas de estrategias integradas a largo plazo que se centren simultáneamente en el aumento de la productividad de las tierras y en la rehabilitación, la conservación y el aprovechamiento sostenible de los recursos terrestres e hídricos, todo ello con miras a mejorar las condiciones de vida, especialmente a nivel comunitario". La estrategia del FMAM-6 respalda directamente tres de los cuatro objetivos estratégicos (OE) de la CNULD con el objeto de generar beneficios a largo plazo para las poblaciones afectadas (OE 1), para las zonas afectadas (OE 2) y para el medio ambiente mundial (OE 3).

90. En consonancia con las prioridades de la Convención y la Política del FMAM sobre Integración de las Cuestiones de Género, en la estrategia del FMAM-6 se tiene en cuenta la necesidad de abordar los impactos de la degradación de la tierra en los pobres y en las mujeres. Específicamente, la estrategia respaldará medidas e innovaciones que generen medios de subsistencia humanos y beneficios para el medio ambiente mundial. Dado que la etapa de reposición de recursos del FMAM-6 (2014-18) coincide con los últimos cuatro años de la Estrategia Decenal de la CNULD, a través de esta convergencia se procura garantizar que los países encaucen de manera apropiada las inversiones del área focal de DT para producir resultados focalizados y para movilizar el apoyo necesario para combatir la degradación de la tierra.

91. El enfoque primario del FMAM-6 consiste en abordar las prioridades que constituyen la mejor oportunidad para respaldar la agricultura, la gestión ganadera y la restauración del paisaje forestal a fin de apuntalar los medios de subsistencia rurales. Esto permite abordar directamente las siguientes necesidades: a) reforzar la GST para aumentar la resiliencia de los ecosistemas agrícolas; b) aprovechar y mantener los servicios ecosistémicos para la intensificación agroecológica; c) promover la gestión integrada de los paisajes productivos, y d) integrar la GST en el desarrollo sostenible. En consecuencia, el área focal de degradación de la tierra contribuye a la gestión sostenible de la tierra, el suelo, el agua y la cubierta vegetal para generar múltiples beneficios para el medio ambiente mundial. El término "cubierta vegetal" abarca todos los tipos de bosques y, en consecuencia, el segundo objetivo (DT-2), sobre paisajes forestales, se ha ampliado a fin de incluir, además de los bosques de zonas áridas, a todos los tipos de bosques. Asimismo, el planteamiento de área focal crea oportunidades para implementar en mayor escala las intervenciones eficaces con el objeto de beneficiar a millones de usuarios de tierras.

92. Sobre la base del mandato del área focal y las oportunidades para generar un impacto transformador, se destinará una superficie total de 120 millones de hectáreas a nivel mundial para

cobertura de GST. Esta estimación incluye la cobertura potencial de paisajes agrícolas, forestales y de pastoreo en las regiones afectadas. Para alcanzar esta meta, las inversiones del FMAM-6 se asentarán en los siguientes cuatro objetivos a fin de generar los beneficios convenidos para el medio ambiente mundial y los beneficios socioeconómicos nacionales previstos (véase el anexo 1b para consultar el marco de resultados que incluye los efectos directos previstos y los indicadores).

93. El FMAM ya cuenta con gran experiencia en materia de inversiones en la integración de la GST, en particular en el contexto de la creación de las condiciones propicias para atender las necesidades de las poblaciones afectadas. Esta experiencia indica que las políticas favorables, los marcos institucionales y las oportunidades de inversión ayudan a las poblaciones afectadas a aprovechar las nuevas oportunidades (por ejemplo, los pagos por servicios ecosistémicos y otros mecanismos basados en el mercado) para generar ingresos y lograr seguridad alimentaria a través de la GST.

94. A fin de reforzar aún más la respuesta a esta necesidad, una prioridad concreta del programa en el marco del nuevo objetivo (DT-4) consiste en promover la integración de la GST en el desarrollo para ayudar a los Gobiernos a mejorar las políticas, y atender las necesidades institucionales y de inversión en materia de GST, incluidas las instituciones del sector privado. Esta prioridad programática se centra en todos los sectores del desarrollo pertinentes que dependen de los usos productivos de la tierra e involucran a comunidades rurales. El FMAM focaliza su apoyo de manera específica en mecanismos innovadores para la planificación y las inversiones de diversas partes interesadas en la GST en gran escala, incluida la participación del sector privado. Esto es fundamental para integrar los servicios ecosistémicos en las inversiones centrales para el desarrollo y las cadenas de valor para respaldar la agricultura y la seguridad alimentaria en diversas escalas, desde el ámbito local al nacional y regional. El empoderamiento de la mujer en estas inversiones y cadenas de valor ha sido un medio eficaz para maximizar el rendimiento en las iniciativas sobre agricultura y seguridad alimentaria. Las actividades que podrían recibir apoyo incluyen:

- Incorporación de la GST en nuevas inversiones agrícolas de asociaciones público-privadas desarrolladas por los países en el contexto de la agricultura en pequeña escala.
- Obtención de mecanismos de financiamiento innovadores basados en la valuación de los servicios ambientales (por ejemplo, los pagos por servicios ecosistémicos y otros mecanismos basados en el mercado) para generar un flujo constante de financiamiento para la agricultura sostenible.
- Mejora de la valuación de los activos de recursos naturales y los servicios ecosistémicos provenientes de paisajes productivos para aportar información al proceso de toma de decisiones sobre inversiones.
- Elaboración de mecanismos para ampliar la aplicación de las mejores prácticas en materia de regeneración del paisaje, por ejemplo, a través de la participación de todas las partes pertinentes, incluidas las OSC y el sector privado.

95. El total indicativo de recursos de esta área focal que se utilizarán en la programación durante el FMAM-6 asciende a US$431 millones, de los cuales US$346 millones se asignan a los países individuales a través del SATR y se programarán de modo tal de lograr los objetivos del área focal de DT, como se indica en el marco de gestión basada en los resultados (véase el anexo 1b). Asimismo, se han apartado US$85 millones a modo de reserva para solventar las obligaciones de la convención, los proyectos de alcance regional y mundial, el enfoque integrado experimental referido al fomento de la sostenibilidad y la resiliencia de los sistemas productivos de África y la contribución al programa de gestión forestal sostenible.

7. SEGUIMIENTO Y EVALUACIÓN DE LA CARTERA DE PROYECTOS

96. La actividad de seguimiento y evaluación de la cartera es importante para el conjunto de áreas focales, y en este informe se incluyen los aspectos más destacados de dos componentes principales, a saber: la síntesis de los informes sobre la ejecución del proyecto para el Informe anual de seguimiento del FMAM, y la misión de evaluación del seguimiento y el aprendizaje. El tercer componente es la gestión general de los conocimientos en el FMAM, que incluye, entre otros elementos, el instrumento de seguimiento y evaluación de la cartera (el "instrumento de seguimiento" del área focal de DT), que se empezó a aplicar al inicio del FMAM-5 y, por lo tanto, no se tiene en cuenta en este informe debido al limitado número de proyectos del FMAM-5 presentados hasta la fecha para su ratificación. Los tres componentes son fundamentales para la aplicación del marco de gestión basada en los resultados del FMAM, y también para extraer enseñanzas sobre el área focal a fin de perfeccionar las nuevas opciones y enfoques que se formulen para invertir en beneficios para el medio ambiente mundial a través de la gestión sostenible de la tierra. En el período que abarca el presente informe, se presentan los aspectos salientes del área focal de DT incluidos en dos informes anuales de seguimiento (correspondientes a los ejercicios de 2013 y de 2014), y de una misión de evaluación del seguimiento y el aprendizaje realizada en India.

Informe anual de seguimiento, ejercicio de 2013

97. El grupo de proyectos del área focal de DT evaluados en el Informe anual de seguimiento del ejercicio de 2013 incluye un total de 23 proyectos, de los cuales nueve corresponden al FMAM-3, y 14 al FMAM-4. Uno de los proyectos del FMAM-3 y 10 de los proyectos del FMAM-5 están en la etapa de evaluación a mitad de período. Ocho de los proyectos del FMAM-3 y cuatro de los proyectos del FMAM-4 están en la etapa de evaluación final tras la terminación del proyecto. A nivel regional, 11 de los proyectos están en África, seis en Europa y Asia central, cinco en Asia y uno en América Latina y el Caribe. Estas tendencias brindan una oportunidad útil para evaluar la cartera de proyectos a fin de determinar los avances realizados para concretar los resultados del área focal y también profundizan el aprendizaje a nivel de la cartera respecto de las enseñanzas y las prácticas derivadas de la promoción de la GST.

98. El examen de la cartera del área focal se centró en dos aspectos importantes: a) la evaluación de los avances hacia el logro de los resultados en el ejercicio de 2013 teniendo en cuenta los

proyectos que se encontraban a mitad del período y los que habían concluido, y b) la síntesis de las enseñanzas y las nuevas tendencias sobre la base de los objetivos de aprendizaje del área focal. La evaluación de los avances hacia el logro de resultados se efectuó en relación con las metas para el área focal establecidas en el marco de resultados para el FMAM-3 y el FMAM-4. Estas incluyen la superficie de tierra sujeta a gestión sostenible, los planes formulados para la GST en diversas escalas, el número de beneficiarios y los beneficios generados para el medio ambiente mundial.

99. Teniendo en cuenta los datos informados en el grupo de proyectos del ejercicio de 2013, a mitad del período de ejecución y a su finalización, las inversiones del FMAM en los proyectos analizados abarcaron poco más de 1,3 millones de hectáreas de paisajes productivos (paisajes agrícolas, de pastoreo y forestales). De esta superficie total, las tierras sujetas a GST abarcan 536 288 hectáreas, de las cuales 190 793 hectáreas corresponden a proyectos del FMAM-3 y, 345 495, a iniciativas del FMAM-4 que forman parte de los proyectos del ejercicio de 2013 analizados. La extensión total de las tierras sometidas a prácticas de GST incluye tierras de producción agrícola (255 519 hectáreas), de pastoreo (171 677 hectáreas) y restauración o rehabilitación de paisajes forestales (45 461 hectáreas). Según los informes, la ejecución de los proyectos del ejercicio de 2013 analizados beneficiaron de manera directa a unas 815 800 personas.

100. Se derivaron conclusiones y enseñanzas principalmente de las siguientes esferas: a) los marcos institucional y de gestión para la aplicación de la GST; b) los enfoques para la participación de las partes interesadas en la aplicación de la GST; c) las vinculaciones entre los beneficios convenidos para el medio ambiente mundial y los impactos a nivel de los proyectos en diversas escalas; d) las sinergias y soluciones de compromiso en la generación de beneficios convenidos para el medio ambiente mundial mediante la realización de proyectos de GST en múltiples escalas, y e) el efecto catalizador del FMAM con respecto a la proyección en mayor escala y la repetición de los proyectos de GST en otros lugares. La publicación del FMAM titulada “Lucha contra la degradación de la tierra en paisajes productivos: Lecciones de los proyectos del FMAM que aplican enfoques integrados” contiene un resumen detallado de estas conclusiones y enseñanzas[7].

Informe anual de seguimiento, ejercicio de 2014

101. El grupo de proyectos del área focal de DT evaluados en el Informe anual de seguimiento del ejercicio de 2014 incluye un total de 21 proyectos, de los cuales dos corresponden al FMAM-3, y 19 al FMAM-4. Quince de los proyectos del FMAM-4 están en la etapa de evaluación a mitad de período y los seis restantes están en la etapa de evaluación final tras la terminación del proyecto. Dieciocho proyectos corresponden a países específicos: 10 en África, seis en Asia y dos en la región de América Latina y el Caribe. Los otros tres proyectos son de alcance regional, uno de los cuales es un proyecto transfronterizo entre Kirguistán y Tayikistán, en Asia central.

[7] La publicación puede consultarse en: https://www.thegef.org/gef/node/10670.

102. La evaluación de los avances hacia el logro de resultados se efectuó en relación con las metas para el área focal establecidas en el marco de resultados para el FMAM-3 y el FMAM-4. Estas incluyen la superficie de tierra sujeta a gestión sostenible, los planes formulados para la GST en diversas escalas, el número de beneficiarios y los beneficios generados para el medio ambiente mundial.

103. Teniendo en cuenta los datos informados a mitad del período y a su finalización, las inversiones del FMAM contribuyeron a la gestión sostenible de aproximadamente 1,2 millones de hectáreas de paisajes productivos (paisajes agrícolas, de pastoreo y forestales): 367 966 hectáreas corresponden al FMAM-3 y 780 998 hectáreas al FMAM-4. Esto fue posible principalmente porque se generó un entorno propicio para la GST mediante políticas y planes sectoriales, nuevos marcos normativos e institucionales para la gestión integrada de los ecosistemas y la conservación de la biodiversidad, y mecanismos de incentivos tales como los pagos por los servicios ecosistémicos en las cuencas hidrográficas.

104. Desde la perspectiva del desarrollo, el grupo de proyectos del ejercicio de 2014 analizados beneficiaron también a unas 904 220 personas (735 000 en África y 169 220 en Asia). Estos beneficiarios son actores clave para abordar las causas de la degradación de la tierra, y su función se robustece con políticas y marcos institucionales que las respalden, con el fortalecimiento de las capacidades y con procesos participativos en la escala adecuada. En África y Asia, se buscó la participación de las comunidades locales, los pequeños agricultores y los Gobiernos locales en los proyectos pues constituyen actores interesados clave en la implementación de diversas iniciativas de GST.

Seguimiento de la cartera de proyectos y evaluación del aprendizaje

105. La estrategia para la esfera sobre DT en el FMAM-5 abarca los siguientes objetivos de aprendizaje:

a) Preparar un marco y los instrumentos para vincular la medición de los beneficios convenidos para el medio ambiente mundial a nivel de los proyectos y los impactos a escalas múltiples.

b) Aumentar el entendimiento de los beneficios múltiples derivados de la GST.

La finalidad general de estos objetivos de aprendizaje es mejorar el seguimiento de la cartera y la presentación de informes al respecto, teniendo en cuenta las enseñanzas y experiencias derivadas de los proyectos en ejecución, incluidos los enfoques utilizados en el seguimiento de los beneficios convenidos para el medio ambiente mundial y la evaluación de las soluciones de compromiso, los costos y los beneficios de las intervenciones de GST para generar beneficios para el medio ambiente mundial.

106. En noviembre de 2013, el FMAM envió una misión de aprendizaje a India para observar y entender el enfoque de la iniciativa Ordenación Sostenible de la Tierra y los Ecosistemas/ Programa de Alianzas con Países (SLEM-CPP) para combatir la degradación de la tierra. La misión se centró

en la SLEM-CPP en su conjunto pero teniendo en cuenta las experiencias recogidas a través del proyecto en las cuencas hidrográficas de Uttarakhand, ejecutado por el FMAM y el Banco Mundial con el objetivo primordial de restaurar y mantener las funciones ecosistémicas en las cuencas hidrográficas de Uttarakhand, en los Himalayas, como base para mejorar la seguridad en materia de ingresos, alimentos y medios de subsistencia. La donación del FMAM estaba vinculada a un proyecto de gestión descentralizada de cuencas hidrográficas (denominado "Gramya") financiado por el Banco Mundial y el Gobierno de India.

107. El diseño de proyecto SLEM en Uttarakhand se basó en la existencia de sólidas vinculaciones entre las necesidades en términos de medios de subsistencia y las causas de la degradación de los ecosistemas en las cuencas hidrográficas, que requieren un enfoque integrado para garantizar la sostenibilidad a largo plazo y la resiliencia al cambio climático. En el proyecto se tuvo en cuenta de manera específica el vínculo decisivo entre los servicios ecosistémicos y los medios de subsistencia de las mujeres y los grupos vulnerables en las cuencas hidrográficas frágiles. Como sucede con frecuencia, las mujeres desempeñaron un papel significativo en los aspectos socioeconómicos, principalmente en lo referente al uso y la gestión de los bosques y otros recursos naturales. Por lo tanto, se asignó prioridad a la inclusión de la mujer en el proceso de toma de decisiones y, con ese fin, se utilizaron varios mecanismos y herramientas, como "mujeres que motivan a mujeres", para generar un aumento de la sensibilización y la movilización social y la participación de las mujeres en diversos comités e instituciones. Los resultados y los impactos del proyecto se establecieron mediante un enfoque de planificación participativa para las 20 microcuencas hidrográficas y se respaldaron a través de intervenciones que promueven buenas prácticas en materia de gestión integrada de la tierra, el suelo, el agua y la vegetación forestal.

108. A través del proyecto se demostró que la sostenibilidad de los ecosistemas montañosos, como las frágiles tierras altas del Himalaya en Uttarakhand, solo es posible si se abordan los problemas relativos a la seguridad hídrica a escala. En este respecto, los conocimientos tradicionales fueron cruciales durante la etapa de planificación y se aprovecharon totalmente durante la ejecución. Tres aspectos clave del enfoque del proyecto fueron decisivos para mejorar los medios de subsistencia de los beneficiarios y, al mismo tiempo, contribuyeron a la sostenibilidad ambiental.

a) ***Gestión integrada de los recursos hídricos***: Dado que los agricultores asignaban alta prioridad a la captación y la gestión eficiente de la escorrentía para disponer de agua todo el año, se seleccionaron prácticas de cultivo e intervenciones de bioingeniería más adecuadas para aumentar la seguridad hídrica y reducir la erosión del suelo en las laderas frágiles, lo que permitió incrementar en un 4 % la superficie de tierras de regadío. El aumento de la disponibilidad de agua durante toda la estación en las zonas de las microcuencas donde la descarga se había reducido o secado dio lugar a la reactivación de los molinos de agua tradicionales, o "gharat", con una elevada rentabilidad económica.
b) ***Cadenas de valor de mercado*:** El superávit de agua que se generó a través de las actividades del proyecto permitió introducir cultivos de hortalizas de alto valor en las cuencas hidrográfica. En la actualidad, se utilizan alrededor de 7464 hectáreas para la

producción de hortalizas de fuera de temporada que abarcan 20 variedades diferentes, con un producto anual acumulado superior a las 36 000 toneladas. A raíz del éxito de la iniciativa de agroindustria, los agricultores de zonas aledañas tomaron la decisión de vender sus superávits a través de cooperativas.

c) ***Alternativas en materia de energía y beneficios en términos de género:*** A través del proyecto se expandió la fabricación de briquetas de agujas de pino que, inicialmente, se promovía en forma experimental en el marco del proyecto Gramya para atenuar la carga de trabajo de las mujeres que se encargaban de recolectar leña, y para reducir los incendios forestales. Las briquetas de agujas de pino, que proporcionan una fuente alternativa de energía para cocinar y sirven como un medio de calefacción, se utilizan en 8876 hogares en las 337 divisiones administrativas beneficiarias del proyecto. En consecuencia, el nivel promedio de uso doméstico de leña se redujo un 22 %.

109. A través del proyecto SLEM en Uttarakhand se movilizó a un amplio espectro de instituciones a través de un marco de asociación para respaldar la implementación. La contribución de los asociados abarcó actividades relacionadas con las necesidades en materia de capacitación y capacidad, la demostración de nuevas tecnologías, las microfinanzas y el desarrollo de cadenas de valor de mercado para las comunidades de todas las cuencas hidrográficas beneficiarias. Se generaron nuevas oportunidades de mercado para cultivos y hortalizas de alto valor mediante apoyo a grupos de interés de agricultores como un medio para incrementar el acceso a los servicios de producción y comercialización. Estos grupos se asociaron con la OSC Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA) y operan actualmente como una federación. En ese marco, CHEA proporciona todos los servicios de apoyo técnico y capacitación sobre varios aspectos de la cadena de valor de mercado para cultivos y hortalizas de alto valor.

110. El enfoque descentralizado de gestión de cuencas hidrográficas en el que las instituciones locales actúan de hecho como entidades de planificación y ejecución ha generado una mayor identificación con los proyectos a nivel local. El desarrollo de la capacidad de Gramya panchayat y otras instituciones locales fue fundamental para fortalecer a estas instituciones en aspectos relativos a la capacidad administrativa, las actividades financieras y el desarrollo de aptitudes. La focalización en cuestiones relacionadas con las mujeres y su inclusión en los procesos de toma de decisiones establecieron una base fundamental para la sostenibilidad de los resultados. Esta sostenibilidad también se asentó en la convergencia con las prioridades de los departamentos estatales y los organismos gubernamentales, así como en la concertación de memorandos de entendimiento con las comunidades para la gestión de los activos de los proyectos.

111. Todas las enseñanzas derivadas de la serie de misiones de aprendizaje emprendidas en el FMAM-5 se presentaron en forma detallada en la cuarta sesión especial del Comité de Ciencia y

Tecnología que se llevó a cabo en 2015 en Cancún, y se publicaron en un informe reciente del FMAM[8].

8. CONCLUSIONES

112. En el período que abarca el informe, julio de 2013 a junio de 2015, la cartera del área focal de DT siguió conteniendo un número importante de proyectos que abarcaban todas las zonas geográficas y un amplio espectro de agroecologías y cuestiones temáticas. Durante este período, se aprobó apoyo para un total de 132 proyectos en el marco del área de DT y otras áreas focales y fondos pertinentes a la degradación de la tierra, incluidos 74 del área focal de DT, 17 del Programa Intersectorial de Desarrollo de la Capacidad, 24 del FPMA, 4 del FECC y 13 del Fondo de Adaptación.

113. La posibilidad de lograr un impacto transformador a través de la GST es elevada. Durante el período que abarca el informe, se aprobó apoyo para un total de 132 proyectos con donaciones por valor de US$844 millones, que movilizaron otros US$3140 millones en concepto de cofinanciamiento.

114. En el período del informe se registraron nuevos avances y logros con respecto a la función del FMAM en general como mecanismo financiero de la CNULD, y más específicamente en relación con sus actividades en el área focal de DT. Este informe permite confirmar que se registró una alta tasa de utilización de los recursos del FMAM destinados por los países admisibles a proyectos en apoyo de la aplicación de la convención. Del total de US$385 millones asignados de manera indicativa al área focal de DT durante el FMAM-5, se han utilizado US$350,9 millones, que representan el 91,1 % de la asignación. Este porcentaje es congruente con la tasa de utilización total de los recursos del FMAM-5.

115. La misión de seguimiento de la cartera y aprendizaje que se llevó a cabo en el FMAM-5 generó enseñanzas valiosas sobre la programación y las prioridades en las regiones afectadas, que han aportado información para elaborar las orientaciones correspondientes al área focal en el período de reposición de los recursos del FMAM-6.

