



NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency  
Agence de Planification et de Coordination du NEPAD

## Advancing Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa

Our land, our wealth, our future in our hands

### 2009 TerrAfrica Annual Report



# 2009

2009 TerrAfrica Secretariat

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The TerrAfrica partnership platform was launched in November 2005 to scale up support to sustainable land management approaches and investments in Sub-Saharan Africa. Through it, African countries, development partners, civil society and the research community work together to upscale sustainable land management. This agenda directly supports implementation of the objectives of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and NEPAD's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and Action Plan for the Environment.

This report is a product of the TerrAfrica Secretariat. Although it was reviewed by the TerrAfrica Executive Committee before publication, the findings and conclusions expressed in this volume may not necessarily reflect all the views of all the TerrAfrica partners.

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Front cover photo: Curt Carnemark / World Bank



# Abbreviations & Acronyms

<b>AFD</b>	Agence Française de Développement	<b>IUCN</b>	<i>International Union for Conservation of Nature</i>
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank	<b>KENVO</b>	Kijabe Environmental Volunteers
<b>AgDPL</b>	Agricultural Development Policy Loan	<b>KM</b>	Knowledge Management
<b>AU</b>	African Union	<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>AUC</b>	African Union Commission	<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>CAADP</b>	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme	<b>NAP</b>	UNCCD National Action Programme
<b>CAS</b>	Country Assistance Strategy	<b>NAPA</b>	UNFCCC National Adaptation Programme of Action
<b>CBA</b>	Cost Benefit Analysis	<b>NEPAD</b>	New Partnership for Africa's Development
<b>CEA</b>	Country Environmental Analysis	<b>NREGP</b>	Natural Resource and Environmental Governance Program
<b>COMESA</b>	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organisations
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisations	<b>NORAD</b>	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
<b>CRIC</b>	Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention	<b>RECs</b>	Regional Economic Communities
<b>CST</b>	Country Support Tool	<b>RIOD</b>	International NGO Network on Desertification and Drought
<b>CSIF</b>	Country SLM Investment Framework	<b>PASDEP</b>	Ethiopia's Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty
<b>EAP</b>	NEPAD's Environment Action Plan for the Environment Initiative	<b>PER</b>	Public Expenditure Review
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States	<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>EC</b>	European Commission	<b>SIP</b>	Strategic Investment Program for Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa
<b>ENRM</b>	Environment and Natural Resource Management Group	<b>SDPRP</b>	Ethiopia's Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program
<b>FABS</b>	Food and Agriculture Budget Support	<b>SSA</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization	<b>TAEC</b>	TerrAfrica Executive Committee
<b>FASDEP</b>	Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy	<b>TLF</b>	TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund
<b>FMAWR</b>	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (Nigeria)	<b>UNCCD</b>	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>GDC</b>	German Development Cooperation	<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>GM</b>	Global Mechanism	<b>UNFCCC</b>	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>GTZ</b>	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Technical Cooperation)	<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>Ha</b>	Hectare	<b>WFP</b>	World Food Program
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association		
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development		
<b>IGAD</b>	Inter Governmental Authority on Development		



# Acknowledgements to TerrAfrica *Executive Committee Members*

The TerrAfrica Secretariat takes this opportunity to acknowledge the immense contribution of the TerrAfrica Executive Committee members in providing leadership and guidance in the implementation of the joint work programme of the partnership. The Secretariat would like to acknowledge the support of the TerrAfrica partners in advancing the work of the partnership and in placing SLM and in leveraging it as a key developmental issue in Africa. The TerrAfrica Secretariat also acknowledges the proactive leadership of the countries, in moving the SLM agenda in their respective countries. Without their involvement, progress would have been impossible.

Through joint effort and tireless commitment by all the partners, 2009 has been another successful year in the history of the partnership.

***Members of the TerrAfrica Executive Committee:***

*African Development Bank*

*Niger*

*Secrétariat Permanent des Organisations Non Gouvernementales (SPONG) of Burkina*

*Suswatch Kenya*

*European Commission*

*Food and Agriculture Organisation*

*Ghana*

*Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)*

*International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)*

*New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)*

*Norway*

*Ethiopia*

*Uganda*

*UNCCD Secretariat*

*United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*

*United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)*

*World Bank*

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# Foreword

The problem of land degradation has bedeviled Africa for a long time, and investment to address it is critical for reducing risks to agriculture, forest, water, and energy sectors. Climate variability and change now adds to the challenge. In response to Sub-Saharan Africa's repeated calls for action on land degradation, the TerrAfrica partnership was established in 2005 as a direct response. TerrAfrica partners are now generating results among the nineteen Sub-Saharan countries that participate in the platform.

