



**Informe del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial
a la Decimotercera Sesión de la Conferencia de las Partes
en la Convención de las Naciones Unidas
de Lucha contra la Desertificación**

19 de julio de 2017

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Siglas y abreviaturas

AFDT	área focal de la degradación de la tierra
CDB	Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica
CMNUCC	Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático
CNULD	Convención de las Naciones Unidas de Lucha contra la Desertificación
CP	Conferencia de las Partes
DTC	Desarrollo Transversal de la Capacidad
FECC	Fondo Especial para el Cambio Climático
FMAM	Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial
FPMA	Fondo para los Países Menos Adelantados
GEI	gases de efecto invernadero
GST	gestión sostenible de la tierra
NDT	neutralidad en la degradación de la tierra
ODS	Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible
OEI	Oficina de Evaluación Independiente del FMAM
PNUMA	Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente
PPD	Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones del FMAM
SATR	Sistema para la Asignación Transparente de Recursos

Resumen

1. Este informe fue elaborado por la Secretaría del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (FMAM) con el objeto de presentarlo ante la decimotercera sesión de la Conferencia de las Partes (CP) en la Convención de las Naciones Unidas de Lucha contra la Desertificación (CNULD), que se celebrará en Ordos, China, del 6 al 16 de septiembre de 2017. Este es el sexto informe preparado 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. Asimismo, es la cuarta vez que el FMAM presenta un informe desde que modificó su Instrumento Constitutivo para incluir a la CNULD en la lista de convenciones y convenios a los que presta servicios como mecanismo financiero.
2. En este documento se brinda información sobre las actividades del FMAM encuadradas en el área focal de degradación de la tierra (AFDT), específicamente las relacionadas con la gestión sostenible de la tierra (GST), que se llevaron a cabo entre julio de 2015 y junio de 2017. También se exponen 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 coincide con el segundo y tercer año de la sexta etapa de reposición de los recursos del FMAM (FMAM-6, del 1 de julio de 2014 al 30 de junio de 2018) y, por lo tanto, se incluyen datos sobre los avances totales de la programación relativa al AFDT durante dicha etapa.

Respuesta del FMAM a las decisiones de la CP

3. Durante el período al que se refiere este informe, se lograron avances considerables respecto de las decisiones adoptadas durante la CP-12 en la CNULD 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 presentan en la parte I de este informe.

Aspectos destacados en las tendencias de la cartera de degradación de la tierra

Programación total del FMAM

4. Durante el período al que se refiere este informe, se aprobó un total de 60 proyectos que recibirían recursos del AFDT y otros servicios de financiamiento conexos. El total de donaciones del FMAM para estos proyectos ascendió a USD 587,7 millones, que generaron USD 3225 millones en cofinanciamiento. Los países utilizaron estos recursos del FMAM para financiar 11 proyectos individuales del AFDT, a los que se destinaron USD 30 millones, y 49 proyectos multifocales, a los que se asignaron USD 557,7 millones.

**Cuadro 1: Programación del FMAM en el período que abarca el informe
(julio de 2015 a junio de 2017)**

Tipo de proyectos	Número de proyectos	Recursos del FMAM (en millones de USD)	Cofinanciamiento (en millones de USD)
Individuales del AFDT	11	30,0	171,2
Multifocales	49	557,7	3054,2
Total	60	587,7	3225,3

5. Los 49 proyectos multifocales aprobados durante el período incluyen USD 93,2 millones de recursos del AFDT. Esta inversión se vinculó a los USD 464,5 millones en recursos del FMAM movilizados a través de otras áreas focales y programas de incentivos, como la diversidad biológica (USD 234,3 millones), el cambio climático (USD 78 millones), el Programa de Incentivos para la Gestión Forestal Sostenible (USD 148,5 millones), las aguas internacionales (USD 800 000) y los productos químicos y desechos (USD 2,9 millones).

Distribución regional

6. La cartera de proyectos del AFDT aprobados durante el período que abarca este informe está conformada por 53 proyectos nacionales en 50 países de los cinco Anexos de la CNUDL: África, Asia, América Latina y el Caribe, Europa y Asia central, y Mediterráneo norte. Para estas cinco regiones se aprobaron donaciones por un total de USD 496,9 millones durante el período. Los USD 90,8 millones restantes se programaron a través de seis proyectos de alcance mundial y uno de alcance regional, diseñados para invertir en acciones coordinadas entre varios países (29 países, principalmente de África) o abordar cuestiones temáticas específicas para la GST.

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

7. Durante el período al que se refiere este informe, otros servicios de financiamiento con pertinencia para el AFDT aprobaron 23 proyectos, incluidos 19 proyectos a través del Programa de Programa de Desarrollo Transversal de la Capacidad (DTC), 3 proyectos a través del programa de Instrumentos Piloto de Financiamiento Alternativo a Donaciones y 1 proyecto de varios fondos fiduciarios con el Fondo para los Países Menos Adelantados (FPMA). A través de estos servicios, se proporcionaron USD 39,5 millones en donaciones y USD 31,6 millones en respaldo distinto de las donaciones, lo que movilizó USD 270 millones en cofinanciamiento.

Avances generales en el FMAM-6

Programación general de los recursos asignados al AFDT

8. De los USD 431 millones asignados al AFDT durante el FMAM-6, en el período comprendido entre el 1 de julio de 2014 y el 30 de junio de 2017 se programaron

USD 246,3 millones. Esto representa un porcentaje de utilización del 57,1% de la asignación para el AFDT a tres años del comienzo del FMAM-6 (julio de 2014 a junio de 2018) y guarda coherencia con la programación general del FMAM-6 en las demás áreas focales.

9. En su 51.^a reunión, de octubre de 2016, el Consejo del FMAM aprobó una medida para abordar la deficiencia de financiamiento resultante de las fluctuaciones del tipo de cambio¹. Actualmente se espera que la meta revisada para la asignación al AFDT sea de alrededor de USD 365 millones, que constituyen aproximadamente el 85 % de la asignación total de USD 431 millones. No se ven afectadas las asignaciones para los países menos adelantados, los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo, las reservas para el AFDT ni las actividades habilitantes.

Utilización de las asignaciones nacionales en virtud del Sistema para la Asignación Transparente de Recursos

10. En el FMAM-6, a través del Sistema para la Asignación Transparente de los Recursos (SATR), se asignan USD 346 millones directamente a 144 países para luchar contra la degradación de la tierra. Hasta junio de 2017, 72 de los 144 países habían utilizado USD 178 millones (51,4 %) de la asignación total del SATR para el AFDT.

Financiamiento de las actividades habilitantes

11. El FMAM anunció su apoyo al Proyecto de Establecimiento de Metas sobre la Neutralidad en la Degradación de la Tierra (número de identificación del FMAM: 9365) durante la CP-12, celebrada en Ankara en 2015. En dicha reunión, las Partes en la CNUCLD decidieron que intentar lograr la meta 15.3 de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) es una forma segura para impulsar la aplicación de la CNUCLD, dentro del alcance de la Convención. Este proyecto fue aprobado y ha utilizado los USD 3 millones asignados. Además, se está preparando un programa de apoyo mundial en colaboración con el Mecanismo Mundial. Por otra parte, los países ya pueden solicitar respaldo para actividades habilitantes por valor de USD 70 000, que se ofrece a través de un proyecto global independiente. Hasta el momento, 54 países han presentado su carta de ratificación de los coordinadores de operaciones, como condición para recibir los fondos.

Seguimiento y evaluación de la cartera

12. Tomando como base el mandato del área focal y las oportunidades para generar un impacto transformador, 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 meta implica abarcar, posiblemente, paisajes cultivados, forestales y de pastoreo en las regiones afectadas. Los proyectos del FMAM-6 aprobados hasta la fecha presentan una acumulación hacia la meta de 73,4 millones de hectáreas, aproximadamente un 61 % de la meta institucional, lo que indica un avance satisfactorio hasta el momento. Los proyectos del

¹ https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/SP_GEF.C.51.04_Update_on_GEF-6_Resource_Availability_v2.pdf.

AFDT aprobados durante el período cubierto por este informe equivalen a 34,1 millones de hectáreas, aproximadamente un 28 % de la meta institucional del FMAM-6.

13. La OEI del FMAM ha evaluado el AFDT en términos de pertinencia, desempeño, eficacia y relación costo-beneficio. El estudio integral² comprende las actividades de financiamiento con donaciones del FMAM en tierras agrícolas, tierras de pastoreo, tierras productivas degradadas, tierras desérticas, y lucha contra la deforestación y la desertificación. Abarca 485 proyectos del AFDT mediante un análisis de los resultados de 76 proyectos ya completados, evaluaciones de calidad inicial y 20 entrevistas a fuentes de información clave.
14. El estudio de la OEI confirma la gran pertinencia del AFDT i) en relación con los mandatos de los organismos asociados del FMAM; ii) respecto de las necesidades nacionales en todas las regiones, especialmente África, y iii) en vista de la identificación que realiza la CNULD de metas voluntarias de NDT, proyectos y otras iniciativas de GST como medios eficaces para movilizar financiamiento sostenible adicional e inversiones responsables y sostenibles que aborden los problemas de desertificación, degradación de la tierra y sequía. También generó enseñanzas valiosas sobre la programación y las prioridades en las regiones afectadas, que ayudarán a definir la orientación del área focal en la etapa del FMAM-7.
15. El análisis de relación costo-beneficio muestra una reducción considerable de la fragmentación y de las pérdidas de bosques y vegetación. Los proyectos del AFDT hicieron aumentar el índice diferencial normalizado de vegetación en un 0,03 % y reducir la pérdida forestal en un 1,3 %. Los mayores beneficios comenzaron a verse entre 4,5 y 5,5 años después del comienzo de los proyectos, lo que señala la necesidad de considerar plazos más largos para observar resultados. La cantidad estimada de carbono secuestrado fue de 43,52 toneladas por hectárea, que se traduce en un rendimiento en dólares —solo teniendo en cuenta el secuestro del carbono— de USD 1,08 por cada USD 1 invertido.
16. En el informe anual de seguimiento de la cartera del FMAM de 2016³, se observa que la cartera de proyectos individuales del AFDT contribuye de forma significativa a las metas institucionales del FMAM, en cuanto al avance de la ejecución y su respectivo objetivo de desarrollo. De los 44 proyectos del AFDT en ejecución actualmente, el 93 % recibió la calificación de moderadamente satisfactorios o una calificación superior en cuanto al avance de la ejecución, es decir, por encima del 75 % de la meta institucional. En cuanto al logro del objetivo de desarrollo, el 94 % de los proyectos está alcanzando calificaciones de moderadamente satisfactorios o un valor superior, también por encima de la meta institucional del 75 %.

Conclusiones

17. 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 AFDT. La cartera del AFDT

² <http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/land-degradation-focal-area-ldfa-study>.

³ https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.51.03_APMR_0.pdf.

continúa respaldando un número importante de proyectos que abarcan todas las geografías y una amplia variedad de agroecologías y cuestiones temáticas. El potencial para alcanzar un impacto transformador a través de la GST es elevado en todas las regiones afectadas. Además, el FMAM está respondiendo a las decisiones de la CP en la CNULD que le resultan pertinentes y desempeña un papel importante en el respaldo a los países que desean establecer voluntariamente metas de NDT como parte de los ODS y alcanzarlas.

Introducción

1. El área focal de degradación de la tierra es el servicio del FMAM para invertir en proyectos y programas de lucha contra la degradación de la tierra, que respalda directamente la aplicación de la CNULD. Esta área focal fomenta los beneficios sinérgicos con el Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica (CDB), la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (CMNUCC) y otros acuerdos internacionales pertinentes sobre el uso sostenible de las aguas internacionales. También contribuye al Instrumento Forestal del Foro de las Naciones Unidas sobre Bosques.
2. En este informe se presenta la situación detallada de la cartera de proyectos y programas del FMAM en el AFDT, incluidos los proyectos individuales de degradación de la tierra y los proyectos multifocales, correspondientes al período que va de julio de 2015 a junio de 2017. Este período coincide con el segundo y tercer año del FMAM-6. Se presentan detalles de las tendencias de programación de los objetivos del área focal y los cinco Anexos regionales de la CNULD.
3. El informe también incluye un panorama general de la programación pertinente para el AFDT de los recursos proporcionados por otros servicios de fondos fiduciarios del FMAM que respaldan la GST, incluido el financiamiento del Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones (PPD), el DTC y el programa de Instrumentos Piloto de Financiamiento Alternativo a Donaciones.
4. En el informe también se ofrece información actualizada sobre la programación hasta el momento de los recursos del FMAM-6, incluida la utilización del SATR, las reservas para el AFDT y el financiamiento para actividades habilitantes en virtud de la CNULD.
5. Además de la síntesis sobre las tendencias de programación, en el informe se presentan detalles de las decisiones de la CP y los avances con las respuestas y medidas adoptadas por la Secretaría del FMAM.
6. Se ofrece, asimismo, una síntesis del seguimiento y la evaluación de la cartera del área focal, basada en el análisis del conjunto de herramientas de seguimiento y evaluaciones del FMAM-5 (ahora completo), a cargo de la OEI del FMAM.

Metas y objetivos del área focal de degradación de la tierra

7. La meta del AFDT del FMAM es contribuir a detener e invertir las tendencias mundiales actuales de la degradación de la tierra, específicamente la desertificación y la deforestación. Esto se logra con inversiones en proyectos que promuevan y respalden buenas prácticas conducentes a la GST y que sean capaces de generar beneficios para el medio ambiente mundial, al tiempo que respaldan el desarrollo económico y social a nivel local y nacional. Asimismo, el área focal también respalda la aplicación de políticas eficaces, los marcos jurídicos y regulatorios, las instituciones capaces, el intercambio de conocimientos y los mecanismos de seguimiento para promover la GST.

8. La cartera de proyectos y programas del FMAM ejecutados en virtud de la estrategia del AFDT se basa en el marco de gestión basada en los resultados que incluye objetivos, resultados directos, productos e indicadores. El marco del FMAM-6 incluye cuatro objetivos, con resultados directos y productos (véase el anexo 1). La meta institucional del FMAM-6 es alcanzar los 120 millones de hectáreas sometidas a GST.
9. La estrategia del FMAM-6 se basa en las reposiciones anteriores del FMAM y hace hincapié en maximizar el impacto transformador a través de la ampliación y la integración de la GST en los planes de desarrollo nacionales. La estrategia del AFDT también respalda la estrategia a mediano plazo del FMAM, llamada FMAM 2020⁴, que destaca la necesidad de resolver las causas fundamentales de la degradación ambiental en todo el mundo a través de un enfoque basado en las causas y la búsqueda de sinergias. Todos los proyectos y programas están diseñados para contribuir a los beneficios para el medio ambiente mundial acordados y los beneficios socioeconómicos previstos, a saber:
 - a) Beneficios para el medio ambiente mundial acordados:
 - i. Mejora en la provisión y prestación de bienes y servicios de agroecosistemas y ecosistemas forestales.
 - ii. Menores emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero (GEI) provenientes de la agricultura, la deforestación y la degradación de los bosques, y aumento de la cantidad de carbono secuestrado.
 - iii. Menor vulnerabilidad de los agroecosistemas y los ecosistemas forestales al cambio climático y otros impactos inducidos por el hombre.
 - b) Beneficios socioeconómicos nacionales previstos:
 - i. Sostenibilidad de los medios de subsistencia para quienes dependen del uso y la gestión de los recursos naturales (tierra, agua y diversidad biológica).
 - ii. Menor vulnerabilidad a los impactos del cambio climático de quienes dependen del uso y la gestión de los recursos naturales en ecosistemas agrícolas y forestales.

Parte I: Respuesta del FMAM a las decisiones de la CP

10. Durante el período al que se refiere este informe, se lograron avances considerables en la respuesta a las decisiones adoptadas en la CP-12 en la CNULD, celebrada en Ankara, acerca de la colaboración con el FMAM y otras decisiones pertinentes para el Fondo⁵. Los detalles de las decisiones y de los avances en las respuestas y las medidas adoptadas por la Secretaría del FMAM se presentan en el cuadro 2.

⁴ https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/2015003101SPAspa_LowRes_2.pdf.

⁵ http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/sessions/documents/ICCD_COP12_20_Add.1/20add1spa.pdf.

Cuadro 2: Respuesta del FMAM a las decisiones pertinentes de la CP-12 de la CNULD

Decisiones de la CP-12	Respuesta del FMAM
<p>Invita al FMAM a mantener su respaldo para la aplicación de la Convención en el marco del FMAM-6, teniendo en cuenta la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible, en especial la meta 15.3.</p>	<p>El FMAM está respondiendo a esta decisión, especialmente a través de respaldo al programa voluntario de establecimiento de metas para la NDT. También se está trabajando para respaldar la aplicación de la NDT mediante varios proyectos nacionales como parte de la programación habitual del FMAM-6 (véase la parte V de este informe). En el anexo 4 también se ofrecen resúmenes de los proyectos respaldados para luchar contra la desertificación y restaurar tierras y suelos degradados.</p>
<p>Asimismo, invita a los donantes del FMAM a considerar la posibilidad de brindar mayor respaldo para abordar las prioridades nacionales relacionadas con la aplicación de la Convención, en vista de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible, especialmente la meta 15.3, durante el proceso de planificación del FMAM-7.</p>	<p>Para consideración de los países como parte de las deliberaciones de la reposición del FMAM-7.</p>
<p>Alienta a las Partes a participar en la cooperación sur-sur en el marco del FMAM-6 e invita al FMAM a mantener su apoyo a las Partes en este sentido.</p>	<p>Se realiza como parte de la programación habitual del FMAM-6, que otorga debida consideración a la cooperación sur-sur.</p>
<p>También invita al FMAM a considerar una ampliación de su apoyo al Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones, en virtud del FMAM-7.</p>	<p>Para consideración como parte de las deliberaciones de la reposición del FMAM-7.</p>
<p>Al mismo tiempo, invita a los donantes del FMAM a dar debida consideración a las inquietudes manifestadas respecto de la asignación de recursos entre las distintas áreas focales, y alienta a las Partes, a través de los puntos focales y los representantes del FMAM y la Convención, a luchar por una asignación equilibrada de fondos entre las Convenciones de Río.</p>	<p>Para consideración de los países como parte de las deliberaciones de la reposición del FMAM-7.</p>
<p>Asimismo invita al FMAM a continuar su Programa de Apoyo a los Países, entre otras cosas mediante talleres destinados a fortalecer la capacidad de las Partes para utilizar los recursos del FMAM para la aplicación eficaz de la Convención.</p>	<p>Se realiza como parte de la labor habitual del Programa de Apoyo a los Países. Se brinda respaldo a los puntos focales de la CNULD para que asistan a los talleres de participación ampliada, lo que genera una oportunidad de lograr una mayor sinergia con puntos focales de otras convenciones y convenios. La Secretaría del FMAM también ha comenzado a realizar una</p>