> El énfasis que se concederá durante el FMAM-6 a la maximización del impacto transformador, en particular a través del enfoque integrado experimental denominado Fomento de la Sostenibilidad y la Resiliencia para la Seguridad Alimentaria en África al sur del Sahara, ofrece una oportunidad para que el FMAM y la CNULD estrechen su colaboración a fin de ampliar la implementación de las prácticas de GST más allá de los emplazamientos de los proyectos

[8] FMAM (2014): Lucha contra la degradación de la tierra en paisajes productivos: Lecciones de los proyectos del FMAM que aplican enfoques integrados. https://www.thegef.org/gef/node/10670

Annexes – English version only

Annex 1a. GEF-5 LDFA Results-Based Management Framework

Goal: To contribute to arresting and reversing current global trends in land degradation, specifically desertification and deforestation.
Impact: Sustained productivity of agro-ecosystems and forest landscapes in support of human livelihoods
Indicators:

- Change in land productivity (*greenness measure as proxy - NPP, NDVI – corrected by RUE*)
- Improved livelihoods in rural areas (*Farmer income*)
- Value of investment in SLM *(US$ generated from diverse sources, co-financing in projects*)

Objectives	Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Core Outputs
LD-1: Agriculture and Rangeland Systems: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services sustaining the livelihoods of local communities (US$200 million allocation) <u>Outcome Targets:</u> *Sustainable Management of 120 million ha production landscapes*	Outcome 1.1: An enhanced enabling environment within the agricultural sector *Indicator 1.1 Agricultural policies support smallholder and community tenure security* Outcome 1.2: Improved agricultural management *Indicator 1.2 Increased land area with sustained productivity and reduced vulnerability of communities to climate variability* Outcome 1.3: Sustained flow of services in agro-ecosystems *Indicator 1.3 Maintained/increased flow of services in agro-ecosystems* Outcome 1.4: Increased investments in SLM *Indicator 1.4 Increased resources flowing to SLM from diverse sources*	Output 1.1 National policies that guarantee smallholder and community tenure security Output 1.2 Types of Innovative SL/WM practices introduced at field level Output 1.3 Suitable SL/WM interventions to increase vegetative cover in agro-ecosystems Output 1.4 Appropriate actions to diversify the financial resource base Output 1.5 Information on SLM technologies and good practice guidelines disseminated
LD-2: Forest Landscapes: Generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services in drylands, including sustaining livelihoods of forest dependent people (US$30 million allocation plus US$20 million for the SFM/REDD-plus Incentive Program)	Outcome 2.1: An enhanced enabling environment within the forest sector in dryland dominated countries *Indicator 2.1 Forestry policies support smallholder and community tenure security* Outcome 2.2: Improved forest management in drylands *Indicator 2.2 Increased land area under*	Output 2.1 National policies that guarantee smallholder and community tenure security Output 2.2 Types of innovative SFM practices introduced at field level Output 2.3 Suitable SFM interventions to increase/maintain natural forest cover in dryland production landscapes Output 2.4 Appropriate actions to diversify the

Objectives	Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Core Outputs
	sustainable forest management practices Outcome 2.3: Sustained flow of services in forest ecosystems in drylands *Indicator 2.3 Increased quantity and quality of forests in dryland ecosystems* Outcome 2.4: Increased investments in SFM in dryland forests ecosystems Indicator 2.4 Increased resources flowing to SFM from diverse sources (e.g. PES, small credit schemes, voluntary carbon market)	financial resource base Output 2.5 Information on SFM technologies and good practice guidelines disseminated
LD-3: Integrated Landscapes: Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape (US$135 million allocation)	Outcome 3.1: Enhanced cross-sector enabling environment for integrated landscape management *Indicator 3.1 Policies support integration of agriculture, rangeland, forest, and other land uses* Outcome 3.2: Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities *Indicator 3.2 Application of integrated natural resource management (INRM) practices in wider landscapes* Outcome 3.3: Increased investments in integrated landscape management *Indicator 3.3 Increased resources flowing to INRM and other land uses from divers sources*	Output 3.1 Integrated land management plans developed and implemented Output 3.2 INRM tools and methodologies developed and tested Output 3.3 Appropriate actions to diversify the financial resource base Output 3.4 Information on INRM technologies and good practice guidelines disseminated
LD-4: Adaptive Management and Learning: Increase capacity to apply adaptive management tools in SLM/SFM/INRM by GEF and UNCCD Parties (US$15 million allocation)	Outcome 4.1: Increased capacities of countries to fulfill obligations in accordance with the provisions provided in the UNCCD. *Indicator 4.1: Improved quality and timeliness of reporting compliance by countries* Outcome 4.2: Improved GEF portfolio monitoring using new and adapted tools and methodologies *Indicator 4.2 GEF-6 LD focal area strategy reflects lessons learned, and results of targeted research portfolio and implementation results from earlier replenishment periods*	Output 4.1 At least 50 countries implementing UNCCD priorities with improved monitoring of impacts at national level Output 4.1 All country investments in LD Objectives 1-3 are linked to UNCCD action programs and national reporting process Output 4.2 GEF-financed projects contribute to SLM/SFM/INRM knowledge base

Annex 1b. GEF-6 LDFA Results-Based Management Framework

Goal: To contribute to arresting and reversing current global trends in land degradation, specifically desertification and deforestation.
Impact: Sustained productivity of agro-ecosystems and forest landscapes in support of human livelihoods.
Global Target: 120 million hectares under Sustainable Land Management
Indicators:

(a) Change in land productivity (greenness measure as proxy - NPP, NDVI – corrected by RUE)

(b) Improved livelihoods in rural areas (Farmer income – disaggregated by gender)

(c) Value of investment in SLM ($ generated from diverse sources, co-financing in projects)

Gender Indicators:
Focal Area projects will use and incorporate GEF Gender Indicators, which will be monitored and aggregated at the Focal Area portfolio and Corporate levels.[9]

[9] Refer to the core GEF Gender Indicators identified under the gender section of the Strategic Positioning Paper for GEF-6 replenishment. The five Gender Indicators are:
1. Percentage of projects that have conducted gender analysis during project preparation.
2. Percentage of projects that have incorporated gender sensitive project results framework, including gender sensitive actions, indicators, targets, and/or budget.
3. Share of women and men as direct beneficiaries of project.
4. Number of national/regional/global policies, legislations, plan, and strategies that incorporates gender dimensions (e.g. NBSAP, NAPA, NAP, TDA/SAP, etc).
5. Percentage of Project Implementation Reports (PIR), Mid-term Evaluation (MTE) and Terminal Evaluation Reports (TER) that incorporate gender equality and women's empowerment and assess results/progress.
Projects will use gender-sensitive indicators and sex-disaggregated data, and it will be systematically recorded, reported and integrated into adaptive management responses at the project level. GEF will undertake periodic reviews of the portfolio and highlight best practices in mainstreaming gender in projects, including through Annual Monitoring Review and Learning Missions.

Objectives	Program Priorities	Expected Outcomes and Indicators
LD-1: Agriculture and Rangeland Systems: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods	**Program Priority 1:** Agro-ecological Intensification **Program Priority 2:** SLM for Climate Smart Agriculture	Outcome 1.1: Improved agricultural, rangeland and pastoral management Indicator 1.1 Land area under effective agricultural, rangeland and pastoral management practices and/or supporting climate-smart agriculture Outcome 1.2: Functionality and cover of agro-ecosystems maintained Indicator 1.2 Land area under effective management in production systems with improved vegetative cover Outcome 1.3: Increased investments in SLM Indicator 1.3: Value of resources flowing to SLM from diverse sources (including climate change adaptation and mitigation)

Objectives	Program Priorities	Expected Outcomes and Indicators
LD-2: Forest Landscapes: Generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services, including sustaining livelihoods of forest dependent people	Program Priority3: Landscape Management and Restoration	Outcome 2.1: Support mechanisms for forest landscape management and restoration established Indicator 2.1: Types of innovative mechanisms, institutions, legal and regulatory frameworks functioning to support SFM and restoration Outcome 2.2: Improved forest management and/or restoration Indicator 2.2 Land area under sustainable forest management and/or restoration practices Outcome 2.3: Increased investments in SFM and restoration Indicator 2.3: Value of resources flowing to SFM from diverse sources (e.g. PES, small credit schemes, voluntary carbon market)
LD-3: Integrated Landscapes: Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape	Program Priority 4: Scaling-up sustainable land management through the Landscape Approach	Outcome 3.1: Support mechanisms for SLM in wider landscapes established Indicator 3.1: Demonstration results strengthening cross-sector integration of SLM Outcome 3.2: Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities Indicator 3.2: Application of integrated natural resource management (INRM) practices in wider landscapes Outcome 3.3: Increased investments in integrated landscape management Indicator 3.3: Increased resources flowing to INRM and other land uses from divers sources

Objectives	Program Priorities	Expected Outcomes and Indicators
LD-4: Maximizing transformational impact: Maintain land resources and agro-ecosystem services through mainstreaming at scale	Program Priority 5: SLM Mainstreaming in Development	Outcome 4.1: SLM mainstreamed in development investments and value chains across multiple scales Indicator 4.2: Increased investments in SLM Outcome 4.2: Innovative mechanisms for multi-stakeholder planning and investments in SLM at scale Indicator 4.2: Innovative mechanisms, institutions, legal and regulatory frameworks functioning to support SLM\

Annex 2. LDFA Project Portfolio Approved in FY2014 and FY2015

FY2014 (Final Year of GEF-5) All amounts in $ million

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project title	Total GEF Grant	LDFA Amount	Co-finance	LDFA Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
5208	Palau	UNEP	R2R: Advancing Sustainable Resources Management to Improve Livelihoods and Protect Biodiversity in Palau	4.09	0.41	15.73	LD-3	BD-1; BD-2; SFM/REDD+-1; IW-1
5324	Brazil	FAO	Reversing Desertification Process in Susceptible Areas of Brazil: Sustainable Agroforestry Practices and Biodiversity Conservation	4.30	15.25	15.97	LD-2; LD-3	BD-2; SFM/REDD+-1
5353	Armenia	UNDP	Mainstreaming Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Dry Mountain Landscapes	3.26	1.50	13.99	LD-2; LD-3	BD-2; LD-2; LD-3; CCM-5; SFM/REDD+-1
5397	Vanuatu	FAO	R2R: Integrated Sustainable Land and Coastal Management	5.02	0.55	14.00	LD-3	BD-1; CCM-5; IW-3; SFM/REDD+-1; SFM/REDD+-2
5406	Gambia	FAO	Community-Based Sustainable Dryland Forest Management	3.36	3.06	12.56	LD-2	
5410	Venezuela	FAO	Sustainable Forest Lands Management and Conservation under an Eco-social Approach	9.03	0.31	25.73	LD-2	CCM-5; BD-2; SFM/REDD+-1; SFM/REDD+-2
5458	Peru	IADB	Conservation, Management and Restoration of Fragile Lomas Ecosystems	2.17	1.10	10.55	LD-2; LD-3	BD-1; BD-2

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project title	Total GEF Grant	LDFA Amount	Co-finance	LDFA Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
5463	Tanzania	UNDP	Securing Watershed Services Through SLM in the Ruvu and Zigi Catchments Eastern Arc Region	4.00	3.48	15.00	LD-3; LD-3; LD-3	
5479	India	World Bank	Integrated SLEM Approaches for Reducing Land Degradation and Desertification	4.56	4.16	18.00	LD-1; LD-1; LD-3; LD-3; LD-3	
5481	Morocco	FAO	Conservation of Biodiversity and Mitigation of Land Degradation Through Adaptive Management of Agricultural Heritage Systems	0.85	0.50	7.85	LD-1; LD-3	BD-2
5487	Regional[10]	AfDB	Integrated Development for Increased Rural Climate Resilience in the Niger Basin	13.10	0.81	61.00	LD-2	IW-1; IW-3; CCM-5; SFM/REDD+-2
5510	Papua New Guinea	UNDP	R2R Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the National System of Protected Areas	11.91	0.82	42.60	LD-3	BD-1
5514	Mauritius	UNDP	Mainstreaming Biodiversity into the Management of the Coastal Zone in the Republic of Mauritius	5.11	0.75	20.40	LD-3	BD-2; BD-1
5517	Micronesia	UNDP	R2R Implementing an Integrated Ridge to Reef Approach to Enhance Ecosystem Services, to Conserve Globally Important Biodiversity and to Sustain Local Livelihoods in the FSM	5.11	1.70	17.86	LD-3	BD-1; IW-1

[10] Burkina Faso, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Chad

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project title	Total GEF Grant	LDFA Amount	Co-finance	LDFA Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
5522	Libya	FAO	Sustainable Land Management and Conservation of Oases Ecosystems in Libya	4.35	3.97	13.85	LD-1; LD-3	
5531	Haiti	UNEP	Ecosystem Approach to Haiti Cote Sud	6.81	0.26	21.05	LD-1	CCA-1; CCA-2; CCA-3; CCM-2; CCM-5; SFM/REDD+-1; SFM/REDD+-2; BD-1
5536	Turkmeni-stan	UNDP	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for Sustainable Water Management in Turkmenistan	6.77	1.41	29.30	LD-1	CCM-1; CCM-2
5541	Global	UNEP	Global Support Programme: Increasing the Quantity and Improving the Quality of Information for the Review of Implementation of the UNCCD Implementation	2.19	2.00	2.46	LD-4	
5547	Congo DR	FAO	Community-Based Miombo Forest Management in South East Katanga	4.96	0.70	10.00	LD-2	SFM/REDD+-1; SFM/REDD+-2; CCM-5
5550	Tuvalu	UNDP	R2R Implementing a Ridge to Reef Approach to Protect Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functions	4.10	1.89	10.22	LD-3	BD-1; BD-2; IW-3
5551	Kiribati	FAO	R2R Resilient Islands, Resilient Communities	5.14	1.77	12.25	LD-3	BD-1; IW-3; SFM/REDD+-1
5578	Tonga	FAO	R2R Integrated Land and Agro-ecosystem Management Systems	2.56	1.60	5.40	LD-1; LD-3	BD-2; SFM/REDD+-1

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project title	Total GEF Grant	LDFA Amount	Co-finance	LDFA Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
5677	Sri Lanka	FAO	Rehabilitation of Degraded Agricultural Lands in Kandy, Badulla and Nuwara Eliya Districts in the Central Highlands (CH)	1.47	1.34	6.53	LD-1; LD-3	
5691	Tanzania	UNEP	Sustainable Land Management of Lake Nyasa Catchment in Tanzania	1.42	1.30	5.25	LD-1; LD-3	
5698	Global	UNEP	Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change Mitigation Co-benefits SLM CCMC	1.98	1.80	2.20	LD-4	
5699	Kazakhstan	UNDP	Supporting Sustainable Land Management in Steppe and Semi-arid Zones through Integrated Territorial Planning and Agro-environmental Incentives	2.08	1.90	8.05	LD-3	
5700	Mongolia	UNDP	SLM Offset in Western Mongolia	1.41	1.29	5.20	LD-3	
5718	Uganda	UNDP	Integrated Landscape Management for Improved Livelihoods and Ecosystem Resilience in Mount Elgon	1.77	0.81	7.63	LD-3; LD-3; LD-3	CCM-5; CCM-5
5724	Global	FAO	Participatory Assessment of Land Degradation and Sustainable Land Management in Grassland and Pastoral Systems	2.89	2.64	6.00	LD-4	
5736	Global[11]	UNDP	GEF SGP Fifth Operational Phase - Implementing the Program Using STAR Resources III	7.24	1.17	7.25	LD-1; LD-3	BD-1; BD-2; CCM-1; CCM-4; CCM-5; IW-1; IW-2;

[11] Armenia, Burundi, Cameroon, Ghana, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Maldives, Thailand, Ukraine, Vietnam, Congo DR

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project title	Total GEF Grant	LDFA Amount	Co-finance	LDFA Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
								CHEM-1; CD-2; CD-5
5745	Nigeria	UNDP	Sustainable Fuelwood Management in Nigeria	4.83	1.11	15.90	LD-2	CCM-2; CCM-3; CCM-5; SFM/REDD+-1
5746	Mali	UNEP	Scaling up and Replicating Successful Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Agroforestry Practices in the Koulikoro Region of Mali	1.69	1.22	6.79	LD-1; LD-3	BD-2
5750	Global	UNEP	Mainstreaming Sustainable Management of Tea Production Landscapes	2.19	2.00	12.14	LD-1; LD-1; LD-1; LD-3; LD-3; LD-4	
5752	Benin	UNDP	Promotion of Sustainable Biomass-based Electricity Generation in Benin	4.24	1.00	14.30	LD-3	CCM-3; SFM/REDD+-1
5754	Regional[12]	IADB	IDB-GEF Climate-Smart Agriculture Fund for Latin America and the Caribbean (PROGRAM)	5.40	3.00	50.85	LD-1	CCM-5
5755	Bolivia	UNDP	Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems in Amazonia by Indigenous and Local Communities to Generate Multiple Environmental and Social Benefits	6.80	0.85	26.38	LD-3; LD-3	BD-2; BD-2; SFM/REDD+-1
5757	Bahamas	UNEP	Implementing Land, Water and Ecosystem Management	0.95	0.46	1.00	LD-3; LD-4	BD-2

[12] Latin America and Caribbean

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project title	Total GEF Grant	LDFA Amount	Co-finance	LDFA Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
5764	Indonesia	IFAD	Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Indonesia (2014-2018)	5.22	2.62	28.70	LD-2	CCM-5; SFM/REDD+-1; SFM/REDD+-2
5767	Philippines	UNDP	Implementation of SLM Practices to Address Land Degradation and Mitigate Effects of Drought	0.95	0.87	4.16	LD-1; LD-3	
5775	Global[13]	UNEP	Building the Foundation for Forest Landscape Restoration at Scale	2.08	1.90	9.30	LD-3	
5785	Mexico	FAO	Sustainable Land Management Promotion	1.90	1.74	6.58	LD-1; LD-3	
5788	Cote d'Ivoire	UNEP	Assessment of Land Degradation Dynamic in Coffee -Cocoa production and Northern Ivory Coast to promote SLM practices and Carbon Stock Conservation ALDD SLM CSC	1.89	1.73	9.75	LD-1	
5789	Botswana	UNDP	Using SLM to Improve the Integrity of the Makgadikgadi Ecosystem and to Secure the Livelihoods of Rangeland Dependent Communities	0.87	0.76	6.80	LD-3; LD-3	
5797	Global	FAO	Securing Tenure Rights for Forest Landscape Dependent Communities: Linking Science with Policy to Advance Tenure Security, Sustainable Forest Management and People's Livelihoods	2.19	2.00	4.55	LD-2; LD-2	

[13] Ethiopia, Indonesia, India, Kenya, Niger

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project title	Total GEF Grant	LDFA Amount	Co-finance	LDFA Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
5798	Regional[14]	FAO	Adaptive Management and Monitoring of the Maghreb's Oases Systems	1.89	1.73	4.16	LD-4	
5802	Senegal	UNEP	Promoting SLM Practices to Restore and Enhance Carbon Stocks through Adoption of Green Rural Habitat Initiatives	1.45	0.79	6.20	LD-3	CCM-5
5811	Regional	UNEP	Closing the Gaps in Great Green Wall Linking sectors and stakeholders for increased synergy and scaling-up	1.89	1.73	7.25	LD-4	
5822	Serbia	UNEP	Enhanced Cross-Sectoral Land Management through Land Use Pressure Reduction and Planning	0.72	0.66	2.90	LD-3	
5823	Bangladesh	UNEP	Establishing National Land Use and Land Degradation Profile toward Mainstreaming SLM Practices in Sector Policies	0.80	0.73	3.28	LD-3	
5824	Global[15]	UNEP	Sharing Knowledge on the Use of Biochar for Sustainable Land Management	2.00	1.83	1.26	LD-1; LD-4	
5825	Georgia	UNEP	Applying Landscape and Sustainable Land Management (L-SLM) for Mitigating Land Degradation and Contributing to Poverty Reduction in Rural Areas	1.01	0.92	3.65	LD-1; LD-3	

[14] Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia
[15] China, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Peru, Vietnam

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project title	Total GEF Grant	LDFA Amount	Co-finance	LDFA Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
5848	Indonesia	UNDP	Capacity Development for Implementing Rio Conventions through Enhancing Incentive Mechanism for Sustainable Watershed/Land Management	2.06	0.94	6.00	LD-3	CD-4; CD-5; CD-2
5898	Global[16]	UNEP	Support to 16 GEF Eligible Parties for Alignment of National Action Programs and Reporting Process under UNCCD	1.14	1.05	1.00	LD-4	
Total				**187.17**	**91.89**	**676.78**		

[16] Bolivia, Fiji, Micronesia, Cambodia, Kuwait, Libya, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Suriname, El Salvador, Tonga, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Zambia

FY2015 (First Year of GEF-6) All amounts in $ million

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project title	Total GEF Grant	LDFA Amount	Co-finance	LDFA Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
6940	Lao PDR	UNDP	Sustainable Forest and Land Management in the Dry Dipterocarp Forest Ecosystems of Southern Lao PDR	11.86	1.02	54.74	LD-3	BD-1; BD-2; SFM-1; SFM-3
6943	Azerbaijan	UNDP	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Globally Important Agro-biodiversity	4.56	1.08	20.70	LD-1	LD-1; BD-3
6949	Tajikistan	UNDP	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pamir Alay and Tian Shan Ecosystems for Snow Leopard Protection and Sustainable Community Livelihoods	4.58	1.46	19.00	LD-3	SFM-1; SFM-2; SFM-3; BD-1; BD-4
6956	Egypt	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Egypt	3.11	0.63	3.96	LD-2	BD-4; CCM-2
6958	Kyrgyz Republic	UNDP	Conservation of Globally Important Biodiversity and Association Land and Forest Resources of Western Tian Shan Forest Mountain Ecosystems and Support to Sustainable Livelihoods	4.37	1.36	16.50	LD-3	SFM-1; SFM-2; SFM-3; BD-1; BD-4
6965	Indonesia	UNDP	Strengthening Forest Area Planning and Management in Kalimantan	9.86	1.00	55.00	LD-3	BD-4; SFM-1
6992	Myanmar	UNDP	Ridge to Reef: Integrated Protected Area Land and Seascape Management in Tanintharyi	5.75	0.50	16.00	LD-3	BD-1; SFM-1

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project title	Total GEF Grant	LDFA Amount	Co-finance	LDFA Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
7993	Belarus	UNDP	Conservation-oriented Management of Forests and Wetlands to Achieve Multiple Benefits	4.67	0.44	14.10	LD-3	BD-1; CCM-2; SFM-1; SFM-3
8005	Armenia	IFAD	Sustainable Land Management for Increased Productivity	4.31	3.94	23.00	LD-1; LD-4	
8021	Zambia	AfDB	Zambia Lake Tanganyika Basin Sustainable Development Project	8.03	2.49	26.56	LD-1; LD-2	CCM-2; BD-4; SFM-2
8031	Uzbekistan	UNDP	Sustainable Natural Resource and Forest Management in Key Mountainous Areas Important for Globally Significant Biodiversity	6.80	2.67	24.00	LD-3	BD-1; SFM-1; SFM-2
9037	Kyrgyz Republic	World Bank	Sustainable Forest and Land Management Project	4.50	1.17	15.00	LD-3	CCM-2; SFM-1
9050	Chad	AfDB	Building Resilience For Food Security and Nutrition in Chad's Rural Communities	5.84	1.78	17.60	LD-1; LD-3	BD-4; SFM-2
9051	Regional	AfDB	Moringa Agro-forestry Fund for Africa (non-grant)	13.08	12.00	50.80	LD-1; LD-2; LD-3	
9055	Ecuador	UNDP	Sustainable Development of the Ecuadorian Amazon: Integrated Management of Multiple Use Landscapes and High Value Conservation Forests	13.58	1.36	49.34	LD-3	BD-4; SFM-1