The TerrAfrica partnership promotes an integrated response to the problem of land degradation. At its inception, the partnership set out to facilitate countries to develop program-based approaches to investment in sustainable land management (SLM), by bringing together sectors and stakeholders to share evidence, promote the agenda, align efforts, and build a network to scale up investment. This approach is based on the partnership's business plan's key focus areas on coalition building, knowledge management and investments.

Many Sub-Saharan governments are now streamlining SLM in their national and sector development plans and devoting national budget to SLM strategies such as soil fertility improvement and erosion control, agro forestry, re-vegetation of degraded landscapes, water harvesting, and watershed management. Many have adopted the program-based approach and have started developing holistic country investment frameworks for SLM. With the support from international and regional TerrAfrica partners, Sub-Saharan countries are undertaking analytical work to inform the design of the SLM investment frameworks. These investment frameworks are helping to align donors and garner resources around the common SLM developmental agenda, in line with the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness.

The TerrAfrica partners also continue to provide support to the countries to implement several SLM projects under the Strategic Investment Programme (SIP), a key operation of the Partnership's portfolio.

Through the Africa Union's NEPAD-CAADP, TerrAfrica continued providing relevant support in key African SLM-related issues such as climate change and agriculture. In this regard, the Partnership provided key inputs into the Africa Ministers of Agriculture's sub theme on "Climate Change: Opportunities for enhanced investment and growth of African Agriculture".

Through the past four years, the recognition of the significant role played by the Partnership has increased. Indeed, TerrAfrica has emerged as a model for donor alignment and more and more partners are aligning their resources with the TerrAfrica agenda through the TerrAfrica Leverage Fund (TLF) and/or through the platform's simple joint annual work programming process. We invite all partners and stakeholders, to join hands with us as we advance the cause of Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa for the improvement of the environment and agricultural productivity, better livelihoods, reduced climate risks, and ultimately reduced poverty. Together we can make a difference and make poverty history.

**Richard Mkandawire (NEPAD) and Paola Agostini (World Bank),  
Co-Chairs, TerrAfrica Executive Committee**



# Chapter 1 – *Coalition building and advocacy*

In 2009, much attention was given to strengthening advocacy and coalition building work. The partnership made considerable progress towards ensuring that Africa's major regional agricultural and environmental frameworks include Sustainable Land Management (SLM) actions, bearing in mind alignment to the UNCCD's Ten Year Strategy.

## ***Management of the Secretariat***

Throughout 2009, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) took on more secretariat responsibilities as the TerrAfrica Secretariat was fully transferred to it from the World Bank.

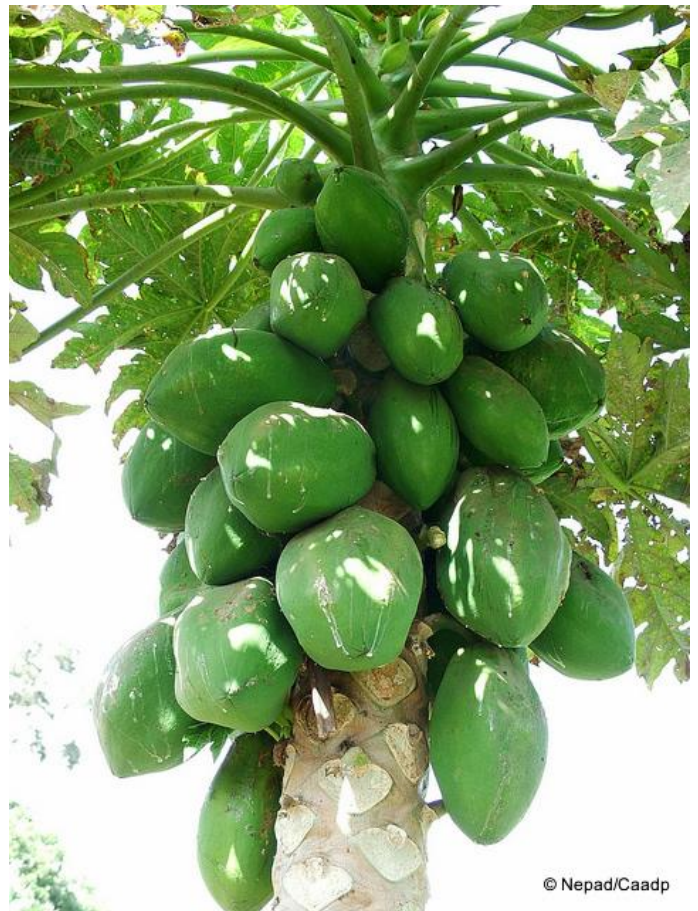
In this regard, NEPAD led the development of the joint annual work program and development of the annual report as well as preparation of the annual TerrAfrica Executive Committee (TAEC) meeting. The TAEC meeting was held in Buenos Aires in Argentina. NEPAD facilitated the preparation and organization of the meeting. A meeting report was produced and circulated to all members.