Decisiones de la CP-12	Respuesta del FMAM
	sesión de sinergia en torno a los acuerdos multilaterales sobre el medio ambiente en cada taller de participación ampliada, con la intervención de representantes de las secretarías correspondientes, incluida la CNULD.
<p>Invita al FMAM, en el contexto de las actividades habilitantes en virtud del FMAM-6, a considerar la posibilidad de ofrecer respaldo técnico y financiero para establecer metas voluntarias nacionales sobre la neutralidad de la degradación de la tierra.</p>	<p>El FMAM ha asignado USD 3 millones de los USD 15 millones presupuestados como respaldo a las actividades habilitantes para respaldar específicamente el establecimiento de metas de NDT a través de un proyecto mundial de actividades habilitantes. El Consejo del FMAM aprobó el proyecto como parte del programa de trabajo entre sesiones en abril de 2016.</p>
<p>Invita al FMAM a informar sobre la aplicación de esta decisión como parte de su próximo informe a la Conferencia de las Partes.</p>	<p>Se ha tomado nota. El FMAM proporcionará información sobre la aplicación de la decisión de la CP.</p>
<p>Solicita a las Secretarías de la CNULD y del FMAM que continúen las consultas sobre los mecanismos de prestación de fondos para las actividades habilitantes de la sexta etapa de reposición del FMAM (FMAM-6), con la intención de garantizar el respaldo técnico y financiero para el próximo ejercicio de presentación de informes, en particular en el área de informes sobre el avance de las actividades y el establecimiento de metas nacionales para lograr la NDT.</p>	<p>Mediante comunicación oficial de fecha 18 de marzo de 2015, la Secretaría del FMAM propuso a la Secretaría de la CNULD los mecanismos del FMAM-6 para respaldar a las Partes que son países elegibles en lo que respecta a actividades habilitantes durante el FMAM-6. A través de comunicación oficial del 8 de julio de 2015, la Secretaría del FMAM recibió con agrado las modificaciones propuestas. Sobre la base de este acuerdo, se realizaron consultas con las partes durante la CP-12. En varias reuniones posteriores con personal de la CNULD y el Mecanismo Mundial, los arreglos en curso se ratificaron y se consideraron satisfactorios.</p>
<p>Invita a la Secretaría de la CNULD a continuar trabajando con la Secretaría del FMAM para revisar el memorando de entendimiento, en vista del texto de la Convención, incluido su objetivo, así como las decisiones de la 12.^a sesión de la CP, especialmente las siguientes: 9/COP.12 (párrafo 4), 8/COP.12 y 3/COP.12.</p>	<p>Gracias a la colaboración entre las Secretarías, el memorando de entendimiento se revisó y actualizó en formato de borrador para tener en cuenta las decisiones de la CP, y se envió a la Mesa de la CP para su aprobación. En consecuencia, las modificaciones en borrador se presentaron al Consejo del FMAM para que adoptara una decisión en su 51.^a reunión, llevada a cabo en octubre de 2016, que iría seguida de un período para formular comentarios que se extendería hasta el final de enero de 2017. Se presenta la versión final del borrador del memorando de entendimiento en esta CP para que se adopte una decisión.</p>

Parte II: Estado de la cartera del área focal de degradación de la tierra del FMAM

11. Durante el período al que se refiere este informe, se aprobó un total de 60 proyectos que recibirían recursos del AFDT y otros servicios de financiamiento conexos. El total de donaciones del FMAM para estos proyectos asciende a USD 587,7 millones.
12. Estos recursos se utilizaron en proyectos individuales del AFDT o en proyectos de multifocales que combinan los recursos de degradación de la tierra con recursos de otras áreas focales, como diversidad biológica, cambio climático, aguas internacionales, productos químicos y desechos, y el Programa de Incentivos para la Gestión Forestal Sostenible.
13. De la donación total del FMAM, se asignaron USD 123,2 millones del AFDT. La cartera incluye 11 proyectos individuales que utilizan USD 30 millones de los recursos del AFDT y 49 proyectos multifocales que utilizan USD 93,2 millones de los recursos de dicha área focal. Los proyectos multifocales aportan un monto adicional de USD 464,5 millones, lo que significa que cada dólar de los recursos del AFDT programados mediante proyectos multifocales podría movilizar USD 3,8 de otras áreas focales y programas de incentivos para abordar múltiples objetivos.
14. Mientras que el monto promedio de las donaciones del FMAM para un proyecto individual del AFDT es de USD 2,7 millones, para los proyectos multifocales es de USD 11,3 millones.

Tendencias de programación

15. La cartera del AFDT (60 proyectos) del período que abarca este informe incluye 50 proyectos mayores, 9 proyectos medianos y una actividad habilitante. Si bien 6 de los 9 proyectos medianos son proyectos individuales que utilizan USD 14 millones de los recursos de esta área focal, solo 5 de los 50 proyectos mayores son proyectos individuales que totalizan USD 13 millones de los recursos del AFDT. El proyecto de actividades habilitantes utilizó USD 3 millones de los recursos del AFDT.
16. Como se muestra en el cuadro 3, 36 de los 60 proyectos se aprobaron en el ejercicio de 2016 y 24 proyectos, en el de 2017, que corresponden al segundo y tercer año del período del FMAM-6. La donación total del FMAM de USD 587,7 millones⁶ movilizó USD 3230 millones de cofinanciamiento, con un coeficiente de cofinanciamiento de 1 a 5,5. Los países aprovecharon estos recursos a través de 11 proyectos individuales del AFDT que utilizaron USD 30 millones y 49 proyectos multifocales que utilizaron USD 557,7 millones de los recursos del FMAM.

⁶ Las cifras incluyen las donaciones para la preparación de proyectos del FMAM y las cuotas de los organismos.

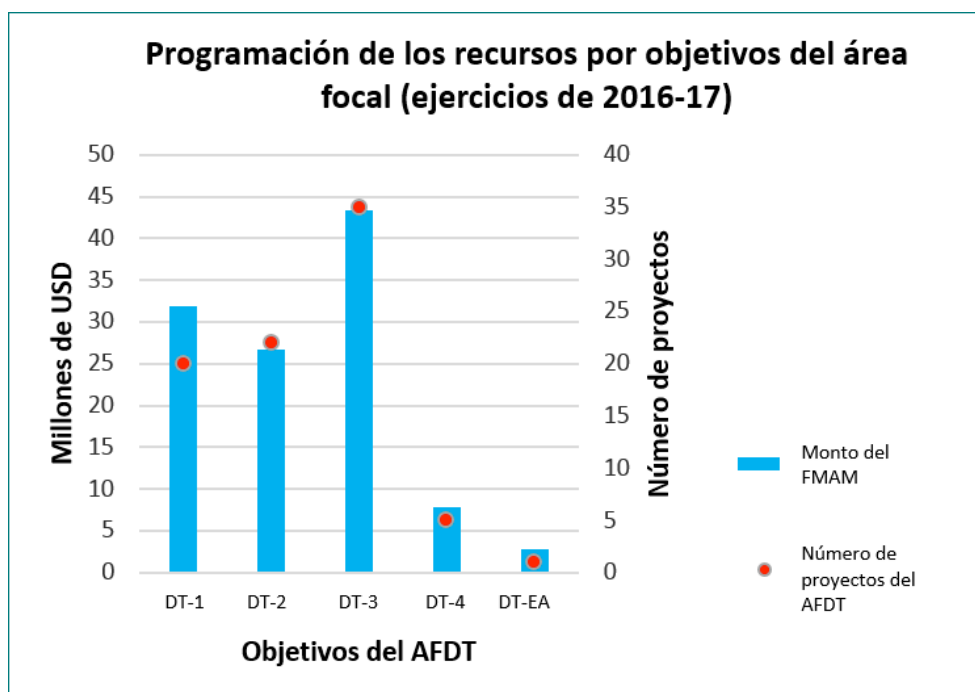
**Cuadro 3: Programación del FMAM en el período que abarca el informe
(ejercicios de 2016 y 2017)**

Período	Tipo de proyectos	Número de proyectos	Recursos del FMAM (en millones de USD)	Cofinanciamiento (en millones de USD)
Julio de 2015 a junio de 2016 (segundo año del FMAM-6)	Individuales del AFDT	4	10	27,6
	Multifocales	32	414,3	2183,3
Julio de 2016 a junio de 2017 (tercer año del FMAM-6)	Individuales del AFDT	7	20	143,6
	Multifocales	17	143,4	870,8
	Total	60	587,7	3225,3

Objetivos del área focal

17. La estrategia del AFDT para el FMAM-6 (2014-18) incluye cuatro objetivos. El marco detallado de gestión basada en los resultados, incluidos los productos e indicadores, se presenta como anexo 1.
- a) **DT-1. Agricultura y sistemas de pastoreo:** Mantener o mejorar el flujo de servicios de los ecosistemas agrícolas para preservar la producción de alimentos y los medios de subsistencia.
 - b) **DT-2. Paisajes forestales:** Generar flujos sostenibles de servicios de los ecosistemas 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 del paisaje más amplio.
 - d) **DT-4. Maximizar el impacto transformador:** Mantener los recursos de la tierra y los servicios de los ecosistemas agrícolas a través de la integración en mayor escala.
18. El objetivo 3 (DT-3) equivalió a la mayor asignación de recursos, con USD 43,3 millones programados a través de 34 proyectos. El objetivo 1 (DT-1) también demostró una programación sólida con USD 31,9 millones de los recursos del AFDT asignados a través de 20 proyectos, seguido de cerca por el objetivo 2 (DT-2) con USD 26,7 millones programados mediante 22 proyectos. El objetivo 4 (DT-4) se abordó en seis proyectos con una programación de USD 7,8 millones. Varios proyectos abordaron más de un objetivo de degradación de la tierra.

Gráfico 1: Programación de las donaciones del AFDT por objetivos del área focal del FMAM-6 (ejercicios de 2016-17)



19. Se dirigió un total de USD 109,8 millones a los cuatro objetivos del AFDT, y USD 2,8 millones adicionales a las actividades habilitantes de dicha área focal. Estas cifras no incluyen las cuotas de los organismos ni las donaciones para la preparación de proyectos, ya que estas no pueden asignarse a los objetivos específicos.

Programación de áreas multifocales

20. Como se menciona anteriormente, la cartera del AFDT incluye 49 proyectos y programas multifocales aprobados durante el período abarcado en este informe, con un monto total de USD 557 millones. En el cuadro 4 se muestra la contribución detallada de distintas áreas focales a estos proyectos, a través de los cuales se programaron USD 93,2 millones de los recursos del AFDT⁷. Esta inversión se vinculó a los USD 464,5 millones en recursos del FMAM canalizados a través de otras áreas focales y programas de incentivos, como la diversidad biológica (USD 234,3 millones), el cambio climático (USD 78 millones), el Programa de Incentivos para la Gestión Forestal Sostenible (USD 148,5 millones), las aguas internacionales (USD 800 000) y los productos químicos y desechos (USD 2,9 millones).

⁷ Las cifras incluyen las donaciones para la preparación de proyectos del FMAM y las cuotas de los organismos.

Cuadro 4: Programación de áreas multifocales en el período que abarca el informe (ejercicios de 2016-17)

Área focal	Programación de áreas multifocales (millones de USD)	Porcentaje de áreas focales en la programación de áreas multifocales
Degradación de la tierra	93,2	16,8 %
Diversidad biológica	234,3	42 %
Cambio climático	78	14 %
Programa de Gestión Forestal Sostenible	148,5	26,6 %
Aguas internacionales	0,8	0,1 %
Productos químicos y desechos	2,9	0,5 %
Total	557,7	100 %

21. Los vínculos con otras áreas focales se basan principalmente en el potencial para lograr sinergias a través de la gestión sostenible de la tierra y la gestión integrada del paisaje, incluidos los paisajes forestales. Esto guarda coherencia con la elevada programación de recursos de las áreas focales en los objetivos DT-1, DT-2 y DT-3, que actúan como marco para los vínculos entre áreas para ampliar numerosos beneficios para el medio ambiente mundial, como una mayor conectividad de los paisajes (área focal de diversidad biológica), secuestro del carbono y reducción de las emisiones terrestres de GEI (área focal de mitigación del cambio climático). Los objetivos del AFDT también se abordan a través del Programa de Incentivos para la Gestión Forestal Sostenible y de los programas piloto de enfoque integrado denominados Fomento de la Sostenibilidad y la Resiliencia para la Seguridad Alimentaria en África al Sur del Sahara (número de identificación del FMAM: 9070) y Eliminar la Deforestación de las Cadenas de Suministro de Productos Básicos (número de identificación del FMAM: 9072).
22. De los 49 proyectos multifocales incluidos en la cartera de degradación de la tierra durante el período al que se refiere este informe, 25 movilizaron financiamiento del Programa de Incentivos de Gestión Forestal Sostenible, por un total de USD 148,5 millones. De acuerdo con lo previsto, estos proyectos se diseñaron para mejorar la conservación y el uso sostenible de los paisajes forestales a través de la integración de las intervenciones de GST. En el marco del programa de incentivos, se realizó una inversión cuantiosa, por valor de USD 40,3 millones, en el Programa de Paisajes Sostenibles en el Amazonas (número de identificación del FMAM: 9272), con especial hincapié en la conservación de la diversidad biológica. Otra inversión significativa de USD 20,5 millones se destinó a la Iniciativa para la Restauración: Fomentar la Innovación y la Integración en Respaldo del Desafío de Bonn (número de identificación del FMAM: 9264), un programa centrado en la restauración de paisajes forestales.

Tendencias geográficas

23. La cartera de proyectos del AFDT está representada por 53 proyectos nacionales en 50 países de los cinco Anexos de la CNULD: África, Asia, América Latina y el Caribe, Europa y Asia central, y Mediterráneo norte (véase el cuadro 5). Para estas cinco regiones de la CNULD se aprobaron donaciones del FMAM por un total de USD 496,7 millones durante el período de este informe. Los USD 90,8 millones restantes se programaron a través de seis proyectos de alcance mundial y uno de alcance regional, diseñados para invertir en acciones coordinadas entre varios países (29 países, principalmente de África) o abordar cuestiones temáticas específicas para la GST.

Cuadro 5: Cantidad de proyectos y total de donaciones del FMAM por Anexos de la CNULD (ejercicios de 2016-17)

Región	Número de proyectos	Donación total del FMAM (en millones de USD)
África	10	74,9
Asia	19	139,9
América Latina y el Caribe	20	274,6
Mediterráneo norte	2	3,7
Europa central y oriental	2	3,8
Proyectos de alcance mundial	6	86,8
Proyectos regionales	1	4,0
Total	60	587,7

Región de África

24. Durante el período abarcado en este informe, la región de África ha programado donaciones del FMAM por un total de USD 74,9 millones a través de 10 proyectos de alcance nacional en Benín, Chad, Costa de Marfil, Eritrea, Kenia, Madagascar, Malí, Marruecos y Mauritania. Cabe destacar que todos estos son proyectos multifocales y ocho de ellos reciben financiamiento adicional del Programa de Incentivos para la Gestión Forestal Sostenible.
25. Además, la región de África se beneficia considerablemente de proyectos y programas mundiales y regionales, y una gran parte de los USD 90,8 millones de inversión del FMAM se destina a países africanos, como Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Camerún, Egipto, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenia, Malí, República Centroafricana, República Democrática del Congo, Santo Tomé y Príncipe y Tanzania. Uno de los proyectos de alcance mundial es la Iniciativa para la Restauración: Fomentar la Innovación y la Integración en Respaldo del Desafío de Bonn (número de identificación del FMAM: 9264), encabezada por la Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, en colaboración con la Organización

de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura y el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA), un programa que incluye ocho subproyectos en siete países africanos.

Región de Asia

26. Con 19 proyectos y programas y una inversión total del FMAM de USD 139,9 millones, Asia presenta una cartera sólida en el período que abarca este informe, incluidos 2 proyectos individuales en Líbano e Iraq y 17 proyectos multifocales. Entre estos últimos se encuentra una importante inversión de USD 36,6 millones en Green-Ag: Transformar la Agricultura en India para Lograr Beneficios para el Medio Ambiente Mundial y la Conservación de la Biodiversidad Clave y el Paisaje Forestal (número de identificación del FMAM: 9243).
27. Los proyectos y programas de Asia se centran principalmente en el objetivo 3 de la estrategia del AFDT para el FMAM-6, que se orienta a reducir las presiones sobre los recursos naturales provenientes de los usos contrapuestos de la tierra en el paisaje más amplio. Del total de proyectos de multifocales, 14 reciben financiamiento del Programa de Incentivos para la Gestión Forestal Sostenible para combinar la conservación de la diversidad biológica, la ampliación de las innovaciones en GST y la mitigación del cambio climático a través de medidas en la agricultura, los bosques y el uso de la tierra. Un ejemplo de este enfoque es el proyecto de Camboya, Myanmar y República Democrática Popular Lao denominado Gestión Sostenible de los Ecosistemas de Turberas en los Países del Mekong (número de identificación del FMAM: 9232).

Región de América Latina y el Caribe

28. La región de América Latina y el Caribe está representada con 20 proyectos en el período del informe, que equivalen a una donación total del FMAM de USD 274,6 millones. Esta cifra relativamente alta tiene su explicación en una importante inversión de USD 113 millones en el Programa de Paisajes Sostenibles en el Amazonas (número de identificación del FMAM: 9272), que incluye USD 3 millones de recursos del AFDT para abordar la GST en los paisajes productivos. El grupo de proyectos de la región de América Latina y el Caribe también incluye una inversión de USD 23,9 millones en México a través de un proyecto encabezado por el Banco Mundial y denominado Paisajes Productivos Sostenibles (número de identificación del FMAM: 9555).
29. Los proyectos de multifocales reciben la mayor parte de los recursos del AFDT programados por los países de la región de América Latina y el Caribe. Estos proyectos abordan principalmente el objetivo 1 (DT-1) y el objetivo 3 (DT-3) de la estrategia sobre áreas focales del FMAM-6, y utilizan principalmente los recursos del área focal de diversidad biológica y el Programa de Incentivos para la Gestión Forestal Sostenible para mejorar la gestión integrada de los paisajes a escala. El único proyecto individual del AFDT es el denominado Gestión Sostenible de la Tierra en la Mancomunidad de Dominica (número de identificación del FMAM: 9667), que se concentra en los objetivos 1, 2 y 3 del AFDT.

Región del Mediterráneo norte

30. De los 12 países incluidos en este Anexo de la CNULD, solo 2 están en condiciones de recibir financiamiento del FMAM: Albania y Turquía. Ambos países solicitaron recursos del FMAM para proyectos individuales del AFDT. El proyecto grande de Turquía se denomina Contribuir al Establecimiento de Metas de Neutralidad en la Degradación de la Tierra mediante la Demostración de este Enfoque en la Cuenca Alta del Sakarya para la Ampliación a Nivel Nacional (número de identificación del FMAM: 9586) y el proyecto mediano de Albania se denomina Promover la Gestión Sostenible de la Tierra a través de la Restauración Integrada de los Ecosistemas (número de identificación del FMAM: 9477).

Región de Europa y Asia central

31. Se aprobaron dos proyectos medianos en países de la región de Europa y Asia central con una donación total del FMAM de USD 3,8 millones: en la República de Moldova, el Proyecto de Adaptación Climática y Silvicultura (número de identificación del FMAM: 9754) y en Georgia, el proyecto Generación de Beneficios Económicos y Ambientales a partir de la Gestión Sostenible de la Tierra para las Comunidades Rurales Vulnerables (número de identificación del FMAM: 9730). Los países de esta región solicitaron la mayor parte de sus recursos durante el primer año del FMAM-6 y han utilizado casi todos sus recursos en el marco del SATR.

Programación regional y mundial

32. Durante el período abarcado por el informe, en total se programaron USD 90,8 millones en donaciones del FMAM a través de seis proyectos de alcance mundial y uno regional. Los proyectos mundiales de este grupo abordan cuestiones intersectoriales o temáticas específicas que son cruciales para impulsar el plan de trabajo de las áreas focales más allá de los límites nacionales. Un ejemplo es el proyecto mediano Permitir el Uso de Fuentes de Datos Mundiales para Evaluar y Seguir la Degradación de la Tierra en Diferentes Escalas (número de identificación del FMAM: 9163), ejecutado por Conservación Internacional. El único proyecto regional es un proyecto transfronterizo en Egipto y Jordania, Ecosistemas Saludables para el Desarrollo de las Tierras de Pastoreo: Gestión Sostenible de las Tierras de Pastoreo para la Conservación de la Biodiversidad y la Mitigación del Cambio Climático (número de identificación del FMAM: 9407).