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project title	Total GEF Grant	LDFA Amount	Co-finance	LDFA Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
9070	Regional[17]	IFAD/UNEP, FAO, UNDP, World Bank, CI, UNIDO	Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa - An Integrated Approach (IAP-PROGRAM)	115.93	75.17	805.36	LD-1; LD-3; LD-4	BD-3; BD-4; CCM-2
9071	Global[18]	World Bank/UNDP, UNEP, IUCN, WWF-US, ADB	Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development (PROGRAM)	98.51	12.72	513.14	LD-1; LD-2; LD-3	BD-1; BD-1; BD-1; BD-2; BD-3; BD-4; CCM-2; SFM-1; SFM-2; SFM-3
9086	Indonesia	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Indonesia	3.90	0.89	6.42	LD-2	BD-4; CCM-1
9088	Costa Rica	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica	2.54	0.59	3.16	LD-3	BD-4; CCM-2; LD-3
9093	Sri Lanka	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Sri Lanka	2.73	0.45	3.00	LD-1	BD-4; CCM-2
9094	Regional[19]	FAO	Integrated Natural Resources Management in Drought-prone and Salt-affected Agricultural Production Systems in Central Asia and Turkey (CACILM2)	11.97	7.47	38.61	LD-1; LD-1; LD-3; LD-4	CCM-2
Total				**340.48**	**130.19**	**1,775.99**		

[17] Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda
[18] Botswana, Congo, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gabon, Indonesia, India, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Congo
[19] Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan

Annex 3. Projects with Activities in Production Landscapes Approved under LDCF and SCCF in FY2012 and FY2013

LDCF

All amounts in $ million

Agency	Country	Region	Project Type	Project Title	Total LDCF amount	Co-Financing	Trust Fund	Date of approval
5376	Chad	AFR	FSP	Enhancing the resilience of the agricultural ecosystems (Projet d'amélioration de la résilience des systèmes agricoles au Tchad) - PARSAT	8.00	24.50	LDCF	18-Sep-13
5394	Zambia	AFR	FSP	Climate Resilient Livestock Management Project	7.00	20.83	LDCF	23-Oct-13
5414	Kiribati	Asia	FSP	Enhancing national food security in the context of global climate change	5.00	7.14	LDCF	3-Jul-13
5419	Cambodia	Asia	FSP	Strengthening the resilience of Cambodian rural livelihoods and sub-national government system to climate risks and variability	5.17	15.86	LDCF	24-Oct-13
5432	Angola	AFR	FSP	Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Agropastoral Production Systems through Soil Fertility Management in Key Productive and Vulnerable Areas Using the Farmers Field School Approach	7.47	25.33	LDCF	30-Jul-14
5433	Mozambique	AFR	FSP	Strengthening Capacities of Agricultural Producers to Cope with Climate Change for Increased Food Security through the Farmers Field School Approach	10.07	30.00	LDCF	23-Oct-13

5435	Zambia	AFR	FSP	Promoting Climate Resilient Community-based Regeneration of Indigenous Forests in Zambia's Central Province	4.36	23.70	LDCF	25-Nov-13
5462	Lao PDR	Asia	FSP	Strengthening Agro-climatic Monitoring and Information Systems to Improve Adaptation to Climate Change and Food Security in Lao PDR	6.16	16.78	LDCF	7-Jan-14
5489	Lao PDR	Asia	FSP	Climate Adaptation in Wetlands Areas (CAWA)	5.33	16.91	LDCF	7-Jan-14
5503	Senegal	AFR	FSP	Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate-resilient Rural Livelihoods in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmer Field School Methodology	6.99	20.90	LDCF	27-Feb-14
5566	Senegal	AFR	FSP	Strengthening land & ecosystem management under conditions of climate change in the Niayes and Casamance regions - Republic of Senegal	4.65	43.70	LDCF	14-Jan-14
5567	Myanmar	Asia	FSP	Adapting Community Forestry landscapes and associated community livelihoods to a changing climate, in particular an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events	5.57	19.21	LDCF	5-Dec-13
5580	Mauritania	AFR	FSP	Development of an improved and innovative delivery system for climate resilient livelihoods in Mauritania	5.58	11.90	LDCF	24-Feb-14
5592	Somalia	AFR	FSP	Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia	8.98	64.82	LDCF	7-Jan-14

5603	Uganda	AFR	FSP	Reducing Vulnerability of Banana Producing Communities to Climate Change Through Banana Value Added Activities - Enhancing Food Security And Employment Generation	3.18	7.74	LDCF	30-Jan-14
5632	Madagascar	AFR	FSP	Enhancing the adaptation capacities and resilience to climate change in rural communities in Analamanga, Atsinanana, Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo Andrefana	6.60	34.30	LDCF	10-Feb-14
5651	Sudan	AFR	FSP	Livestock and Rangeland Resilience Program	9.42	32.35	LDCF	26-Mar-14
5664	Afghanistan	Asia	FSP	Building Resilience of Communities Living Around the Northern Pistachio Belt (NPB) and Eastern Forest Complex (EFC) of Afghanistan through an EbA approach	7.67	7.00	LDCF	24-Mar-14
5694	Comoros	AFR	FSP	Building Climate Resilience through Rehabilitated Watersheds, Forests and Adaptive Livelihoods	5.74	12.63	LDCF	30-Jul-14
5695	Tanzania	AFR	FSP	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience	8.40	21.55	LDCF	17-Oct-14
5703	Sudan	AFR	FSP	Enhancing the resilience of communities living in climate change vulnerable areas of Sudan using Ecosystem Based approaches to Adaptation (EbA)	4.80	11.10	LDCF	31-Jul-14
5710	Regional	AFR	Program	Rural livelihoods' adaptation to climate change in the Horn of Africa -Phase II (RLACC II)	18.43	30.00	LDCF	14-Nov-14
5782	Gambia	AFR	FSP	Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in the Gambia	7.05	21.79	LDCF	30-Jul-14

6923	Eritrea	AFR	FSP	Mainstreaming climate risk considerations in food security and IWRM in Tsilima Plain	10.01	27.50	LDCF	7-Jan-15
				Total	**171.64**	**547.51**		

SCCF

All amounts in $ million

Agency	Country	Region	Project Type	Project Title	Total SCCF amount	Co-Financing	Trust Fund	Date of approval
5685	Morocco	AFR	FSP	Increasing Productivity and Adaptive Capacities in Mountain Areas of Morocco (IPAC-MAM)	7.20	28.00	SCCF	21-Mar-14
6927	Egypt	AFR	FSP	Integrated Management and Innovation in Rural Settlements	8.62	39.95	SCCF	30-Oct-14
6945	Costa Rica	LAC	FSP	Strengthening Capacities of Rural Aqueduct Associations' (ASADAS) to Address Climate Change Risks in Water Stressed Communities of Northern Costa Rica	5.64	26.85	SCCF	30-Oct-14
6960	Turkmenistan	ECA	FSP	Supporting Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Agricultural Communities in Drought-prone Areas	3.50	20.00	SCCF	30-Oct-14
Total					**24.96**	**114.80**		

Annex 4. Projects Approved under the Adaptation Fund in FY2014 and FY2015

All amounts in $ million

Country	Project Title	Grant	Implementing Agency	Approval Date
Guatemala	Climate change resilient productive landscapes and socio-economic networks advanced in Guatemala	5.42	UNDP	14-Sep-2013
Rwanda	Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in North West Rwanda through Community Based Adaptation	9.97	Ministry of Natural Resources	01-Nov-2013
Uzbekistan	Developing climate resilience of farming communities in the drought prone parts of Uzbekistan	5.41	UNDP	20-Feb-2014
Seychelles	Ecosystem Based Adaptation to Climate Change in Seychelles	6.46	UNDP	20-Feb-2014
Myanmar	Addressing Climate Change Risks on Water and Food Security in the Dry Zone of Myanmar	7.91	UNDP	27-Feb-2014
South Africa	Building Resilience in the Greater uMngeni Catchment	7.45	SANBI	10-Oct-2014
Kenya	Integrated Programme To Build Resilience To Climate Change & Adaptive Capacity Of Vulnerable Communities In Kenya	9.99	NEMA	10-Oct-2014
Costa Rica	Reducing the vulnerability by focusing on critical sectors (agriculture, water resources, and coastlines) in order to reduce the negative impacts of climate change and improve the resilience of these sectors	9.97	Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible	10-Oct-2014
India	Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Increasing Resilience of Small and Marginal Farmers in Purulia and Bankura Districts of West Bengal	2.51	NABARD	10-Oct-2014
Ghana	Increased resilience to climate change in Northern Ghana through the management of water resources and diversification of livelihoods	8.29	UNDP	05-Mar-2015
Mali	Programme Support for Climate Change Adaptation in the vulnerable regions of Mopti and Timbuktu	8.53	UNDP	25-Mar-2015
Jordan	Increasing the resilience of poor and vulnerable communities to climate change impacts in Jordan through Implementing Innovative projects in water and agriculture in support of adaptation to climate change	9.23	MOPIC	10-Apr-2015
Morocco	Climate changes adaptation project in oasis zones – PACC-ZO	9.97	ADA	10-Apr-2015
	Total	**101.11**		

Annex 5. Description of Approved Programs and Projects

LDFA Approved Projects in FY2014 (Final Year of GEF-5)

5208 Palau (UNEP): R2R Advancing Sustainable Resources Management to Improve Livelihoods and Protect Biodiversity in Palau

Palau's lowland forests are considered one of the most intact in the Pacific and home to over 1,353 species of plants of which at least 135 are endemic. Priority environmental problems identified in Palau are impacts from climate change, habitat loss and degradation including ridge to reef impacts from erosion and non-point source pollution, invasive alien species, over harvesting of forest and marine resources, and illegal harvesting of native and threatened species. This project is designed to effectively conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and maintain ecosystem goods and services in Palau by building institutional capacity to integrate the Palau Protected Area Network with the SLM initiative, and foster a ridge-to-reef approach across and within these initiatives.

The project will develop three key elements: improving Palau's Protected Area Network; developing SLM; and developing national coordination to ensure than issues are addressed in a complementary fashion. The project will improve livelihoods and protect biodiversity primarily through the design and initial implementation and testing of an approach to resource management and conservation, resulting in four new protected areas adding at least 95,000 ha of marine and 6,300 ha of terrestrial to the existing PAN of 11,000 ha marine and 2,100 ha terrestrial. The project will also develop at least 8 SLM plans for the country's 16 states and will result in one-third of all native forest totaling 8,100 ha under SFM. The project is expected to develop GHG benefits in excess of 141,000 tCO_2e per year.

5324 Brazil (FAO): Reversing Desertification Process in Susceptible Areas of Brazil: Sustainable Agroforestry Practices and Biodiversity Conservation

The deforestation rates in the Brazilian Cerrado and Caatinga are 0.69%/year and 0.28%/year respectively. Each year about 200,000 ha of forests are lost in Caatinga, and about 1.4 million ha from the Cerrado. Drivers include unsustainable extraction of fuelwood for domestic purposes, unsustainable farming practices being adopted by both smallholder farmers and commercial agriculture. Although the Cerrado was previously considered not suitable for large scale agriculture, with improved agricultural techniques, the Cerrado has been transformed into an area of intense and large-scale agricultural operations particularly soy. Cattle-raising is another major industry Cerrado contributing 70% of the beef cattle production in the country.

The project will promote integrated natural resources management (INRM) systems in production landscapes within both small and large scale farming enterprises, develop small and large scale SFM experimental areas in Caatinga and Cerrado where enhanced management will be supported and restore 10 forest corridors between protected areas. With improved SFM and INRM practices, pressure on forests and forest resources will be drastically reduced and degradation processes reversed, covering over 20,300 ha, creating more than 81,300 ha as sustainably managed biodiversity corridors connecting protected areas. Reduced degradation and increase in forest cover

will result in reduced carbon emissions and enhanced carbon storage estimated at 11.5 million tCO_2e.

5353 Armenia (UNDP): Mainstreaming Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Dry Mountain Landscapes

The project is designed to engineer a paradigm shift from unsustainable to sustainable forest management in NE Armenia. The target area contains 65% of Armenia's forest resources and provides essential ecosystem services including water provision (for urban use and food production), land slide control and carbon storage and sequestration. The forests also provide critical habitats for wildlife and hosts globally important biodiversity. Notwithstanding this significance, the area's forests suffer from accelerating degradation, which is undermining ecosystem functions and derivative services. This degradation is largely attributed to the ongoing and historic deforestation and overexploitation of forest resources.

The project will promote an integrated approach towards fostering sustainable forest management seeking to balance environmental management with development needs by setting up a multi-sector planning platform to balance competing environmental, social and economic objectives in district development plans and associated investments. The project will demonstrate sustainable forest management practices, test new management measures, and involve local communities in SFM to directly address drivers of forest degradation. It will contribute to reductions in emissions estimated at 668,000 tCO_2-eq in High Conservation Value Forests over a ten year period and 180,000 tCO_2-eq sequestered through 3,000 ha reforestation.

5397 Vanuatu (FAO): R2R Integrated Sustainable Land and Coastal Management

The project aims to contribute towards the CCM-5 objective of reducing emissions from land use, land use change and forestry. The project will improve the current land use practices in efforts to address the major forest degradation driver, large-scale cattle farming. Silo-pastoral measures including retention of trees, planting of fodder crops and improved grass. Fuel wood collection also contributes to forest degradation in the country. The project addresses this threat directly by replacing wood-fired facilities with solar driers. The project attempts to tie various aspects of natural resource planning and rural development together. It will pilot carbon monitoring, reporting and verification in select areas, allowing for replication of such methods and setting up of a national level system. Emissions of 1,405,440 tCO_2e is expected to be reduced through the proposed project.

5406 Gambia (FAO): Community-Based Sustainable Dryland Forest Management

Due to the geography of the watershed of the Gambia River, forest degradation is one of the major environmental problems. From a socio-economic perspective, a significant part of rural population depends on forests and forest products for their daily income, fuelwood, construction material, and traditional medicines. Loss of forests resources has a serious impact on the well-being of these communities.

Due to the position of the country, the presence of various agro-ecological zones (Sahelian, Sudanian, Sudano-Sahelian, and Guinean), and a pronounced dry season from October to May, the dryland forests of Gambia also represent a key asset against land degradation and desertification. The project aims to protect and sustainably manage 14,700 ha of dryland forests and help more than 2,000 households to reduce firewood pressure on forests. Support will be materialized by

management agreements, management plans, and training, notably provided to the Community Forestry Committees. SLM and SFM techniques will be tested and implemented.

5410 Venezuela (FAO): Sustainable Forest Lands Management and Conservation under an Eco-social Approach

Venezuela as a high forest cover country has maintained 54% of its territory covered with forest and has followed a relatively low rate of deforestation. However expansion of agriculture and livestock is a key driver for the replacement of forest with other land uses and commercial forest exploitation in the absence of sound data and planning has resulted in significant forest degradation. Government policy has acknowledged the potential of forests to contribute to rural development through expansion of production, however without incorporating biodiversity and climate change issues as well as ensuring best management practices for SFM are implemented further forest degrade and loss is predicted

The project will promote a strategy for natural resources in which forest activities take into account the short and long term context of ecological, economic and social interactions. The project will strengthen the national forest inventory system with improved products on biodiversity, forest carbon and land degradation over an area of 4.4 million ha; two forest management units covering 274,511 ha will have SFM plans developed with biodiversity and carbon issues addressed; participatory agreements prepared for SFM implementation with local communities covering over 166,634 ha including the roll out of a new national system of certification of forest management linked to government performance payments. The project will also restore over 3000 ha of degraded forests and is estimated to enhance carbon stocks in excess of 200,000 tCO_2e.

5458 Peru (IADB): Conservation, Management and Restoration of Fragile Lomas Ecosystems

This project will work to protect a threatened and rare ecosystem, the lomas, of Peru. Found scattered among the deserts on the coast these ecosystems are home to many endemic species, including some that are limited to a single site. There are many endemic plant species from important plant families and stopping points for migratory birds. Importantly, this project will include the protection of a currently unprotected Alliance for Zero Extinction site (AZE), the small group of sites considered the most important in preventing extinctions. This ecosystem with its low vegetation is especially vulnerable to degradation from overuse by grazing and tourism. In addition, unsustainable urban development and mining threaten these sites. This project will work with the local governments to develop a series of protected areas for these sites along with land management plans that incorporate the protection of these sites. There are existing local efforts to protect and reforest these areas, which this project will build upon and formalize.

5463 Tanzania (UNDP): Securing Watershed Services Through SLM in the Ruvu and Zigi Catchments Eastern Arc Region

In the highly diverse watersheds of the Eastern Arc Mountains, the Ruvu and Sigi sub-catchments, there is severe land degradation issues outside protected areas largely driven by expansion of human settlements, expansion of commercial and subsistence agriculture, inappropriate agriculture practices, and over-harvesting of forest resources. The decreases in natural forests, bushlands and woodlands are well documented, notably in the East Usambaras. The two Ruvu and Sigi rivers are also critical for supplying water to the most important cities in the country. Tanzania has two main barriers that hinder the achievement of the long-term vision to secure watershed services: the

absence of a collaborative framework for effective participation of stakeholders in controlling land degradation and upscaling SLM in the two watersheds; and the lack of demonstrated experiences in Integrated Nature Resource management at the landscape level. The project will focus on supporting the collaborative framework to effectively coordinate the integration of SLM into the planning and monitoring of land management in the Ruvu and Zigi watersheds, and on reducing the effects of land degradation on ecosystem services through SLM. It will lead to the adoption of SLM practices on more than 200,000 ha, including securing ecosystem services, reduction of soil erosion, siltation and pollution in water bodies.

5479 India (World Bank): Integrated SLEM Approaches for Reducing Land Degradation and Desertification

The project is tackling two important key issues related to SLM: scaling up and sustainability of SLM activities at local level. The project is based on an analysis of previous SLM projects and addresses the root causes and the drivers of this non sustainable situation. The project will scale up integrated SLM approaches for reducing Land degradation and desertification in Karnataka and Maharashtra through: implementation of SLM best practices on 50,000 ha; crop diversification on 25,000 ha; 100 community awareness workshops; nationwide SLEM outcomes monitoring in line with UNCCD impact indicators; support of 500 local SLM champions; and documentation and dissemination of best practices through a 'Community of Practice' initiative. This project has a clear focus on replication and upscaling of best practices in SLM that have been developed, tested and have had demonstrated success in a long-term partnership of GEF with India under the SLEM program. Earlier innovative approaches will now be mainstreamed in to wider application.

5481 Morocco (FAO): Conservation of Biodiversity and Mitigation of Land Degradation through Adaptive Management of Agricultural Heritage Systems

The oases ecosystems are globally important assets in the North Africa region. They are unique because of their biological and cultural importance, including the crucial role they play in underpinning the livelihoods of desert communities. Morocco is one of the countries that gives utmost priority to management of oases ecosystems with a view to preserving the cultural and biological heritage. Hence a number of important baseline initiatives are being implemented by the Government.

Despite commitment from the Government, institutional, policy, and market barriers make it difficult for oases communities to maintain practices that are sustainable. Furthermore, efforts toward addressing these barriers across the country are fragmented and uncoordinated. This project is designed to foster a holistic and integrated approach toward management of oases ecosystems, building on existing baseline investments by the Government and partners. It will focus on creating enabling environment for the community management of oases ecosystems, promoting SLM practices in targeted oases, mainstreaming biodiversity in the production systems, and synthesizing lessons to facilitate scaling-up nationally.

5487 Regional[20] (AfDB): Integrated Development for Increased Rural Climate Resilience in the Niger Basin

The Niger River is the economic mainstay for the nine riparian countries in the Basin. The Basin has tremendous potential for development and infrastructure, including hydropower, irrigation, navigation, fish farming, and the potential to create large number of new jobs. However, the infrastructure and development potential remains significantly under-tapped, which limits economic growth and the improvement of livelihoods in the Basin. About 70% of the 100 million people in the Basin live in rural areas where food security and social well-being are largely dependent on unreliable rainfall and highly-variable river flow patterns. The Basin's population and economy is highly impacted by extreme climate and rainfall variability, both of which may be exacerbated by climate change. The project will mitigate threats to the stability of the Basin's ecosystems and new infrastructure, rehabilitate degraded lands, and promote the conservation and sustainable exploitation of the Basin's biodiversity and combat deforestation in selected areas.

The project will focus on increasing water security and climate resilience at regional level; building resilience to climate change at sub-basin and watershed level in the Niger Basin; capacity building at regional, national, sub-basin and community level; climate change adaptation investments in the Republic of Chad; and reforestation investments for climate change mitigation benefits in Burkina Faso. The project is expected to reduce approximately 1.5 million additional tons of CO_2-e.

5510 Papua New Guinea (UNDP): R2R Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the National System of Protected Areas

New Guinea is one of the world's Megadiverse regions, containing an estimated 7% of the world's biodiversity in less than 1% of the land area. The island of New Guinea as a whole (combining mainland PNG and Indonesia's West Papua region) contains the largest contiguous area of forest remaining in the Asia-Pacific region and constitutes the third largest tropical rainforest in the world. PNG has more than 18,894 described plant species, 719 birds, 271 mammals, 227 reptiles, 266 amphibians and 341 freshwater fish species. Endemism probably exceeds 30% for PNG and is well over 70% for Papuasia. The forests perform a number of crucial ecological functions, which include regulation of water catchments and enhancement of water quality; global, regional and microclimate stabilization; soil and nutrient retention which is particularly important for the extensive cultivated gardens; insect and rodent control; crop pollination; and the maintenance of fish stocks. Riverine systems and estuaries also perform important functions, e.g. in wetlands management, transport of nutrients for offshore sea-grass beds and reefs and stabilization of coastal systems. This rich biodiversity is threatened due to forest conversion and degradation from logging, mining, expanding industrial agriculture and a rapidly expanding largely rural human population with expanding needs for cash crops and subsistence gardens.

This project is designed to support this country commitment, by strengthening links between the central government's policy and institutional systems and 'bottom up' conservation initiatives that are being established by community landowners and conservation partners in key biodiversity areas throughout the country. The project will help the planned Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA) put in place a system for supporting and overseeing conservation areas—

[20] Burkina Faso, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Chad

improving governance of the PA system while simultaneously strengthening PA management in areas with high biodiversity values. The project will focus on management capabilities of the PNG state to oversee protected area management and strengthening the capacity of the state and local communities to cooperatively manage PA sites. The immediate GEBs are the conservation of more than 331,000 ha of critical landscape, and the maintenance of important populations of restricted-range flagship species including birds of paradise and four species of tree kangaroo.

5514 Mauritius (UNDP): Mainstreaming Biodiversity into the Management of the Coastal Zone in the Republic of Mauritius

Biodiversity and ecosystem services are being lost in coastal and marine landscapes in the Republic of Mauritius due to unplanned infrastructure developments that reduce and degrade natural habitats, and cause land degradation, undermining ecosystem functionality and resilience, especially in sensitive lagoon areas. This project will address the threats to biodiversity in Coastal Wetlands, Shore and Offshore ESAs within six the target landscapes (five in Mauritius Main Island and one in Rodrigues). It will support the incorporation of environmentally sensitive areas (ESA) recommendations into policies and enforceable regulations pertaining to Coastal Zone Management (CZM) and support the effective management of marine protected areas (MPAs). It will also support measures to arrest land degradation in sensitive locations; reducing coastal erosion and sedimentation and help restore ecosystem functions in key wetland areas.