The Management of the TerrAfrica Secretariat is key to facilitating the smooth functioning of the Platform. Capacity needs at NEPAD continue to be strengthened, for effective management of the Secretariat, following the decision at the last TAEC.

## ***Participation of regional bodies***

Significant progress was made towards strengthening capacity of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to deliver advisory services to member states.

Under the leadership of NEPAD, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the RECs actively participated in the development of the Strategic Investment Programme (SIP) capacity building project for NEPAD and the RECs themselves. This is an institutional support project to NEPAD and RECs for SLM scale up in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). At the meeting held in May 2009 in Nairobi, the RECs amongst other participants deliberated on defining the



existing core capacity needs and assets in relation to Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) and Knowledge Management (KM). In this process, the RECs also spelt out the mechanisms and activities required to effectively operationalise M&E and KM.

The RECs were also invited to participate as observers in the TerrAfrica Executive Committee meeting held in Buenos Aires. It was agreed at this meeting that in order for the partnership to strengthen engagement with RECs, there is need to formalize the relationship between the two and subsequently ensure their formal participation in the TAEC.

The partnership also supported regional constituencies to prepare for the UNCCD ninth Conference of Parties (COP9).

Through the leadership of the UNCCD, the partnership organized a regional, pre-COP consultation meeting of scientific correspondents and UNCCD focal points. This took place in July 2009 in Tunis, Tunisia. This was an important meeting to get the African group organized for participation at COP9. The meeting was attended by 40 country parties to the UNCCD, six United Nations organizations, offices and specialized agencies and eight intergovernmental organizations.

Following this meeting, the partnership also participated in the first-ever Scientific Conference of the Committee on Science and Technology (CST). This conference was meant to provide the UNCCD CST state-of-the-art scientific knowledge and policy recommendations and strengthen the interface between science and policy with respect to land degradation and poverty. In this regard, the preparatory work aimed at garnering the best scientific minds from across the continent to develop a position paper that formed the primary basis for the Conference discussions. TerrAfrica, through NEPAD, facilitated contributions of African scientists to develop this position paper. The Partnership focused on mobilizing participation of African scientists (SLM specialists) in the first ever CST Science Conference and mobilizing and sharing of Africa-specific issues and knowledge related to challenges/opportunities on advancing SLM in Africa. This was meant to strengthen Africa's specific circumstances and needs in global understanding and interpretation of evidence based analytical works on available SLM knowledge and science.



There was good progress towards ensuring that Africa's major regional agricultural and environmental frameworks integrate SLM, in line with the UNCCD Ten Year Strategy.

Under the leadership of the UNDP, together with the UNCCD's Global Mechanism (GM), the Partnership conducted a series of joint sub-regional workshops on Developing Integrated Financing Strategies (DIFS) for the 14 participating countries of the Least Developed Countries (LDC) and Small Island Developing states (SIDS). Three of these workshops were for Francophone countries and one for Anglophone countries. The three Francophone workshops were held in Libreville, Ouagadougou and in Victoria and the Anglophone one in Johannesburg. These workshops were part of the GM's political response to the implementation of the UNCCD's Ten Year Strategy.

The Integrated Financing Strategy (IFS) is an important tool for mobilizing resources

for SLM, as it provides a means to identify, analyze and package various financing opportunities for SLM. It also provides a platform for coordination of stakeholders on SLM and provides a basis for the formulation of an integrated investment framework for SLM. Participants in these workshops were drawn from Eritrea, Lesotho, Liberia, Sierra Leone, South Africa and Swaziland, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe and Gabon.

This process facilitated greater integration of the Medium Term Investment Plan (MTIP) process with the TerrAfrica CSIF process in the 14 Least Developed Small Islands Developing States (LDC SIDS) Portfolio Countries.

### ***Strengthening communication and advocacy***

More effort put towards strengthening communication at the regional and country levels enhanced the visibility of the work of the partnership.