Parte III: La gestión sostenible de la tierra abordada mediante otros servicios de financiamiento del FMAM

Programa de Desarrollo Transversal de la Capacidad

33. En el FMAM-6, el Programa de DTC continúa ayudando a los países a abordar los desafíos que plantean los marcos institucionales y de políticas para aplicar los convenios y convenciones. Los proyectos financiados a través del programa se orientan a resolver importantes necesidades de capacidad para mejorar el desempeño de un país a la hora de cumplir sus obligaciones en virtud de los convenios y convenciones; para ello, se crean

sinergias y, al mismo tiempo, se facilita la integración de los acuerdos multilaterales sobre medio ambiente en los marcos nacionales de política, gestión o finanzas y legislación. Se financiaron 19 proyectos pertinentes para el Programa durante el período abarcado por este informe, por valor de USD 25 millones en donaciones del FMAM y USD 25,7 millones en cofinanciamiento. La cartera consta de 19 proyectos nacionales individuales financiados dentro del período de este informe. En el anexo 3 se proporciona una lista de esos proyectos.

Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones

34. El monto total de recursos del SATR aprobados para el PPD durante el período que abarca este informe fue de USD 38,7 millones, de los cuales USD 8,3 millones fueron utilizados por 20 países en virtud de sus asignaciones del AFDT en el marco del SATR. Estos recursos proporcionan donaciones a las organizaciones de la sociedad civil, organizaciones de base comunitaria y grupos indígenas para respaldar las actividades de gestión sostenible de la tierra. Los recursos del AFDT se asignaron principalmente al objetivo 1 (DT-1) y al objetivo 2 (DT-2) de la estrategia sobre el AFDT, en respaldo de la gestión sostenible de los ecosistemas agrícolas y los paisajes productivos con bosques y árboles fuera de los bosques, donde el deterioro de los servicios de ecosistemas y los bienes pone en peligro los medios de subsistencia de las comunidades de base.
35. Durante el período cubierto por este informe, las organizaciones de la sociedad civil y las comunidades demandaron más proyectos de GST, incluidos proyectos que aborden los problemas de la gestión forestal sostenible. La tierra es un elemento central para la continuidad de los medios de subsistencia, y la creciente necesidad de gestionar la degradación resultante de varios factores, como los impactos del cambio climático, puede contribuir a despertar un mayor interés de estas organizaciones. Esta esfera continúa expandiéndose rápidamente en cantidad de proyectos y niveles de inversión.

Instrumentos Piloto de Financiamiento Alternativo a Donaciones

36. A partir de su experiencia en la utilización de productos de deuda, capital y mitigación de riesgos en el pasado, el FMAM ha puesto en marcha un programa de Instrumentos Piloto de Financiamiento Alternativo a Donaciones en el FMAM-6 para validar la aplicación de otro tipo de instrumentos financieros para luchar contra la degradación del medio ambiente mundial. El piloto está dotado de USD 110 millones, que pueden utilizarse para proyectos que generen beneficios para el medio ambiente mundial en una o varias de las áreas de trabajo del FMAM, incluidas la diversidad biológica, el cambio climático, las aguas internacionales, la degradación de la tierra, y los productos químicos y desechos. El tamaño del financiamiento es flexible y va desde los USD 2 millones a los USD 15 millones por proyecto.
37. Se alienta la presentación de propuestas, especialmente si: i) demuestran una aplicación innovadora en el sector público y privado de mecanismos financieros, modelos comerciales, alianzas y enfoques para lograr los objetivos de las estrategias del FMAM-6, que puedan adoptarse en forma generalizada y puedan ampliarse, y ii) implican altos niveles de cofinanciamiento y se centran en otras esferas además del cambio climático.

38. En este período, tres proyectos del programa de Instrumentos Piloto de Financiamiento Alternativo a Donaciones se vincularon con objetivos del AFDT. En estos proyectos se invirtieron USD 31,6 millones de los recursos del FMAM, y se logró un cofinanciamiento de USD 222,8 millones. Los proyectos son: Inversión Menor de Capital para la Agrosilvicultura en el Fondo Agroforestal Moringa para África (número de identificación del FMAM: 9051), que promueve la gestión sostenible de la tierra en los paisajes productivos de Burkina Faso, Costa de Marfil, Kenia, Malí, la República Democrática del Congo, Tanzania y Zambia y; Instrumento de Mitigación del Riesgo para la Recuperación de Tierras en América Latina (número de identificación del FMAM: 9277), y Aplicación Experimental de Inversiones Innovadoras para los Paisajes Sostenibles mediante el Respaldo al Fondo de Bosques Tropicales y Agricultura (número de identificación del FMAM: 9719), una alianza estratégica con el Gobierno de Noruega, la Iniciativa de Comercio Sostenible y el PNUMA. En el anexo 3 se proporciona una lista de estos proyectos, mientras que en el anexo 4 se puede encontrar una breve descripción.

Proyectos de varios fondos fiduciarios

39. Además de las actividades individuales del AFDT y de las actividades multifocales, las inversiones en la GST también pueden beneficiarse de las sinergias con otros fondos fiduciarios administrados por el FMAM. Estos fondos son el FPMA y el Fondo Especial para el Cambio Climático (FECC) en virtud de la CMNUCC. Estos fondos se centran en la adaptación al cambio climático, pero debido a que hacen hincapié en los sistemas de producción y la vulnerabilidad de los medios de subsistencia humanos, la sinergia con la GST a veces puede lograrse mediante proyectos financiados conjuntamente por el Fondo Fiduciario del FMAM y el FPMA o el FECC.
40. En el período abarcado por este informe, un proyecto destacable es el proyecto de Bhután Mejorar la Sostenibilidad y la Resiliencia al Cambio Climático del Paisaje Forestal y Agrícola, así como los Medios de Subsistencia de la Comunidad (número de identificación del FMAM: 9199), financiado conjuntamente por el Fondo Fiduciario del FMAM, con USD 3,8 millones, y el FPMA, con USD 11,8 millones.

Parte IV: Avance en la programación del FMAM-6

Avances en la programación general de los recursos del área focal de degradación de la tierra

41. De los USD 431 millones asignados al AFDT durante el FMAM-6, hasta el 30 de junio de 2017 se programaron USD 246,3 millones, es decir, un 57,1 % (véase el cuadro 6). Este monto abarca todas las donaciones utilizadas por los países en proyectos individuales del AFDT, los recursos de degradación de la tierra programados a través de proyectos multifocales, actividades habilitantes y el PPD. Incluye también las inversiones realizadas por medio de proyectos de alcance mundial y regional diseñados para respaldar medidas de GST en los países, financiadas con reservas para el AFDT.

Cuadro 6: Estado de la utilización de recursos del AFDT en el FMAM-6 (a junio de 2017)

	Asignación (en millones de USD)	Monto programado (millones de USD)	Porcentaje de la asignación utilizado
Asignación total del AFDT	431	246,3	57,1 %
Asignación del SATR para el AFDT	346	178,0	51,4 %
Reservas para el AFDT	85	68,3	80,3 %

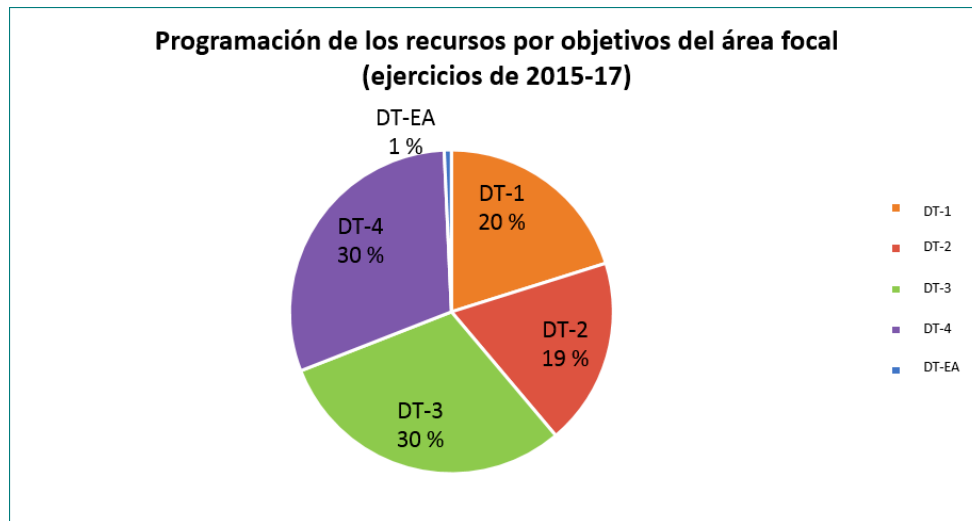
42. El porcentaje de utilización del 57,1 % del AFDT luego de tres años del comienzo del FMAM-6 (julio de 2014 a junio de 2018) —y entrando en el cuarto año— guarda coherencia con la programación general del FMAM-6 en las demás áreas focales.
43. En su 51.^a reunión, de octubre de 2016, el Consejo del FMAM aprobó una medida para abordar la deficiencia de financiamiento resultante de las fluctuaciones del tipo de cambio⁸. Actualmente se espera que la meta revisada para la asignación al AFDT sea de alrededor de USD 365 millones, que constituyen aproximadamente el 85 % de la asignación total de USD 431 millones que se muestra en el cuadro 6. La decisión del Consejo del FMAM no afecta las asignaciones para los países menos adelantados, los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo, las reservas para el AFDT ni las actividades habilitantes.

Avances en la utilización de los recursos del SATR

44. Como se indicó en el cuadro 6, hasta junio de 2017, 72 de los 144 países habían utilizado USD 178 millones (51,4 %) del total de la asignación del SATR para el AFDT.
45. El SATR ofrece distintos grados de flexibilidad en el modo en que los países pueden utilizar sus recursos. Los países con una asignación total de hasta USD 7 millones tienen total flexibilidad para utilizar las asignaciones en cualquiera de las áreas focales. Los demás países pueden realizar ajustes marginales entre las asignaciones para diferentes áreas focales de hasta USD 2 millones entre las tres áreas.
46. Los recursos del AFDT se dirigieron a la ejecución de los objetivos del AFDT del FMAM-6 y las actividades habilitantes, con inversiones equilibradas entre todos los objetivos del área focal. Se espera que el intercambio sobre actividades habilitantes se incremente en gran medida cuando los países soliciten los fondos para el próximo período de informe.

⁸ https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/SP_GEF.C.51.04_Update_on_GEF-6_Resource_Availability_v2.pdf.

Gráfico 2: Programación de los recursos del AFDT del FMAM-6 por objetivos del área focal



Avance en la utilización de recursos reservados

47. De los USD 85 millones de recursos reservados del AFDT disponibles durante el FMAM-6, se han utilizado USD 68,3 millones (80,3 %). Esto incluye USD 40 millones para lo programado a través del programa piloto de enfoque integrado denominado Fomentar la Sostenibilidad y la Resiliencia para la Seguridad Alimentaria en África al sur del Sahara (número de identificación del FMAM: 9070), que trabaja con pequeños agricultores para ayudarlos a incrementar los rendimientos 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. Las reservas también incluyen USD 20 millones para el Programa de Incentivos para la Gestión Forestal Sostenible y USD 10 millones para las prioridades temáticas del AFDT, de los cuales USD 5,3 millones se han utilizado para promover la convergencia de programas de alcance regional y mundial, como la Segunda Iniciativa de Países de Asia Central para la Gestión de la Tierra (número de identificación del FMAM: 9094).
48. En el FMAM-6, todos los países elegibles del FMAM que son Partes en la CNUCLD reciben la oportunidad de acceder a un total de USD 15 millones en recursos del FMAM para actividades habilitantes, a fin de respaldar la aplicación de la Convención. Luego de una consulta con la Secretaría de la CNUCLD, se han asignado USD 3 millones para respaldar el establecimiento de la meta de NDT, USD 2 millones para el respaldo global a la presentación de informes y las actividades de seguimiento, y USD 10 millones para las obligaciones de los países de presentar informes en 2018.
49. Los USD 3 millones asignados se utilizaron a través del Proyecto de Establecimiento de Metas sobre la Neutralidad en la Degradación de la Tierra (número de identificación del FMAM: 9365), que fue anunciado en la CP-12 en Ankara. Además, se está preparando un

programa de apoyo mundial en colaboración con el Mecanismo Mundial. Asimismo, los países ya pueden solicitar respaldo para actividades habilitantes por valor de USD 70 000, que se ofrece a través de un proyecto global gestionado por el PNUMA. Hasta el momento, 54 países han presentado su carta de ratificación de los coordinadores de operaciones al PNUMA, como condición para recibir los fondos.

Parte V: Seguimiento y evaluación de la cartera

Avances hacia el logro de las metas institucionales del FMAM-6

50. Tomando como base el mandato del área focal y las oportunidades para generar un impacto transformador, 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 la posibilidad de abarcar paisajes cultivados, forestales y de pastoreo en las regiones afectadas. Hasta el momento, los proyectos del FMAM-6 aprobados han alcanzado a cubrir en total 73,4 millones de hectáreas (un 61 % de la meta institucional del FMAM), lo que señala un avance satisfactorio hacia dicho logro. Los proyectos del AFDT de los ejercicios de 2016-17 aportan 34,1 millones de hectáreas, lo que constituye el 28 % de la meta institucional del FMAM-6.
51. También se espera que el grupo de proyectos aprobados durante el período abarcado por este informe contribuya a las metas institucionales de mitigación de GEI del FMAM-6. Los beneficios en términos de mitigación de GEI que se prevé obtener de los 60 proyectos equivalen a más de 500 millones de toneladas de dióxido de carbono equivalente, lo que constituye cerca del 66 % de la meta institucional del FMAM-6 en el ámbito del cambio climático⁹. Estas cifras ponen de manifiesto la importancia de la GST integral a la hora de abordar problemas relativos a la tierra y al clima; se espera que estas cifras se puedan ajustar mejor durante el avance de los proyectos, y se puedan supervisar durante todo el período de ejecución de los proyectos.

Presentación del informe anual de seguimiento de la cartera

52. De acuerdo con el informe anual de seguimiento de la cartera del FMAM de 2016¹⁰, la cartera de proyectos individuales del AFDT contribuye de forma significativa a alcanzar y superar las metas institucionales del FMAM, en cuanto al avance de la ejecución y su respectivo objetivo de desarrollo. De los 44 proyectos en ejecución actualmente, el 93 % recibió la calificación de moderadamente satisfactorio o una calificación superior en cuanto al avance de la ejecución, es decir, por encima del 75 % de la meta institucional. En cuanto al logro del objetivo de desarrollo, el 94 % de los proyectos está alcanzando calificaciones

⁹ Esta significativa contribución puede atribuirse en gran medida a dos proyectos: Programa de Paisajes Sostenibles en el Amazonas (número de identificación del FMAM: 9272) e Iniciativa para la Restauración: Fomentar la Innovación y la Integración en Respaldo del Desafío de Bonn (número de identificación del FMAM: 9264).

¹⁰ https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.51.03_APMR_0.pdf

de moderadamente satisfactorio o un valor superior, también por encima de la meta institucional del 75 %.

Análisis de los avances hacia los objetivos de las áreas focales del FMAM-5

53. Las herramientas de seguimiento de las áreas focales son un componente importante de los proyectos presentados al FMAM para obtener financiamiento incremental. Constituyen un medio para obtener información sobre los principales indicadores durante el diseño y la ejecución de los proyectos. Estas herramientas se presentan tres veces durante el ciclo del proyecto: en la ratificación definitiva del proyecto, en la evaluación de mitad del período y al cierre del proyecto, junto con la evaluación final. Se comenzaron a aplicar al comienzo del FMAM-5 y ahora, por primera vez, se pueden informar los resultados totales del grupo de proyectos de dicho ciclo.
54. La Secretaría del FMAM analizó el conjunto disponible de herramientas de seguimiento de 117 actividades del AFDT del FMAM-5, presentado durante la ratificación del director ejecutivo, para extraer los principales datos sobre desempeño de la cartera del AFDT en dicho período. Estos 117 proyectos incluyen intervenciones directas en más de 50 millones de hectáreas de paisajes productivos que benefician a 40 millones de personas de zonas rurales, incluidos 25 millones que están definidos como pobres (la mitad de los cuales, son mujeres). Dentro del grupo, 80 proyectos obtuvieron resultados positivos en cuanto a cubierta vegetal (89 millones de hectáreas), un tercio de los proyectos generó beneficios sobre carbono (143 millones de toneladas de dióxido de carbono equivalente evitadas o secuestro del carbono), y la mitad de los proyectos proporcionó beneficios para los hábitats naturales (25,6 millones de hectáreas). Estos proyectos contribuyen significativamente al logro de las metas institucionales del FMAM-5, ya que aportan el 89 % de la meta de GST, 42 % de la meta de integración de la diversidad biológica y 29 % de la meta de mitigación del cambio climático en términos de emisiones de GEI evitadas.
55. El análisis de las herramientas de seguimiento del AFDT en el FMAM-5 confirma que la inversión en la GST para controlar y prevenir la degradación de la tierra en los paisajes productivos es una forma esencial y eficaz en función de los costos para lograr numerosos beneficios para el medio ambiente mundial y, al mismo tiempo, generar mejoras socioeconómicas locales y nacionales. Los resultados se publicaron en un documento¹¹ presentado en la Conferencia sobre Tierra y Pobreza en la ciudad de Washington en marzo de 2017.

Evaluación del área focal de degradación de la tierra

56. La OEI del FMAM ha evaluado el AFDT en términos de pertinencia, desempeño, eficacia y relación costo-beneficio¹². El estudio integral abarca las actividades de financiamiento con donaciones del FMAM en tierras agrícolas, zonas de pastoreo, tierras productivas

¹¹<https://www.conftool.com/landandpoverty2017/index.php?page=browseSessions&presentations=show&search=sinnassamy>

¹²https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.ME_C.52_Inf.02_Land_Degradation_May_2017.pdf

degradadas, tierras desérticas, y lucha contra la deforestación y la desertificación. También está disponible una versión abreviada del estudio con ilustraciones¹³. Abarca 485 proyectos del AFDT mediante un análisis de los resultados de 76 proyectos ya completados, evaluaciones de calidad inicial y 20 entrevistas a fuentes de información clave. También ofrece un análisis de la relación costo-beneficio en los proyectos del AFDT para entender la eficiencia de las inversiones del FMAM en esta área.