As a result of the project, biodiversity within coral reefs, sea-grass beds, mangroves, inter-tidal mud-flats, sand beaches and dunes, and coastal freshwater marshlands will be better protected and managed sustainably. It will lead in reduction in the threats to biodiversity and ecosystem function across target landscapes with a total area of 150,000 ha., containing 27,000 ha of ESAs; reduction in pressures to Coastal Wetlands, Shore and Offshore ESAs Systems; tourism sector funding channeled to biodiversity increase; threats to biodiversity in the offshore environment are mitigated and fish stocks protected in at least 8,000 ha of seascapes through the improved management of MPAs and no-take zones, erosion and soil loss are reduced in 200 ha in erosion prone watersheds, and ecosystem services restored in 15.4 ha in freshwater wetlands.

5517 Micronesia (UNDP): R2R Implementing an Integrated Ridge to Reef Approach to Enhance Ecosystem Services, to Conserve Globally Important Biodiversity and to Sustain Local Livelihoods in the FSM

The Federal State of Micronesia is part of two Global 200 WWF Ecoregions and forms part of the Polynesia/Micronesia Hotspot and is one of the most endangered terrestrial ecosystems globally. The project will focus on High islands which host an important diversity of marine ecosystems. Four of the world's seven sea turtles, 4,000 species of fish, and 800 species of hard corals are present on the high islands. Intense population growth, destructive fishing practices, and agriculture development have placed increasing pressure on natural resources of these islands. To tackle these drivers, this project will support the on-going initiatives, in developing integrated ecosystem management through "ridge to reef" approach. The project will support the full operationalization of at least twenty existing and new protected areas, covering a total of 16,000ha. Secondarily, the project will strengthen the existing integrated land use plan including through the valuation of goods and services of natural systems as well as different SLM practices.

5522 Libya (FAO): Sustainable Land Management and Conservation of Oases Ecosystems in Libya

The Government of Libya is proposing to address threats to long-term viability of its oases production systems through promotion conservation agriculture. This form of agricultural practice optimizes the use of land, water, and biodiversity in crop production as a means of safeguarding important ecosystem services. In a dryland country such as Libya, conservation agriculture also presents an opportunity for farmers to combat land degradation and mitigate biophysical risks, particularly related to drought and water scarcity.

The proposed project builds on four decades of effort by the Government to boost agricultural productivity, and emphasizes the need to address ecological sustainability of oases ecosystems at scale through achieving sustainability of the primary land and resource uses through conservation agriculture, including livestock management; and pro-active conservation across the landscape to prevent further habitat degradation and the loss of oases ecosystem services through activities that enhance the sustainability of existing biodiversity and other resources (water, soil, etc.). Sustainability will be assured through the adoption by government and farmers of land use practices and systems that produce GEBs while increasing income or lead to livelihood stability.

5531 Haiti (UNEP): Ecosystem Approach to Haiti Cote Sud

The South-western coast of Haiti is exposed to extreme weather events and natural risks. These include hurricanes, cyclones, floods, droughts, landslides, earthquakes and tsunamis. The ability to plan, manage, adapt to and respond to these risks is very low and each year results in destruction of livelihoods, assets, illnesses and even deaths. These impacts affect fisheries and agriculture, the two main sources of livelihoods in the area, leading to severe negative impacts on food security and a general increase in poverty. Storms, hurricanes and floods are having major impacts, undermining economic growth and recovery efforts and causing widespread damage. The project aims at increasing resilience to climate change risks and decreasing disaster risk using an ecosystem management approach targeting protected areas and fragile ecosystems in the Southwestern Peninsula of Haiti.

The project will establish effective climate resilient management of Ile Vache National Park and Port Salut Protected Landscape, and improve forest and land use climate resilient practices in five protected areas which will result in an estimated reduction of 408,226 CO_2 tons/year. It will promote disaster risk reduction through an ecosystem management approach in the broader Southwest Peninsula landscape. At least 150km of coastlines will be rehabilitated and made resilient providing local communities with healthy coastal ecosystems.

5536 Turkmenistan (UNDP): Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for Sustainable Water Management in Turkmenistan

The Turkmen agriculture is highly dependent on irrigation and water pumping. The numerous pumping stations account for more than 250 MW of installed power capacity, and diesel oil is used to run off-grid water pumping stations and small-size farming irrigation systems. Due to its size, huge inefficiencies of the infrastructure design, and bad maintenance, irrigation is the second largest power-consuming sector in Turkmenistan (31% of total power consumption). Irrigation and water supply are responsible for 27% of all CO_2 emissions. Agriculture is also responsible for a large share of the N_2O and CH_4 emissions of the country. Most of the 33.9 million ha of Turkmen

agricultural land is composed of desert pasture, an important portion being severely degraded (4.5%) or moderately degraded (45%). Bush forest areas are grazed and cut for fuel, leading to a loss in of desert range production, reduction in biodiversity, wind erosion of the denuded lands, and an increase in unfixed sands around roads, settlements and irrigated areas. The privatization of livestock has resulted in a huge increase in livestock numbers and land close to water points or agricultural areas are overgrazed.

This project will reduce GHG emissions from energy use in Turkmenistan water sector by introducing renewable energy, and energy efficiency practices and technologies; and prevent the degradation of arable land and pastures and reducing agricultural GHG emissions by supporting the adoption of low-GHG and SLM technologies and practices in the agricultural and water supply sector. It will focus on improving technological and knowledge base about modern energy efficiency (EE) and renewable energy (RE) technologies and their application in water management sector; implementing pilot modernization of selected irrigation schemes with introduction of EE and RE technologies, improved EE for the entire irrigation network, along with measures reducing N_2O emissions through better fertilization management; demonstrating low-carbon technologies to address water-related root causes of pasture and land degradation in pilot sites and of technologies and practices to reduce non-CO_2 agricultural emissions; technical assistance to local communities for sustainable water/energy/land use plans; and support of a National Sustainable Energy and Water Management Program. It will contribute to GHG emissions savings estimated at 70,000 t CO_2 eq. over the 20 years lifetime of the improved irrigation and water management systems.

5541 Global (UNEP): Global Support Programme: Increasing the Quantity and Improving the Quality of Information for the Review of Implementation of the UNCCD Implementation

GEF Financing for Enabling Activities under the UNCCD is an important milestone in funding the Convention implementation. In GEF-5, it is the first time ever the financing is being provided to eligible Parties under this Convention to support Parties in implementing specific activities that help them fulfill obligations under the Convention. Parties at CRIC 9 identified two immediate priorities for Enabling Activities financing: alignment of national action programs (NAPs) with the Strategy, and reporting process.

The main objective of this project is to increase the quantity and improve quality of information that is being generated in the above mentioned context and to make it better available for the implementation of the Convention. Major outcomes are: improved capacities of UNCCD reporting entities for indicator-based reporting on Convention implementation using the new reporting guidelines and templates; and an operational technical assistance framework to directly support and facilitate the work at country level. The main output include: training workshops on reporting; a national and regional backstopping systems (inter alia provided through national consultants) in place to provide affected country parties (ACPs) with external technical assistance on progress and performance indicators reporting; and a capacity Development Market Place available to Convention Parties.

547 Congo DR (FAO): Community-Based Miombo Forest Management in South East Katanga

The overall deforestation rates for DRC remains relatively low but not for the semi-arid to sub-humid miombo woodlands of Katanga Province. Deforestation and forest degradation are especially severe around urban centers where the demand for charcoal and firewood is increasing. The greatest

single barrier to sustainable miombo forest management is that there are no tested and proven miombo forest management system for the production of charcoal and fuelwood. The target areas also have agricultural extensification as an additional driver of forest degradation and loss.

This project aims to promote sustainable management and restoration of miombo forest ecosystems in order to contribute to climate change mitigation and improve community livelihoods through the development of community-based forest management systems. It will address reducing pressures on forest resources and generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services; strengthen the enabling environment to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhance carbon sinks from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) activities; promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land-use change and forestry; and generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services in arid, semi-arid and sub-humid zones, including sustaining livelihoods of forest-dependent people. It will focus on community-based forest management, strengthening of legal frameworks, and knowledge management. The project will restore and manage Miombo forests with ensuring that focus is on community engagement and community based measures.

5550 Tuvalu (UNDP): R2R Implementing a Ridge to Reef Approach to Protect Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functions

Tuvalu has four uplifted coral islands and five atolls with many small coral islands reaching a maximum elevation of 5m, scattered over 900,000 km^2 of ocean. The total area of 27km^2 is small, although some atoll lagoons are very large (Funati lagoon e.g. is 25km x 18 km). The total population is around 10,500, with very high population density in some areas such as Vaiaku, the largest island on Funafuti lagoon (>1,610 persons/km^2). Coral reef fisheries constitute a major natural resource, along with offshore pelagic fishes (tuna). Tuvalu is an LDC with a small and highly vulnerable economy strongly exposed to external economic and environmental influences. This project will target some of these threats, seeking to reduce vulnerability and protect biodiversity and ecosystem functions in Tuvalu.

The project implements a ridge-to-reef approach that integrates terrestrial and marine biodiversity with water and land management, jointly implemented by government and local communities. It will support the strengthening and development of a network of Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) to effectively protect about 15% of its coastline by the end of the project in 2018. It will seek to harmonize LMMA principles within Tuvalu's Policy and Legislation, develop Action Plans and implement selected priorities of these Plans in the nine islands (nature conservation with local communities, rehabilitation of damaged island and coastal areas, including degrade coral reefs).

5551 Kiribati (FAO): R2R Resilient Islands, Resilient Communities

The project is a part of the larger Ridge to Reef (R2R) Program in the Pacific Island Countries. Kiribati is an atoll nation with 33 islands spread over 3.5 million square kilometers of the Pacific Ocean and home to over 100,000 Kiribati people. The country is recognized as one of the most vulnerable to climate change and, while GDP per capita is near the lowest in the Pacific island Forum Group, the coastal and marine biodiversity plays a critical role in the life of Kiribati people.

The project aims to strengthen the national network of protected areas; promote SLM and integrated landscape management; and manage knowledge for the dissemination of best practices. The project

will give an opportunity to integrate multiple sectors into a cohesive planning and management system. It will sustain a national network of protected areas in a country where few protected areas have been established and will also enable the Government of Kiribati to test a range of approaches to rehabilitate, manage, and protect mangroves. The project will protect 7,400ha of land and 10 percent of marine areas of Gilbert and Line islands. New land use planning tools will be tested in pilot sites.

5578 Tonga (FAO): R2R Integrated Land and Agro-ecosystem Management Systems
This is a child project of the Ridge to Reef program designed to strengthen the resilience of communities by enhancing land tenure systems, improve forest management, and pilot an integrated agro-ecosystem approach to rehabilitate degraded landscapes on Tonga Islands. Multiple environmental benefits will be obtained from the integrated agro-ecosystem management approach, including reduced destruction of agro-biodiversity that provide valuable sources of food and ecosystem services and habitat, particularly in coastal areas already vulnerable to saltwater inundation and erosion; the establishment of organic fertilizer as an alternative to the use of harmful pesticides to improve soil quality and fertility; an increase in rainwater harvesting capacity to reduce the communities' vulnerability to drought for adaptation to climate change and climate variability; and the regeneration of forest landscapes previously degraded by foraging pigs and land clearing as a conservation programme for preserving native biodiversity. Carbon benefits are also expected from reforestation and recovery of degraded land (mainly mangroves), as well as from preventing deforestation mainly through the activities targeted at enhancing the system of land administration.

5677 Sri Lanka (FAO): Rehabilitation of Degraded Agricultural Lands in Kandy, Badulla and Nuwara Eliya Districts in the Central Highlands (CH)
Nearly one third of land in Sri Lanka is currently subject to soil erosion and soil fertility degradation. The major driver is population growth with rapidly increasing demands for land for agricultural purposes and other uses. Demands from various users such as agriculture, industry, transport, and settlements have added pressure on the land and resulted in land degradation. Even a higher percentage of land, about 50%, is already classified as degraded.

The project would reverse and arrest degradation of agricultural land in Kandy, Nuwara Elia, and Badulle Districts located in the Central Highlands targeting a total area of approximately 580,000 ha through strengthening the capacity of national and local stakeholders to plan and implement SLM measures in the Central Highlands resulting in the generation of significant GEBs in terms of improved provision of agro-ecosystem services and reduced vulnerability to climate change. The project will intervene by strengthening the enabling framework for SLM; implementation of land restoration techniques on 10,000 ha; develop and implement innovative funding systems to promote SLM; and knowledge management, awareness raising, and dissemination of best practices.

5691 Tanzania (UNEP): Sustainable Land Management of Lake Nyasa Catchment
Land degradation is a major problem in the Lake Nyasa's catchment area due to inappropriate agriculture practices (sloping land, shifting cultivation, burning and wildfires, mining, and deforestation). More than 95% of the population depends on agriculture as a main source of income and food security. Most of them are small scale farmers who cannot afford to buy agricultural

inputs such as fertilizers, seeds and agrochemicals. In order to increase yields, they adopt extensive agriculture, open new fields in the natural landscape and the forests.
The lake is threatened by siltation from land degradation in the surrounding catchment caused by local communities. Environmental degradation has increased soil erosion rates, increased nutrient loading, and reduced water quality, production and abundance of fishes. In addition, population growth coupled with poverty and unsustainable agriculture practices, including overgrazing, have increased pressure on land. The project will focus on targeting the root causes of land degradation by promoting an integrated catchment area approach and proposing livelihoods alternative options. The project will support planning and investments at catchment, sub-catchment levels, and community levels. The transformation on the ground will take place because SLM practices will be adopted by the communities (agroforestry, conservation agriculture techniques as minimum tillage, mixed cropping, crop rotations, mulching, field level catchment protection activities, etc.).

5698 Global (UNEP): Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change Mitigation Co-benefits SLM CCMC

The SLM has high potential to reduce GHG emissions, by reducing emissions from biomass burning, biomass decomposition and the breakdown of soil organic matter (SOM), and also to sequester carbon (C) through practices that increase biomass production and promote the build-up of SOM. One of the barriers to the assessment of global carbon benefits resulting from SLM is access to and application of suitable quantification tools and well documented and harmonized datasets on SLM practices. The GEF has maintained a long-term interest in estimating the carbon benefits of the SLM activities it supports in order to understand the global carbon benefits that might be achieved by such activities. Such estimation would allow the GEF to surmise the global C impact of these activities and report this to the relevant conventions (UNFCCC, UNCCD etc.). This interest led to investment in the development of a suite of tools to measure, monitor and report on the impact of land management projects on carbon stock changes and GHG emissions, through the GEF's Carbon Benefits Project (CBP). The tools include a Simple Assessment and a Detailed Assessment which is online tools based on the IPCC method. In line with the recommendations from the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), this project will focus on the enhancement of existing tools, training and outreach on existing tools, and comparative analysis of tools.

5699 Kazakhstan (UNDP): Supporting Sustainable Land Management in Steppe and Semi-arid Zones through Integrated Territorial Planning and Agro-environmental Incentives

Despite large agricultural subsidies, the government baseline programs mainly target conventional agricultural practices that focus on increased short-term output without taking ecosystem constraints into account. Subsidies thus fail to improve ecosystem services delivery and may even provide perverse incentives for land degradation. The project aims at facilitating a transformative shift from unsustainable to integrated SLM in steppe, semi-arid and arid zones in Kazakhstan through supporting SLM planning and agro-environmental incentives for land users. It will address improved land use planning and management and tackle changes in existing policies and legislation to change the current agricultural subsidy system into an agro-ecological incentive system that is conducive to SLM. The project would directly create GEBs on 750,000 ha of land (introduction of SLM practices, improved vegetation cover).

5700 Mongolia (UNDP): SLM Offset in Western Mongolia

Land degradation is the most serious environmental problem in Mongolia. Decreasing carrying capacity and productivity of land resources directly impacts the nation's productivity and efforts for equitable and sustainable development. Moreover, land degradation most directly and severely hits the rural population. More than 75% of Mongolia's pasturelands now suffer from degradation. Increasing mining development in all its forms, industrial and artisanal, formal and illegal, is one of the drivers of land degradation that poses multiple threats to land resources, ecosystems and wildlife, as well as human health and well-being.

The project is designed to reduce negative impacts of mining on rangelands in the western mountain and steppe region by incorporating mitigation hierarchy and offset for land degradation into the landscape level planning and management. The project will create the necessary framework and conditions for SLM offset mechanisms to be operationalized and implemented. This will include development of a clear SLM mitigation hierarchy, and detailed procedures and guidelines for SLM and biodiversity set aside mechanism, and associated institutional mechanisms for compliance monitoring and enforcement. The project support will not be limited to facilitating offset programme implementation by mining companies. A six-step for setting up offset programmes will be followed by the implementation support. GEBs to be created are to improve vegetative cover and carbon sequestration on an area of 100,000 ha which is directly targeted by the project. Indirectly, it is envisaged that the predominantly pastoral livestock herding landscapes of the five western aimags (Uvs, Bayan Olgii, Khovd, Zakhan and Gobi-Altai), with total area size of 41,525,399 ha will be impacted in the long term.

5718 Uganda (UNDP): Integrated Landscape Management for Improved Livelihoods and Ecosystem Resilience in Mount Elgon

With its 4,000 km^2, Mount Elgon is the largest volcanic base in the world and a biodiversity important area. It is located on the Uganda-Kenya border. Uganda's mountain regions have been noted to be particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts due to the people's dependence on the services provided by the ecosystems and their lack of capacity to adapt to the climate changes. The Mt Elgon region has especially been singled out as needing protection as it is an important biodiversity area and a water tower for both Uganda and Kenya. It serves as a catchment area for the drainage systems of the three lakes: Victoria, Turkana and Kyoga. However, its landscape is already experiencing adverse effects of climate changes like erratic rains, drought, famine, floods and landslides. Forest cover has dramatically reduced from 90% in 1960 to virtually 0 below 2,000m elevation in 2010. Natural forests are still a key economic resource and 31% of the population obtains income from selling firewood. However, the declining availability of fuel wood has driven 38% of the rural population to use on-farm fuel wood resources. The main driver of land degradation is insecure land tenure. The main causes of GHG emission are agriculture and LULUCF, with savannah and agricultural waste burning, clearing and on-site burning, as well as grassland conversion.

The project is designed to address ecosystem resilience and land degradation problems by promoting an integrated landscape approach to improve land management as well as livelihoods for communities around Mount Elgon. The project will support local governments and communities to introduce a range of innovative and economically viable land use options that reverse the rate of land degradation on the mountain slopes in a critical disaster-prone landscape and contribute to the

mitigation of climate change. The project will invest in agroforestry, shade coffee production, conservation agriculture, including reforestation and sustainable use of forest resources, to reduce land degradation on 28,800 ha and improve forest cover on 5,000 ha, resulting in enhancement of carbon stocks by at least 88,887 tCO_2 e/y or 266,662 tCO_2e in three years.

5724 Global (FAO): Participatory Assessment of Land Degradation and Sustainable Land Management in Grassland and Pastoral Systems

Rangelands cover some 25 percent of the global land area and include the drylands of Africa (66 percent of the total continent area), the Arabian Peninsula, the steppes of Central Asia and the Highlands of Latin America. In the Sahel, pastoralism accounts for 70-90 percent of cattle rearing and 30 to 40 percent of sheep and goat rearing. In the Sahel and West Africa, transhumant pastoralism supplies an estimated 65 percent of beef, 40 percent of mutton and goat meat, and 70 percent of milk. Managing these systems sustainably is therefore a global priority from both the environment and development perspective.

The contribution that rangelands make to ecosystem services is important (regulating services for water, climate regulation due to carbon sequestration, pollination, etc.). Assigning them an economic value and gathering systemic data in rangelands should become a global priority. The need is crucial to empower pastoralists and institutions to apply holistic approaches to management of their rangelands that will generate knowledge on multiple ecosystem benefits and livelihood opportunities in the context of a changing climate. The project will improve decision making process affecting pastoral, grassland, and agrosylvo-pastoral stakeholders to reverse land degradation (LD) in a context of multiple environmental and socio-economic benefits (enhancement of food security, resilience to climate change, conservation of biodiversity, and livelihoods). The project is based on coupling bottom-up and top-down approaches focusing on the two main identified drivers: lack of comprehensive process to transfer LD and SLM information to appropriate policies and legal instruments to sustainably manage grassland areas, and lack of agreed indicators on assessing the multiple ecosystem benefits in grasslands and pastoral areas.

5736 Global[21] (UNDP): GEF SGP Fifth Operational Phase - Implementing the Program Using STAR Resources III

This project covers STAR funding contributions committed by eleven countries to the GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) in addition to the core grant allocations and/or STAR allocations they have received, but not exceeding the total STAR funding ceiling that a GEF SGP country programme can receive. The additional STAR funding will be critical for these GEF SGP country programmes both programmatically and strategically. These country programs have operated with grant resources lower than their absorptive capacity. The additional STAR funding endorsed will support the implementation of national priority programmes at the community level and significantly enhance the scope and potential impact of SGP in these countries.

The GEF SGP seeks impact-level results contributing to GEBs through innovation, demonstration and piloting that will be up-scaled by other partners and actors. The objectives and expected outcomes of the GEF SGP for the 5th Operational Phase (OP5) build directly on the GEF's strategic

[21] Armenia, Burundi, Cameroon, Ghana, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Maldives, Thailand, Ukraine, Vietnam, Congo DR

priorities for GEF-5. Facing environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources, communities are finding ways of doing things differently to achieve both environmental protection and sustainable livelihoods. GEF SGP believes that local communities have an intimate knowledge about their living environment and socio-economic needs, and should be empowered to find solutions and make decisions on local environmental governance whilst addressing global environmental issues.

5745 Nigeria (UNDP): Sustainable Fuelwood Management in Nigeria

Deforestation is the largest source of GHG emissions in Nigeria; it is responsible for 40% of national CO2 emissions. Unsustainable and constantly growing consumption of fuelwood by Nigerian households is one of the main causes of deforestation. Fuelwood use has grown from 50 million m^3/year in 1990 up to 70 million m^3/year, largely due to population growth, but also due to the absence of affordable energy alternatives. The proposed project focuses on Cross River State (CRS), in southeast Nigeria where more than 50% of the remaining Tropical High Forest in the country is found. From 2000 to 2008 the CRS area showed steady loss of forest cover at a rate of 2.2% yearly. The loss has been mainly attributed to agricultural expansion; and unsustainable wood extraction for timber and fuel wood. A number of other initiatives are addressing the issue of agricultural expansion and illegal logging. Since 2008, a moratorium has been put in place on logging in CRS.

The proposed project will promote improved cook stoves and complement it with measures to promote sustainable forest management by local communities. It coordinates closely with UNREDD initiative to tackle the fuelwood demand issue, which is not covered within UNREDD program but is vital for sustainable forest management. Through the project interventions 50,000 ha of forestlands will be under improved community-based forest management. It will contribute to reduction in land degradation; and direct GHG emission reduction from use of efficient cook stoves estimated at 20,000 tCO_2/year or 500,000 tCO_2 over 25 years. Additional climate mitigation is expected from sequestration of CO_2 in forest systems.

5746 Mali (UNEP): Scaling up and Replicating Successful Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Agroforestry Practices in the Koulikoro Region of Mali

The Koulikoro region of Mali is facing multiple environmental problems caused by human activities (shifting agriculture, bushfires, unsustainable agriculture practices, forest destruction, etc.) and other natural phenomena. The degradation of ecosystem services (desertification, water shortage, lack of wood, lack of biodiversity) constitutes serious threats to socioeconomic activities and reduces climate change adaptation capacity.

