



Country ownership and empowerment in SLM

10:00 – 11:30 , 9 September 2017
Rio Conventions Pavilion, GEF Day

Tracking GEF support to combating land degradation and supporting SLM

- Since 2002, the GEF has invested close to US\$0.5 billion in more than 100 integrated land management projects
- Since 2006, when land degradation became a focal area, the GEF has invested more than US\$876 million in resources for at least 190 projects and programs that encourage use of sustainable land management practices (SLM) to support national and regional development priorities.

See: www.thegef.org

Examples of GEF programs on SLM – CPP and SLEM (GEF 3 and 4)

- SLM - CPP Cuba - "Supporting Implementation of the Cuban National Programme to Combat Desertification and Drought (NPCDD) – GEF 3
- CPP: Burkina Faso - Partnership Programme for Sustainable Land Management
- CPP Namibia - Country Pilot Partnership for Integrated Sustainable Land Management
- SLEM/CPP India - Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management Partnership PROGRAM

Focus of selected projects under CPP

- To create capacities and awareness for planning, decision making and regulation, necessary for the application of SLM (Cuba)
- To stimulate technical, organizational institutional, political and legislative environment for the rehabilitation and preservation of degraded lands, through partnerships, innovative techniques for sustainable restoration and use of land, co-management of natural resources, and participation of all stakeholders. (B/Faso)
- To create an enabling environment (knowledge, skills, capacity, and policies) for the adoption of sustainable land management and practices (Namibia)
- To promote community-driven sustainable land and ecosystem management at the landscape level through integration of watershed management, joint forest management, and sustainable livelihoods development so as to balance ecological and livelihood needs (India)

Strategic Investment Program for SLM in Sub-Saharan Africa (SIP) aka TerrAfrica SIP – GEF 4

- SIP: Kalahari-Namib Project: Enhancing Decision-making through Interactive Environmental Learning and Action in Molopo-Nossob River Basin in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa
- SIP: Fostering Agricultural Productivity in Mali
- SIP: Transboundary Agro-Ecosystem Management Programme for the Kagera River Basin (Kagera TAMP) (Uganda)
- SIP: Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management in Agropastoral Production Systems of Kenya
- SIP: Country Program for Sustainable Land Management (ECPSLM)

Focus of selected projects under the SIP

- To provide land and resource users/managers with the enabling environment (SLM model, tenure arrangements, charcoaling technologies, institutions) for effective adoption of SLM within the complexity of the cattle corridor production system (Uganda)
- To provide land users and managers with the enabling policy environment, institutional, financial incentives and capacity for effective adoption of SLM in four Agro-pastoral districts (Kenya)
- To conserve and restore landscapes of global and national ecological, economic, and social importance through the adoption of sustainable land management policies, practices, and technologies, through: Institutional strengthening; Actions on the ground to scale-up SLM; Land Monitoring System (Ethiopia)

A review of the
TerrAfrica SIP
Review, and lessons
for future
programming and
scaling up



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Informing Future Interventions for Scaling-up Sustainable Land Management

LESSONS LEARNED FOR DECISION MAKERS FROM A REVIEW OF EXPERIENCES
OF THE TERRAFRICA STRATEGIC INVESTMENT PROGRAMME ON SLM IN
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (SIP) UNDER THE NEPAD –
TERRAFRICA PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