57. Estas son las principales conclusiones:

- a) *Extremadamente pertinente.* El AFDT, más que otras áreas focales del FMAM, se concentra en abordar las causas socioeconómicas locales de la degradación de la tierra. Es extremadamente pertinente cuando hay colaboración con organismos asociados, como los bancos multilaterales de desarrollo, que se dedican a mejorar las condiciones socioeconómicas de los beneficiarios. El área focal también es de extrema pertinencia para satisfacer las necesidades de los países de todas las regiones, pero especialmente de África. Por último, la alineación gradual del AFDT con el marco para la NDT respalda los planes de desarrollo de la CNUCLD, que también se orientan paulatinamente hacia el problema de la degradación de la tierra.
- b) *Eficaz para generar beneficios para el medio ambiente mundial.* El análisis de la relación costo-beneficio muestra que se han producido reducciones importantes en la fragmentación y en las pérdidas de bosques y vegetación. Los proyectos del AFDT hicieron aumentar el índice diferencial normalizado de vegetación en un 0,03 % y reducir la pérdida forestal en un 1,3 %. Los mayores beneficios comenzaron a verse entre 4,5 y 5,5 años después del comienzo de los proyectos, lo que indica la necesidad de considerar plazos más largos para observar los resultados. La cantidad estimada de carbono secuestrado fue de 43,52 toneladas por hectárea, que se traduce en un rendimiento en dólares —solo teniendo en cuenta el secuestro del carbono— de USD 1,08 por cada USD 1 invertido.
- c) *La ampliación del alcance lleva a obtener mayores beneficios.* Los proyectos de multifocales por lo general ofrecen más beneficios de importancia para el medio ambiente mundial que los proyectos de una sola área focal. Los estudios de casos también demuestran que los proyectos que se dirigen a toda la cadena de producción, y logran mejorar al mismo tiempo los resultados socioeconómicos, ofrecen mayor sostenibilidad en términos de resultados ambientales directos. Los resultados de los proyectos completados también muestran una correlación entre el financiamiento del proyecto y el consecuente producto del proyecto y las calificaciones de sostenibilidad. Los proyectos con un financiamiento total de entre USD 10 millones y USD 20 millones tuvieron un desempeño superior a los demás en todos los casos.
- d) *Se deberían reforzar las herramientas de seguimiento y evaluación.* La preparación de herramientas de seguimiento requiere nuevas mejoras, aunque se logró simplificar en el FMAM-6. No obstante, si bien aún es clave para mejorar el sistema de seguimiento y evaluación, en este proceso no se aborda el problema fundamental, que

¹³ <http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/land-degradation-focal-area-ldfa-study>

es que el sistema de seguimiento y evaluación actualmente no registra los resultados de los proyectos a largo plazo. A menudo estos resultados se producen muchos años después de la finalización de un proyecto, como la reforestación, que de por sí lleva mucho tiempo. Esto limita la capacidad del FMAM para dar a conocer las enseñanzas aprendidas y las mejores prácticas a los países y a los asociados en la tarea del desarrollo.

Respaldo del FMAM a la neutralidad en la degradación de la tierra y los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible

58. Como se acordó en la CP-12 de Ankara, intentar lograr la meta 15.3 de los ODS es una forma segura de impulsar la aplicación de la CNULD, dentro del alcance de la Convención. En la misma CP, se invitó a las Partes a formular metas voluntarias para lograr la NDT, de acuerdo con sus circunstancias nacionales específicas y sus prioridades de desarrollo. En consecuencia, desde la CP-12, más de 100 países han comenzado a establecer metas voluntarias sobre esta esfera. Además, la CP invitó al FMAM a ofrecer apoyo al esfuerzo de establecimiento de estas metas voluntarias.
59. El FMAM respondió a la solicitud de apoyo a dicho esfuerzo y a la aplicación a partir de la CP-12 en la CNULD. Además del respaldo brindado mediante el Proyecto de Establecimiento de Metas sobre la Neutralidad en la Degradación de la Tierra (número de identificación del FMAM: 9365), varios proyectos aprobados y propuestos en el AFDT durante el FMAM-6 se centran cada vez más en alcanzar las metas voluntarias de NDT. Algunos ejemplos de proyectos aprobados dentro del período abarcado por este informe son el proyecto Neutralidad en la Degradación de la Tierra en Paisajes Montañosos del Líbano (número de identificación del FMAM: 9388) y el proyecto de Turquía Contribuir al Establecimiento de Metas de Neutralidad en la Degradación de la Tierra mediante la Demostración de este Enfoque en la Cuenca Alta del Sakarya para la Ampliación a Nivel Nacional (número de identificación del FMAM: 9586).
60. El FMAM también respalda los esfuerzos nacionales para alcanzar la NDT manteniendo y mejorando la productividad de los recursos de la tierra a través de prácticas de GST, y recuperando las tierras productivas que se han degradado. Este cambio se produjo a mitad del FMAM-6, en respuesta a las decisiones de la CP-12, por lo que no está incluido en las orientaciones para la programación anteriores del FMAM-6. Los proyectos de Albania (número de identificación del FMAM: 9477), Benin (número de identificación del FMAM: 9383), Chad (número de identificación del FMAM: 9417), Georgia (número de identificación del FMAM: 9730) y el proyecto regional de Jordania y Egipto (número de identificación del FMAM: 9407) incluyen componentes específicos que respaldan la aplicación de las metas sobre NDT.
61. Sobre la base de las experiencias recientes, el AFDT está preparada para continuar respaldando la ejecución de proyectos orientados a lograr la NDT y abordar los ODS, de conformidad con las decisiones de la CP en la CNULD. Los proyectos pueden requerir una combinación de intervenciones, especialmente a través del conjunto de actividades de GST. De conformidad con las prioridades nacionales, el contexto y las consideraciones de eficacia en función de los costos, el AFDT también está preparada para reforzar las

actividades de recuperación de los paisajes. Si bien las prácticas de GST tienen el objetivo de ayudar a evitar y reducir la degradación de la tierra, la recuperación de paisajes ayudará a invertir el proceso de degradación.

62. Además de la CP en la CNUCLD, las CP del CDB y el Convenio de Estocolmo han emitido directrices sobre los ODS para el FMAM. El FMAM responderá a las directrices alentando la incorporación de tales esfuerzos, de conformidad con el espíritu integrado de los ODS y teniendo en cuenta las necesidades de los países, como parte de su mandato.

Parte VI: Conclusiones

63. En el período al que se refiere este informe, de julio de 2015 a junio de 2017, la cartera del AFDT continuó teniendo un número considerable de proyectos que abarcan todos los Anexos de la CNUCLD y una amplia variedad de agroecologías y cuestiones temáticas. El potencial para alcanzar un impacto transformador a través de la GST es alto, tal como lo indican los resultados previstos del grupo de proyectos que representan 34,1 millones de hectáreas de tierra sometidas a una gestión sostenible (28 % de la meta institucional del FMAM-6).
64. Las actividades y los avances durante el período de este informe son prueba de la continua importancia y pertinencia de la función del FMAM como mecanismo financiero de la CNUCLD, especialmente a través del respaldo que brinda a los países para que establezcan y alcancen metas voluntarias sobre NDT.
65. Continúan siendo elevadas la demanda y la tasa de utilización de los recursos del FMAM por parte de los países elegibles para proyectos destinados a respaldar la aplicación de la Convención. La programación total del AFDT está avanzando en consonancia con la programación del FMAM-6 en todas las áreas focales.
66. Las evaluaciones de la OEI del FMAM, así como el análisis de seguimiento de la cartera, confirman la gran pertinencia del AFDT: 1) en relación con los mandatos de los organismos asociados del FMAM; 2) respecto de las necesidades nacionales en todas las regiones, especialmente África, y 3) en vista de la identificación que realiza la CNUCLD de metas de NDT, proyectos y otras iniciativas de GST como medios eficaces para movilizar financiamiento sostenible adicional e inversiones responsables y sostenibles que aborden los problemas de desertificación, degradación de la tierra y sequía. También generaron enseñanzas valiosas sobre la programación y las prioridades en las regiones afectadas, que ayudarán a definir las orientaciones del área focal en la etapa del FMAM-7.

Anexos

(English version only)

Annex 1. GEF-6 Land Degradation Focal Area 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 ha 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.¹⁴

¹⁴ 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
<p>LD-1: Agriculture and Rangeland Systems: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods</p>	<p>Program Priority 1: Agro-ecological Intensification</p> <p>Program Priority 2: SLM for Climate Smart Agriculture</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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)</p>

Objectives	Program Priorities	Expected Outcomes and Indicators
<p>LD-2: Forest Landscapes: Generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services, including sustaining livelihoods of forest dependent people</p>	<p>Program Priority3: Landscape Management and Restoration</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Outcome 2.2: Improved forest management and/or restoration Indicator 2.2 Land area under sustainable forest management and/or restoration practices</p> <p>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)</p>
<p>LD-3: Integrated Landscapes: Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape</p>	<p>Program Priority 4: Scaling-up sustainable land management through the Landscape Approach</p>	<p>Outcome 3.1: Support mechanisms for SLM in wider landscapes established Indicator 3.1: Demonstration results strengthening cross-sector integration of SLM</p> <p>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</p> <p>Outcome 3.3: Increased investments in integrated landscape management Indicator 3.3: Increased resources flowing to INRM and other land uses from divers sources</p>

Objectives	Program Priorities	Expected Outcomes and Indicators
<p>LD-4: Maximizing transformational impact: maintain land resources and agro-ecosystem services through mainstreaming at scale</p>	<p>Program Priority 5: SLM Mainstreaming in Development</p>	<p>Outcome 4.1: SLM mainstreamed in development investments and value chains across multiple scales Indicator 4.1: Increased investments in SLM</p> <p>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</p>

Annex 2. Land Degradation Focal Area Project Portfolio Approved in FY16 and FY17

FY16 (Second Year of GEF-6)

All amounts in \$ million

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	Total GEF Grant	LDFA Amount	Co-finance	LDFA Focal Area Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
9059	Guatemala	UNDP	Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Landscapes in the Central Volcanic Chain	12.19	2.49	45.83	LD-2	BD-1; BD-4; SFM-1; SFM-2
9092	Peru	FAO	Sustainable Management of Agro-Biodiversity and Vulnerable Ecosystems Recuperation in Peruvian Andean Regions Through Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems GIAHS Approach	10.29	0.88	68.85	LD-3	BD-3; BD-4; SFM-3
9153	Uruguay	FAO	Climate-smart Livestock Production and Land Restoration in the Uruguayan Rangelands	2.34	0.61	12.03	LD-1	CCM-2
9163	Global	CI	Enabling the use of Global Data Sources to Assess and Monitor Land Degradation at Multiple Scales	1.99	1.80	10.02	LD-4	
9167	Mexico	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Mexico	4.86	0.44	8.04	LD-1	BD-4; CCM-2
9190	Uzbekistan	FAO	Sustainable Management of Forests in Mountain and Valley Areas	3.51	0.66	13.00	LD-2	SFM-3; CCM-2
9193	Kazakhstan	UNDP	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Key Globally Important Ecosystems for Multiple Benefits (Resubmission)	8.87	1.79	24.00	LD-3	BD-1; SFM-1; SFM-2

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	Total GEF Grant	L DFA Amount	Co-finance	L DFA Focal Area Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
9205	Kazakhstan	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kazakhstan	2.93	0.88	3.00	LD-2	BD-2; CCM-2
9208	Palau	UNDP	Integrating Biodiversity Safeguards and Conservation into development in Palau	4.65	0.52	17.58	LD-2, LD-3	BD-2; BD-4; SFM-1; SFM-3
9231	Pakistan	UNDP	Pakistan Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (Resubmission)	5.11	0.88	12.95	LD-3	BD-1; SFM-1; SFM-3
9232	Regional ¹⁵	IUCN	Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Mekong Countries	3.18	0.38	9.45	LD-3	BD-1; BD-4; CCM-2; SFM-3
9241	Kenya	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kenya	3.92	0.44	4.82	LD-1	BD-4; CCM-1
9243	India	FAO	Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes	36.62	4.22	494.12	LD-1, LD-3	BD-3; BD-4; CCM-2; SFM-1
9248	Bolivia	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia	4.03	0.83	5.35	LD-3	BD-4; CCM-2
9262	Honduras	UNDP	Agroforestry Landscapes and Sustainable Forest Management that Generate Environmental and Economic Benefits Globally and Locally	14.52	1.73	48.20	LD-2	BD-1; BD-4; SFM-1
9264	Global ¹⁶	IUCN,	TRI The Restoration Initiative -	59.39	11.32	201.45	LD-2;	BD-4; CCM-2;

¹⁵ Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	Total GEF Grant	LDFA Amount	Co-finance	LDFA Focal Area Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
		FAO, UNEP	Fostering Innovation and Integration in Support of the Bonn Challenge				LD-3	SFM-3; SFM-4
9267	Myanmar	ADB	Rural Productivity and Ecosystems Services Enhanced in Central Dry Zone Forest Reserves	5.14	1.50	46.25	LD-2; LD-3	BD-4; CCM-1; CCM-2; SFM-3
9270	Malaysia	IFAD	Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Malaysia (SMPEM)	10.28	0.17	47.85	LD-3	BD-1; BD-4; CCM-2; SFM-2
9272	Regional ¹⁷	World Bank, WWF-US, UNDP	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program	123.88	6.26	682.98	LD-1; LD-2; LD-3	BD-1; BD-4; CCM-2; SFM-1; SFM-2; SFM-3; SFM-4
9285	Afghanistan	FAO	Community-based Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Afghanistan	11.56	3.91	54.25	LD-1	BD-4; CCM-2; SFM-3
9330	Madagascar	World Bank	Sustainable Agriculture Landscape Project	14.98	0.93	100.00	LD-3	BD-1; BD-4; CCM-2; SFM-3
9331	Pakistan	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Pakistan	2.94	0.88	3.02	LD-2	BD-4, CCM-2
9361	Vietnam	UNDP	Mainstreaming Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity Conservation objectives into socio-economic development planning and	7.31	0.44	30.00	LD-3	BD-1; BD-3; BD-4; SFM-1; SFM-3

¹⁶ Central African Republic, Cameroon, China, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Tanzania, Congo DR

¹⁷ Brazil, Colombia, Peru

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	Total GEF Grant	LDFA Amount	Co-finance	LDFA Focal Area Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
			management of Biosphere Reserve in Viet Nam					
9365	Global	IUCN	Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Project	3.00	2.75	2.90	LD-EA	
9369	Ecuador	CI	Implementation of the Strategic Plan of Ecuador Mainland Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Network	6.34	0.44	29.10	LD-2	BD-1
9391	Global	IUCN	The Global Environmental Commons. Solutions for a Crowded Planet	2.18	0.30	2.33	LD-4	BD-4, CCM-1, IW-1
9406	St. Lucia	UNEP	Integrated Ecosystem Management and Restoration of Forests on the South East Coast of St. Lucia	4.88	1.02	25.80	LD-2	BD-1; CCM-1; CCM-2; SFM-3
9407	Regional (Egypt, Jordan)	UNEP	Healthy Ecosystems for Rangeland Development (HERD): Sustainable Rangeland Management for Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Mitigation	4.00	3.51	9.00	LD-1; LD-2; LD-3	
9413	Brazil	UNEP	Realizing the Biodiversity Conservation Potential of Private Lands	9.85	1.44	38.80	LD-2; LD-3	BD-4; SFM-1; SFM-2
9416	Costa Rica	UNDP	Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Management in Production Landscapes in Costa Rica	7.39	0.86	25.20	LD-2; LD-3	BD-4; SFM-1
9417	Chad	IUCN	Restoring Ecological Corridors in Western Chad for Multiple Land and	5.87	0.89	19.00	LD-3	SFM-3; CCM-2

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	Total GEF Grant	L DFA Amount	Co-finance	L DFA Focal Area Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
			Forests Benefits - RECONNECT					
9424	Dominican Republic	UNDP	Mainstreaming Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Productive Landscapes in Threatened Forested Mountainous Areas	8.98	0.70	54.00	LD-3	SFM-3; BD-4
9429	Cuba	UNDP	Incorporating Multiple Environmental Considerations and their Economic Implications into the Management of Landscapes Forests and Production Sectors in Cuba	10.50	0.99	37.80	LD-4	BD-4; BD-4; SFM-1
9434	Timor-Leste	CI	Securing the Long-term Conservation of Timor-Leste Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services through the Establishment of a functioning National Protected Area Network and the Improvement of Natural Resource Management in Priority Catchment Corridor	3.68	1.33	14.10	LD-1	BD-1; SFM-1; SFM-2
9460	Ecuador	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Ecuador	2.00	0.63	4.13	LD-3	BD-4
9477	Albania	UNEP	Promoting Sustainable Land Management (SLM) through Integrated Restoration of Ecosystems	1.00	0.86	5.65	LD-1; LD-3	

FY17 (Third Year of GEF-6)

All amounts in \$ million

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	Total GEF Grant	LDFA Amount	Co-finance	LDFA Focal Area Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
9265	Vietnam	World Bank	Mekong Delta Integrated Climate Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Project	6.46	0.45	310.00	LD-1; LD-3;	CCM-2; SFM-1; SFM-2
9266	Eritrea	UNDP	Restoring Degraded Forest Landscapes and Promoting Community-based, Sustainable and Integrated Natural Resource Management in the Rora Habab Plateau, Nakfa Sub-zoba, Northern Red Sea Region of Eritrea	9.08	2.88	23.50	LD-3	BD-4; SFM-3; CCM-2
9294	Mauritania	FAO	Integrated Ecosystem Management Program for the Sustainable Human Development in Mauritania	9.05	2.28	23.15	LD-1	BD-1; BD-3; CCM-2; SFM-3
9388	Lebanon	UNDP	Land Degradation Neutrality of Mountain Landscapes in Lebanon	5.16	4.62	17.26	LD-2; LD-4	
9537	Morocco	FAO	Revitalizing Oasis Agro-ecosystems through a Sustainable, Integrated and Landscape Approach in the Draâ-Tafilalet Region (OASIL)	9.56	4.25	41.27	LD-1	BD-3; CCM-1; CCM-2
9555	Mexico	World Bank	Sustainable Productive Landscapes	23.88	1.81	139.30	LD-3	BD-4; CCM-2; SFM-2

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	Total GEF Grant	LDFA Amount	Co-finance	LDFA Focal Area Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
9719	Global	UNEP	Piloting Innovative Investments for Sustainable Landscapes	2.24	2.00	52.00	LD-3	
9730	Georgia	UNEP	Generating Economic and Environmental Benefits from Sustainable Land Management for Vulnerable Rural Communities of Georgia	1.64	1.45	4.56	LD1; LD2	
9409	Sri Lanka	UNEP	Healthy Landscapes: Managing Agricultural Landscapes in Socio-ecologically Sensitive Areas to Promote Food Security, Well-being and Ecosystem Health	2.20	0.62	8.68	LD-3	BD-3
9667	Dominica	UNEP	Sustainable Land Management in the Commonwealth of Dominica	2.00	1.77	14.70	LD-1; LD-2; LD-3	
9754	Moldova	World Bank	Climate Adaptation & Forestry Project	2.19	2.00	20.00	LD-1; LD-3	
9293	Mali	AfDB	Scaling up a Multiple Benefits Approach to Enhance Resilience in Agro- and Forest Landscapes of Mali's Sahel Regions (Kayes, Koulikoro and Ségou)	9.53	2.32	60.20	LD-1; LD-3	CCM-2; CW-2; SFM-2
9366	Cote d'Ivoire	UNEP	Sustainability and Scaling Up Approaches for Transformational Management, Restoration and Conservation of Forests	3.15	0.66	27.06	LD-1; LD-2	BD-1; BD-4; SFM-1; SFM-2; SFM-3

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	Total GEF Grant	L DFA Amount	Co-finance	L DFA Focal Area Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
			Landscapes and Biodiversity in Cote d'Ivoire (SSATMARC – FOLAB)					
9383	Benin	AfDB	Sustainable Forest Management and Conservation Project in Central and South Benin	2.90	0.45	15.93	LD-2	BD-1; CCM-2; SFM-1; SFM-2
9385	Rwanda	UNDP	Forest Landscape Restoration in the Mayaga Region	6.85	1.08	25.77	LD-2	BD-4; CCM-1; CCM-2; SFM-3
9389	Mongolia	UNDP	Ensuring Sustainability and Resilience (ENSURE) of Green Landscapes in Mongolia	8.78	2.90	34.00	LD-3	BD-1; BD-4; SFM-3
9437	Nepal	WWF-US	Integrated Landscape Management to Secure Nepal's Protected Areas and Critical Corridors	7.36	2.23	42.62	LD-2; LD-3	BD-4; SFM-2
9441	Colombia	FAO/UNIDO	Contributing to the Integrated Management of Biodiversity of the Pacific Region of Colombia to Build Peace	8.30	0.71	35.30	LD-3	BD-1; BD-4; SFM-1; SFM-2
9577	Grenada	UNDP	Climate Resilient Agriculture for Integrated Landscape Management	4.12	2.71	13.69	LD-1; LD-3	BD-2; BD-4
9580	St. Vincent and Grenadines	UNDP	Conserving Biodiversity and Reducing Land Degradation Using a Ridge-to-Reef Approach	4.17	1.64	10.49	LD-3	BD-1
9583	Argentina	UNDP	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land	9.91	3.72	41.75	LD-3;	BD-4