The TerrAfrica partners, through NEPAD participated in the Ministers of Agriculture meetings and prepared a position paper on Climate Change and Agriculture. This paper provided key background to the 13<sup>th</sup> AU Summit on Investing in Agriculture for Economic growth and food security Subtheme A on “Climate change: opportunities for enhanced investments and growth of African Agriculture”. At this summit, the Africa Union and NEPAD were tasked with development of a climate change mitigation and adaptation framework. This work has been on-going and is receiving key inputs from TerrAfrica partners.

Through the leadership of NEPAD, the partnership promoted the activities and principles of TerrAfrica at the UNCCD’s COP9. This helped excel further the visibility of the Partnership’s work.

The participation of the partnership was mainly through input into the Committee on Science and Technology (CST), the online virtual debate on SLM and through several side events.

Eight side events related to the Partnership’s work were held. A summary of each of the side events is available on the TerrAfrica website.

#### ***Box 1: Side events held***

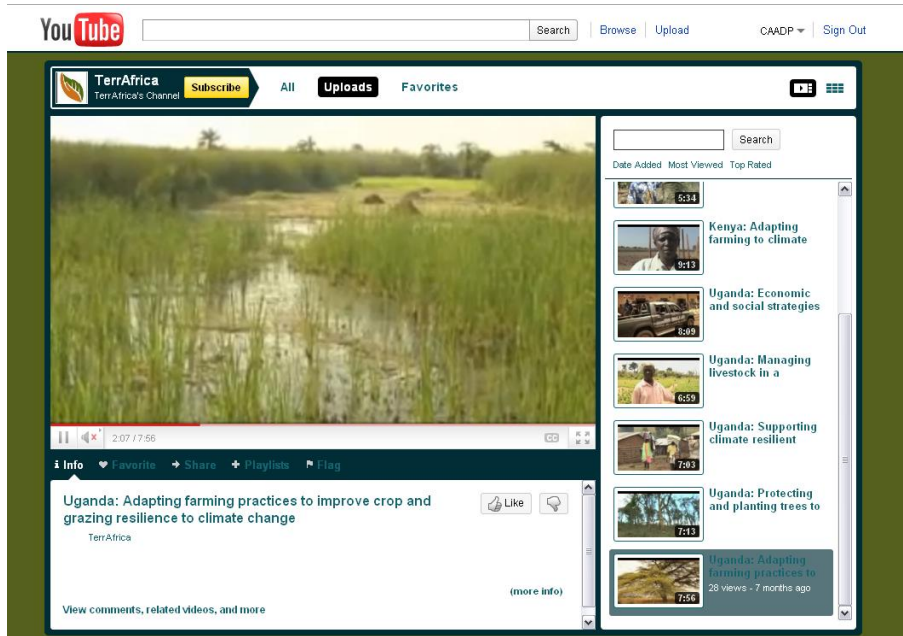
- Re-Connecting the UNCCD and TerrAfrica with African Civil Society to Support the SLM Agenda on the Continent
- Développement d’un partenariat pour la gestion durable des terres au Mali
- Status of the implementation of TerrAfrica activities – progress and lessons learnt LG
- Promoting SLM in its potential to mitigate and adapt to climate change: TerrAfrica early achievements and planned activities
- Sustainable Land Management Practices for Combating Land Degradation in the Highlands of Ethiopia
- Putting sustainable Land Management Knowledge into use in Africa: The TerrAfrica country service network
- Mainstreaming de la Gestion Durable des Terres et impulsion de TerrAfrica au Burkina Faso
- *Lutte contre la Désertification et Gestion Durable des Terres (GDT) au Niger*

Several knowledge documents were made available both at the side meetings and in the display areas.

**The partnership also reached out to many other stakeholders around the world who were not physical present at the COP9, through a virtual debate on SLM and climate change.** The objective of the debate was to strengthen the understanding of the potential of sustainable land management (SLM) to achieve climate adaptation and mitigation objectives in sub-Saharan Africa. More than 400 people visited the site and expert comments and posts from the public produced a number of interesting insights to the challenges faced in implementing SLM initiatives and addressing climate change in sub-Saharan Africa.

Several communication tools were also produced. These include the videos on SLM and on climate change. These were important advocacy tools used at various fora such as COP9.

One video produced shows how poorly managed land could be transformed to be highly productive. Another one shows how climate change is affecting the community of Fetêye, in the Sahel of Niger.



These videos are available on [TerrAfrica's YouTube Channel](#).