The proposed project aims to scale up SLM through good management of agricultural landscape and securing livelihoods of local communities in the context of climate change. The project will contribute to the global effort of mitigating the effects of land degradation and biodiversity loss trough restoration of degraded lands with proven technologies including agroforestry, micro-dose practices, and protection of forest ecosystems. Better grazing management will also be promoted to improve animal nutrition and reduce animal pressure. The project will also contribute to the conservation of the biodiversity of the Baoule Biosphere reserve. It will focus on promoting good SLM agricultural and pastoral practices; promoting local alternative livelihoods; and supporting the local level capacity building.

5750 Global (UNEP): Mainstreaming Sustainable Management of Tea Production Landscapes

As an important land use in numerous developing countries, tea production systems can be both a contributor to land degradation and a segment of the rural economy that is particularly susceptible to land degradation. Tea is produced both on large plantations, employing thousands of workers, and also by millions of smallholders, for whom it often provides the only source of cash income. In both large- and small-scale production systems, inappropriate practices in planting, growing and processing tea can cause land degradation and depletion of natural resources. On the other hand, well-managed tea production landscapes can help arrest or even reverse land degradation, while providing a range of economic and ecological benefits for local communities, downstream beneficiaries, and the global commons.

This project seeks to reduce land degradation associated with tea production in Asia by supporting farmers and catalyzing industry and government leaders to mainstream SLM and integrated natural resource management (INRM) practices. At least 30,000 smallholders in the most important tea producing countries of Asia: India, China, Vietnam and Sri Lanka - will make improvements in tea production to reverse land degradation on at least 60,000 ha in key degraded landscapes through an incentive based approach to SLM that addresses major technical and financial barriers.

5752 Benin (UNDP): Promotion of Sustainable Biomass-based Electricity Generation in Benin

The objective of the project is to pioneer an integrated energy and ecosystems-based approach to grid-based biomass electricity generation. The project is expected to reduce GHG emissions by substituting sustainable biomass-based electricity to fossil-fuel based electricity, and support the rehabilitation of carbon stocks in Benin forest. In order to meet the domestic demand in Benin, the National Electricity Company (SBEE) now operates costly thermal power plants, which consume annually about 120,000 tons of imported fuel oil. All petroleum products are imported. The share of renewable energy in the energy balance is less than 5%. Benin has a huge potential of renewable biomass (700MW), especially from agriculture residues. Past attempts at developing biomass-based electricity have failed. The private sector did not want to invest in the sector because of badly designed power purchase agreements (PPAs); and high perceived risks associated.

The project is designed to pioneer an integrated energy and ecosystems-based approach to grid-based biomass electricity generation. The project is expected to reduce GHG emissions by substituting sustainable biomass-based electricity to fossil-fuel based electricity, and support the rehabilitation of carbon stocks in Benin forest. It will focus on the establishment of policy, institutional, legal and regulatory framework for biomass energy generation; setting up catalytic financial incentives promoting investment in biomass energy generation; facilitation and establishment of the first biomass plant in Benin; and land use and sustainable forestry management and implementation. The expected direct GHG emissions savings are estimated at 293,740 t CO_2e over a 20-year period. This translates to a cost per ton of reduced CO_2e of \$6.7/t CO_2e.

5754 Regional[22] (IADB): IDB-GEF Climate-Smart Agriculture Fund for Latin America and the Caribbean (PROGRAM)

One of the barriers to greater private sector participation in sustainable and climate smart agriculture practices are the perception of risk and the long payback periods for investments. The program will address this barrier by identifying opportunities and developing detailed economic and financial ecosystem services appraisals and market studies. This project will address financial barriers by providing debt with long tenors, guarantees, and low collateral requirements. It will support targeted investments in small and medium sized enterprises to foster climate smart agriculture.

An indicative pipeline of potential investments has been developed in Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile, Brazil, and Honduras. Examples of investments include: reforestation of degraded pasture land; loans to small holders for agricultural services and water resiliency; sustainable aquaculture certification; productive use of degraded lands; certification of sustainable coffee production. Benefits estimates include 3 million tCO_2e sequestered, 300,000 ha certified improved land use; and 16,500 ha with climate resilient technologies/practices.

5755 Bolivia (UNDP): Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems in Amazonia by Indigenous and Local Communities to Generate Multiple Environmental and Social Benefits

The Amazon region of northern Bolivia is a known biodiversity hotspot. Within the region Original Indigenous Peasant Territories (TIOCs) have historically been conserved and sustainably managed by indigenous people through sustainable use of non-timber forest products (especially Brazil nut) and subsistence forest use. However, the sustainability of these activities is currently under threat of conversion to other land uses as viability of traditional land-use is threatened as a result of poor management practice, illegal logging and fire.

The region is experiencing rapid change including incorporation of the region with the rest of the country as a result of the development of communications and highways; devolution of political decisions through local participation in the municipalization processes and increased organizational capacity among local and indigenous actors; and changes in land tenure patterns with the recognition of the rights of local agro-extractive and indigenous communities. The project therefore offers the opportunity to support sustainable active management by indigenous peoples which provides economic and social benefits that reinforce motivations to maintain the forest and avoid conversion. The project includes 4 ITOC located in Pando and Beni Departments which have high biodiversity, and are home to indigenous people from a number of different ethnic groups (Esse-Ejja-Tacana-Cavineno, Tacana-Cavineno, Cavineno and Chacobo-Pacahuara). These have been prioritized because they i) form a contiguous block; ii) are actively managed for Brazil nut extraction; iii) are subject to imminent threats and iv) are formally titled to indigenous communities. The project will ensure the long-term conservation status of globally important forest habitats in the project area, covering at least 350,000ha, by strengthening of community-based governance and the generation of sustained economic benefits by the forests from the sale of NTFPs. The SLM practices (e.g. diversified cocoa plantations and silvopastoral systems) will be applied over an area

[22] Latin America and Caribbean

of 125,000ha of non-forest land in the landscapes. The project is estimated to address deforestation of 2,887ha, equivalent to the avoidance of an estimated 248,325tC.

5757 Bahamas (UNEP): Implementing Land, Water and Ecosystem Management

The Government of Bahamas is seeking GEF incremental financing to pursue an integrated approach for management of land, water and biodiversity on its largest island, the Grand Bahama. The island has a historical legacy of environmental degradation due to slash-and-burn agricultural practices, which has now evolved into a form of commercial intensification that is not sustainable. For example, open trench wells are used for irrigation and fertilizers are indiscriminately applied. In addition to the growing threat from poor agricultural land use, the island is faced with competing land uses due to physical development, particularly touristic and commercial in nature. This has further increased the risk of soil erosion, deforestation, and deteriorating water quality, for both the marine environment and freshwater resources. Addressing environmental threats has been hampered by weak policy, regulatory and institutional environments.

This project will address these barriers through development and implementation of integrated, innovative technical solutions for the maintenance of ecosystem health; strengthening of national environmental monitoring and evaluation systems; strengthening of the enabling environment in support of policy, legislative and institutional reforms and increase of capacity for sustainable natural resource management; and enhancing knowledge exchange, best practices, replication and stakeholder involvement in natural resource management. The global environment benefit will accrue from SLM covering an estimated 20,000 ha, including the potential to secure fragile coral reefs from land-based erosion.

5764 Indonesia (IFAD): Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Indonesia (2014-2018)

The conversion of forests to agriculture is a common phenomenon in most peatland ecosystems in Indonesia. Indonesia's peatland forests which in the 1980s constituted approximately 50% of worlds' total tropical peatlands decreased from 25 million ha to 15 million ha by 2011. Much of the remaining peatlands continues to be affected by logging and drainage. The expansion of plantations for oil palm and pulp and paper and the associated drainage has been an important cause of deforestation, biodiversity loss, and peatland subsidence. Peatlands in Indonesia store an estimated 80 billion tons of carbon, equivalent to approximately 5% of all global soil carbon, and an estimated 2 billion tons of CO_2 is released per annum from peatland degradation (equivalent to 5.6% of global fossil fuels emissions). Peatland fires in Indonesia are an annual problem which affects the entire region.

The proposed project has been developed to support Indonesia with the implementation of the ASEAN Programme for Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems (2014-2020) as well as related national Strategies and plans. The overall goal of the project is to conserve and significantly reduce GHG emissions from peatlands while at the same time meet the livelihood needs of adjacent communities. The project is expected to reduce CO_2 emissions from peatlands by 10 to 57 million tons.

5767 Philippines (UNDP): Implementation of SLM Practices to Address Land Degradation and Mitigate Effects of Drought

Almost half of the arable land in the Philippines has been moderately to severely eroded. The current and historic causes of land degradation are deforestation, expansion of urban settlements, improper soil management and inappropriate crop management. The project is designed to act as a catalyst for the widespread uptake of SLM practices in the Philippines to arrest the accelerating land degradation, in particular soil erosion, and mitigate the effects of the reoccurring droughts that the country is experiencing.

The project will set in place a national enabling environment to promote integrated landscape management where development needs will be balanced with the environmental services provided by land. This will be achieved through integrating SLM into local development plans, strengthening institutional collaboration between national regulatory units, and facilitating informed decision-making on land management. Further, the project will adapt land use practices in agriculture sector - testing new management measures, as needed to reduce environmental stressors in at least one municipality with major land degradation problems in order to showcase the practices for wider replication.

5775 Global[23] (UNEP): Building the Foundation for Forest Landscape Restoration at Scale

This project will engage the Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration to catalyze ambitious actions on accelerating forest landscape restoration. More than two billion ha of land are degraded, increasingly leading to degraded forest lands. This includes 700 million ha in Africa, 400 million ha in Asia, and 500 million ha in Latin America, which translates into major costs to the global environment due to associated land degradation, biodiversity loss, and GHG emissions. The potential for restoration is hampered by inadequate access to tools for targeting interventions, and enabling conditions to mobilize resources need relative to the scale of degradation.

The Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration is seeking to address this need in the context of supporting the "Bonn Challenge," which is a commitment made by several countries to bring 150 million ha into the process of restoration by 2020. This will have significant positives impacts for people, land degradation, forests, biodiversity, and climate stability. GEF financing will be used to target five countries (Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, and Niger), selected based on factors that include: ecological opportunities for restoration, presence of enabling conditions to allow restoration at scale, political interest from key stakeholders, existing partners, and demographics related to poverty. It will enable further development and application of decision-support tools in new geographies, thereby promoting their utilization and improvement in the context of generating global environment benefits through integrated landscape approaches.

5785 Mexico (FAO): Sustainable Land Management Promotion

With arid and semi-arid lands covering 54% of the national territory, Mexico is one of the countries most vulnerable to land degradation. Land degradation in Mexico affects 85 million ha (47% of national territory) and is mainly due to fertility loss in production systems and soil erosion. Although much has been done to develop policy and institutional frameworks for combating the

[23] Ethiopia, Indonesia, India, Kenya, Niger

problem, actual efforts toward implementation of SLM at local level are limited. There are no comprehensive strategies to support local agricultural production in the most vulnerable areas.

The project seeks to address this problem by targeting barriers at local and territorial level, including the lack of local planning instruments, inadequate knowledge and capacities for implementing good SLM practices, lack of involvement of young generations, fragmentation of interventions by civil society, and lack of differentiated intervention schemes adapted to local contexts. The focus will be on six selected micro-regions representing different agro-ecological zones, social and cultural composition, as well as levels of land degradation. It will address the implementation of best practices of SLM in production landscapes, including creation of reference demonstrative centers; promotion of integrated territory management and SLM strategies, based on participatory planning to rationalize the natural resources, enhance landscape management, and build up governance at local level to reduce or stop land degradation processes; and development of a standardized monitoring system and capacity development program. Through the promotion of integrated practices, local benefits such as watershed protection and resilience to climate change will contribute global environment benefits including avoided GHG emissions, increased carbon sequestration, and biodiversity conservation. An estimated 4,000 ha is targeted for SLM, with considerable potential for scaling-up through a multi-scale institutional and governance framework.

5788 Cote d'Ivoire (UNEP): Assessment of Land Degradation Dynamic in Coffee -Cocoa production and Northern Ivory Coast to promote SLM practices and Carbon Stock Conservation ALDD SLM CSC

Cote d'Ivoire is facing many environmental challenges amplified by the unprecedented socio-political crisis and armed conflict it has experienced over the 2000 to 2011 period. The lack of presence of the authority, surveillance, and resources in conflict zones has increased the degradation of natural resources that form the basis of survival for millions of Ivoirians. Another cause of land degradation is the poor agricultural practices, the lack of alternative and capacity to adopt SLM practices, in a context of population increase. Cocoa production occupies now 40 percent of classified forests.

The government of Cote d'Ivoire is implementing a series of initiatives to improve the whole agriculture sector, especially revitalizing the cocoa-coffee sector, restore forests, clarify land tenure issues, train and educate the young. This project aims to catalyze these efforts, maintaining the functionality of cocoa-coffee production zones in the central and reverse land degradation trend in northern parts of the country through creating an enabling capacity and policy environment through development of community land use plans and facilitating access to good SLM practices. The project will improve agro-ecosystem services in six Regions in the North and the Coffee-Cocoa production zone in the central part of the country, bringing 60% of agricultural land under good SLM.

5789 Botswana (UNDP): Using SLM to Improve the Integrity of the Makgadikgadi Ecosystem and to Secure the Livelihoods of Rangeland Dependent Communities

Botswana is located in the semi-arid interior of Southern Africa, in an ecoregion receiving between 200mm and 650 mm of rainfall per annum, and an inter-annual variability of about 40%. Around 80% of the country is covered with Kalahari sand soils and savannah ecosystems that support both commercial and communal livestock systems, as well as protected areas. The Makgadikgadi

ecosystem lies towards northeast Botswana. Overgrazing is a severe problem in this region. Several root causes have been identified from the lack of integrated land policy and land use planning, lack of legislation on SLM and economic activities in ecologically sensitive areas, unsustainable land use patterns and absence of clarity in property rights (tribal grazing land policy), and lack of awareness and empowerment of local communities.

The project aims to mainstream SLM in rangeland areas of the Makgadikgadi Sub-region productive landscapes to deliver on multiple ecosystems benefits related to both livelihoods and natural resource management. The project will support sustainable land and livestock management in more than 1,900,000 ha to improve range condition and flow of ecosystem services to support livelihoods of local communities and biodiversity in Southern Sua Pan Region and to reduce the negative effects of uncontrolled fires. The best practices will be replicated on similar savannahs affected by land degradation in the neighbouring Tutume sub-district. The project will also support effective resource governance frameworks for SLM and equitable resource access (local level participatory land use plans, fire management strategies, sub-regional forums, decision making support, monitoring system).

5797 Global[24] (FAO): Securing Tenure Rights for Forest Landscape Dependent Communities: Linking Science with Policy to Advance Tenure Security, Sustainable Forest Management and People's Livelihoods

Tenure security is widely recognized as a key precondition for sustainable land and forest management. Recent tenure reforms in Africa, Asia and Latin America provide greater legal recognition of customary and local authorities, indigenous territorial rights, and women's rights to forest land and resources. However, implementation of these reforms has been uneven and has led to mixed results, including increasing tenure insecurity.

This global project will help explore the relationships between statutory and customary land tenure and how these relationships affect the tenure security of forest dependent communities, including women and other marginalized groups. Through the use of a global comparative approach and standardized methodologies, this project will analyze differential success or failure of policy and institutional innovations intended to enhance secure tenure rights for forest and trees, and identify strategies that are likely to lead to desired outcomes. More specifically, the project outcomes strive for raising of awareness, capacity building, and more effective ways to achieve multi-actor collaboration and cross-sectoral coordination in the implementation of land tenure reforms in target countries.

5798 Regional[25] (FAO): Adaptive Management and Monitoring of the Maghreb's Oases Systems

Oases ecosystems dominate zones of about 30% of the grounds that emerged along the large arid scarf which links Africa to Asia; from the Sahara to Mongolia. They shelter about 150 million people, who are custodians of a rich culture and indigenous knowledge that is responsible for conserving a unique oasis agro-ecosystem based on the date palms, orchards, and annual/perennial recurrent crops.

[24] Uganda, Indonesia, Peru (first stage) and DRC, Nepal, and Ecuador (second stage

[25] Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia

Oases are the results of a rigorous management of water and ground resources in a strong alliance with the date palm tree. Oases constitute verified and alive experiments of sustainable development. They reflect the optimization of interactions between cultural references, engineering constraints, economic limits and ecological potentials in a climatic environment pretty hostile. The Maghreb region is arid at 70 percent and oases ecosystems are part of the solutions. However, communities and farmers are facing today amazing challenges due to land degradation, water scarcity, fragile soils, and water and wind erosion. These problems are resulting in a spiral of increasing rural poverty with outward migration to urban areas and abroad. The project is designed to address lack of information on the current status and future development of oasis ecosystems among stakeholders (decision makers, communities, CSO), and lack of capacity and knowledge to support best agro-ecological practices for oasis ecosystem. The project reasoning is based on a series of current initiatives on oases and will propose additional transformational activities at regional/national level to reinforce a coalition of partners and create a relevant monitoring system and at local level to develop the knowledge mechanism of adaptive management best practices, building capacities at the level of oases communities targeting especially the most vulnerable groups.

5802 Senegal (UNEP): Promoting SLM Practices to Restore and Enhance Carbon Stocks through Adoption of Green Rural Habitat Initiatives

A traditional technique of building, "the Nubian Vault" is promoted by a consortium of NGOs that is based on the use of local material (mud). The plan of the government is to promote this technique to create green jobs, reduce deforestation for building materials, improve awareness on climate changes, and include CCM issues in local development plans. Therefore, this project will support mainstreaming SLM in land use planning and promote practices that enhances carbon stock and generate revenue for local communities through increase productivity and green jobs. It will also focus on knowledge management and advocacy to replicate and scale up the approach.

The project aims to promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of Land-Use Change and Forestry while reducing pressure on natural resources from competing land use in wider landscape. The project will achieve multiple global environment benefits: energy efficiency and GHG emissions avoided from the building sector using Nubian Vault technique (472,500 tCO_2), GHG avoided from deforestation (4,844 of CO2 avoided), carbon stocks restoration by mainstreaming integrated NRM in local planning, reducing tensions on land use and rights with the promotion of local land use plans, and support of SLM practices. Social and economic benefits include an increased number of local communities having access to a decent habitat, the boost of the local economy, reinforcement of capacities, and better incomes.

5811 Regional (UNEP): Closing the Gaps in Great Green Wall Linking sectors and stakeholders for increased synergy and scaling-up

The Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI) has galvanized action to implement SLM and improve the mandate of the UNCCD in the Sahel. The GGWI has helped to shed a spotlight on recent innovations in SLM in the region and has leveraged a high degree of political will and leadership from member States. At the sometime, the GGWI is also helping to coordinate the implementation of the three main Rio conventions by promoting an integrated landscape approach. The project aims to promote a greater implementation of policies for SLM in the Sahel (Countries from the Great

Green Wall Initiative) through enhanced investment, intersectoral coordination, and engagement of civil society groups, including the marginalized ones. The project is based on adaptive management and learning by strengthening the dialogue among various stakeholders and developing knowledge and awareness of the developmental and environmental benefits of SLM. The project will help to improve the representation of participants by promoting a greater diversity of public institutions and a greater role of Civil Organizations, including the private sector.

The project will build on nascent networks and initiatives in the participating countries and at regional level (as RESAD and RADDO). IUCN will work through its State members to strengthen links between government sectors and to enable UNCCD and GGWI focal points to better understand and follow the status of activities and progress in their countries. IUCN will strengthen links with marginalized groups in networks and dialogue on SLM through existing structures, including the World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism and the World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples. Specific activities will target women as natural resource managers.

5822 Serbia (UNEP): Enhanced Cross-Sectoral Land Management through Land Use Pressure Reduction and Planning

In Serbia, the issue of land management lags behind other environmental subjects as water management and air quality. However, significant efforts were made in the past years to highlight the importance of land degradation as a growing problem and start with the activities for quantifying soil contamination. The project aims at reducing pressures on land as a natural resource from competing land uses in the wider landscape through reversal of land degradation and remediation and development of instruments and mechanisms for integrated land use management and capacity development. It will focus on enhancing the enabling environment for long-term integrated land use management; landscape level management plans and its implementation, and capacity building and awareness raising. Project will contribute to GEBs by strengthening sound practices for land management and reducing pressures to ecosystems.

5823 Bangladesh (UNEP): Establishing National Land Use and Land Degradation Profile toward Mainstreaming SLM Practices in Sector Policies

Land use in Bangladesh is diverse and often conflicting: land is intensively used for agriculture, settlements, forests, shrimp farms, natural fisheries, salt production, industrial and infrastructural developments and tourism. This has resulted in demand for expansion in all land uses (urban area, settlement, shrimp etc.), increasing demands for new uses (tourism, export processing zones and others), conflicting land uses and demands, and encroachment and conversion of land from one use to the other.

This project will address these competing land uses; establishing a knowledge base and an enabling policy and institutional environment for SLM consideration in the country's development agenda. The project will support establishing a land use and land degradation profile, SLM mainstreaming, and SLM monitoring. GEBs are being indirectly created by reducing the vulnerability of agro-ecosystems in the country.

5824 Global[26] (UNEP): Sharing Knowledge on the Use of Biochar for Sustainable Land Management

The proposed project seeks to establish a framework to harness the potential of biochar as an option for SLM in countries affected by land degradation due to declining soil fertility. The project specifically builds on ongoing efforts in the involved six countries where biochar is being promoted to address problems of decline in productivity of land and concerns over disposal of organic residues. This country-based engagement will create opportunity for alignment with priorities on SLM in the Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Latin America and Caribbean regions.

The GEF resources requested will be used to harness a wide range of investments already existing in the countries as part of the baseline on use of biochar in SLM. It will catalyze the collation of the best available knowledge by mobilizing experts and world-leaders in biochar science and engineering, to expand the demonstration of biochar in a range of settings (soil types, climates and agricultural systems), and to disseminate the findings broadly amongst landholders and resource managers. The project will be implemented through a multi-scale platform for stakeholder engagement, building on existing frameworks in each of the countries to involve grassroots communities, civil society groups, and scientific institutions. Co-financing is contributed by institutional partners located in the targeted countries, as well as in the United States and Australia. Hence the south-south and north-south cooperation will establish a strong foundation globally on various aspects of biochar application.

5825 Georgia (UNEP): Applying Landscape and Sustainable Land Management (L-SLM) for Mitigating Land Degradation and Contributing to Poverty Reduction in Rural Areas

Land degradation continues to be a major problem in Georgia. According to data of the Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia, 60% of the agricultural lands are of medium or low productivity. Overgrazing and uncontrolled grazing, poor forest management and loss of forest cover, and unplanned urban expansion are major drivers for land degradation. The problem is aggravated by the lack of efficient land management policies, a weak regulatory framework, limited access to appropriate information and technology, and weak institutional capacities and a lack of cooperation between various stakeholders.

This project will support Georgia to build capacities to mainstream SLM principles and best practices into decision-making structures at all levels. This includes improving the existing regulatory framework, strengthening institutional coordination, national expertise, and generation and dissemination of knowledge to foster informed decision-making at national level and in rural communities. The project will integrate SLM within current national policies; reform the existing institutional structure for SLM decision-making; assist the national and local government in integration of SLM principles and practices within existing and proposed community land use management and watershed plans; and provide for demonstrations of economically viable and replicable sustainable land use management practices in select rural communities.