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	Total GEF Grant	LDFA Amount	Co-finance	LDFA Focal Area Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
			Management (SLM) into Development Planning: Making Environmental Land Use Planning (ELUP) Operational in Argentina				LD-4	
9586	Turkey	FAO	Contributing to Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target Setting by Demonstrating the LDN Approach in the Upper Sakarya Basin for Scaling up at National Level	2.72	2.38	13.60	LD-3	
9745	Iraq	FAO	Sustainable Land Management for Improved Livelihoods in Degraded Areas of Iraq	4.05	3.54	21.48	LD-1	
9774	Global ¹⁸	UNDP	GEF SGP Sixth Operational Phase- Strategic Implementation Using STAR Resources Tranche 1, Mainly in LDCs and SIDs (Part III)	18.03	4.12	18.03	LD-1; LD-2	BD-1; BD-2; CCM-1; CCM-2; CCM-3

¹⁸ Argentina, Burkina Faso, Bhutan, Belarus, Colombia, Cabo Verde, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Gambia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Malaysia, Nepal, Panama, Congo DR

Annex 3. Land Degradation-Relevant Projects Approved under Other Windows in FY16 and FY17

All amounts in \$ million

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	Total GEF Grant	Co-finance	LDFA Amount	LD Focal Area Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
6971	Mali	UNDP	Generating Global Environment Benefits through Improved Environmental Information, Planning and Decision Making Systems	1.20	2.55			CCCD 1; CCCD 3
6973	Guyana	UNDP	Strengthening Technical Capacities to Mainstream and Monitor Rio Convention Implementation through Policy Coordination	1.20	1.28			CCCD 1
9051	Regional	AfDB	Moringa Agro-forestry Fund for Africa (Non-Grant Instruments)	13.08	50.80	12.00	LD-1; LD-2; LD-3	
9114	Serbia	UNDP	Capacity Development for Improved Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)	1.10	0.98			CCCD 2; CCCD 3
9199	Bhutan	UNDP	Enhancing Sustainability and Climate Resilience of Forest and Agricultural Landscape and Community Livelihoods (multi-trust fund: GEF/LDCF)	15.71	42.63			CCA 1; CCA 2; CCA 3; BD 1; SFM 2
9277	Regional (LAC)	IADB	Risk Mitigation Instrument for Land Restoration (Non-Grant Instruments)	16.35	120.00	15.00	LD-2; LD-3	
9300	Madagascar	UNDP	Strengthening National Capacities to Meet Global Environmental Obligations	2.19	2.00			CCCD 1; CCCD 2;

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	Total GEF Grant	Co-finance	LDFA Amount	LD Focal Area Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
			with the Framework of Sustainable Development Priorities					CCCD 3; CCCD 4
9314	Comoros	UNDP	Strengthening of multisector and decentralized environmental management and coordination to achieve the objectives of the Rio Conventions in the Union of Comoros	1.70	1.60			CCCD 2
9319	Cuba	UNDP	Integrating Rio Global Environmental Commitments into National Priorities and Needs through the Improvement of Information Management and Knowledge for Planning and Decision Making	1.68	1.94			CCCD 2
9334	Egypt	UNDP	Enhancing National Capacities for Improved Public Participation for Implementing Rio Conventions	1.14	0.99			CCCD 4
9335	Uganda	UNDP	Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Effective Implementation of Rio Conventions in Uganda	1.04	1.05			CCCD 1; CCCD 2
9341	Timor-Leste	UNDP	Strengthening Targeted National Capacities to Improve Decision-making and Mainstream Global Environmental Obligations into National Development Priorities	1.64	2.60			CCCD 1; CCCD 2
9390	Liberia	UNDP	Strengthening National Capacities to Meet Global Environmental Obligations	1.70	1.50			CCCD 1; CCCD 3;

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	Total GEF Grant	Co-finance	LDFA Amount	LD Focal Area Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
			with the Framework of Sustainable Development Priorities					CCCD 5
9467	Antigua and Barbuda	UNDP	Monitoring and Assessment of MEA Implementation and Environmental Trends in Antigua and Barbuda	1.02	0.80			CCCD 1;
9502	Guinea-Bissau	UNDP	Strengthening Natural Resource Valuation Capacities for Improved Planning and Decision-making to Conserve the Global Environment	1.10	2.20			CCCD 1; CCCD 4
9506	Sudan	UNDP	Strengthening Targeted National Capacities for Improved Decision Making and Mainstreaming of Global Environmental Obligations	1.15	1.00			CCCD 1; CCCD 2; CCCD 3; CCCD 5
9511	Djibouti	UNDP	Strengthening National Capacities for Improved Decision Making and Mainstreaming of Global Environmental Obligations	1.15	1.29			CCCD 1; CCCD 2; CCCD 3; CCCD 4
9651	Somalia	UNDP	Strengthening National Capacities for Improved Decision Making and Mainstreaming of Global Environmental Obligations	1.15	2.25			CCCD 2; CCCD 3; CCCD 4
9719	Global	UNEP	Piloting Innovative Investments for Sustainable Landscapes (Non-Grant Instrument)	2.24	52.00	2.00	LD-3	

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	Total GEF Grant	Co-finance	LDFA Amount	LD Focal Area Objectives	Other Focal Area Objectives
9744	Iraq	UNEP	Establishing a Functional Environmental Information System for the Synergistic Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) for Iraq	1.30	0.61			CCCD 1; CCCD 2
9747	Mauritania	UNEP	Building Core Capacity for the Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in the Context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Mauritania	1.10	0.55			CCCD 1; CCCD 3
9808	Botswana	UNEP	Building Core Capacity for the Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and Relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Botswana	1.11	0.30			CCCD 1; CCCD 3
9809	Benin	UNEP	Building Core Capacity for Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and Relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Benin	1.31	0.30			CCCD 1; CCCD 3

Annex 4. Summary of Approved Programs and Projects

L DFA Approved Projects in FY2016 (Second Year of GEF-6)

9059 Guatemala: Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Landscapes in the Central Volcanic Chain (UNDP)

The project's objective is to mainstream biodiversity conservation and SLM objectives into the production landscapes of the Central Volcanic Mountain Range in Guatemala, contributing to the well-being of local populations and the delivery of multiple global environmental benefits. The project has two components: (1) Development of an enabling environment for the delivery of multiple global environmental benefits through models of sustainable agriculture/forestry production and economic incentives derived from improved markets and ecosystem services, and (2) Delivering multiple environment benefits by connecting core protected areas within sustainably managed production landscapes in the central volcanic chain in Guatemala.

Key global environmental benefits will include: (i) Stable populations of indicator species (mammals, birds, amphibians, and plants) forest/agricultural landscapes after seven years (project duration), (ii) Biological corridors (34,792 ha) provide connectivity to forest remnants and contribute to the conservation to biological important areas of the Central Volcanic Mountain Range of Guatemala, (iii) Improved forest cover in forest/agricultural landscapes of the central volcanic range (71,320 ha), and (iv) Carbon sequestration: 178,000 tons of CO₂e (reforestation, restoration, and sustainable agroforestry and agricultural systems).

9092 Peru: Sustainable Management of Agro-Biodiversity and Vulnerable Ecosystems Recuperation in Peruvian Andean Regions Through Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems Approach (FAO)

The overall objective of this project is to conserve in-situ and to sustainably use globally-important agro-biodiversity through the preservation of traditional agricultural systems, the integrated management of forests, water, and land resources, and the maintenance of the ecosystem services in selected Andean regions. The project proposes that the long-term solution for agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use is to reverse the loss of ecosystem integrity in key agrobiodiversity regions in order to ensure healthy agro-ecosystems in which agrobiodiversity can be sustained.

The project will contribute to deliver the following GEBs : (i) conservation and sustainable uses of agro-biodiversity species, associated traditional knowledge and ancestral heritage systems; ii) increased genetic diversity of globally significant cultivated plants; (iii) incorporation of 300,000 ha of productive landscapes under sustainable land management; (iv) integrated resource management and sustainable productive practices adopted by local communities in the productive landscapes of 7 departments, with women representing 30% of beneficiaries (in those ha); (v) 83,000 ha of forest resources are restored in the productive landscape including the services these confer to agro-production, agro-forestry and agro-biodiversity; (vi) incorporation of 300,000 ha of productive landscape integrating biodiversity conservation and sustainable use unto their management plans by meeting national or third party certification, or supported by other objective data; and (vii) mainstreaming of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,

sustainable forest and land management into regional plans, zoning frameworks and watershed management plans of seven departments.

9153 Uruguay: Climate-smart Livestock Production and Land Restoration in the Uruguayan Rangelands (FAO)

The objective of this project is to promote climate-smart practices in the livestock sector of Uruguay to mitigate climate change and restore degraded lands. The proposed project aims to introduce and disseminate Climate-Smart Livestock Management (CSLM) systems and practices that yield greater economic benefits while reducing land degradation and GHG emissions, and increasing carbon sequestration. The project will focus on small and medium-sized farms based on extensive systems on natural grasslands. The estimated GHG emissions reduction from lower emissions intensity in meat production and carbon sequestration is 100,000-300,000 tons of CO₂e directly and 1-3 million tons CO₂e indirectly. The project will also lead to 35,000 ha under SLM directly, and 400,000 ha indirectly.

The project focuses on climate smart agriculture, addressing the nexus of food security, climate change and sustainable resource management. This is one of the first GEF projects that addresses climate-smart livestock management for GHG emissions reduction. While the project will first pilot transfer of technologies and practices with 60 small and medium farmers, it will scale up through the broad dissemination of these practices and wider capacity development. It will also feed into the recently launched National program of Technology Transfer and Diffusion, which aims to upgrade management practices among agricultural producers, and develop of a national CSLM policy framework. In addition, the project will lead to the development of a NAMA on the livestock sector, a priority of the Government of Uruguay.

9163 Global: Enabling the use of Global Data Sources to assess and Monitor Land Degradation at Multiple Scales (CI)

The project's objective is to provide guidance, methods and a toolbox for assessing and monitoring status and trends in land degradation using remote sensing technology which can be employed to inform land management and investment decisions as well as to improve reporting to the UNCCD and the GEF. The project's goal is to derive an approach that can yield one or two simple metrics in the form of continuous satellite images that, when tracked over years, correlate well with trends of degradation. With such products, methods and a toolbox can be created to enable countries to report trends in land degradation to the UNCCD and the GEF. The innovation is the use of new data to enable multi-scale monitoring of trends in land cover and land degradation. The approach combines data from commercial satellites and publicly available data that have not previously been available.

Stakeholders include those in the international community, the GEF, UNCCD, STAP, and the European Space Agency (ESA) and those at the national level in Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda, the four pilot countries where the project will test its methods. This also includes relevant national agencies in these countries, the project executing partners Vital Signs, NASA, and Lund University, and GEF Food Security Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) project partners. The project will also benefit other countries through involvement in capacity building and eventually have global reach through the development of new, user-friendly methods for monitoring land degradation trends within the context of LDN reporting.

9167 Mexico: Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Mexico (UNDP)

The project aims at enhancing the resilience of the ecosystems through the synergistic implementation of a set of community livelihood practices in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor in Mexico. Community organizations will implement grant projects aligned with large ecosystem, micro-regional and landscape and seascape sustainable management plans to be reviewed and approved by the SGP National Steering Committee, with the technical and financial support of other stakeholders involving federal government entities, state and local government, as well as pivot organizations, producers' associations, academia and other partners. Community-driven grant projects will focus on adoption of production practices or systems that conserve biodiversity through sustainable use, maintain or enhance ecosystem services (e.g. pollination, soil fertility) and/or reduce loss of carbon through biomass burning, for example, by intensifying agricultural production through agroforestry systems, permaculture and other innovative agro-ecological approaches.

An essential outcome is to replicate and enhance previous experience of community based on the ground implementation of the UNFCCC, UNCBD, and UNCCD in the four large ecosystems of southeastern Mexico that have been building on previous experience since the beginning of the SGP in Mexico. The premise of upscaling in this context is that the aggregate of community adopters of successful SGP-supported technologies, practices and systems from previous SGP phases have been slowly acquiring critical mass to reach a tipping point of adoption more broadly by rural constituencies of adaptive practice and innovation. The SGP has been able to facilitate this aggregation process by accompanying community organizations over the years, building networks of producers, establishing vertical linkages from producer to market, and advocating policy support from local, state and federal governments.

9190 Uzbekistan: Sustainable Management of Forests in Mountain and Valley Areas (FAO)

Approximately 9 million ha (20% of the country's surface) of land are classified as forest land in Uzbekistan, of which about 3 million ha are still covered with forests, mostly desert forests (Saxaul), mountain forests (Juniper), and valley forests (Tugai). Forest degradation has been ongoing in the country since at least a century due to expansion of agricultural land and overgrazing. The project is the first GEF project in the country that specifically focuses on the introduction of SFM to address those drivers. The objective of the project is to introduce SFM and thereby sequestering carbon and improving the quality of forest resources for its productive functions. Component (1) will establish an operational forest assessment and monitoring system at national level; component (2) focuses on the introduction of multifunctional management practices over 121,750 ha in 4 locations across Uzbekistan, and component 3 is concerned with ensuring the sustainability and up-scaling of SFM. Estimated carbon benefits of the project are in the range of 3.2 to 4.6 million tons of CO₂e over a five-year period.

9193 Kazakhstan: Conservation and Sustainable Management of Key Globally Important Ecosystems for Multiple Benefits (UNDP)

The project focuses on conservation and sustainable management of three threatened ecosystems, which are outstanding for their biodiversity values, role in protecting land and water resources and services to local communities. These are (1) mountain forests and grasslands of Altai, Saur, Dzungaria, Ala-Tau and Tian Shan, (2) Riparian/Tugai forests and river floodplain ecosystems of

the Charyn, Ile and Syr Daria river deltas, and (3) Saxaul shrubs and deserts of Balkhash Lake district. Building on strong national baseline economic development program and co-financing, the project concentrates on addressing the suite of key root-causes of degradation of the conservation-important ecosystems, such as gaps in the representation of the protected area system with respect to coverage of habitat of globally important species (including the Snow Leopard), under-estimated valuation of ecosystem services, disengagement of the private sector and local communities from ecosystem management and restoration.

Through the Community Ecosystem Management Program this project is promoting engagement of communities and particularly the private sector in sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems important for their biodiversity and land integrity functions. Furthermore, this project is the first in the region which promotes full valuation of mountain, Tugai and Saxaul ecosystem services, and integration of the ecological values into the economic land use decision making.

9205 Kazakhstan: Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kazakhstan (UNDP)

The GEF Kazakhstan Country Programme objective is to build the social-ecological resilience of steppe and desert landscapes of Kazakhstan by securing global environmental benefits from community-based management of biodiversity, ecosystem function, and land, water and biomass resources. The project is designed to achieve this objective and generate the expected outcomes and related outputs. The main component is “Resilient rural landscapes of steppe and desert ecosystems for sustainable development and global environmental protection”, where GEF's support will provide small grants to NGOs and community organizations for the development and implementation of landscape-level planning frameworks that focus on the economic potentials of safeguarding and maintaining ecosystem services in target ecosystems. The project will develop at least six landscape management plans that encompass the lands of several rural communities in target landscapes in pursuit of strategic landscape outcomes related to biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, climate change adaptation and mitigation and integrated water resources management in desert and steppe ecosystems.

9208 Palau: Integrating Biodiversity Safeguards and Conservation into development in Palau (UNDP)

This project is a crucial complement to Palau's Ridge to Reef project from GEF-5 advancing natural resource management systems and practices across the country. Nationally, this project will advance land use planning systems. It will also work on mainstreaming biodiversity in different sectors, including importantly in the rapidly growing tourism industry with both minimum standards and green certification. The project will also develop a national framework for invasive species management to prevent and control further introductions of invasive species.

In addition, this project will focus on Babeldaob Island (75% of the country's land mass and most of the forest) on sustainable forest management, fire management, identification and protection of 15,000 ha of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF), sustainable ecotourism, and biodiversity-friendly land and forest management practices. In the Southern lagoon states, this project will address threats to biodiversity and ecosystem function through development, implementation and enforcement of seascape spatial mainstreaming plans. This project will work closely with the tourism industry in a variety of ways both as a partner implementation as well as a source of resources.

9231 Pakistan: Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (UNDP)

The project takes an integrated, systemic, multi-focal areas approach at the landscape level by addressing biodiversity, land degradation, and SFM. The project contributes to implementing integrated sustainable forest and land management in over 4.1 million ha, which will result in securing major snow leopard landscapes in the country. This will include 60,000 ha of SFM, 250,000 ha of SLM, and 20,000 ha of new protected areas. The project local communities through a livestock insurance scheme and wildlife deterrent systems to reduce human-wildlife conflicts.

The landscape level management approach for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources by involving multi-stakeholders at both federal and provincial levels is a novel approach in the context of Pakistan. The project also takes a strong gender/social responsive approach by ensuring both women and men participation in relevant activities. Development and implementation of appropriate institutional structure and financial strategy are planned to ensure long term sustainability of the initiatives.

9232- PIF Regional (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar): Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Mekong Countries (IUCN)

The project aims at sustainably managing peatland ecosystems to conserve biodiversity and reduce GHG emissions by: (1) strengthening capacity and national planning at all levels for sustainable peatland management (e.g. development of national strategies and action plan, incorporate provision in relevant national and sector policies); (2) expansion of protected peatland ecosystems; (3) demonstration of sustainable peatland management in key priority sites; and (4) enhance regional cooperation on targeted capacity development and knowledge products. The project is expected to contribute to sustainable peatland management in total over 130,000 ha of landscape (both protected areas and outside), and significantly reduce GHG emission from the targeted peatlands through improved management. Estimated GHG emission is 894,300 tons of CO₂e.

The project is one of the first projects to focus on peatland identification and management in the Northern ASEAN countries. It is expected to resolve a significant information gap and actions that are required to address the drivers of peatland degradation and management in the target countries. With the focus on both policy and site level interventions with empowerment of indigenous peoples and local communities, the project is expected to have a tangible impact to start up and strengthen sustainable peatland management in the target countries.

9241 Kenya: Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kenya (UNDP)

The project addresses environmental degradation in three selected locations of Kenya (the World Heritage Site of the Kenya Lakes System in the Great Rift Valley; the marine ecosystem of Southern Kenya in Kwale County; and the sacred MijiKenda Kaya forests of Coastal Kenya), which are largely driven by the weak organizational capacities of communities and community organizations to collectively take action in building and maintaining resilience of these socio-ecological landscapes. The project will develop and implement adaptive land/seascape management strategies that build social, economic and ecological resilience built upon and maintained through the production of global environmental and local sustainable development benefits. To pursue achievement of the outcomes of these adaptive land/seascape management

strategies, community organizations will implement grant projects reviewed and approved by the SGP National Steering Committee, supported by multi-stakeholder agreements involving local government, the private sector, NGOs, academe and other partners, and evaluated periodically and systematically as part of the broader collective process of adjusting management strategies to new information, knowledge, capacities and conditions.

9243 India: Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes (FAO)

Building on the National Mission for Sustainable and other key government programs, this GEF project is intended to shift the existing scenario by leveraging governmental, private sector, and other resources and initiatives to catalyze transformative change for India's agriculture sector to support achievement of national and global environmental benefits and conserve critical biodiversity and forest landscapes in the country. The project's overall objective will be realized through the implementation of two components: (1) strengthening enabling environment (enhanced policies and institutions to mainstream multiple environmental benefits in agriculture and land-use); and (2) demonstrate concrete on-the-ground conservation improvements at priority landscapes both at policy and practice levels.