## **Expanding financing for SLM**

In September 2009, the TerrAfrica partnership launched the Country Flagship Programme for Climate Change, Land and Water in order to address both adaptation and mitigation through SLM, which delivers multiple benefits for both adaptation and mitigation. This flagship programme, a window in the multi-donor TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund, focuses on scaling up country-level, land-based climate adaptation and mitigation investments through conservation agriculture, watershed management and addressing energy poverty. Activities focus on scaling up investment activities at country level, reinforced by key knowledge resources and regional integration.

## **Civil Society Organisations in TerrAfrica**

The partnership supported **participation from the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)** to get organized and be able to be more involved in activities at country level.

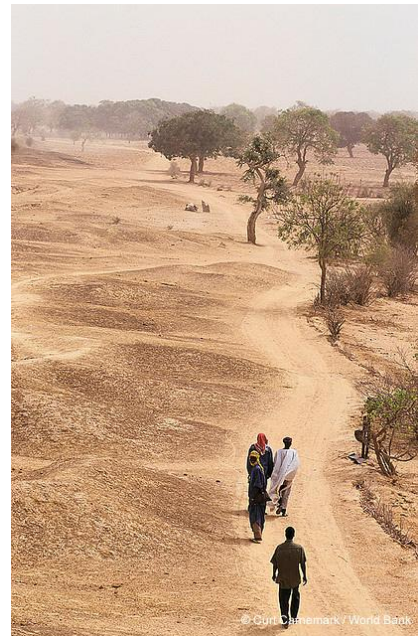
Through the leadership of UNDP and the CSOs Special Advisory Group (SAG), the partnership facilitated the establishment of a Coordination mechanism for CSOs and supported the development of a shared vision for CSOs. The CSOs first generated their SLM vision statements at country level, and this was done in four pilot countries namely Uganda, Kenya, Cameroon and Lesotho. These vision statements fed into the development of a vision at a regional level. Following this national visioning exercise, a Regional Consultative Workshop on CSO Coordination Mechanism for SLM was held in Pretoria, where CSO representatives from other Sub-Saharan Countries made input into and endorsed the vision. A new vision and mission was thus defined, an action plan drawn and a structure of a coordination mechanism was established with proposal on its structure.

## Chapter 2 – *Strengthening Knowledge for SLM*

Knowledge is key for the success of the country investment programmes and discrete investment operations. In this light, there was a strong drive in 2009 to strengthen knowledge on SLM. The work to expand the knowledge base has progressed well, with additional products being added on to it.

TerrAfrica partners identify, generate, and disseminate cross-sectoral knowledge to reinforce Sub-Saharan countries' investment programming, promote mutual learning, strengthen alignment behind country priorities and document results and achievements. TerrAfrica knowledge products target the fragmented state of land related knowledge and institutions at national and international levels. These knowledge products aim to facilitate a common understanding of issues related to land productivity and how country stakeholders can more efficiently scale up SLM on the ground. The products strengthen a joint vision of SLM implementation at country level and provide practical guidance for building program based approaches to scale up SLM, and for developing and aligning investment operations.

In 2009, the Partnership produced several knowledge products that range from regional tools, resource guides to thematic papers for use by the countries and other stakeholders.



Knowledge Products produced for the TerrAfrica partnership platform in 2009 are shown in box 2 below.

### **Box 2: 2009 Knowledge tools**

- Policy and financing guidelines
- Country support tool
- Climate change and food security
- Land and climate issue paper
- Food crisis and land paper
- Using SLM practices to adapt to and mitigate climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa: resource guide
- Land and climate briefs

Much focus was given to disseminate developed products.

Efforts to disseminate knowledge products continued, through (i) regional TerrAfrica SLM learning workshops, and (ii) preparation of discrete investment operations. One such workshop was held in Ghana in November 2009, with representatives of national SLM committees from partner countries. Information kiosks were set up and side events held at Inter-Ministerial meetings for Agriculture and Land, and Environment, and at UNCCD and UNFCCC meetings. The TerrAfrica website and the web-based regional Knowledge Base also provided a vehicle for dissemination of developed products.

Work to develop analytics and decision support tools at the country level also continued. Work programs for the 14 most active countries have 11 products already delivered, 33 in preparation and 4 are being planned. An example is the National SLM Information System that is being developed in Mali as a prototype and will be adapted to other countries such as Ethiopia, Niger and Nigeria. Reviews of public expenditures, costs and benefits of SLM have been or are being prepared in several countries.

Knowledge strengthening activities were undertaken aimed at strengthening the land and climate nexus.