[26] China, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Peru, Vietnam

5848 Indonesia (UNDP): Capacity Development for Implementing Rio Conventions through Enhancing Incentive Mechanism for Sustainable Watershed/Land Management

The project addresses some of the bottlenecks that hamper the effective implementation of the Rio Conventions. The National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA), which was undertaken in 2005, identified key barriers. Some of these barriers cut across the three Rio Conventions and are related to legislative/regulatory frameworks and economic incentives still remain unaddressed. The NCSA processes also identified priority thematic issues that cut across the Rio Conventions, which are: deforestation; land, coastal and marine degradation; and drought and flood. In particular, the degradation of land and watersheds is accelerating because of growing population, urbanization, unsustainable use of natural capital, changing climate, weak governance, limited transparency in procedures, and lack of inclusive decision making processes, among others. The proposed project builds on key findings of the NCSA, and aims to address capacity issues associated with legislative/regulatory frameworks and economic incentives. The project will also strengthen capacities to monitor and evaluate environmental impacts that cut across the three Rio Conventions. It will use an area based approach, particularly watershed/land management to facilitate the integration of the UNCBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC. Through proposed activities, the capacities of the Government of Indonesia to report on all Rio Conventions will be enhanced.

5898 Global[27] (UNEP): Support to 16 GEF Eligible Parties for Alignment of National Action Programs and Reporting Process under UNCCD

This is an enabling activity support project that will have a major role of capacity building to reinforce the institutional framework related to SLM in these participating countries; supporting them to develop participatory approaches involving multiple stakeholders and CSOs, including gender issues, and mainstream as far as possible the SLM agenda in the national development planning system.

LDFA Projects Approved in FY2015 (First Year of GEF-6)

6940 Lao PDR (UNDP): Sustainable Forest and Land Management in the Dry Dipterocarp Forest Ecosystems of Southern Lao PDR

Savannakhet Province, located in the southern part of the country, is the largest province in Lao PDR, covering an area of 21,774 km^2. The main types of forest are dry dipterocarp, lower and upper mixed deciduous dry evergreen forest and bamboo. Savannakhet also has four National Biodiversity Conservation Areas, a protection forest, as well as a number of provincial protected areas. The two production forests are state-owned and operated with the participation of local villages in collaboration with the provincial government. The forest plays an important and at times essential role in supporting livelihoods. Wildlife and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) are consumed by households as well as sold for extra cash income.

[27] Bolivia, Fiji, Micronesia, Cambodia, Kuwait, Libya, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Suriname, El Salvador, Tonga, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Zambia

The proposed project is to facilitate a transformative shift towards sustainable land and forest management in the forested landscape of Savannakhet Province to secure the critical wildlife habitats, conserve biodiversity and maintain a continuous flow of multiple ecosystem services including quality water provision, flood prevention, carbon storage and sequestration through enabling policy environment and increased compliance and enforcement capacities for sustainable land and forest management across landscapes including protected areas; Sustainable Forest Management and Protected Area Expansion in five priority Districts of Savannakhet Province; and developing and promoting Incentives and Sustainable Financing for Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Protection. It will contribute to the avoidance of forest degradation on 1 million ha of forest land and increase management effectiveness of PAs on 420,000 ha.

6943 Azerbaijan (UNDP): Conservation and Sustainable Use of Globally Important Agro-biodiversity

Azerbaijan is one of the Vavilov centers of diversity for agriculture. High diversity of soil and climatic conditions of the country supports rich variety of plant genetic resources with more than 4500 higher plants being registered. 237 of which are endemic and threatened. However, close to 90% of cereal crops and vegetable seed material is currently imported, requiring extensive planting systems and larger planting areas. In the past decade, the area covered by cereal crops have increased two fold, and 42% of all agricultural lands are now considered eroded. The productivity, at the same time, fell by 15%. Under proper use and management of local varieties of Caucasian Vavilov Centers demonstrate stable yields, soil control, excellent adaptation to poor soil conditions, and less water and agro-chemical inputs.

The project aims to ensure conservation and sustainable use of threatened local plant genetic resources important to biodiversity, land integrity, and food security of Azerbaijan through conservation of crop wild relatives through the establishment of micro-reserves; investing in capacity building and know-how of small-scale farmers in growing crops and vegetables using local varieties and landraces with intensified soil protecting technologies; and enabling policy environment to ensure that use of local varieties and landraces is embedded as standard agriculture practices at over 70% of arable land by 2025.

6949 Tajikistan (UNDP): Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pamir Alay and Tian Shan Ecosystems for Snow Leopard Protection and Sustainable Community Livelihoods

The proposed project builds on the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Conservation Program (GSLECP), which unites Governments, UN Agencies, NGOs and Researches of the Central Asian snow leopard range in the effort to conserve this species, as postulated by the International Agreement signed in Bishkek in 2013. This national project is the first one of a series of focused efforts on snow leopard (SL) protection in Central Asia. Tajikistan is the center of the SL range; the habitat in the country covers 8,570,000 ha. Before 1980s, Tajikistan had over 1,000 individuals of the species, the current population is estimated to be around 200-300 individuals.

The project builds on a landscape approach; integrating key biodiversity areas (KBAs), buffer zones, corridors and sustainable forest and pasture management in wider landscapes through the improvement of the ecological management effectiveness of KBAs in the snow leopard range in the eastern part of Pamir Alay Mountains and Western and Central Tian Shan. It also deals with integrated land, forest and pasture management in wider productive landscapes, in Turkestan, Zaravshan, and Gissar districts around the KBAs identified, and will develop a National Plan for

Snow Leopard Conservation and also support the engagement of Tajikistan in the international cooperation in SL conservation, monitoring and law enforcement.

6956 Egypt (UNDP): Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Egypt
Since 1992, the Egypt Small Grants Program (SGP) Country Programme has supported more than 260 NGOs and CBOs with over USD 7 million in grants to 300 projects. Over the past two decades, the SGP Egypt Country Program has followed a trajectory of greater and greater strategic focus both geographically and thematically, as articulated in successive Country Program Strategies, guided, reviewed and approved by the National Steering Committee. Building on this record, the proposed project will focus on enabling community organizations in Egypt to take collective action for adaptive landscape management for socio-ecological resilience - through design, implementation and evaluation of grant projects for GEBs and sustainable development. This will be achieved through resilient rural landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection; and promoting community-based integrated low-emission urban systems in southern Sinai; Red Sea coast, an area of high biodiversity and significant potential for ecotourism, with threats from habitat conversion and unsustainable use; and Fayoum depression, a region of intensive farming, inefficient use of water, and reliance on non-sustainable energy sources, but with high potential for the use of biomass as a renewable energy source and soil conditioner, improved water resource management and energy efficiency.

6958 Kyrgyz Republic (UNDP): Conservation of Globally Important Biodiversity and Association Land and Forest Resources of Western Tian Shan Forest Mountain Ecosystems and Support to Sustainable Livelihoods
The proposed project builds on the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Conservation Program (GSLECP), which unites Governments, UN Agencies, NGOs and Researches of the Central Asian snow leopard range in the effort to conserve this species, as postulated by the International Agreement signed in Bishkek in 2013. This national project is one of three (Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan) focused efforts on snow leopard (SL) protection in Central Asia.

The project builds on a landscape approach; integrating key biodiversity areas (KBAs), buffer zones, corridors and sustainable forest and pasture management in wider landscapes through the establishment of new National Parks (Alatai 65,705 ha and Kanattuu 36,780 ha) in Western Tian Shan region and improve the ecological management effectiveness of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) in the snow leopard range in the Pamir Alay Mountains and Central Tian Shan. It will also integrate land, forest and pasture management in buffer-zones and wider productive landscapes, around the National Parks and KBAs identified, and will develop a National Plan for Snow Leopard Conservation and also support the engagement of Kyrgyzstan in the international cooperation in SL conservation, monitoring and law enforcement.

6965 Indonesia (UNDP): Strengthening Forest Area Planning and Management in Kalimantan
This project is aligned with the Commodities Integrated Approach Program (IAP) and provides direct value added contributions to achievement of the IAP outcomes. To reduce or take deforestation out of commodity agriculture supply chains, production has to come from areas that do not contribute to deforestation, and more efficient land use and location of production is the departing point for the Commodities IAP. This project directly addresses these root causes.

The Government of Indonesia has clearly identified safeguarding of forest biodiversity and ecosystems, and improvement in strategic plantations/commodities siting and management as priorities for meeting its biodiversity conservation and emission reduction goals. In the baseline situation, the insufficient policy framework and capacity for high value conservation (HVC) forest protection and for pursuing green growth in strategic plantations/commodities will mean the main threats from this sector to biodiversity and ecosystem services in Kalimantan will continue to grow, and will lead to further habitat destruction and fragmentation, as well as loss of emission abatement and associated revenue opportunities. The project is aligned with the Commodities Integrated Approach Program, and will focus on forest ecosystem and biodiversity mainstreamed in policies and decision making processes for forest area planning and management, strengthened and expanded implementation of best practices in three target landscapes in Kalimantan (100,000 ha), and creation of incentives to safeguards forests.

6992 Myanmar (UNDP): Ridge to Reef: Integrated Protected Area Land and Seascape Management in Tanintharyi

The country's southern-most Tanintharyi Region is a relatively undeveloped area with high biodiversity and endemism that provides invaluable ecosystem services. Approximately 20% of Myanmar's Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) are located in Tanintharyi. The whole Tanintharyi region, as well as a small part of the Mon and Kayin States, fall under the Sundaic Subregion Priority Corridor. The corridor includes the largest areas of lowland wet evergreen forest remaining in the Indo-Myanmar (Indo-Burma) Hotspot. The Priority Corridor also includes a significant portion of coastline, a large number of offshore islands and significant areas of key wetland habitats, including mangrove and intertidal mudflats.

This project will contribute to reversing increasing severe threats from land conversion to oil palm and rubber and infrastructure development. It will focus on integrated land and seascape planning and management in Tanintharyi on at least 2 million ha; strengthening management and threat reduction in the target PAs and buffer zones, and emplacement of the National Biodiversity Survey (NBS) framework.

7993 Belarus (UNDP): Conservation-oriented Management of Forests and Wetlands to Achieve Multiple Benefits

Forests and wetlands of Belarus are home to important biodiversity, among which are populations of European bison, Aquatic warbler, and Greater spotted eagle. The European bison is not only the last and only representative of wild bison in Europe, it is also a national symbol and flagship species in the country. Threats to biodiversity in Belarus are driven by inadequate effectiveness and sustainability of management of forest and wetland ecosystems in and outside protected areas. To reverse these threats, this project will focus on changing wetland and forest management practices by designing mechanisms for financially sustainable forestry and regulated tourism, including the involvement of local communities and private farmers. It will also focus on sustainable management of biodiversity important forests outside protected areas by redesigning forest management plans for 150,000 ha of forests and 260,000 ha of peatlands, and advancing the state of monitoring and demonstration of active habitat management.

8005 Armenia (IFAD): Sustainable Land Management for Increased Productivity

Armenia, with a predominant mountainous landform with arid climate conditions and vulnerable ecosystems, a particular history of droughts and uneven distribution of water resources, and an estimated 80% of land affected by land degradation processes, is among the most sensitive countries in the Europe and Central Asian Region to global environmental changes. Overall, challenges for the sustainable management of agricultural land in Armenia are due to multiple factors, such as its geographic location, anthropogenic, and climate change related issues. One of the main drivers of land degradation are unsustainable farming practices and the deterioration and abandonment of a large part of the Soviet-era irrigation schemes because the on-farm systems were not adapted to smallholder agriculture. In response to these challenges, this project will therefore focus on investments in sustainable farming systems and technologies, soil erosion prevention through ecological restoration measures, and enhancing the enabling environment to improve capacity of key practitioners against land degradation risks.

8021 Zambia (AfDB): Zambia Lake Tanganyika Basin Sustainable Development Project

Zambia is a landlocked developing country whose 14 million people face high levels of poverty and dependence on agriculture and natural resources. The country is particularly vulnerable to environmental degradation and climate variability. The country is also at the heart of the Miombo Ecoregion, listed as a WWF Global 200 Ecoregion due to its high species richness.

The main driver of land and forest degradation and biodiversity loss is primarily by shifting cultivation, deforestation and overfishing. The majority of inhabitants in Northern Province are subsistence farmers using the traditional slash and burn shifting cultivation practice, with very low productivity and chronic insecurity. Until now, efforts have failed to comprehensively address the underlying environmental and socio-economic problems in the Lake Tanganyika's basin in a context of climatic variability, reduced lake productivity, and a wide range of climate related events as flooding, heavy rains, and high temperatures.

An integrated landscape approach is proposed to protect ecosystem services in the area of the Northern Province for the benefit of local communities, mainly farmers and fishermen, and the integrity of the Lake Tanganyika (which 10 million people across four countries rely on the ecosystem services related to water, food, and minerals). It will focus on technical assistance to support integrated natural resources management, sustainable agro and forest ecosystem development to diversify livelihoods, and monitoring and evaluation, outreach, and dissemination of best practices.

8031 Uzbekistan (UNDP): Sustainable Natural Resource and Forest Management in Key Mountainous Areas Important for Globally Significant Biodiversity

The mountainous landscapes of Uzbekistan represent inseparable mosaics of forest, grassland and water ecosystems, that together function and deliver ecosystem services for local communities, unless disturbed. Over the course of the past 15 years, the mountainous landscapes of Uzbekistan have suffered from continued degradation of grasslands and forests. The symbol of Uzbekistan's mountainous areas biodiversity is the Snow Leopard. Given that Uzbekistan is the periphery of the range of Snow Leopard (where it is most vulnerable), it is important to remove threats to Snow Leopard in high altitude grasslands and forests at the landscape level.

The project will focus on Landscape level planning and management decision-making, strengthening key biodiversity areas, and sustainable economic development incentives for

communities to reverse environmental degradation. In this way it is expected to improve management on 1 million ha of the Pamir Alay and Tian Shan landscape.

9037 Kyrgyz Republic (World Bank): Sustainable Forest and Land Management Project
Although forests cover less than 6% of the area of the Kyrgyz Republic they play a vital economic, social and environmental role and are especially important for the livelihoods of rural communities. More than 2 million people live in or near forest and rely on the forests, not only for timber and fuel wood but also for pasture as well as non-timber forest products such as nuts, fruit, mushrooms, and medicinal plants. The forest cover of Kyrgyz Republic, mainly as a result of over harvesting, has been reduced to roughly half the area it covered in the 1930s. Forest degradation and deforestation continue and now increase vulnerability of agro-ecosystems and the local population, aggravated by climate change.

As a response to this problem, a forestry sector reform in the Kyrgyz Republic is underway with some development partners supporting the pilots. This proposed project is designed to provide a framework for intervention and support to this on-going reform to allow for adjustment and adaptive management as the reform progresses.

9050 Chad (AfDB): Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition in Chad's Rural Communities
Chad is one of Africa and the world's poorest countries, classified 184th out of 187 in the Human Development Index. Agriculture is accounting for 20% of GDP but employing 80% of the population. Despite its vast arid and semi-arid areas, Chad comprises different ecosystem types and has enormous potential in its natural resources and agricultural potential. The population is typically smallholders engaged in subsistence cultivation and livestock on marginal land, thus depending on farming, herding or gathering woody products. The land on which they depend is characterized by low productivity sand dunes and ouadis (oases), and therefore dry farming activities form the basis of their livelihood. Inappropriate farming practices, overgrazing, deforestation, and the pressures from a changing climate and growing population have caused extensive land degradation.

The proposed integrated solution is an ecosystem approach to enhance the productive capacity of natural resources land, forest, and water in a holistic way and alongside resilience, tackling the cycles and linkages between causes and effects. The project will focus on enhancing agro-sylvo-pastoral productivity in drylands by investing in soil fertility and water conservation with appropriate Sustainable Land and Water Management practices; scaling up an integrated landscape approach for the preservation of land, forests and biodiversity for enhanced resilience and well-being; and knowledge management and monitoring.

9051 Regional (AfDB): Moringa Agro-forestry Fund for Africa (non-grant)
Agriculture is the main driver of macro and micro economies, but also the main force behind loss of ecosystem services and resources degradation with consequences on food security and poverty. Land and forest degradation are driven by the expansion of unsustainable forms of agriculture, logging, and fuel wood. Integrating trees and woody shrubs into more sustainable and cost-effective agriculture practices helps raise yields, lower the need for water and fertilizer, diversify incomes, while reducing emissions of GHGs and allowing adaptation to climate change.

The project aims to scale up investment in agroforestry activities in selected African countries for biodiversity conservation and reduced land/forest degradation. Basically, the project targets the improvement of management of landscapes on 79,000 ha to maintain significant biodiversity and associated ecosystems goods and services. The project also targets more than 200,000 ha of production systems under sustainable land and forest management. The proposed activities will support transformational shift towards a low emission and resilient development path, mitigating 9.5 million of tons of CO_2.

9055 Ecuador (UNDP): Sustainable Development of the Ecuadorian Amazon: Integrated Management of Multiple Use Landscapes and High Value Conservation Forests

The Republic of Ecuador has an extraordinary biological richness that makes it one of the 17 megadiverse countries in the world, hosting 8% of mammal species, 10% of amphibians, 18% of birds and 18% of orchids at a global level, in addition to being the country with the highest biodiversity per square meter in Latin America. Ecuador has undertaken significant institutional changes in recent years, from a new political constitution including the rights of nature to decentralization development and land-use planning. This provides an opportunity to manage the Ecuadorian Amazon (CTEA) through an effective decentralized system that could manage the heterogeneity of a complex system. However at the same time these opportunities pose challenges. National and local government levels must assume new challenges and responsibilities in their planning processes, including promoting coordination and strengthening of an agreed common vision for the governance of the natural resources in the CTEA. Barriers include Weak multilevel governance for management and sustainable production within landscapes, Limitations in access to market, credit and incentives for sustainable production, and Low capacities for sustainable production practices and focus principally at field and plot levels.

This project will address these challenges through support to establish multi-level governance framework for sustainable forest management and SLM in multi-use landscapes, access to markets, credit and incentives for sustainable production of the main products in multiple use and value conservation forests (HCVF) of the CTEA, and Landscape level implementation of sustainable practices in commercial production and livelihoods systems, aligned with the conservation and restoration of HVCF. The project will lead to including conservation of biodiversity, soils, water resources and carbon sequestration) in 1,000,000 ha of HVCF; and provides avoided carbon emissions estimated at 11,601,774 /CO_2eq and mainstream conservation, restoration and sustainable production ensuring integrated management in community and indigenous peoples´ 300,000 ha lands in HVCF.

9070 Regional[28] (IFAD/UNEP, FAO, UNDP, World Bank, CI, and UNIDO): Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa - An Integrated Approach (IAP-PROGRAM)

This is one of the three GEF integrated pilot programs (IAPs) focused on Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is designed as a robust response to the growing pressure to transform African agriculture through intensification with high inputs and high yielding varieties, which is likely to undermine sustainability of the natural capital: land, water, soils, trees, and genetic resources that underpin food and nutrition security. It is intended to

[28] Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda

emphasize the need for sustainability and resilience of agro-ecologies by bridging the gap between traditional practices of smallholder farmers and modern farming practices that seek higher yields.

The program's theory of change is based on the assumption that by appropriately integrating management of natural capital and ecosystem services at scale, smallholder farmers who account for more than 70% of agricultural production in Sub-Saharan Africa, can more adequately ensure the sustainability and resilience of production systems for food security. It will focus on creation and/or strengthening of institutional frameworks to promote integrated approaches in smallholder agriculture; scaling-up of interventions for sustainability and resilience; and promoting effective monitoring and assessment of ecosystem services and GEBs through application of innovative tools and practices. Global environment benefits will be contributed through the arrest and reversal of land degradation (up to 10 million ha under integrated management), sequestration of carbon and avoidance of GHG emissions (up to 20 million tons of CO_2 eq), and protection of agro-biodiversity in production landscapes, including indigenous crop varieties and livestock breeds. The actual quantification of these benefits will be determined from the child projects to be developed and implemented under the program.

The IAP-Program works with small-scale farmers to sustainably increase yields thereby increasing food security for millions of poor people, while preventing desertification, improving land health, and sequestering carbon. In the course of implementation, it will benefit millions of poor farmers and in particular women.

9071 Global[29] (World Bank/UNDP, UNEP, IUCN, WWF-US, ADB Global): Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development (PROGRAM)

Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking (IWT) is reaching unprecedented scales and threatening the populations of numerous charismatic species including the African elephant, rhinos, tiger and pangolins. In 2014, over 25,000 elephants were slaughtered for their ivory, and rhinos were poached at a rate of more than 2 a day. Poaching is driven by a rising demand for illegal wildlife products, especially from the rapidly growing economies of Asia and South East Asia. The value of illegal trade has been estimated at between $5 and $20 billion per annum, making wildlife crime the fourth most lucrative illegal business after narcotics, humans and armaments. While demand plays a key role in fueling the slaughter of animals at industrial scales, on the ground, poaching is driven by various factors including poverty, lack of enforcement, corruption and political stability.

This program is to stop poaching, trafficking and demand of wildlife and wildlife products illegally traded between Africa and Asia, and to create the necessary conditions for the securing the habitats for these animals to roam freely, and to provide opportunities for the local communities to benefit from wildlife. The program will seek to create the appropriate policy and legal framework, as well as the necessary conditions on the ground for proper enforcement and communities engaged in wildlife activities that generate local and GEBs.

The protection of habitats (including closed canopy forests and savannas) and the livelihoods of the local communities (mainly pastoralism and small scale agriculture), will render additional GEBs including millions of CO2 mitigated and millions of ha under SLM.

[29] Botswana, Congo, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gabon, Indonesia, India, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Congo Republic

9086 Indonesia (UNDP): Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Indonesia

Since 1992, the GEF Small Grants Program (SGP) Indonesia Country Program has provided support to grassroots movements in conserving biodiversity, mitigating the impacts of climate change, halting land degradation and reducing pollution of international waters. Over the years, GEF SGP Indonesia has successfully supported a total of 502 projects, for a total disbursement of close to USD 9.0 million that have built its constituents' capacities and generated significant impacts in sustainable environment management, livelihoods, and poverty reduction. The Country Program has grown in line with the dynamics of community-based natural resource governance and environmental protection efforts. Since the early stages of program implementation, GEF SGP Indonesia placed a high priority on establishing direct partnerships with community-based organizations and their supporting non-governmental organizations.

The essential problem to be addressed by this project is the organizational weaknesses of the communities living and working in the affected rural landscapes to act strategically and collectively in building social and ecological resilience. This weakness impedes on the necessary community collective action in forest landscapes in Gorontalo province, as well as coastal seascapes of Sulawesi, including Wakatobi and Banggai archipelagos, and Nusa Penida island (Bali) for adaptive management of resources and ecosystem processes for sustainable development and GEBs. The project will focus on resilient rural landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection and community-based integrated low-emission systems. In order to ensure sustainability of community-based landscape and seascape management initiatives, the SGP Indonesia Country Program will actively develop and maintain broad-based relationships/partnerships that promote collaboration.

9088 Costa Rica (UNDP): Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica

This project focuses geographically on the Jesus Maria and Barranca river basins of Costa Rica. These basins form a critical part of the Montes de Aguacate Biological Corridor (CBMA), connecting a number of areas of high biological diversity with their vital ecosystem services. During the process of formulating the plan for strategic management of the CBMA, four focal ecosystem components were prioritized. These components represent ecological values (such as biodiversity, water resources, genetic richness, climatic resilience) within the Biological Corridor, are priorities for management and administration within the territory.