Concrete policy change is expected through the development of a common vision for sustainable agriculture, which will enable the Government of India to mainstream conservation and achievement of GEB's across the policy platform that currently determines the direction and impact of the nation's agricultural sector. The process of generating the common vision, under a multi-sectoral platform, will be used to inform and improve concrete existing agricultural policies and programs, including those that are indirectly promoting unsustainable agriculture practices (e.g. fertilizers, energy, etc.). Furthermore, the project will develop and implement a national level "Green Landscape Conservation Strategies" that will improve agricultural practices in high value biodiversity conservation and forest landscapes.

The global environmental benefits expected from this project include: (i) a total of 1.17 million ha of improved biodiversity conservation status within 5 protected areas as result of sustainable agriculture and SFM practices, (ii) habitat improvements at 5 ecosystems: measured by reduction of agricultural and forest degradation threats, and improved status of globally significant species, (iii) 100,000 ha utilizing and conserving genetic diversity of at least 10 globally significant traditional and/or endemic plant and animal species or varieties, (iv) 400,000 ha of currently degraded productive landscapes under SLM, (v) 150,000 ha of high conservation value forest lands under SFM, and (vi) 26.9 million tons of CO₂e sequestered or avoided through improved agricultural practices.

9248 Bolivia: Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia (UNDP)

The project will be implemented in five priority areas in three biodiversity rich eco-regions - Gran Chaco, Chiquitania and Pantanal - in mosaic production/conservation landscapes under a mixed category regime: National Parks (NPs) and National Natural Areas with Integrated Management (NAIMs). Strategic partnerships with the state and other allies are required to ensure that there is long term empowerment and capacities are strengthened for community based and non-governmental organizations to maintain and include more beneficiaries and strengthen local governance. The Government of Bolivia has allocated GEF 6 STAR funding to

enhance and extend achievements of the SGP GEF 5 strategy, in line with national priorities, policies and agendas. During this new phase, the project aims to achieve further articulation of communities with their landscapes, strengthen governance schemes, and provide an active role for organizations to participate in PA/NAIM management in which they may be catalysts and protagonists of their livelihood improvement and increasing resilience.

This project uses participatory and multi-stakeholder approaches to address landscape management in the three biomes to enhance social and ecological resilience through community-driven projects to conserve biodiversity, optimize ecosystem services, manage land, in particular agro-ecosystems, and water sustainably, and mitigate climate change.

9262 Honduras: Agroforestry Landscapes and Sustainable Forest Management that Generate Environmental and Economic Benefits Globally and Locally (UNDP)

The project will develop economic and social alternatives in the project area as a long-term solution to strengthening the connectivity between protected areas and productive landscapes. This includes actions that contribute to biodiversity conservation, sustainable management of forests, enhancement of carbon stocks, protection of water sources, and protection of agro-ecosystems. The project will link sustainable agricultural production, sustainable management of forests, including carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation. The key result will be a national policy for biological corridors articulated with the Forestry Policy that facilitates connectivity between 1.27 million ha of production landscapes and 287,802 ha of protected areas to consolidate the dry/humid biological corridor.

This project includes a scheme that will generate external contributions through carbon sequestration, benefit distribution mechanisms for protected areas derived from bird-watching activities and agro-tourism, and the strengthening of productive agricultural and agroforestry chains, such as coffee and cacao, among others. Although the types of productive systems vary depending on the region, the potential for sustainable coffee and cacao has already been identified as a key area for extension work with producer associations, and regionally through the South-south cooperation program to exchange knowledge.

9264 Global (Central African Republic, Cameroon, China, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Tanzania, Congo DR): The Restoration Initiative - Fostering Innovation and Integration in Support of the Bonn Challenge (IUCN, FAO and UNEP)

The Program has been designed to make a significant global contribution to restoring ecosystem functioning and improving livelihoods through the restoration of priority degraded and deforested landscapes, in support of the Bonn Challenge, and in response to the expressed needs of countries. This program brings together ten countries, three GEF Agencies, and a range of NGO and private sector partners into a community of practice where countries are able to build off the joint experience of on-going and future restoration efforts.

Through the GEF programmatic approach, the program will create synergies, provide a wider array of tools and resources to national projects, and leverage key partnerships to yield cost savings and realize greater impact than possible under a fragmented, project-by-project approach. The program is expected to result in 46 million ha of landscapes under improved management, 1.1 million ha of sustainable production practices and will result in the mitigation

of 190 million tons of CO₂e GHG emissions and mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into the management of these landscapes.

9267 Myanmar: Rural Productivity and Ecosystems Services Enhanced in Central Dry Zone Forest Reserves (ADB)

The project aims at achieving multiple global environmental benefits in Myanmar's Central Dry Zone, enhancing rural productivity (agriculture, livestock, forestry), and improving ecosystem services through integrated natural resources management. The project is blended with an ADB agricultural irrigation baseline project in the CDZ providing technical assistance and investments focused on agricultural production. The main GEF project area will cover 12 districts within Mandalay, Sagaing, and Magway regions, and include activities to support ecosystem services (e.g., afforestation, assisted natural regeneration) in forest reserves, protected public forests, and protected areas. The GEF resources will initially be focused on Mae-Nyo-Taung forest reserve, and scaled up to 300,000 ha.

The global environmental benefits of the project include: (i) improved management of landscapes covering 300,000 ha, including several Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs); (ii) bringing 55,000 ha under sustainable land management; and (iii) generating 5.8 million tons of CO₂e in carbon benefits through avoided deforestation and improved management practices. The inter-linkage with the baseline project, contribution to livelihood benefits, and strong focus on capacity building of relevant agencies and communities is expected to contribute to the project's long term sustainability.

9270 Malaysia: Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Malaysia (IFAD)

The GEF project will strengthen national policy and institutional capacity to implement peatland related strategies and plans, and enhance integrated sustainable peatland management in targeted landscapes. The project will reduce fire, enhance water management, rehabilitate and avoid forest conservation through a multi-sectoral partnership, including the private sector. The project is expected to protect, rehabilitate and sustainably manage over 1.5 million ha of targeted peatlands, which will mitigate approximately 3 million tons of CO₂e.

One of the main innovative aspects of the project is the multi-stakeholder engagement in addressing sustainable peatland management. The engagement of private sector, civil society, and local communities working in partnership with government agencies will be more effective compared to the conventional sectoral approaches. Large private sector plantation companies are involved and will provide co-financing to the project to sustainably manage the adjacent peatlands.

9272 Regional (Brazil, Colombia, Peru): Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (World Bank, WWF-US and UNDP)

The Program brings innovations to address the common drivers of deforestation in the region. This includes innovative technology for low carbon and environmentally sustainable agriculture in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru, to reduce the threat of agriculture-driven forest conversion or land degradation, and building a spatial planning and monitoring platform in Brazil to support decision making for forest recovery. In order to have a significant impact in reducing deforestation and promote efficient land use in the Amazon region, this Program addresses a complex set of drivers of deforestation and barriers for sustainable land use that Brazil,

Colombia, and Peru currently face and that the program will help them address through national and regional level action along four main lines of investment: (1) "Integrated Amazon Protected Areas", will increase conservation and protection of biodiversity through protected areas creation and system expansion, improved protected area management and sustainable financing at the system-wide level; (2) "Integrated Landscape Management", will contribute to climate change resilience and enhance sustainable land use by improving forest and land management and reducing carbon emissions from deforestation; (3) "Policies for Protected and Productive Landscapes", will incorporate biodiversity management principles into selected government sectors that are drivers of deforestation (i.e., agriculture, extractive industries and infrastructure) through sectoral agreements and/or instruments; and (4) "Capacity Building and Regional Cooperation", will complement the national projects and maximize the efficiency of the broader Program and to provide opportunities for south-south learning, foster intergovernmental cooperation, use M&E tools and geospatial services, apply best practices and develop portfolio-wide training and communication strategies.

The Program makes significant contributions to the GEF Corporate Targets and will maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society covering 73,117,000 ha (or 24% of the global target) while mitigating 300 million tons of CO₂e.

9285 Afghanistan: Community-based Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Afghanistan (FAO)

The project will promote sustainable management of natural resources including biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation through a community-based approach to sustainable land and forest management in in the provinces of Nuristan, Kunar, Badghis, Uruzgan, Ghazni, and Bamyan. The project includes the following 4 components: (1) Capacity building at national, sub-national and district levels for SLM/SFM; (2) Biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration in forest landscapes; (3) Community-based rangeland management; and (4) Knowledge management and M&E.

The project will support integrated, community-based approaches to sustainable land and forest management in over 230,000 ha, which will result in securing conservation benefits and ecosystem services in important landscapes in the country. This will include 10,000 ha of High Conservation Value Forests, 200,000 ha of climate resilient SLM practices, and GHG mitigation benefits of 2.3 million tons of CO₂e.

9330 Madagascar: Sustainable Agriculture Landscape Project (World Bank)

This project is a large-scale landscape restoration initiative covering 1.13 million ha on five selected landscapes (Andapa, Soanierana Ivongo, Iazafo, Bealanana, and Marovoay) targeting 38,200 beneficiaries in 45 municipalities. The ultimate beneficiaries are smallholder households who will benefit from improved management of natural resources and improved access to productive inputs, including irrigation, sustainable land management, tree cover, and value chain interventions. The project objective is to increase access to improved irrigation services and agricultural inputs, and strengthen the integrated management of natural resources in the targeted landscapes by local actors. Capacities of producer associations, local forest user groups, community organizations, and water user associations will be reinforced in view of sustainability. Staff from sector Ministries at the local and national level will also be targeted

(1,000 people). Women will particularly be targeted as they represent a crucial resource in agriculture and the rural economy.

The project will produce global environmental benefits measurable in terms of critical ecosystems under effective management, SLM, and forest restoration, and carbon benefits. The project will help to improve management effectiveness of ten protected areas in four of the five landscapes (300,000 ha), sustainably manage productive landscapes and forests (respectively 700,000 ha and 250,000 ha), and protect forests (300,000 ha). The project constitutes a sizable carbon sink to achieve a net carbon balance of -3,491,043 tons CO₂e emission over 20 years due to agroforestry on degraded lands, sustainable forest management including reforestation, and improved crop management.

9331 Pakistan: Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Pakistan (UNDP)

The sixth phase of the Pakistan Small Grants Programme (SGP) seeks to build resilience through community action, while recognizing the inter-connectedness of ecosystem services, local food production, natural resource use, livelihoods and culture. As such, the project will support community-based organizations, which are the driving force in rural development strategies, to take the lead in managing natural resources sustainably for social and ecological resilience and global environmental benefits, and in concert with other stakeholders and communities so as to multiply results. The project will integrate the landscape approach in the Indus Delta, by focusing 40% of GEF financing on this area. The landscape will provide a limited geographic scope in which small grants and their results can accrue to generate broader global environmental benefits. The project will also target 40% of its funding to other sites in the country, particularly to biodiversity hotspots, and 20% of its financing to testing and disseminating innovations in the area of energy efficient technologies.

The project will allow community organizations and NGOs can identify, test and adapt technologies that address housing, cooking and production needs in a more energy efficient or climate friendly manner in strategic locations across Pakistan. The project will focus on: Component 1: Resilient rural landscapes and seascapes of Pakistan's Indus Delta for sustainable development and global environmental protection and Component 2: Demonstration, deployment and transfer of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies and approaches and carbon stock enhancement and conservation.

9361 Vietnam: Mainstreaming Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity Conservation objectives into socio-economic development planning and management of Biosphere Reserve in Viet Nam (UNDP)

The project's objective is: Integrated Natural Resources Management and Biodiversity Conservation objectives are effectively mainstreamed and advanced into and through development planning and tourism sector development in targeted Biosphere Reserves in Viet Nam. Within the project's approach, pilot sites are proposed in Hoang Lien Son Mountain BR, Cu Lao Cham BR in Hoi An, and Dong Nai BR. In selecting these pilot sites, the project applies the key biodiversity area (KBA) approach to identifying globally important areas for biodiversity conservation.

The global benefits that will be delivered primarily include regulatory and enforcement framework that will result in reduced pressures on natural resources in the core zones of the targeted Biosphere Reserves covering 284,112 ha; and landscape level application of SLM measures in forestry, agroforestry and agriculture that avoids and reduces land degradation and delivers ecosystem and development benefits over 760,466 ha.

9365 Global: Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Project (IUCN)

In October 2015, the 12th session of the UNCCD COP decided that striving to achieve SDG target 15.3 is a strong vehicle for driving implementation of the UNCCD, within the scope of the Convention. At that same COP, Parties were invited to formulate voluntary targets to achieve LDN in accordance with their specific national circumstances and development priorities. At the COP, the GEF announced support for countries on voluntary target setting at the COP through GEF UNCCD Enabling Activities. The LDN target setting project will support interested beneficiary countries to define national LDN targets, building upon previous GEF investments in national sustainable development programs and, more specifically, previous investments in UNCCD Enabling Activities (i.e., NAPs, NAP alignment and reporting processes).

The Project has three components and associated expected outcomes respectively: (1) National LDN baseline defined and validated by at least 60 countries; (2) National LDN measures and targets defined by at least 60 countries; and (3) LDN target setting knowledge management - Country parties and international organizations and stakeholders engaged in the LDN target setting process in a synergistic and coherent manner.

9369 Ecuador: Implementation of the Strategic Plan of Ecuador Mainland Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Network (CI)

The project will integrate the management of at least 516,779 ha of globally important marine protected areas (MPAs) with coastal and marine areas that provide inland and seaward connectivity. Having robust and resilient MPAs will in turn (i) protect valuable biodiversity and critical habitats, (ii) contribute to maintain environmental services, and (iii) sustain fisheries and other coastal activities.

The three main elements of innovation for Ecuador are (i) to acquire hands-on experience on developing a functional national MPA network, (ii) to explore new approaches to build collaborative relationships with stakeholders, and (iii) to investigate means to conserve connectivity between mangroves and inland habitats and ecosystems. Financial sustainability is guaranteed by the annual government expenditure for 17 MPAs that will continue to be provided by the Government of Ecuador, and the financial returns of the conservation trust fund to provide additional support the MPA network. It is expected that social sustainability will result from a new approach to interact with stakeholders and novel governance mechanisms will foster social capital to sustain the advance of the MPA network.

9391 Global: The Global Environmental Commons. Solutions for a Crowded Planet (IUCN)

The objective of this project is to raise awareness and strengthen the narrative of the global commons; create a coalition of allies on safeguarding the global commons by presenting a framework for safeguarding the global commons and propose actionable solutions; and engage with a broader group with critical influence to set in motion a movement to address the Global

Commons as a critical ingredient for a sustainable and prosperous future for all. It will combine a science-based analysis and approach with an innovative policy and world leader's dialogue to (1) identify the priority issues facing the Global Commons and propose actionable solutions for a crowded planet; (2) bring together intellectual and scientific leaders with 'dot connectors' who can translate and amplify the message to non-expert audiences; (3) leverage commitment and finance for the implementation of solutions by catalyzing a critical debate among leaders from within and outside the conservation community; and (4) release a Call to Action for Planetary Stewardship at a World Conference on the Global Environmental Commons.

Realizing that the current generation and decisions made in the next decade are key to determining the planet's future the proposed project is aimed at catalyzing a transformation in the approach to safeguarding the Global Commons as an integral part of development decision and economic approaches and to identify future pathways for safeguarding the Global Commons, including commitments embedded in the recent SDGs and COP21.

9406 St. Lucia: Integrated Ecosystem Management and Restoration of Forests on the South East Coast of St. Lucia (UNEP)

The project will enable sustainable economic development of the South East Coast by maintaining healthy ecosystems, sustainable livelihoods, and securing global environmental benefits. It seeks to implement an integrated sustainable development strategy in a poor region of St Lucia that has received little attention from donors so far. As a result of changes in European Union trade policies, this area is undergoing a transition from banana agriculture to other types of agriculture and tourism. This project will build on an existing project to support St Lucia's move away from banana agriculture by including resources for conservation, targeted reforestation, land use planning, and renewable energy. These efforts include a focus on reduced dependence on charcoal for energy, sustainable forest management, and forest restoration. Conservation efforts will be focused on protecting Key Biodiversity Areas, improving the sustainability of practices around those areas, and developing financial mechanisms for long term conservation finance. Project components are: (1) Increased government, civil society, and private sector capacity for sustainable development and ecosystem management; (2) Government of St. Lucia, municipal governments and communities increasingly restore and rehabilitate productive landscapes; and (3) targeted communities adopt sustainable economic pathways focused on sustainable livelihoods, including but not limited to ecotourism, that will be very important in helping people move away from charcoal and other unsustainable activities while earning a better living.

This project will work to bring an ecosystem-based approach to land planning and use in this region implementing multiple activities to work in synergy together. This project will also be implementing some of the sustainable financing strategies suggested through previous GEF investments support the Caribbean Challenge Initiative. These strategies, such as conservation easements, have been tried in few developing countries and would provide interesting pilots.

9407 Regional (Egypt, Jordan): Healthy Ecosystems for Rangeland Development: Sustainable Rangeland Management for Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Mitigation (UNEP)

The project in Jordan and Egypt will contribute towards LDN through the adoption of community-based, sustainable land management in one of the world's most important rangeland

regions. The project has a \$1 million regional component funded out of LDFA set-asides to promote regional actions to achieve LDN, and is in response to a meeting convened by the League of Arab States in Cairo, February 28, 2016 where it was proposed that this project would support the development of an initiative to support LDN implementation in Arab countries, among which Iraq, Lebanon, Sudan, Mauritania, and Kuwait have expressed interest.

The projects objective is to strengthen restoration and sustainable management of pastoral rangelands for the provision of ecosystem services and protection of biodiversity in Egypt and Jordan and catalyzing scale up regionally and globally. Project components are: (1) Technical assistance for adaptive management and learning; (2) Stronger institutions for rangeland governance; (3) Identifying and up-scaling good practices in sustainable rangeland management; and (4) Knowledge management to promote an enabling environment for regional scale up of sustainable rangeland management.

9413 Brazil: Realizing the Biodiversity Conservation Potential of Private Lands (UNEP)

Half of the remaining natural vegetation cover in the five Brazilian biomes this project focuses on (Atlantic Forest, Cerrado, Caatinga, Pantanal and Pampa), amounting to 88 million ha of natural vegetation, are located on private lands. The project, which has both pilot and macro policy level elements, aims to address barriers to improve the management of their private set-aside areas. A successful implementation will have a direct contribution of conserving over 50 endangered species, scaling-up sustainable landscape management and appropriate systems of sustainable forest management in millions of ha of Private Set-Aside Areas. More importantly, it will create the basis of a national management system of conservation and management for 88 million ha of Private Set-Aside Areas and their wider landscapes.

This project will develop an innovative approach to dealing with the regulation of native habitats on private lands as priority areas for biodiversity conservation, sustainable landscape and forests management. By combining new tools aimed at both landscape level and macro policies, new regulation and targeted incentive schemes, large field pilots and sectoral agreements in a single package, the project aims to achieve a paradigm shift in the role of Private Set-Aside Areas in biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services provision and sustainable landscape management.

9416 Costa Rica: Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Management in Production Landscapes in Costa Rica (UNDP)

The objective of the project is to mainstream biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and carbon sequestration objectives into production landscapes and urban biological corridors of Costa Rica. Key results are (1) a reduction in area converted annually from forest to other land cover, from 21,707 ha/year to 354 ha/year, resulting in a net avoided deforestation over the project area of 11,033 ha; (2) over 2,700 ha of landscape management tools comprising the following: 700 ha of micro corridors; (3) 2,000 ha of Silvo-pastoral systems to increase connectivity between production landscapes and selected protected areas and contribute to the conservation of biodiversity; and (4) increase of forest cover and carbon storage within farms in PA buffer zones, leading to a reduction from 10% of CO₂e emissions in 100 beef production farms.