Through the leadership of EcoAgriculture partners, TerrAfrica participated in a side event at Agriculture and Rural Development Day on Climate Action in Agricultural Landscape at the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP 15) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Copenhagen. Relevant TerrAfrica Climate change materials such as the new Terra-Africa brochure on the programme for climate change, land and water, TerrAfrica-supported NEPAD *Country Flagship Programme for Climate Change, Land and Water*, as well as previous TerrAfrica policy briefs on [adaptation](#) and [mitigation](#) were circulated there.

Efforts were also made to support country level activities through capacity building programs for SLM knowledge. In this regard a two day **experience and lesson sharing workshop** was held in Ghana in November 2009. This was organized as part of the TerrAfrica support functions on enhancing exchange of experiences and learning around the CSIF and CAADP country processes. The goal of the workshop was to enhance country level capacities for development of evidence-based investment programmes as an integral element of peer sharing and learning. The workshop was attended by 32 participants from five African countries including Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria and Uganda and CAADP Pillar 1 institutions and TerrAfrica partners.

### ***The Mali prototype country SLM information system***

Capacity building for supporting country-level activities was also pursued through development of **country information systems**. A prototype was developed for [Mali](#) and is available for duplication in other countries.

The Mali prototype systematically presents data available on SLM in the different agro-ecological zones of the country. This SLM information system: (i) provides a close link and platform for information exchange between partners, (ii) allows the release and collection of data and information on SLM (iii) incorporates a central cartographic database (iv) includes monitoring and evaluation system with predefined indicators to facilitate the analysis, coordination and monitoring of projects and priority activities identified by the CSIF.

In this regard, Mali has also developed a Géocatalogue digital library. The Géocatalogue developed facilitates information dissemination on the various documents and metadata generated. This tool, completely innovative compared to other available tools, can preview the data and give parallel comparison. A website ([www.gdtmali.org](http://www.gdtmali.org)) provides centralized access to these resources. It presents the issues, the arrangements put in place, the national coalition built around SLM, and the monitoring and evaluation system. It is designed to be central to the improvement of knowledge on SLM. This information system is envisaged to be operational in the second half of 2010.

### ***The Sustainable Land Management Country Service Network***

The Country Service Network (CSN) is a regional service that will enable countries participating in the Partnership to access knowledge resources that support sustainable land and water management. The CNS is being developed through the NEPAD-RECs SIP programme on capacity building.

A series of consultations with partners and practitioners to build the foundation for designing a capacity building platform for SLM (Country Service Network), were carried out. The architecture is now being fine-tuned, with development of indicator tools underway. The CSN will provide technical support for both M&E and KM and provide added value to country and regional SLM investment programmes, countries' CAADP planning, and individual investment operations. It will develop capacities for analytical work and link them to knowledge systems.



### ***The Monitoring and Evaluation framework***

There was also progress with regards to advancing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and development of tools to be used by stakeholders to track progress towards scaling up SLM.

The M&E framework developed and endorsed in 2008 provides a basis for monitoring the partnership's work program. Throughout the year, the M&E system was further developed through the regional SLM **Country Service Network (CSN)** financed by the NEPAD/RECs capacity building project that will be implemented in 2010. Already, national knowledge, M&E platforms are being established in Mali, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Nigeria and will link with the regional level.

Steps were also taken towards operationalisation of some M&E planning tools from the **Landscape Measures Resource Centre**. In this regard the EcoAgriculture partners defined a set of landscape indicator tools to be refined for application in the TerrAfrica operations at country level. These tools are focused on soil condition and management and will enable TerrAfrica partners involved in landscape-scale projects to jointly assess agricultural development, sustainable resource management, biodiversity and livelihoods. Training materials on the Landscape Measures approach to assessing the outcomes of sustainable land management at multiple scales in landscapes were also developed. The work for tool refinement and guidelines development will be continued in 2010.



## chapter 3 – *Country level investments*

The TerrAfrica Country SLM Investment Framework (CSIF) is an important operational tool for programmatic engagement. As a tool which countries can use to formulate comprehensive country programs for scaling up SLM, facilitated by TerrAfrica and SIP to contribute to the country's development priorities, it has value addition in rallying multiple stakeholders around a common vision, and mobilizing investment financing through a programmatic approach. TerrAfrica partners during 2009 noted significant strides towards delivery of the CSIFs in several TerrAfrica countries.

In order for a country to be part of the TerrAfrica work program, the partnership emphasizes, as a first step, the country's interest and demonstrated commitment to SLM, the strength of existing country dialogue with at least one partner agency, current donor presence in a given country, status of CAADP and EAP implementation, priority of the country among the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), level of planned or on-going analytical work related to up scaling SLM, and whether the country is receiving GEF support under the SIP.