For the past 22 years, the GEF Small Grants Program in Costa Rica has strengthened capacities of approximately 500 communities and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) for local conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, use of renewable energy resources, energy efficient initiatives and degraded land restoration with special attention to improve sustainable production and livelihoods. The SGP will focus on supporting and coordinating specific level of community-based actions by financing small-scale projects run by local communities within the priority landscapes to achieve landscape-scale impacts. Alternative livelihoods will be supported in the SGP priority areas, through the identification and development of innovative products and services with special attention to the needs of women and youth groups.

9093 Sri Lanka (UNDP): Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka is an island with a wide variety of biologically diverse ecosystems ranging from tropical rainforests to coral reefs. It is considered to be the most biodiverse country in Asia per unit area and is part of a global biodiversity hot spot stretching from the Western Ghats of India. However, over the past decades pressure has been mounting on its rich biodiversity from coastal and rainforest habitat conversion and fragmentation due to increasing demand for land for development and unsustainable production practices, competition between invasive exotic species and indigenous species, and extreme weather events leading to prolonged droughts and floods. These pressures are unmitigated in the absence of institutional coordination with regard to environment conservation and a generally low level of understanding and capacities for scientific management.

The proposed project focuses on three key landscapes selected by the SGP National Steering Committee based on global environmental, socioeconomic and other strategic criteria such as past experience and the availability of tested solutions to underlying local sustainable development problems. The project will develop and implement adaptive landscape management strategies that build social, economic and ecological resilience built upon and maintained through the production of global environmental and local sustainable development benefits

9094 Regional[30] (FAO): Integrated Natural Resources Management in Drought-prone and Salt-affected Agricultural Production Systems in Central Asia and Turkey (CACILM2)

Land Degradation is a regional issue in Central Asia, requiring joint action. The 5 Central Asian countries Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan established already in 2003 a multi-country and multi-donor (including GEF) platform to tackle these issues within the context of implementing the UNCCD through a 10-year multi-country program: "Central Asian Countries Initiative on Land Management" (CACILM). Recognizing the results, lessons learned, and the importance of the integrated approaches and Approaches developed under the program's first phase, the governments of Central Asian countries and Turkey agreed to make commitments to support a second phase of this program, called CACILM-2. It will focus on establishing an efficient multi-country knowledge platform, supporting SLM and climate change advisory with consolidated guidelines, extension, and knowledge products for a wide range of users. It would also support links and collaboration with the global decision support platform on SLM (LADA-WOCAT) and other stakeholders. The project will directly support national activities in the respective countries through dedicated LD and CC STAR allocation, with a focus on climate-smart agriculture, scaling up of best practices, and integration of resilience into policy, legal and institutional frameworks for SLM. GEBs that will include GHG emission reductions amount to 4 million tons of CO_2 equivalents, and SLM practices on at least 340,000 ha in the region.

[30] Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan

Projects with Activities in Production Landscapes Approved under SCCF in FY 2014 and FY 2105

5376 Chad(IFAD): Enhancing the resilience of the agricultural ecosystems (Projet d'amélioration de la résilience des systèmes agricoles au Tchad) – PARSAT

In spite of Chad recently becoming an oil producer, it remains among the poorest countries in the world, highly exposed to external shocks, including those caused by climate change. As a result of climate change, combined with inherently fragile soils, land degradation, a largely arid or semi-arid climate, and very limited access to agricultural inputs; Chad's rural populations suffer from frequent drought, floods and locust invasions. Drawing on a robust portfolio of past and present investments in Chad, IFAD is launching an integrated program aiming to sustainably intensify and enhance the resilience of smallholder production systems, and to promote improved access to markets and value chain development in the Sahelian zones of Chad.

The proposed project seeks to strengthen the resilience of smallholder production systems and improve food security in the face of climate change. The project is structured around two principle components, aiming to (i) improve the capacity of farmer organizations to manage small-scale agro-pastoral infrastructure, promote resilient land and water management practices, improve access to productive assets, and improve weather forecasting and agricultural planning; as well as (ii) improve access to markets through resilient rural infrastructure, enhance value addition in agricultural production systems, and scale up cereal banks for improved food security. Through targeted land and water management interventions, the project will enhance the asset base for smallholder farmers; and through a participatory training program it will disseminate innovative and locally appropriate agricultural technologies and practices to 14,500 vulnerable farmers.

5394 Zambia (AFDB): Climate Resilient Livestock Management Project

Zambia has been adversely affected by the impacts of climate change, and it remains highly vulnerable. More intense and more frequent periods of drought and extreme flooding are expected to affect an ever larger share of the population over larger areas of land. The Zambian economy and population continue to rely on agriculture, with 28 per cent of total agricultural output being produced by the livestock sub-sector. Livestock herders are also among the most exposed to the effects of climate change, and the least able to adapt. Building on and enhancing the resilience of AfDB's LISP project, which seeks to improve the infrastructure required for livestock production and marketing in the Northern and Muchinga regions of Zambia, the proposed LDCF grant would support targeted investments in climate-resilient livestock management practices and livelihood diversification.

The proposed project, requesting $6.80 million from the LDCF, aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity of Zambian livestock farmers to the impacts of climate change. The project is structured around three principle components, seeking to (i) promote climate-resilient livestock investments and enhance the adaptive capacity of livestock breeders; (ii) strengthen the technical capacities of central and local government authorities, and local communities to plan and implement adaptation measures in the livestock sector; and (iii) to gather, store and share data and information of the adaptation measures implemented.

5414 Kiribati (UNDP): Enhancing national food security in the context of global climate change

Kiribati's population relies on remittances, fishing and agriculture for food security. However, agriculture is challenging and limited due to a lack of available land and freshwater and generally poor soil quality. Therefore, Kiribati is highly dependent on coastal zone fisheries for both subsistence and commerce. Climate change is negatively impacting the integrity of coastal zone ecosystems by increasing ocean temperatures, causing stress on coral reefs and fish species. If this situation remains unsustainable, coastal zone fisheries may collapse.

This project will assist Kiribati in the implementation of several key priority interventions identified in its NAPA. In particular, the project is expected to strengthen national capacity, policy and planning to integrate decision making tools for climate-resilience and increase preparedness for extreme events; and to reduce the vulnerability of local communities to the impacts of climate change on food production. Project activities include concrete investments in the establishment of Fisheries Conservation Field Schools. Technical and financial assistance will further be provided to support implementation of improved fisheries production strategies. Most importantly, the project will pursue a holistic approach to conserving coastal fisheries by developing and implementing coastal zone plans and national guidelines for ecosystem-based adaptation.

5419 Cambodia (UNDP: Strengthening the resilience of Cambodian rural livelihoods and sub-national government system to climate risks and variability

Cambodia is one of the poorest nations in South-East Asia. Approximately 70% of Cambodian households derive all or parts of their income from agriculture. The latter is mostly dependent on the monsoon rain and natural flooding, hence making the Cambodia's economy and population very vulnerable to climate change. This is particularly true for landless, land-poor and women-headed households.

The proposed initiative is designed to reduce the vulnerability of rural Cambodians, especially the aforementioned target groups. The project will invest in climate-resilient small-scale water infrastructure in at least 10 districts, particularly targeting rain-fed farming. Climate resilient agricultural practices and livelihood measures will be demonstrated in at least 10 districts and a performance-based adaptation financing mechanism will be established to cover 89 communes. This will facilitate climate-smart development planning and lead to nation-wide impact over time. In the mid to long-term, project activities are expected to: (i) strengthen climate sensitive planning, budgeting and execution; (ii) enhance the resilience of livelihoods of the most vulnerable groups vis-a-vis erratic precipitation; and (iii) further the enabling environment at the sub-national level to attract and manage a larger volume of climate adaptation finance.

5432 Angola (FAO): Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Agropastoral Production Systems through Soil Fertility Management in Key Productive and Vulnerable Areas Using the Farmers Field School Approach

Climate change has already affected smallholder farmers in Angola through increasing temperatures and decreasing as well as more variable rainfall. These effects, combined with land degradation, limited access to agricultural inputs, insecure land tenure and weak institutional and technical capacities; limit improvements in agricultural productivity and food security in Angola's Central Plateau. The proposed LDCF grant would introduce an integrated approach to climate change

adaptation in the context of smallholder, rain-fed agro-pastoral production landscapes; while mainstreaming adaptation into higher level planning and policy-making processes.

The proposed project aims to strengthen the climate resilience of agro-pastoral production systems in vulnerable areas through mainstreaming climate change adaptation into agricultural and environmental policies, programs and practices; and disseminating climate-resilient land and water resources management for smallholder farmers through farmer field schools. Specifically, the project would (i) strengthen knowledge and understanding of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation among national and subnational authorities; (ii) scale up resilient SLM practices and technologies through farmer field schools; and (iii) mainstream adaptation into agricultural and environmental sector policies and programs.

5433 Mozambique (FAO): Strengthening Capacities of Agricultural Producers to Cope with Climate Change for Increased Food Security through the Farmers Field School Approach

Mozambique's economy continues to grow rapidly, however, the country remains among the poorest in the world, with very high rates of food insecurity and chronic malnutrition among children. Agricultural production remains focused on very small farms, with limited access to agricultural inputs and, as a result, low levels of productivity. Since 1960, Mozambique has experienced more frequent events of heavy rainfall, while dry seasons have grown longer. Although the threats and opportunities presented by climate change vary across the vast and geographically diverse country, smallholder farmers will be the least able to adapt to future changes. The proposed project seeks to address these vulnerabilities across different production systems, building on and strengthening baseline investments in agricultural development and food security.

The proposed project aims to enhance the capacity of Mozambique's agricultural and pastoral sectors to cope with the effects of climate change by scaling up the transfer and adoption of appropriate adaptation technologies through an established network of farmer field schools, and by mainstreaming relevant data and information on climate change risks and adaptation measures into agricultural development policies, plans and programs. The project is structured around three principle components, seeking to (i) incorporate improved, climate-resilient agricultural practices in the framework of the Strategic Plan for the Agricultural Sector (PEDSA) and its investment plan (PNISA); (ii) increase the resilience of at least three different agricultural production systems through the adoption of climate change adaptation strategies and practices, and a broader choice of genetic material; and (iii) enhance the sustained capacity of extension services to promote the dissemination and adoption of adaptation technology.

5435 Zambia (UNDP): Promoting Climate Resilient Community-based Regeneration of Indigenous Forests in Zambia's Central Province

Zambia's indigenous forests are under tremendous pressure from land-use change, the unsustainable use of biomass for energy, and timber extraction. Climate change is emerging as an additional, significant driver of deforestation and forest degradation. At the same time, Zambia's rural poor rely increasingly on forests and the ecosystem services these provide as a source of livelihood and income. Consequently, Zambia's indigenous forests and agroforestry systems present an important entry point for enhancing the resilience of rural communities and landscapes to the effects of climate change. The proposed project focuses on the country's Central Province, where forest loss,

on the one hand, and the risks imposed by climate change on rural livelihoods, on the other hand, are the most severe.

The proposed project seeks to increase the rate of forest regeneration and promote climate-resilient adaptation practices among forest-dependent communities in Zambia's Central Province. The project is structured around three principal components, aiming to (i) pilot community-based, climate-resilient agro-forestry and assisted natural regeneration techniques; (ii) promote integrated, climate-resilient fire management; and (iii) increase the knowledge about and uptake of appropriate supply-side, biomass energy production technologies.

5462 Lao PDR (FAO): Strengthening Agro-climatic Monitoring and Information Systems to Improve Adaptation to Climate Change and Food Security in Lao PDR

The population of Lao PDR, about 76 per cent, relies on agriculture for income and subsistence. The agricultural population is highly vulnerable in the face of the expected impacts of climate change, including more frequent and more severe droughts and floods. Yet Lao PDR lacks the technical and institutional capabilities required to systematically incorporate climate change risks in agricultural policy, planning and investments. The proposed project aims to address these key shortcomings, building on the government's ongoing agricultural development initiatives.

The proposed project aims to enhance the monitoring, analysis, communication and application of agro-meteorological data and information for decision-making in relation to agriculture and food security at the national and provincial levels in Lao PDR; and to improve the monitoring and analysis of agricultural production systems by strengthening the Land Resources Information Management System (LRIMS) and Agro-Ecological Zoning to support climate-resilient agricultural policy and investment. The project is structured around three principle components and five outcomes, seeking to (i) improve facilities for agro-meteorological monitoring, communication and analysis; (ii) strengthen institutional and technical capacities to archive, interpret and share agro-meteorological data; (iii) develop integrated Land Resources Information Management System, Agro-Ecological Zones and Systems at Risk; (iv) develop technical capacities for the sustained operation and use of above resources; and (v) share knowledge for climate-resilient agriculture and food security planning and programming.

5489 Lao PDR (FAO): Climate Adaptation in Wetlands Areas (CAWA)

The rural communities in the target project areas of Xe Champone and Beung Kiat Ngong wetlands are vulnerable to climate change. This vulnerability is compounded by the interdependence of communities' livelihoods with the wetlands, which are also vulnerable to climate change.

The proposed project would lead to (i) an improvement in the understanding of climate change impacts and risks, enhancing capacities of communities, local and central administrations to design, prioritize and implement climate change adaptation and disaster management measures; (ii) efficient and cost-effective measures in place to reduce the impact of climate change and natural disasters on wetlands ecosystems and local livelihoods, such as early warning, disaster risk reduction and early recover measures, adaptive agricultural practices, systems, and infrastructure; and (iii) integration with local and national planning processes. The project is innovative in the country context, as well as likely to be sustainable and scalable.

5503 Senegal (FAO): Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate-resilient Rural Livelihoods in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmer Field School Methodology

Climate change threatens to further exacerbate the adverse trends facing agriculture and rural development in Senegal. Low agricultural productivity; owing to poor management practices, the continued erosion of natural assets, and rising competition between farmers and herders; combined with rapid population growth and a chronic lack of investment and incentives for sustainable agricultural development leave the country poorly equipped to respond to rising temperatures and increasingly erratic rainfall. A number of baseline development initiatives are underway to promote agricultural development, food security, and sustainable natural resources management in Senegal. Several of these use farmer field schools as an entry point to reach rural producers and to promote the adoption and replication of sound agricultural and agro-pastoral production systems.

The proposed project, requesting aims to enhance the capacity of Senegal's agro-pastoral sector to develop more climate-resilient production systems and to integrate climate change adaptation strategies into on-going agro-pastoral and agricultural development policies and programs. The project is structured around three principle components, seeking to (i) enhance capacities for systematically gathering climate-related data for enhanced adaptation, and develop adaptation strategies specific to different agro-ecosystems; (ii) enhance the capacities of farmers and agro-pastoralists to adopt climate-resilient practices and technologies through a network of farmer field schools, and enhance crop and beef value chains for improved revenue generation among rural households; and (iii) increase institutional and technical capacities at the national level to develop climate change adaptation policies, strategies and programs, and establish a sustainable financing mechanisms to support the replication of successful adaptation measures at the local level.

5566 Senegal (UNDP): Strengthening land & ecosystem management under conditions of climate change in the Niayes and Casamance regions - Republic of Senegal

Senegal is highly vulnerable to natural hazards; including drought, floods, locust infestations and coastal erosion; many of which are being exacerbated by rising temperatures, changing precipitation regimes and sea-level rise. The regions of Casamance and Niayes are heavily affected by the changing nature, intensity and frequency of natural hazards; particularly the increased incidence of drought and salt water intrusion in the former, and sand encroachment in the latter.

The proposed project aims to strengthen the enabling environment for ecosystem-based adaptation measures in Senegal's Niayes and Casamance regions. The project is structured around three principle components, seeking to (i) establish effective systems for forecasting, preparedness and decision support as it relates to the impacts of climate change on key ecosystem services; (ii) reduce vulnerability through innovative, ecosystem-based adaptation measures in two target areas in Niayes and Casamance; and (iii) enhance the institutional, technical and human capacities of hydro-meteorological services, extension workers, local governments and communities to plan, implement, monitor and share knowledge on ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation.

5567 Myanmar (UNEP): Adapting Community Forestry landscapes and associated community livelihoods to a changing climate, in particular an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events

The project will support integration of adaptation activities within baseline projects in community forestry and climate monitoring/forecasting by undertaking scientific assessments to gauge potential risks posed by climate change, integrating multi-benefit resilience-building measures in forestry

activities, and helping communities better prepare for climate-related hazards through improved early warning systems coverage. It will also support institutional capacity building through inclusion of adaptation aspects in existing forestry laws. Project consultations have involved NGOs, local communities and community user groups, and local communities will be engaged throughout project design and implementation. Project components will also take indigenous/ traditional knowledge into consideration.

5580 Mauritania (UNEP): Development of an improved and innovative delivery system for climate resilient livelihoods in Mauritania

This project will reduce vulnerability to climate change in Mauritania through ecosystems-based approaches. Agriculture and livestock herding in the Sahelian Acacia Savannah Ecoregion are severely constrained by aridity, with pressures being exacerbated by rapidly growing populations. Threats faced to ecosystems and livelihoods are exacerbated by climatic factors such as wild fires, droughts and flash floods that are expected to grow more severe or frequent with climate change.

This project seeks to address these problems and build resilience of community livelihoods to climate change through ecosystems-based adaptation (EbA) approaches. It will assist in overcoming barriers to EbA, generating lessons that can be applied in specific agro-ecological and socio-economic environments in Mauritania, and build capacity to plan and implement EbA.

5592 Somalia (UNDP): Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia

Somalia is emerging from more than two decades of conflict, and it is only beginning to establish a national, legal and institutional framework to promote sustainable development; including the relevant policies and institutional capacities to advance climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction. In the face of more frequent and more intense droughts and floods due to climate change, and given accelerating post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts; there is a critical need as well as a time-bound opportunity to promote climate-resilient development strategies, approaches and practices at different levels -- from the federal government to local, agro-pastoral production systems.

The proposed project aims to enhance the resilience and improve the adaptive capacity of vulnerable Somali communities in pilot areas and the ecosystems on which they depend to the adverse effects of climate change. The project is structured around two principal components that seek to (i) strengthen and develop policies, plans and tools to promote the integration of climate change risks and adaptation into environmental governance and natural resources management; and (ii) demonstrate locally appropriate technologies and practices to reduce the vulnerability of rural communities and ecosystems.

5603 Uganda (UNIDO): Reducing Vulnerability of Banana Producing Communities to Climate Change through Banana Value Added Activities - Enhancing Food Security and Employment Generation

Banana is the main staple in Uganda, with per capita consumption the highest in the world. The project will target banana producing districts in Western Uganda where banana is extensively cultivated, mainly by smallholder farmers (in the Bushenyi district in Western Uganda, banana is cultivated on 40% of the total area, predominantly by smallholder farmers). The banana's ability to

produce fruits all year round makes it an important food security crop and cash crop. The bananas are mainly sold fresh and the farmers receive very little from sales, and waste due to an inefficient supply and value chain is significant. Furthermore, scientists predict that CC will decrease availability of other annual staple crops such as maize, rice and wheat, further increasing demand for banana.

In line with the NAPA identified key coping strategies of food preservation, alternative livelihood systems and changes in agriculture practices, the project will develop capacities for communities to engage in livelihood diversification value addition activities such as: vacuum packing and solar drying of fresh bananas; banana juice and wine making. It will provide additional income to build adaptive capacity and resiliency to the effects of climate change, in that the resulting wealth created will enable further CCA coping strategies through: changes in agriculture practice, construction of reservoirs for water harvesting and soil conservation strategies. In addition the project will support: the use of banana waste for biofuel to power the processing facilities as well as domestic use; development of the banana tissue culture industry for the benefit of the communities and promote investment and access to finance to support the cottage industries that this project will develop

5632 Madagascar (UNDP): Enhancing the adaptation capacities and resilience to climate change in rural communities in Analamanga, Atsinanana, Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo Andrefana

Rural communities in Madagascar's southern, central and eastern regions suffer adverse impacts of climatic extremes such as cyclones and droughts, which affect health (especially through impacts on water supply and sanitation) and livelihoods and subsistence (through adverse impacts on agriculture, livestock and fishing).

This LDCF project will help communities in these regions adapt to impacts of climate change in the above-mentioned sectors by providing technical assistance and concrete investments to integrate climate resilience in rural water and sanitation infrastructure and agriculture, as well as advisory support. Additionally, hydromet equipment will be provided to selected project areas to assist with early warning. Key policy frameworks and sector plans will also integrate climate resilience aspects, and a climate resilient agricultural input supply chain will be established. The project is in alignment with Madagascar's NAPA.

5651 Sudan (IFAD): Livestock and Rangeland Resilience Program

With climate change, mean annual temperatures in Sudan could increase by 2.7ºC by 2050. The combined effects of rising temperatures and reduced precipitation and water retention will increase the frequency and magnitude of extreme events, while adding to existing pressures on scarce natural resources. The effects of climate change present a severe threat to Sudan's livestock systems, which contribute some 20 per cent of GDP and accounted for 56% of agricultural exports in 2012. The proposed project aims to reduce the vulnerability of rural populations, their livelihoods and productive assets to the adverse effects of climate change in the semi-arid livestock producing areas in the south of Sudan. The project is structured around three principal components that seek to (i) develop 300 community adaptation plans and build local capacities for their implementation; (ii) reduce the vulnerability of nomadic and sedentary pastoral systems and communities through community-based investments in climate-resilient natural resources management; and (iii) put in

place a Drought Monitoring, Preparedness and Early Response System and a National Adaptation Strategy for the Livestock Sector.

The proposed project adopts an innovative and comprehensive approach to reducing the vulnerability of rural populations, their livelihoods and productive assets in the semi-arid livestock producing areas in the south of Sudan. With a view to achieving sustainable outcomes, the project will invest in the capacity and skills of community-based organizations as well as local and state-level officials to develop and implement appropriate adaptation strategies; and it will facilitate policy and regulatory development to promote scaled-up adaptation at the national level. The project is fully integrated within a seven-year baseline investment by IFAD, which will further enhance the potential for scaling up.

5664 Afghanistan (UNEP): Building Resilience of Communities Living around the Northern Pistachio Belt (NPB) and Eastern Forest Complex (EFC) of Afghanistan through an EbA approach

Afghanistan is a least-developed country that is highly vulnerable to environmental and developmental risks, including climate change. Changes in rainfall are unfavorable, with overall annual rainfall in decline, and heavy rainfall events on the increase. Drought is becoming more frequent and intense. Climatic variability is exacerbating degradation of natural resources, notably forests, from factors such as over-exploitation, tree-felling for construction, poor management and logging.

The project will apply a broad range of measures, including policy, investment, capacity and awareness-related, to create sustainable solutions with impact. The project will support on ground initiatives that include planting of site-specific, climate-resilient plant species and trees; measures to maintain soil accretion; community-managed nurseries; small-scale freshwater reservoirs; and other measures to effectively generate ecosystem services. The project will also support the establishment of a national committee to facilitate cross-cutting approaches such as EbA; generate guidelines on EbA for policy and decision-makers; develop training modules for (i) local authorities and community groups, and (ii) school and university curricula; and further the base of scientific knowledge on native forest restoration as an EbA approach.