The use of mapping vegetation loss and gain tied to land tenancy in private productive land, on a publically accessible and annual basis (see Component 1), is highly innovative. Furthermore, the

project will test these technologies in both rural and urban contexts, with lessons learned to be disseminated and applied at a national and international level. The project will also introduce innovative sustainable agricultural practices (taking successful cases from other sites and countries such as Colombia and taking advantage of UNDPs network of experts), that have been proven to be effective as income-generating, environmentally-friendly management tools with positive effects on biodiversity.

9417 Chad: Restoring Ecological Corridors in Western Chad for Multiple Land and Forests Benefits (IUCN)

The project will invest in a large landscape between the Sena-Oura National Park, bordering the Bouba Ndjida National Park in Cameroon, the Binder Lere Wildlife reserve and the Yamba Berte Forest Reserve to maintain the ecological continuity of this corridor area, preventing the degradation of the ecosystem and its role in terms of carbon sequestration. The project will focus on two main causes of GHG emission, namely agriculture and the disappearance of forests. The project aims to restore a landscape and ecological continuity to guarantee the ecological functionality of the forest massifs in the Mayo-Kebbi West region. It will reinforce local authorities and develop tools for land use planning and the management of natural resources, and forest resources. The project will restore the "human-environment" interface out the protected areas supported by GIZ and JICA projects.

Three main outcomes are: (1) A halt of degradation of the environment through a combination of actions of protection, restoration, and sustainable management of natural resources; (2) An increase in the ability of local authorities to manage natural resources; and (3) the mitigation of the effects of climate change.

By restoring these ecological corridors, the project targets multiple benefits provided by ecosystems, soils and forests: Increase of carbon sequestration (1,300,000 tons of CO₂e through 100,000 ha of land under SLM over the lifetime of the project), livelihoods, food security, water resources, and stopping of land degradation and desertification.

9424 Dominican Republic: Mainstreaming Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Productive Landscapes in Threatened Forested Mountainous Areas (UNDP)

The project objective is to mainstream the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in public policies and practices to effectively buffer current and future threats across productive mountain landscapes. The project will support systemic landscape management framework for effective cross sectoral governance of 3 threatened mountain landscapes (dry forest 17,000 ha, broadleaf forest 25,000 ha, pine forest 2,196 ha). It will also support conservation compatible production systems in threatened mountain ecosystems and conservation corridors and sustainable livelihoods that mainstream biodiversity friendly practices. This project is innovative for the Dominican Republic as it is the first effort to undertake comprehensive integration of biodiversity, sustainable forest management, and other ecosystem service values into land use planning. In targeting protected area buffer zones and corridors, it will demonstrate a holistic approach to development that protects biodiversity, forests, and the land.

This project is targeting efforts in 3 different areas of the country to incorporate environmental values into planning and decision making processes in buffer zones and corridors. The project will also work to support farmers and other land users to move towards more sustainable

practices - working both at the policy and ground levels, and working with institutions that provide credit to farmers to incorporate environmental values into lending activities.

9429 Cuba: Incorporating Multiple Environmental Considerations and their Economic Implications into the Management of Landscapes Forests and Production Sectors in Cuba (UNDP)

Cuba is home to some of the Caribbean's best conserved reefs and innovative practices in sustainable agriculture. The project is bringing together different ministries and government institutions to develop legal, policy and institutional frameworks in key sectors favoring the generation of global environmental benefits; targeted scenario analysis guiding decision makers on the implications of different courses of action in the target sectors affecting natural resources and global environmental values; and pilot experiences generating, validating and demonstrating mechanisms for optimizing and internalizing the values of ecosystem goods and services in the target sectors and associated landscapes.

This project seeks to address one of the fundamental drivers of the loss of GEBs, which is the absence of the value of GEBs in decision making. This project will work at the national and ministerial level to establish new policies and programs as well as put them into practice in selected areas of biodiversity, forest and land value. By focusing on new programs, policies and information within many different ministries beyond the environment to create new standard operating procedures, the changes resulting from this project will be long lasting.

9434 Timor-Leste: Securing the Long-term Conservation of Timor-Leste Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services through the Establishment of a functioning National Protected Area Network and the Improvement of Natural Resource Management in Priority Catchment Corridor (CI)

The project aims at securing the long-term conservation of Timor-Leste's biodiversity and ecosystem services through the implementation of a National Protected Area Network and the improvement of natural resource management in priority catchment corridors. The project also aims to build the understanding, ability, and capacity of the local communities, to manage their own resources in accordance with the collaborative management requirement of the country.

GEBs expected include: (i) at least 17% of the country's territory is under formal protection; (ii) average household income increased by at least 5% over the baseline; (iii) trained unemployed youth; (iv) at least 500 ha of community forests under sustainable management; (v) at least 500 ha of degraded land reforested; (vi) 10 community nurseries established and functioning; (vii) 10 community-based Conservation Groups participate in nursery and reforestation training. The project will also support Draft Community Forestry Policy for Timor-Leste which aims at the devolution of authority for forest management from Government to community members for long term economic benefits and maintenance of ecosystem goods and services.

9460 Ecuador: Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Ecuador (UNDP)

Building directly on the experience, achievements and lessons of the GEF Small Grants Program in GEF5, this Medium Size Project will be implemented in the mosaic landscapes of 10 biological corridors distributed across four regions of Ecuador. These four regions are: Paramo, coastal dry forest and mangroves, and the Amazon rainforest. This project will enable Ecuador

community organizations in "Bio-corridors for Living Well" to take collective action for adaptive landscape management for socio-ecological resilience. This new phase will implement bio-corridor projects at the landscape level that will allow for scaling up and consolidation of the bio-corridors. Consolidation will consider involvement of the most representative stakeholders in the landscape. Community organizations have achieved significant progress and GEF SGP will continue strengthening their capacities in order to lead the process, to achieve: ecological connectivity, sustainable production landscapes and bio-corridor partnerships. The activities will be implemented through a joint project that reflects the relevant needs of the bio-corridor, including the institutions that co-finance the proposal and the coordination and implementation mechanism for the project.

9477 Albania: Promoting Sustainable Land Management through Integrated Restoration of Ecosystems (UNEP)

The project's objective is to strengthen capacity and skills of national and local government institutions and promoting sustainable land management practices in Albania through integrated ecosystem restoration. While component 1 works on the regulatory framework and capacity building for SLM, component 2 will demonstrate and scale up best practices in SLM. The direct result will be 21,288 ha of area under SLM, with high replication potential in other districts.

The project is the first LD stand alone in the country and despite being focused on SLM and funded by only one focal area, the approach is integrated, which will help mainstream the SLM approach into national policy and allow for further replication in other affected areas of Albania. In this context, the project will contribute to the implementation of UNCCD's LDN concept.

L DFA Projects Approved in FY2017 (Third Year of GEF-6)

9265 Vietnam: Mekong Delta Integrated Climate Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Project (World Bank)

The project will strengthen institutional coordination and planning across the Mekong Delta, and improve resilience of people's livelihoods and assets to climate change in selected vulnerable sub-regions. It will adopt innovative approaches including: (1) strengthening information and decision support systems; (2) reinforcing institutional coordination, planning and capacity; and (3) identifying and financing low-regret investments (structural and non-structural) adopting an integrated landscape approach, in three key sub-regions of the Mekong Delta.

The project will contribute towards global environmental benefits including: (i) climate change mitigation through the reduction of anthropogenic emissions or enhancement of carbon sinks and reservoirs that are necessary for limiting long-term climate damage; (ii) rehabilitation of degraded land and soil through the efficient use of land, soil, water and vegetation in existing agro-ecosystems.; (iii) sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation with a focus on mangrove restoration and rehabilitation, improve sustainability of protected areas; and mainstream conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems into production/landscapes/seascapes and sectors; (iv) enhanced management of transboundary water system and investments targeting fisheries and coastal habitats; and (v) lead to a number of adaptation co-benefits through

improved management actions. Estimated global environmental benefits include 2 million ha under sustainable land management; and 4.5 million tons of CO₂e emissions mitigated.

9266 Eritrea: Restoring Degraded Forest Landscapes and Promoting Community-based, Sustainable and Integrated Natural Resource Management in the Rora Habab Plateau, Nakfa Sub-zoba, Northern Red Sea Region of Eritrea (UNDP)

The objective of this project is to promote landscape restoration and mainstream sustainable land management, forestry and biodiversity conservation into land-use planning and agricultural production practices in the Rora Habab Plateau, in the northern Red Sea Region of Eritrea. There have been few alternatives to enhance food security in Eritrea other than through intensifying agriculture and increasing agricultural productivity at farm level. In line with this, most investments have been made to restore soils and increase water availability for agriculture. A complementary approach is the restoration of degraded ecosystems to provide the ecosystem goods and services much needed by the local community, including grazing lands, fodder, non-timber forest products and firewood.

The project is designed to integrate sustainability aspects into the local production and resource management practices combining institutional capacity building with investments on the ground on at the landscape level and in forest enclosures. These interventions have the potential to halt the widespread degradation of land and ecosystems in the country, particularly in already-vulnerable landscapes, such as the Northern Red Sea region.

This project will increase institutional capacity and enabling framework for integrated landscape management, and facilitating the development of practical skills and demonstrated best practices for landscape restoration and sustainable agriculture targeting a total of 100,000 ha. It will also guide site-specific planning and implementation of landscape restoration, conservation and sustainable management to increase water availability and improve soil moisture, improved livestock grazing and livestock water management practices promoted to reduce rangeland degradation and promote livestock productivity, agro-forestry and forest restoration and regeneration promoted through establishment of community tree nurseries, and community-managed forest enclosures expanded through planting and assisted natural regeneration of indigenous and drought-resistant tree species.

9294 Mauritania: Integrated Ecosystem Management Program for the Sustainable Human Development in Mauritania (FAO)

The program's main objective is to increase the sustainable development of communities by reducing natural resources degradation through ecosystem rehabilitation, while creating and diversifying the sources of income for local communities in the Wilayas of Southern Mauritania. The project is innovative as this is the first time that Mauritania is programming nearly all their GEF resources to develop an integrated approach that will address the root causes affecting sustainable human development in view of scaling up in other areas of the country. The project has four components: (1) Integrated and participatory planning and management for the sustainable development of ecosystems; (2) Conservation, restoration and sustainable management of the landscape/ecosystem; (3) Reduction of pressure on ecosystems through income generation and funding mechanisms; and (4) Coordination and program monitoring.

The project will directly operate on 45,000 ha of a mixed landscape of grasslands, forests, and croplands for a total of 2.5 million metric tons of CO₂e over a period of 20 years, with a potential for scaling up the approach up to 500,000 ha, in association of the efforts made under the Great Green Wall Initiative in Mauritania. The Global Environment Benefits will include a reduction in LD through SLM and reforestation, the enhancement of ecosystem services (soil health, water and air quality), the creation of a new protected area, the conservation of globally significant agricultural biodiversity, the increase of carbon storage, and the reduction of GHG emissions from land uses.

9388 Lebanon: Land Degradation Neutrality of Mountain Landscapes in Lebanon (UNDP)

The project has the long-term goal of achieving LDN in the mountainous areas of Lebanon. The project will review existing policies, legislation, procedures and regulations for land use and management in Lebanon, propose amendments and remove identified barriers. In parallel, the project will carry out rehabilitation of lands in 13 pilot project sites covering in total 5,200 ha sites leading to LDN in about 52,000 ha of mountainous lands.

The project is innovative in using GEF-6 LDFA STAR resources for explicitly striving to achieve LDN. Lebanon is one of the parties of the UNCCD that embraced the new concept of voluntary targets for LDN at the recent UNCCD COP. Towards this end the project involves the private sector and enhances collaboration between government agencies and the private sector. The project also includes the development of a communication and knowledge management strategy and the financial mechanisms to allow for scaling up from pilot scale to wider application in the country.

9537 Morocco: Revitalizing Oasis Agro-ecosystems through a Sustainable, Integrated and Landscape Approach in the Dra-Tafilalet Region (OASIL) (FAO)

The project will directly contribute to reduce land degradation and ground-water overexploitation, promote agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable production intensification practices. The overall objective of OASIL is to revitalize oasis agro-ecosystems in the Dra-Tafilalet region to be attractive, improve the resilience of local communities to climate change variability, and increase carbon sinks from better SLM practices. OASIL adopts an integrated landscape approach which is rooted in multi-level, multi-sector and multi-stakeholder participation, and considers the carrying capacity of the natural resource base of the oasis agro-ecosystem (land, water, biodiversity).

The project will reverse land degradation trends on over 60,000 ha of land. New and innovative climate smart agricultural practices and technologies will be introduced in order to reduce the emissions of GHGs and in order to increase the sink potentials. The overall mitigation benefits will amount to 1,482,488 tons of CO₂e over a 20-year period. Low-emission technologies and practices will also be promoted. The project will help to maintain globally significant agrobiodiversity in critical oasis landscapes, notably four traditional crops (Durum wheat, faba bean, lentil and alfalfa), but also the D'man sheep and Yellow bee of the Sahara.

9555 Mexico: Sustainable Productive Landscapes (World Bank)

This project aims to promote sustainable productive landscapes that foster connectivity of forest landscapes for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services in priority areas of Mexico. The project will be implemented across 7 priority regions, identified based on their representativeness

in terms of biodiversity, connectivity, land and forestry management activities, climate vulnerability and mitigation potential, ecosystem services, and agricultural production activities. Within each one of these broad priority regions, 12 possible intervention sites have been identified by focusing on the importance of biodiversity conservation and productive opportunities. The project will focus on promoting sustainable production landscapes, where production and conservation decisions are made jointly at the level of producers.

The project will lead to the following global environmental benefits: (i) increased application of good management practices in productive forests within project sites (pine, pine-oak and tropical forests) in 3,000,000 ha; (ii) sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes) in 500,000 ha; and (iii) GHG emissions reductions of 6.6 million tons of CO₂e. The project is also expected to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity by establishing landscape connectivity between ecosystems, maintaining and improving the flow of agriculture and ecosystem services, mitigation of GHG emissions, promoting carbon capture and generally increasing socio-ecological resilience to climate change, while improving the welfare of the population through improved production processes in economic and environmental terms. By supporting enhanced corridor integrity and connectivity, it will also contribute to preserve the resilience of regional ecosystems to climatic and other external pressures, including the preservation of species of conservation concern.

9730 Georgia: Generating Economic and Environmental Benefits from Sustainable Land Management for Vulnerable Rural Communities of Georgia (UNEP)

The project's objective is to develop and strengthen SLM practices and build capacity at municipal scale for their application for the protection of natural capital in Georgia through (1) Creating an enabling environment at municipal scale for achieving LDN voluntary targets; and (2) Pilot implementation of measures avoiding degradation, intensifying sustainable land management practices and land rehabilitation to improve ecosystem functions and services; and (3) Knowledge Management and Capacity Building.

Global environmental benefits include the adoption of SLM, and climate-smart agricultural practices will improve agricultural management that will reduce land degradation and secure ecosystem services over an area covering of at least 10,000 ha in the targeted municipalities. SLM activities envisaged in the project will increase resilience to climate change and contribute to emissions reductions, 16,500 tons of CO₂e will be sequestered through restoration of additional 10,000 ha of degraded land through application of sustainable land management (windbreaks rehabilitation, climate smart agricultural methods).

9409 Sri Lanka: Healthy Landscapes: Managing Agricultural Landscapes in Socio-ecologically Sensitive Areas to Promote Food Security, Well-being and Ecosystem Health (UNEP)

The project assists the Government of Sri Lanka to safeguard biodiversity in multiple land use areas through the operationalization of a new land use governance framework called "Environmentally Sensitive Areas", which will be primarily outside protected areas. The project would mainstream biodiversity using an integrated land management approach to ensure development, health and environmental benefits. It delivers global environmental and socio-economic benefits through a package of measures - practices, policies, knowledge management and awareness - that ensure future land use and production sector practices and decisions do not

compromise biodiversity and ecosystem functions and recognize the importance of biodiversity, agriculture and health linkages. Measures include scaling up methods and tools to mobilize agrobiodiversity at the farm and community level, knowledge management partnerships, capacity building, cross-sector policies and planning and enhanced awareness and understanding of biodiversity, agriculture and health linkages so as to better manage future risks and safeguard ecosystem functioning.

The project employs the Resilience, Adaptation Pathways and Transformation Assessment (RAPTA) Framework to apply resilience and systems thinking during project development, implementation and monitoring to the issues of ecosystem health and human health.

9667 Dominica: Sustainable Land Management in the Commonwealth of Dominica (UNEP)

The project aims to implement an integrated land management model that includes agricultural, forestry and natural resources management practices, that generate development and critical environmental benefits in the Commonwealth of Dominica. The project will work in four administrative parishes (Saint David, Saint Paul, Saint Joseph and Saint Patrick), targeting an area of 40,460 ha and will contribute to improve the resilience to extreme weather events.

The project has two components to (1) enable a "whole island" landscape framework to plan, monitor and adapt land management, and (2) reduce the effects of land degradation on ecosystems services through Sustainable Land Management. The project will employ measures to reduce soil erosion rates due to improved agricultural practices and watershed rehabilitation on 6,000 ha (4,000 ha of degraded lands restored, 2000 ha of agricultural lands under SLM).

The project demonstrates for the first time in Dominica, integration of land degradation data and sustainable land management practices into land use planning and collaboration among different sectors. A key factor for sustainability will be the direct involvement of local communities and small farmers to improve land productivity and resilience to extreme weather events. They will be introduced to SLM practices through demonstration and training. Mainstreaming SLM into the Land Use and Land Management Plan will also be a way for sustainability, anchoring SLM into the institutions and the mechanisms.

9754 Moldova: Climate Adaptation & Forestry Project (World Bank)

The project will promote climate-resilient practices in the agriculture sector, by enhancing adoption of climate-resilient agriculture practices in selected rural landscapes by supporting: (1) scale-up of farmers' climate-smart agricultural practices and provision of related-advisory services; and (2) expanded up-take of irrigation services. The project will also support climate-resilient forest and pasture management through restoration and improved climate-smart management, as well as disaster risk reduction. The GEF funding will support the agroforestry interventions, whereas the co-financing will focus on irrigation, disaster risk management, and other interventions.

The project seeks to support climate-resilient practices in the agriculture sector and climate-resilient forest and pasture management, which is innovative in the context, sustainable as well as scalable. The sustainability and scalability will depend on the uptake of the practices. Capacity-building interventions are designed to support the sustainability and scaling-up.

9293 Mali: Scaling up a Multiple Benefits Approach to Enhance Resilience in Agro- and Forest Landscapes of Mali's Sahel Regions (Kayes, Koulikoro and Sagou) (AfDB)

The project aims to build resilience in both ecosystems and communities. The project is based on a landscape approach to Integrated Natural Resource Management in target district with considerations to the linkages between multiple ecosystem functions and services. The main objective is to enhance food security and multiple environmental benefits through sustainable, resilient and healthy agro- and forest ecosystems in the Sahelian regions of Mali based on a landscape approach. The project is based on three main components to (1) Promote integrated Landscape planning and Management for multiple objectives and resilience, (2) Provide a productive, protected, and healthy landscape to maintain diverse ecosystem goods and services (agriculture and forest), and (3) Learn, monitor, and adaptive management.

The integrated nature of the project will help to produce multiple quantifiable global environment benefits of (i) 5,000 ha of land under SLM in production systems (agriculture and rangelands), contributing also to Mali's Land Degradation Neutrality target; (ii) Avoided deforestation and forest degradation; (iii) Enhanced carbon stock through SFM, reforestation on a total 9,500 ha with a cumulative avoided GHG emissions (direct and indirect emissions reduction of 1,295,143 tons CO₂e); and (iv) Reduced prevalence of harmful chemicals and waste released into the environment (air and land).