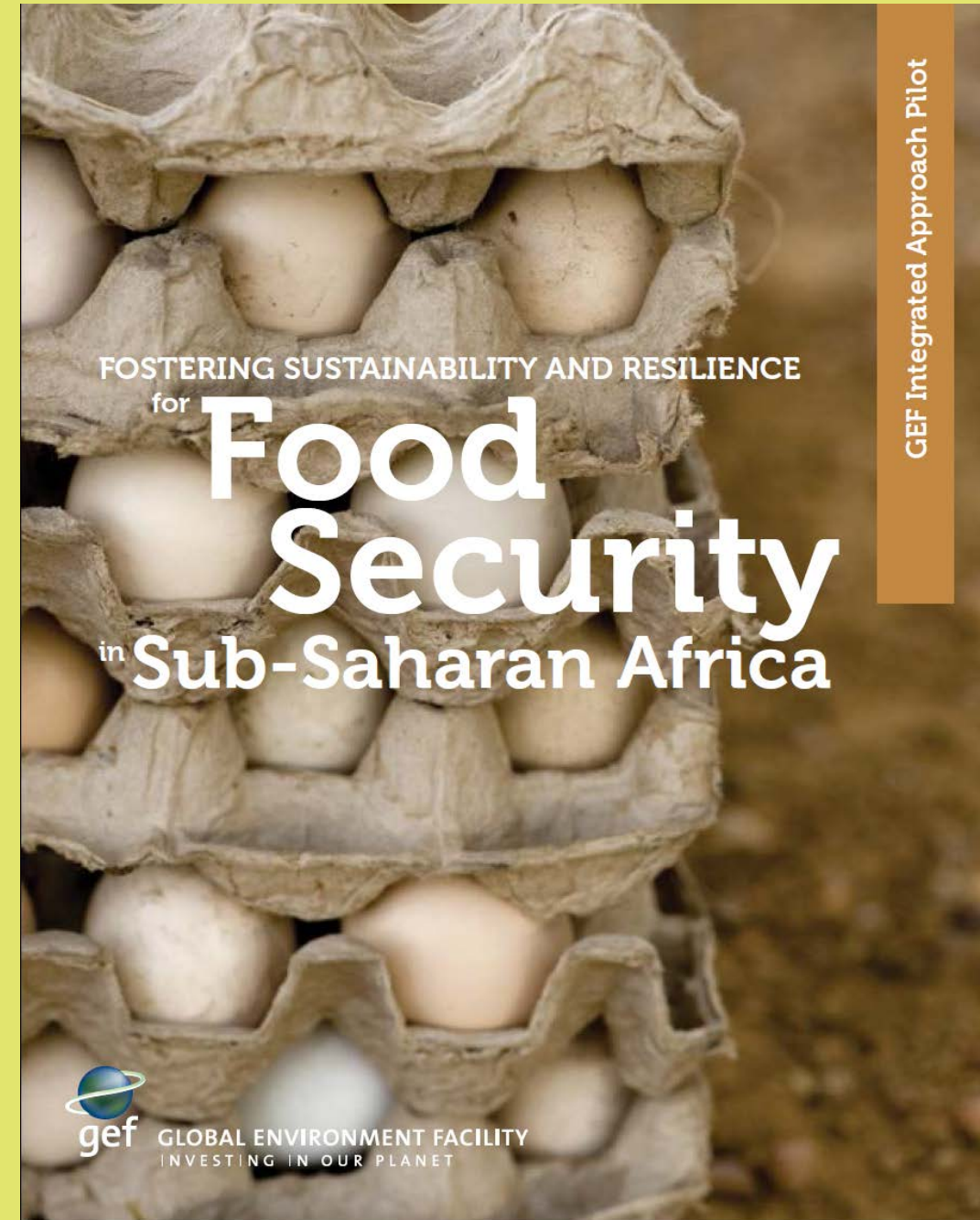
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Summary report prepared by FAO -
Sally Bunning, Senior Land resources officer,
with consultants Anne C. Woodfine and Domitille Vallée

GEF Integrated Approach Pilot: Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa – GEF 6

Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya,
Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Tanzania
and Uganda

These countries are all located in the dryland regions, which face the greatest threat of environmental degradation in smallholder farms. Therefore, they are well placed to harness good practices for long-term sustainability and resilience of food production by reducing land degradation and biodiversity loss, recovering natural vegetation and increasing soil carbon.



What have we learnt from these?

- Have country responses evolved and improved over time/over the GEF cycles? What does it take for a country to be in a position to effectively address land degradation, desertification and drought?
- How have SLM practices changed over time in light of these?
- Are we seeing impact?
- How are we responding to new challenges as design and implement responses? – conflict, migration, extreme floods and droughts, economic/financial uncertainties and collapse?
- Implications for up-scaling?
- How should the new UNCCD and GEF strategies respond?



Thank You!!