The year 2009 being the second year of engagement by countries on CSIF development noted much more progress than the previous year. The box below shows the achievements at a glance:

### ***Box 3.0: CSIF achievements at a glance***

- CSIF implementation in Ethiopia
- CSIF delivered in Uganda, Ghana, Niger, Mauritania
- CSIF being written / finalised in Mali, Senegal, Niger, Kenya, Nigeria
- CSIF dialogue / engagement in Eritrea, Burkina Faso, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, Lesotho

### ***The CSIF Process***

Development of the CSIF was designed to specifically address some of the issues / problems / mistakes of previous development programs designed. There are four stages that a country goes through before coming up with a CSIF:

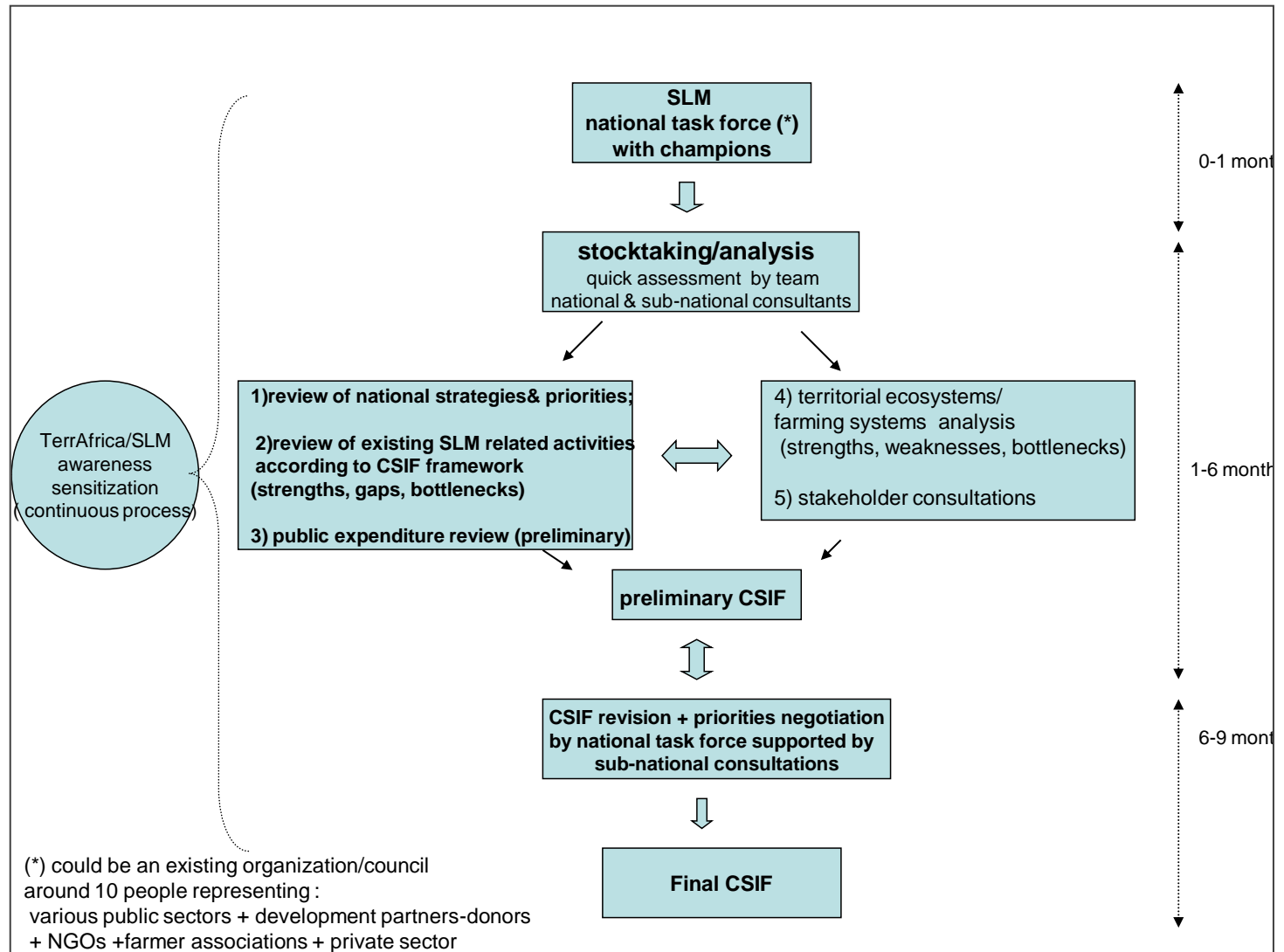
**The engagement:** this is the entry point where broad-based coalition building for country SLM investment takes place. Governments express political will and there is dialogue and awareness raising on SLM. Development partners alike, also align with one lead partner in order to catalyse the process.