9366 Cote d'Ivoire: Sustainability and Scaling Up Approaches for Transformational Management, Restoration and Conservation of Forests Landscapes and Biodiversity in Cote d'Ivoire (UNEP)

The project has the following components: (1) Promote institutional, legal strengthening of rural land tenure supportive of Payments for Environmental Services (PES) and REDD+; (2) Establish financial mechanisms supportive of PES and REDD; and (3) Manage less supported Protected Areas and surrounding ecosystems.

The implementation of this project is expected to generate multiple global environment benefits related to the regulation of ecosystem services with: (i) 9,000 ha of agricultural landscapes reforested; (ii) 8,000 ha of restored coastal area ecosystems, including mangroves; (iii) 145,430 ha of protected areas with improved management (Abokouamekro Fauna Reserve, Haut Bandama Fauna and Flora Reserve and Lamto Scientifique Reserve); (iv) 40,000 ha of lands under SLM and/or agroforestry practices; (v) 40,000 ha of restored forests in the Marahoue National park and the Mont Peko National Park. All these activities will generate carbon benefits with potential avoided GHG emissions of \$8.5 million tons of CO₂e and sequestration of 4.4 million tons of CO₂e.

9383 Benin: Sustainable Forest Management and Conservation Project in Central and South Benin (AfDB)

The project promotes sustainable forest management in central and south Benin by improving forest and land management to preserve forest cover, prevent biodiversity loss, and monitor carbon stocks and emissions. The project has three components: (1) Enhancing conservation of forest ecosystems and wildlife in classified forests (with the inclusion of 150,000 ha of communal forests in protected areas in the Key Biodiversity Area of Monts Kouffe et Wari-Marou, the improvement of management effectiveness of classified forests, and the establishment of three new wildlife ranches); (2) Improving sustainability and functioning of forest ecosystems

(including the rehabilitation of 20,000 ha of forests, the promotion of agroforestry on 5,500 ha, institutional and legal support); and (3): Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory (with the strengthening of institutional capacities to monitor forest restoration and carbon stocks, and the development of robust GHG accounting methodologies, including the establishment of GHG emission baseline for communal forests.

The GEBs are multiple, coming from protection and sustainable management of forests, with 150,000 ha of communal forests included in protected areas and 41,000 ha under SLM, including agroforestry, community forestry, rangeland management, and plantations. The carbon benefits are estimated at 8,510,623 tons of CO₂e.

9385 Rwanda: Forest Landscape Restoration in the Mayaga Region (UNDP)

The project will be implemented in four districts in the Mayaga landscape: Kamonyi, Gisagara, Ruhango and Nyanza. It will engineer a shift from the business as usual scenario of economic growth at the expense of natural capital, to green growth that realizes development while at the same time securing forests and biodiversity areas. It also advances a green economy at the local level, based on active participation by private sector that links the communities and land users to the financial institutions. The project will do this by providing knowledge systems, incentives, skills and capacities for the adoption of a landscape approach to reverse the loss of ecosystem services within degraded forest landscapes, by promoting good practices conducive to SLM and biodiversity conservation; and, reducing pressure on the forest resources from more efficient rural energy consumption.

By combating deforestation and putting forests under sustainable participatory management, the project is expected to improve the ecosystem functionality and annually avoid emissions of 844 tons of CO₂ per ha. The restoration of forests on 1,000 ha and the adoption of climate smart agriculture on 56,000 ha will improve ecosystem functionality and ecosystem services, including the reduction of soil erosion (that ends up in Lake Victoria and the Nile). The Incentives for private sector engagement in advancing the uptake of energy efficient and green technologies are expected to reduce wood consumption by at least 30% and significant additional CO₂ emissions mitigated, as well as improved soil conditions and forest health and decreased air pollution with improved kilns.

9389 Mongolia: Ensuring Sustainability and Resilience (ENSURE) of Green Landscapes in Mongolia (UNDP)

The project will enhance ecosystem services in multiple landscapes of the Sayan and Khangai mountains and southern Gobi by reducing rangeland and forest degradation and conserving biodiversity through sustainable livelihoods. The project will build on and jointly work with the national program on green development, the project will support policy and institutional frameworks to implement the national program, and strengthen ecosystem services by reducing rangeland and forest degradation and conserving biodiversity through sustainable livelihood. The project will do this by: (1) enhancing policy and institutional frameworks to ensure that Mongolia's green development path delivers enhanced biodiversity and ecosystem services; and (2) operationalize best practices on sustainable pasture management and restoration in key biodiversity areas in Mongolia. The project will also implement green livelihoods initiatives that support sustainable rangeland and forest management and biodiversity conservation.

Global environmental benefits will be measured by enhanced ecosystem services across an estimated 1.29 million portion of landscapes across the 39.5 million ha of Sayan and Khangai mountains and southern Gobi, through planning and implementation of green development policies and practices. Specific focal area benefits include: (i) strengthened conservation of at least 5 iconic species such as Gobi bear, Bactrian camel, Przewalski horse, snow leopard, wild ass, Mongolia saiga antelope and mask deer; (ii) expansion of protected areas system of 0.94 million ha in KBAs; (iii) reduction of overgrazing in at least 300,000 ha of rangelands; (iv) improved forest cover and condition across total 45,000 ha of boreal and Saxaul forests; and (v) estimated emissions reduction of 918,000 tons of CO₂e over 20 years.

9437 Nepal: Integrated Landscape Management to Secure Nepal's Protected Areas and Critical Corridors (WWF-US)

The project objective is to promote integrated landscape management to conserve globally significant forests and wildlife. The landscape management approach represents a shift away from the current, globally implemented approach of focusing resources solely on isolated protected areas. The landscape approach recognizes protected areas as the foundation of biodiversity conservation and ensures sustainable land use and management of buffer zones around PAs, and corridors that connect PAs, to deliver forest and land management, and conservation of globally significant large ranging mammals (tiger, rhino and elephant).

The project has 4 components: (1) National capacity and enabling environment for cross-sectoral coordination to promote forest and landscape conservation; (2) Integrated planning for protected area buffer zones and critical corridors in the Terai Arc Landscape; (3) Forest and species management for improved conservation of targeted protected area buffer zones and corridors; and (4) Knowledge management and M&E. Through the development of an inter-sectoral and integrated landscape management capacity and the implementation of sustainable land use practices, the project aims at improving the management of 110,400 ha of direct impact in project buffer zones and corridors and 2,471,000 ha of landscapes overall. The project is also expected to avoid GHG emissions estimated to be around 1.3 million tons of CO₂e.

9441 Colombia: Contributing to the Integrated Management of Biodiversity of the Pacific Region of Colombia to Build Peace (FAO and UNIDO)

The project is designed to mainstream the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services in vulnerable landscapes of Colombia's Pacific region in view of generating global and local environmental benefits and supporting the peace process. First, it will protect biodiversity and safeguard ecosystem services rendered primarily by forests by mainstreaming them at the level of landscapes and in the context of the peace process. Secondly, the project will implement an integrated management of protected areas, buffer zones and other complementary conservation strategies. Thirdly, the project will foster the implementation of sustainable productive practices, as a local development alternative to protect biodiversity and equally support the peace process. Through Green Business action planning, the primary, secondary and tertiary economic sectors will be targeted in a synergetic way to generate development and address some of the drivers of forest loss.

The proposed project approach includes the establishment of areas that are not formal protected areas, but function as such, among them different stewardship approaches and modalities of area protection and management that correspond to what is internationally known as Indigenous and

Community Conserved Areas. The project seeks to mainstream biodiversity in 9 million ha and mitigate 2.7 million tons of CO₂e through improved forest protection and management.

9577 Grenada: Climate Resilient Agriculture for Integrated Landscape Management (UNDP)

This project will operationalize integrated agroecosystem management through mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in the production landscape and increasing resilience of agricultural system in Grenada. Grenada is known as the spice island, in particular because of their production of nutmeg. As tropical small island, they are especially vulnerable to extreme weather events such as Hurricane Ivan, which damaged or destroyed 90% of their nutmeg trees. Poor land management and agricultural practices also drive both the loss of biodiversity and land degradation in Grenada.

This project will address a number of barriers to the implementation of sustainable land management and agricultural practices while demonstrating and establishing support mechanisms for climate-smart sustainable agriculture. The project will address gaps in land use planning data and data management, regulatory systems, and capacity of relevant government agencies. It will catalyze the implementation of climate-smart agriculture through developing financial support mechanisms for farmers, improved soil and water quality monitoring, and upgrading propagation centers and extension services. In areas of biodiversity importance, the project will support establishing national parks in dry forests, improved management of riparian zones, and control of targeted invasive species.

The development of models of integrated management and planning of agricultural and natural areas can serve as an important guide for other Caribbean islands or small states in managing competing land use priorities and encouraging private land owners (farmers) to make changes in their practices.

9580 St. Vincent and Grenadines: Conserving Biodiversity and Reducing Land Degradation Using a Ridge-to-Reef Approach (UNDP)

The objective of this project is to enhance biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services conservation through an expanded and strengthened protected area system and with SLM measures integrated in a ridge to reef approach. The project will focus on four areas: (1) Strengthened institutional framework for protected areas, ecosystem conservation and SLM; (2) Integrated watershed management measures to reduce threats to upstream and downstream protected areas; and (3) Knowledge management for SLM, climate smart agriculture, and biodiversity conservation.

The support of sustainable land management is a key complement to the work on protected areas. The often-steep terrain, frequent extreme weather, lack of farmer organization for most crops, and other issues make addressing agriculture particularly important. This project will use model farms and extension training to help farmers to adopt new, more sustainable practices and crops. Also, the development of agricultural producer businesses will help generate greater revenue for farmers using sustainable practices.

9583 Argentina: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management into Development Planning: Making Environmental Land Use Planning Operational in Argentina (UNDP)

This project will reduce biodiversity loss and land degradation in Argentina by mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and SLM approaches into the production practices of the main sectors driving these processes, namely the agriculture and livestock sector and the emerging threats from mining and infrastructure expansion in peri-urban areas. The approach to achieve this mainstreaming will be through spatial planning- Environmental Land Use Planning (ELUP). This will be based on criteria such as valuation of ecosystem goods and services and trade off scenario analysis to determine changes or modifications needed in production practices to reduce impact in priority areas in the landscape. It will support ELUP in 4 provinces, (Buenos Aires, Jujuy y Mendoza and San Luis), test production practices for different zones and model a mix of instruments to implement these restrictions in priority landscapes. These include command and control (e.g. fines, fiscal) approaches and incentives (e.g. preferential credit, market-based).

This will deliver direct benefits to 9 ecoregions with globally significant biodiversity or top priorities for combatting land degradation resulting in improved management of biodiversity rich landscapes covering 5.8 million ha and improved sustainable land management in 583,000 ha.

9586 Turkey: Contributing to Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target Setting by Demonstrating the LDN Approach in the Upper Sakarya Basin for Scaling up at National Level (FAO)

The project is the first national project in GEF-6 that targets the implementation of LDN *at the national level*, using GEF resources. The intricate link with the UNCCD implementation ensures sustainability and there is a high likelihood for scaling the model up at the national level. The project will develop a model for LDN target setting, planning and implementation in the Sakarya Basin for scaling up at national level. It will take a phased approach by first strengthen the enabling environment for LDN and multi-sectoral land-use planning processes in Turkey, followed by a decision support system for LDN that will first be piloted in the Sakarya Basin in Northwestern Turkey. The pilot will also include activities at the ground to achieve land degradation neutrality in the basin. Ultimately, the model will be scaled up and applied at national level.

GEBs include: (i) increased coverage of SLM and SFM on 14,000 ha; (ii) increased area of landscape under sustainable management (4 million ha); and (iii) improvement of provisioning of ecosystem services.

9745 Iraq: Sustainable Land Management for Improved Livelihoods in Degraded Areas of Iraq (FAO)

The project seeks to combat land degradation and conserve marshland ecosystems for improved livelihoods and ecosystem resilience, services, and access. The key interventions in support of this objective are: (1) to strengthen the enabling environment to support sustainable land management (SLM) and conservation agriculture (CA) in degraded marshland ecosystems in Iraq, including developing the policy framework, spatial mapping capabilities and capacity of government agencies; (2) to rehabilitate degraded productive land through sustainable land management and conservation agriculture practices and restore and implement sustainable management of marshland ecosystems through SLM, CA and development of local communities'

livelihoods; and (3) enhanced awareness of the importance of agriculture for sustainable land management and food security, and project implementation based on results-based management and application of lessons learned.

The project will benefit 500 smallholder vulnerable households in five locations, and 4,000 ha of marshlands, and 6,000 ha of degraded land close to marshlands (3,000 ha owned by the Government, and 3,000 ha owned by smallholders).

The project is fully in line with national plans and priorities. These include Iraq's National Development Plan, National Communication to the UNFCCC, and the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification, as well as support to the setting of LDN targets.

9774 Global (Argentina, Burkina Faso, Bhutan, Belarus, Colombia, Cabo Verde, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Gambia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Malaysia, Nepal, Panama, Congo DR): GEF SGP Sixth Operational Phase- Strategic Implementation Using STAR Resources Tranche 1, Mainly in LDCs and SIDS (UNDP)

This tranche of the SGP project includes 16 countries which have endorsed supplementary STAR funding aiming to sustain and increase involvement of communities and civil society in advancing the impact of the SGP and ensuring safeguarding the global environment from the bottom up. Among the 16 countries, there are eleven Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developing Countries (LDCs) where SGP plays an important role in building necessary capacity for conserving the global environment.

The objective is to support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action, in particular through: (1) Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation; (2) Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology; and (3) Low Carbon Energy Co-Benefits. Community innovations in SGP are manifested in the testing of low-cost technologies and sustainable production methods, in new methodologies for the involvement of stakeholders, and in integrating traditional decision-making processes within the wider frameworks and action relevant meeting country commitments to international environmental agreements.

Relevant Projects Approved under Other Funding Windows in FY16 and FY17

9051 Regional: Moringa Agro-forestry Fund for Africa (Non-Grant Instruments) (AfDB)

The project will scale up investment in agroforestry activities in selected African countries for biodiversity conservation and reduced land/forest degradation. 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 CO₂e.

The Moringa Fund will invest in five to six scalable, replicable agroforestry projects in Sub-Saharan Africa that combine plantation forestry with agricultural elements to capture most of the

value chain. The Fund is associated with a grant-based technical assistance facility which will provide resources to strengthen the development impact. It will also help in building community resilience to climate change and changing economic circumstances by enabling them to diversify revenue streams from agro and forestry products as well as carbon and other ecosystem services.

The Moringa Fund will act as a platform to attract financing partners (Compagnie Benjamin de Rothschild CBR, European Investment Bank), forestry sector business (small and medium enterprises, micro-operators, farmer organizations), the final beneficiaries being smallholder farmers. The Fund will include safeguard principles to analyze land ownerships, avoid land grabbing, and will watch with particular concern potential invasive species. Local communities, including indigenous people, will be consulted prior to activities to identify customary rights.

9277 Regional (Latin America and Caribbean): Risk Mitigation Instrument for Land Restoration (Non-Grant Instruments) (IADB)

The project will result in two Land Restoration Projects totaling 22,500 ha and two Integrated Natural Resource Management Projects totaling 22,500 ha, both guaranteed by the Risk Mitigation Instrument. Enhancements to carbon stock are estimated to yield GHG emissions mitigation benefits of 4.5 million tons over ten years. The project will support activities in intercropping, shade grown and sylvo-pastoral systems, timber and non-timber forests products, and improving the flow of ecosystem services. Beneficiaries for the risk mitigation instrument will be carefully selected through a rigorous project approval process conducted by IADB, including financial due diligence.

The Risk Mitigation Instrument is innovative for its use of a donor-supported financial instrument that will enable private sector capital to invest in restoration projects. GEF funds will be used to provide either guarantees or subordinated loans which will help catalyze additional public and private sector investments by reducing perceived risk and providing a model to address remaining risks. GEF returns will be based on the type of instrument used, with fees for guarantees and interest earned on subordinated loans. Risk mitigating instruments are used in other sectors (e.g. energy efficiency and renewable energy investments), but such instruments are less common in the land use sectors.

The IADB and impact investors will carefully evaluate the financial sustainability of every sub-project according to normal due diligence procedures. The first-loss position assumed by the Risk Mitigation Instrument will improve investors' ability to finance restoration projects, but investors and lenders will maintain their commitment to the financial sustainability of investments. Guarantees and loans will only be provided where there is a clear case for additionality. Related, the Risk Mitigation Instrument will be deployed following a principle of minimum concessionality, meaning that sub-projects supported by the Instrument will receive the minimum amount of GEF resources required to make them viable.

9719 Global: Piloting Innovative Investments for Sustainable Landscapes (Non-Grant Instruments) (UNEP)

The GEF's use of non-grant instruments is a critical catalyst to shift incentives towards expanding production on existing converted agricultural land as well as degraded land in combination with solid forest protection commitment. Using proven business models for blended finance, the GEF and its partners can leverage private sector investment for the protection of the

global commons. The GEF financing of \$2 million is linked directly to a loan of \$20 million and grant of \$30,000,000 from the Government of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) to the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH). The NICFI-IDH Partnership Program will create impact through two essential mechanisms: convening and financing.

The GEF project supports the program through piloting the de-risking of commercial financing of deforestation-free land-use through building a finance facility, called “Production and Protection Fund”; developing a pipeline of investable projects; and testing it by supporting investments in the selected landscapes in Brazil, Indonesia and Liberia such that these private investments deliver 1.25 million ha of forest protection as well as livelihood improvements for smallholders and communities living in those forests. The project will specifically target seven landscapes in Brazil, Indonesia and Liberia namely Brazil: (1) the State of Mato Grosso; Indonesia: (2) South Sumatra and Jambi, (3) West Kalimantan and Aceh; (4) Liberia; (5) the South East Landscape, (6) the Western Landscape and (7) the Nimba Landscape.

The project will deploy public climate funds to de-risk and leverage private sector investments in sustainable agricultural production on the condition of strict forest protection measures. In the case of the Production, Protection and Inclusion Fund this means interventions will include provisions to improve access to capital to finance the core commercial activities related to production of agricultural commodities and providing finance at concessional rates (to make it financially attractive for the borrower or investee company) in return for commitments to protect the forest and peat lands of high conservation value and high carbon stocks.

With the change-in-business-practice, both in the land-use sector and the financial sector, the project will influence direct protection of an estimated 250,000 ha of forest (including reforested areas), avoid deforestation on 180,000 ha, and promote sustainable production on 84,000 ha. This will result in an estimated 222,600 tons CO₂e mitigation (avoided or sequestered).

9199 Bhutan: Enhancing Sustainability and Climate Resilience of Forest and Agricultural Landscape and Community Livelihoods (multi-trust fund: GEF/LDCF) (UNDP)

This integrated multi-trust fund project seeks to address adverse impacts of climate change and other anthropogenic threats (e.g., land conversion, unsustainable agriculture) on rural livelihood security and poverty, as well as on the ecological integrity of biodiversity-rich forested landscapes. The project has three components to: (1) enhance policy, planning and monitoring frameworks for integrated management of forest and agricultural landscapes and climate change resilience at national, sub-national and village levels; (2) strengthen the biological corridor network governance and management systems in pilot corridors; and (3) build resilience to climate change in vulnerable communities, specifically reducing vulnerability in livelihood activities, agricultural practices and supporting systems (such as improved performance of market access roads in heavy rainfall, provision of post-harvest storage and processing facilities).

The project is expected to yield livelihood resilience benefits for at least 96,400 people, improve the management of 1.3 million ha of landscape that is significant for biodiversity, bring 100,000 ha under sustainable land management, and result in 3.57 million tons CO₂e in carbon benefits.