5694 Comoros (UNEP): Building Climate Resilience through Rehabilitated Watersheds, Forests and Adaptive Livelihoods

Comoros needs to address the rapid degradation of watersheds and river basins, as well as the livelihood of communities who depend on them. The project introduces an integrated watershed management through ecosystem-based adaptation approaches, as a means of adapting to climate change, to be implemented through three major components: 1) Capacity building to address climate change risks in water management; 2) Pilot demonstrations of resilient watersheds and ecosystem-based adaptation; and 3) Alternative livelihood strategies for targeted communities, in order to support sustainable land and water use.

To strengthen natural resource planning at the local level, the project is also piloting innovative technologies such as GIS and crowd-sourcing platforms. Furthermore, developing a more thorough knowledge-base on the state of watersheds through community-based approaches will ensure overall project sustainability. The project will also work closely with local stakeholders, including

local organizations, NGOs, and women's groups as to encourage ownership and buy-in of project activities.

Finally, project aims to scale-up reforestation and watershed rehabilitation activities to other sites, as well as seek coordination with other GEF-funded initiatives in Comoros. The project also includes strong private sector collaboration through component 3. Alternative livelihood production strategies explored with private sector partners, including niche products such as pharmaco-cosmetic uses of agro-forestry products, will promote increased income and will support project scale-up through the enhancement of economic activity.

5695 Tanzania (UNEP): Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience

Climate change, particularly through more frequent and more intense floods and drought, presents a major risk to food and water security in rural Tanzania. When faced with climate change -induced extreme events, rural populations in the country's central plateau and Zanzibar resort to traditional coping mechanisms that often rely on increasing consumption of scarce natural resources. Beyond the near-term relief they provide, these coping strategies are leaving people and productive assets more vulnerable to climate change. Tanzania has embarked on two ambitious, sector-wide investment programs to enhance agricultural productivity as well as food and water security at the national level, with tangible investments being carried out by rural communities and local authorities. Without due consideration of the future impacts of climate change, however, these investments and their beneficiaries will remain at risk.

The proposed project aims to strengthen climate resilience in rural communities in Tanzania's central plateau and Zanzibar through institutional and technical capacity building, ecosystem-based adaptation measures and diversified, resilient livelihood options. The project is structured around three components that would aim to (i) enhance stakeholders' capacity to plan and implement adaptation measures at the national and sub-national levels; (ii) carry out tangible, ecosystem-based adaptation measures and livelihood diversification strategies to reduce vulnerability in four rural districts; and (iii) disseminate lessons and best practices to promote scaling up. The proposed project would contribute towards the implementation of Tanzania's NAPA priorities in the areas of food security, natural resources management and human settlements. The project is also aligned with Tanzania's Climate Change Strategy, the National Strategy for Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth, the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and the Water Sector Development Strategy and Policy

5703 Sudan (UNEP): Enhancing the resilience of communities living in climate change vulnerable areas of Sudan using Ecosystem Based approaches to Adaptation (EbA)

In the Southern Sudan's White Nile state seventy percent of this region's population of 1.7 million lives in rural areas and depends on rain-fed agriculture and livestock rearing for the livelihood. The area's ecological zones range from semi-desert to sub-humid, and adverse climatic conditions that include low and decreasing rainfall, drought, heatwaves and dust storms. Climate change is expected to exacerbate these conditions and possibly introduce new stresses. The project will support a multi-stakeholder platform for dialogue on climate change adaptation and EbA in Sudan, build capacity at various levels for EbA policy and implementation, and will actively engage vulnerable stakeholder groups, including women, through consultations.

The LDCF project will employ an ecosystems-based approach to adaptation by supporting additional adaptation measures in 6 baseline projects in water resources, rangeland management, forestry, rainfed agriculture and environmental management. On-the-ground EbA measures will focus on regeneration of critical ecosystem services to enable resilience to increasingly dry and droughtlike conditions. Community livelihoods will be diversified through climate resilient activities that may include fish production, bee keeping, vegetables gardens, etc.

5710 Regional (AFDB): Rural livelihoods' adaptation to climate change in the Horn of Africa -Phase II (RLACC II)

The arid and semi-arid lands of East Africa are among the regions expected to be the most adversely affected by the effects of climate change. A continued temperature rise is likely to severely affect water resources, food security, natural resources, human health, settlements, and infrastructure, notably through a growing risk of drought and extreme events, and increasingly unpredictable rainfall patterns. The program will carry out investments in enhanced natural resources management, access to markets, and livelihood support. Without additional resources to strengthen the climate-resilience of its infrastructure investments and without targeted capacity building for climate change adaptation, DRSLP would risk falling short in the face of the projected, adverse effects of climate change.

The proposed program aims to enhance pastoralist livelihoods through climate-resilient infrastructure in arid and semi-arid rural areas across Sudan and Somalia. The program would help expand a previously approved program in Djibouti and Kenya. The program is structured around three principal components, aiming to (i) raise awareness of climate change -induced risks and appropriate adaptation measures, and integrated adaptation into local development planning processes; (ii) reduce the vulnerability of the livestock sector through targeted, small-scale infrastructure investments and diversified rural livelihood options; and (iii) promote learning and knowledge exchange. The project will also enhance the design and implementation of large-scale baseline investments across the region. As a result, the proposed project is well placed to achieve sustainable adaptation benefits for a large number of beneficiaries, with a viable pathway to scaling up.

5782 Gambia (FAO): Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in the Gambia

Climate change in Gambia is expected to result in greater variability, decline in rainfall, shorter growing season, and increased inter-annual variability. These effects will adversely impact farmers, putting rural livelihoods at risk and undermining food security. The proposed project attempts to reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, and increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, by promoting sustainable and diversified livelihood strategies for reducing the impacts of climate variability and change in agriculture and livestock sector.

It will do so through (i) strengthening institutional and technical capacity for adaptation to climate change in agriculture, (ii) dissemination of timely risk information to users at all levels, (iii) promoting diversification of livelihood strategies and intensification of agriculture production, processing and marketing, and (iv) improving livestock production and management practices for sustaining livelihoods of local communities.

6923 Eritrea (UNDP): Mainstreaming climate risk considerations in food security and IWRM in Tsilima Plain

Eritrea is highly vulnerable to climate-induced hazards such as droughts, which occur more frequently and with higher magnitude due to climate change. About 80% of the population is dependent on agriculture, livestock rearing and fishing, contributing less than 20% to GDP in 2012. This project aims to mainstream climate risk considerations into agricultural production to enhance food security in the Tsilima Plain. This will be achieved by: (i) integrating information on ecosystem vulnerability to climate change into key decision-making processes, including through enhanced research and extension service capacities; (ii) improving the security of tenure of over 9000 ha of plains; (iii) increasing water availability for irrigation by 30%; and (iv) ensuring that at least 75% of farmers take up climate-smart technologies, increasing food production by 30%. The project is innovative in its approach to knowledge based adaptation planning for increasing water availability via increased groundwater infiltration; and it utilizes "soft" adaptation measures that provide a practical, locally appropriate and cost-effective solution to coping with the impacts of climate change.

Projects with Activities in Production Landscapes Approved under LDCF in FY2013 and FY2014

5685 Morocco (IFAD): Increasing Productivity and Adaptive Capacities in Mountain Areas of Morocco (IPAC-MAM)

In spite of relative stability and positive human development over recent years, Morocco remains highly reliant on agriculture for income and employment. At the same time, the country struggles with the combined, adverse effects of inefficient natural resources management practices, poor post-harvest processing and storage technologies and infrastructure, as well as environmental degradation. Agriculture is coming under increasing stress due to the effects of climate change. Morocco is expected to suffer from a considerable decline in rainfall, rising temperatures, and more frequent extreme events, such as heatwaves. Smallholder farmers are particularly vulnerable to these adverse trends. This proposed project will address in an integrated manner the factors that leave rural populations in Morocco's mountain areas vulnerable in the face of climate change, including through enhanced natural resources management, post-harvest storage and processing practices, and enhanced opportunities for rural enterprise development.

The project aims to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable rural communities in the provinces of Sefrou and Azilal by promoting climate-resilient agricultural value chains and livelihood options; including more efficient use of agricultural inputs and natural resources, reduced post-harvest losses, and more diverse rural livelihoods and agricultural production systems. The project is structured around three principal components, aiming to (i) empower natural resource users' associations and cooperatives to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change; (ii) optimize the use of land and water resources and restore vital ecosystem services; and (iii) promote the transfer and adoption of technologies and practices for more resilient, diversified agricultural value chains and rural livelihoods.

6927 Egypt (IFAD): Integrated Management and Innovation in Rural Settlements

Egypt is highly dependent on agriculture, representing 15% of GDP and directly employing 32% of the population. The main source of water supply is the Nile. Climate change is already impacting the agricultural sector and future trends reflect a further decrease in wheat and maize yields, threatening food security.

This project will enhance the resilience of poor and vulnerable households in Egypt, including women and men farmers, by supporting investments relating to water scarcity, soil and water salinity, increasing temperature, decreasing rainfall and other climate change impacts on the agriculture sector. The project's three main components include: (i) mainstreaming adaptive strategic planning into Egypt's land reclamation strategies; (ii) ensuring efficient irrigation technology and accessible energy at the farm level; and (iii) climate-proofing of the value chains and diversification of livelihoods at local levels. Tailor-made solutions will ensure that vulnerability of on-farm irrigation in agricultural regions is decreased by adapting to climate change specific to local conditions. The project is innovative as it ensures the full integration of private sector and cooperatives in supporting climate resilient and diversified agriculture.

6945 Costa Rica (UNDP): Strengthening Capacities of Rural Aqueduct Associations' (ASADAS) to Address Climate Change Risks in Water Stressed Communities of Northern Costa Rica

This project aims to improve water supply and promote sustainable water practices of end-users and productive sectors by advancing community-based and ecosystem-based measures in rural aqueduct associations (ASADAS) to address projected climate-related hydrological vulnerability in Northern Costa Rica.

This will be done through building community-based infrastructure and technical capacities to address projected changes in water availability and mainstreaming of ecosystem-based adaptation in to public and private sector policy and investments in the targeted area, including the development of a national model of Ecosystem-based Water Security Plans. In addition the project aims to change the purchasing and credit policies of at least 20 agricultural and livestock trading companies, and 5 financial institutions operating in the target region, so that they promote the adoption of practices that help maintain ecosystem resilience to climate change.

6960 Turkmenistan (UNDP): Supporting Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Agricultural Communities in Drought-prone Areas

Turkmenistan is an agriculture-dependent and highly water scarce country with over 80 percent of its population living in poverty. Climate models indicate that over future years, temperatures will rise and rainfall will decline, exacerbating water shortages. This project aims at increasing water use efficiency by providing vulnerable small farmers with drip irrigation kits, treadle pumps, greenhouses, well, and rainwater harvesting systems.

The project will also build capacity on adaptation issues, create enabling conditions for iterative adaptation planning, and support the government in the integration of climate resilient policies and measures in the water and agriculture sectors. This is proposed through (i) the development of legal, structural and institutional capabilities; (ii) the inclusion of adaptation considerations in sector strategies and plans; and (iii) adjustments in sectoral infrastructure investments. Additionally, the

project will address critical water scarcity issues in Turkmenistan, providing adaptation benefits to smallholder farmers in particular, who might not be able to avail of the improvements to irrigation infrastructure improvements undertaken through baseline investments.

Projects Approved under the AF in FY2013 and FY2014

Guatemala (UNDP): Climate change resilient productive landscapes and socio-economic networks advanced in Guatemala

The Project aims to increase climate resilience of production landscapes and socio-economic systems in the target municipalities threatened by the impacts of climate change and climatic variability, in particular hydro meteorological events that are increasing in frequency and intensity. The Project achieves this through achievement of a set of key outcomes that range from enhancement of institutional capabilities to support for building more resilient local economies, and increasing the adaptive capacity of communities.

Rwanda (Ministry of Natural Resources – MINIRENA): Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in North West Rwanda through Community Based Adaptation

The objective of the project is to increase the adaptive capacity of natural systems and rural communities living in exposed areas of North Western Rwanda to climate change impacts. The strategy of the project is to manage the risks and effects from recurring floods, landslides and erosion through an integrated natural resource management and alternative livelihoods programme in one of the most climate sensitive and vulnerable areas of Rwanda. The project addresses factors that exacerbate the effects of intense rainfall and lead to flooding and landslides. These include erosion and unsustainable farming practices linked to demographic pressure on natural resources. By introducing erosion and flood control measures, building the capacity of farmers to adapt to climate variability and supporting the development of off-farm livelihoods to reduce the pressure on natural resources, the project restores the ecosystem functions necessary to reduce the incidence and severity of flooding and landslides on local communities and resources. For example, the absorption capacity of local watersheds are being increased by improved farming practices, restoration and protection of steep slopes through improved flood control, soil, land and water management measures.

Uzbekistan (UNDP): Developing climate resilience of farming communities in the drought prone parts of Uzbekistan

This project aims to develop climate resilience in farming and pastoral communities in the drought-prone Karakalpakstan region of Uzbekistan. The project will develop institutional and technical capacity for drought management and early warning, establish climate resilient farming practices on subsistence Dekhkan farms, effect landscape level adaptation measures for soil conservation and moisture retention, and widely foster knowledge of climate resilient agricultural and pastoral production systems in arid lands. The project will improve climate resilience of more than an estimated 1,000,000 ha of land.

The frequent occurrence of drought, an overall trend of desertification of Uzbekistan's poorest region, Karakalpakstan, places serious strain on water availability, and is causing a decline in land productivity and thus the ability of rural poor to withstand the current and future impacts of climate change. There have been considerable infrastructure investments in the agricultural sector and progressive reforms socially, but vulnerable farmers and pastoralists who reside in arid and marginal lands don't benefit directly from these improvements. This project is designed to propel positive reform processes in climate adaptation, while also reaching out to the poorest and most marginal to provide urgent adaptation solutions.

Seychelles (UNDP): Ecosystem Based Adaptation to Climate Change in Seychelles

Today, much of the precipitation in the Seychelles is falling in sharp bursts, creating heavy flooding in the wet season, while imposing extended period of drought during the dry season. As the country does not have a large water storage capacity, and the topography of the islands constrains such infrastructure, water supplies are heavily dependent on rainfall. Furthermore, the coastal zone is vulnerable to flooding as a consequence of rising sea surface levels, and increased storm surges from cyclonic activity in the Western Indian Ocean. The project will reduce these vulnerabilities by spearheading ecosystem-based adaptation as climate change risk management—restoring ecosystem functionality, and enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustaining watershed and coastal processes in order to secure critical water provisioning and flood attenuation ecosystem services from watersheds and coastal areas. This project seeks to reduce the vulnerability of the Seychelles to climate change, focusing on two key issues—water scarcity and flooding. The climate change projections in the Seychelles show that rainfall, while increasing in overall terms, will become even more irregular.

Myanmar (UNDP): Addressing Climate Change Risks on Water and Food Security in the Dry Zone of Myanmar

This project seeks to minimize the increasing impacts of climate change on agricultural and livestock production cycles in the Myanmar Dry Zone. From increasing temperature and water evaporation, to declining water availability, more frequent droughts, and intensifying weather events especially flash floods and cyclones, the local economies of this region are expected to be impacted by climate change. Analysis of drought occurrence over the past few decades has confirmed that the Dry Zone has turned into the most food insecure region in the country. The adaptation activities of this UNDP project will be implemented in five townships in the Sagaing, Mandalay and Magway Regions –Shwebo and Moneywa townships in the Sagaing region, Myingyan and Nyaung Oo townships in the Mandalay Region, and Chauk Township in the Magway Region.

Projects Approved under the AF in FY2014 and FY2015

South Africa (South African National Biodiversity Institute - SANBI): Building Resilience in the Greater uMngeni Catchment

The majority of the population in the province of KwaZulu-Natal lives in rural or peri-urban areas, often in informal settlements; UMDM has a population of one million people, with a high

percentage of poverty, HIV/AIDS prevalence and a very high proportion of female-headed households.

This project aims to reduce climate vulnerability and increase the resilience and adaptive capacity in rural and peri-urban settlements and small-scale farmers in productive landscapes in the uMgungundlovu District Municipality (UMDM), KwaZulu Natal Province, South Africa, that are threatened by climate variability and change, through an integrated adaptation approach. Areas of interventions include the: early warning and ward-based disaster response systems; ecological and engineering infrastructure solutions specifically focused on vulnerable communities, including women; integrating the use of climate-resilient crops and climate-smart techniques into new and existing farming systems; and disseminating adaptation lessons learned and policy recommendations, to facilitate scaling up and replication.

Kenya (National Environment Management Authority-NEMA): Integrated Programme To Build Resilience To Climate Change & Adaptive Capacity Of Vulnerable Communities

Kenya comprises 83% of arid and semi-arid land and has an economy and livelihoods that are heavily reliable on rain-fed agriculture, which is in turn vulnerable to extreme droughts exacerbated by climate change and variability. This programme seeks to enhance resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change for selected communities in various Counties in Kenya in order to increase food security and environmental management. Hence, the programme develops and implements integrated adaptive mechanisms to increase community livelihood resilience to climate change.

Specifically, the programme addresses the following objectives: enhancing Climate resilient agricultural, agro-forestry, pastoral and agro-pastoral production systems to improve food security in selected Counties in Kenya; improving climate resilient water management systems to enhance food security in selected Counties in Kenya; increasing resilience to the effects of rise in sea level and shoreline changes through Integrated Shoreline and Mangrove Ecosystem Management at Vanga and Gazi in the Coastal region of Kenya; disaster risk reduction among targeted vulnerable communities for climate related risks in Kenya; and strengthening institutional capacity, knowledge management, awareness raising and promotion of adaptation mechanisms to improve resilience on climate change to selected vulnerable communities in Kenya

Costa-Rica (Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible): Reducing the vulnerability by focusing on critical sectors (agriculture, water resources, and coastlines) in order to reduce the negative impacts of climate change and improve the resilience of these sectors

Costa Rica is experiencing the effects of increasing temperatures and intensity of extreme rainfall. These effects, due to climate change, are increasing the vulnerability of the water resources of the country, threatening the sustainable production of agricultural resources that promote food security and livelihoods, as well as negatively affecting mangroves and coral reefs, which serve as protective barriers to coastal communities.

The objective of this programme is to reduce climate vulnerability by focusing on critical sectors (agriculture, water resources, and coastal zones) in order to reduce the negative impacts of climate change, and improve the resilience of those populations. This program will seek to increase climate resilience by working directly with local stakeholders and anticipated beneficiaries through the

implementation of adaptation projects in each of the geographical areas selected. Projects submitted by local organizations have been screened and the preselected proposals went through an in-depth assessment of their potential for the enhancement of climate resilience, which involves an analysis of the actions' appropriateness, based on the local biophysical and socioeconomic context. The support will consist of investment in interventions, technical assistance, and training related to this plan.

India (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development – NABARD): Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Increasing Resilience of Small and Marginal Farmers in Purulia and Bankura Districts of West Bengal

The proposed project aims at developing climate adaptive and resilient livelihood systems through diversification, technology adoption and natural resource management for rural small and marginal farmers associated with agriculture and allied sector in Lateritic Zone of West Bengal, India. Specifically, it would seek to enhance adaptive capacity of vulnerable farm families in semi-arid regions of Purulia and Bankura districts of West Bengal by introducing measures to tide over the adverse impacts of climate change on their food and livelihood security.

The project would focus on 5,000 households covering about 22,596 beneficiaries who belong to vulnerable small and marginal farming communities and communities dependent on natural resources as livelihood option. The project would be executed by Development Research Communication and Services Centre (DRCSC), which has been operating in the semi-arid region of West Bengal for the last 15 years. It would build on earlier work done by DRCSC such as the project "Diversifying livelihood options through integrated production system for climate change adaptation and food & livelihood security of the small and marginal farmers in water logged flood plain of West Bengal (CCA IFS)" supported by GIZ and the Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests, and the project "Collective Action to Reduce Climate Disaster Risks and enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Communities around the Sundarbans in Bangladesh and India", supported by the European Union.

Ghana (UNDP): Increased resilience to climate change in Northern Ghana through the management of water resources and diversification of livelihoods

Water is highly relevant to the thematic priorities and cross-cutting issues of Ghana's Development agenda and rural livelihood activities. An integrated management of water resources that takes into consideration climate change, especially in river basin and other sources of water supply for rural communities is therefore a pre-requisite for any water-related intervention in addressing climate change impacts and vulnerability of communities. Therefore, cross-sectoral and inter-community coordination is highly essential in addressing climate impacts on multiple sectors and sections of Ghana society and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of water capture and distribution and reduce losses and wastefulness of water.

The main objective of the programme is to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of rural livelihoods to climate impacts and risks on water resources in the northern region of Ghana. The objective will be achieved through key results centered on the improvement of water access and also increase institutional capacity and coordination for integrated water management to support other uses of water resources especially for the diversification of livelihoods by rural communities.

Mali (UNDP): Programme Support for Climate Change Adaptation in the vulnerable regions of Mopti and Timbuktu

The main objective of the programme is to increase the resilience of vulnerable communities and their adaptive capacity to climate change in the regions of Mopti and Timbuktu including the Faguibine system zone. This programme is framed around the key national priorities identified by the National Policy, Strategy and Action Plan for Climate Change in Mali. This AF financed programme is designed as a holistic approach to climate change adaptation in the Mopti and Timbuktu regions including the Faguibine System. The programme is focusing on the implementation of on-the ground adaptation measures at the community level, integrated with sustainable development processes and supported through enhanced national institutional and knowledge management capacities.

Jordan (Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation – MOPIC): Increasing the resilience of poor and vulnerable communities to climate change impacts in Jordan through Implementing Innovative projects in water and agriculture in support of adaptation to climate change

Studies suggest that climate change will exacerbate current aridity and conditions of water shortage in Jordan. This will directly impact food security, where around 67% of all water withdrawals are for agriculture. Introducing affordable technologies will definitely assist the agriculture sector in reducing water losses which may also benefit from technologies that recycle, harvest and conserve water, thus reliving the saved water for industrial and municipal consumers. Farmers should be encouraged to plant higher-value (cash crops) crops and adopt simple changes in operation and maintenance of on-farm irrigation systems to reduce water consumption. The overall objective of the proposed programme is to adapt the agricultural sector in Jordan to climate change induced water shortages and stresses on food security through piloting innovative technology transfer, policy support linked to community livelihoods and resilience. The programme presents six projects divided under two main components, with component 1 presenting four projects related to concrete adaptation solutions to address water scarcity and agriculture in vulnerable regions in Jordan, and component 2 presenting two projects related to policy reforms, training and knowledge management.

Morocco (Agence pour le Développement Agricole – ADA): Climate changes adaptation project in oasis zones – PACC-ZO

Moroccan oases experience degradation due in particular to climate change, compounded by population and urban pressure. This deterioration, in recent years, has taken alarming proportions and is leading to an increasingly threatening desertification. A dozen of southern Morocco Oases has already lost more than 40% of their crop area: 208 ha of agricultural land were silted in Errachidia area. The gradual disappearance of favorable farming conditions of oases, led to the decline in the income of the population, which is a big issue for the majority of the southernmost oasis societies.

The objective of the proposed project is to help reduce the vulnerability of people and oasis agro ecosystems in Morocco to climate change by increasing the adaptive capacity of local actors, increasing the resilience of the target ecosystem and by disseminating knowledge management. Actions will include improved management of soil and water resources, as well as the use of resistant varieties of palm trees and training sessions for the stakeholders.