**Diagnostics:** stocktaking is then done to provide a baseline on SLM in the country. Analytical studies like Public Expenditure Reviews (PERs) are done in order to inform the design of the investment framework

**Investment design and programming:** following the diagnostic stage, the investment framework is then designed, based on the previous diagnostics undertaken.

Participatory **Implementation, monitoring and evaluation** then follows the CSIF design. Fig.3 below shows the CSIF process:

**Fig. 3.0: CSIF Process**



There has been significant advancement in 2009 towards the development of country sustainable land management investment frameworks (CSIF). The countries showed different levels of progress.

**Ethiopia** was the first country to finalise its CSIF and is already rolling out the implementation programme. The Ethiopia Sustainable Land Management Investment Framework (ESIF) is a tool that the country is now using to guide the prioritisation, planning and implementation, by both the public and private sector, of current and future investments in SLM with the aim of addressing the interlinked problems of poverty, vulnerability and land degradation at the rural

community level. Through this framework, both government and civil society stake-holders are working together to remove the barriers, and overcome the bottle-necks, to promoting and scaling up sustainable land management (SLM) within Ethiopia. Cutting across five key focus areas ranging from land administration and certification, to policy, legal, institutional and financial environment for SLM, is already beginning to show results on the ground. Under its Sustainable Land management Program, the government of Ethiopia has already started issuing certificates to women land holders. During the first phase, certificates were issued to land holders and in the second phase of land certification will involve mapping the land holdings using satellite technology. The goal of this project is to halt land degradation.

**Ghana**, with the help of TerrAfrica partners, particularly the World Bank, managed to develop its draft investment framework for SLM, the Ghana Sustainable Land Management Investment Framework (GSIF). The final draft of the GSIF underwent preliminary review in November 2009. Several activities informed the development of the GSIF. These include literature reviews, field consultations with relevant stakeholders and conducting four analytical studies on: Land degradation assessment using Geographical Information Systems (GIS), Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Technologies Assessment, Baseline Studies; and Resource Mobilization, in all the six ecological zones of Ghana. Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the National Action Programme (NAP) to combat desertification and drought were also established and are functional at three levels to implement the Ghana Environmental Management Project (GEMP). These same institutional arrangements were also proposed in the GSIF.



**Mali**: In 2009, Mali realized all the diagnostic studies about SLM and developed a dedicated Internet Web site and its SLM-GIS. A consultant has been contracted to write the CSIF document based on the underlying analytical studies. The final document is expected in March 2010.

**Niger:** In 2009, Niger made the full SLM diagnostic studies including ecosystems, technical, political, institutional and financial aspects. These studies allowed the identification of the main bottlenecks and gaps to raise the challenges of SLM through the definition and the implementation of a country strategic investments framework for SLM in Niger.

The overall objective of the CSIF-SLM under adoption is a sustainable decline of land degradation in Niger and thus to fight against poverty through the establishment of a national strategic framework to prioritize, plan and guide the implementation of current and future investments in SLM by both public and private sector and all stakeholders from local to national (or regional) levels.

A consultant worked closely with the SLM national committee to finalize the CSIF. A final draft was delivered by the end of November 2009 and will be soon finalized by the national committee. This last version will be presented during a national workshop in January 2010 with the view to validate the CSIF SLM with all the stakeholders in Niger (from local to national levels).

**Senegal:** A consultant has been contracted to write the CSIF document based on consultations with key stakeholders. This is the beginning of the process and the CSIF is expected to be finalised by the end of 2010.

### **The Strategic Investment Programme**

The \$1 billion Strategic Investment Programme (SIP) for SLM is one of the key investment activities of the TerrAfrica multi-partner platform, and is on track to deliver its portfolio in 2010. It contributes directly to the implementation of the UNCCD and NEPAD's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). It is an umbrella investment program to support countries in advancing programmes to upscale climate resilient SLM practices, such as watershed management and land use planning, conservation tillage, intercropping, agroforestry, small water infrastructure, woodlots, and erosion control. The GEF approval of \$150m in June 2007, to support Sub-Saharan countries in advancing programmatic approaches to scale up climate resilient SLM practices such as watershed management and land use planning, low tillage, intercropping, agroforestry, small water infrastructure, woodlots, and erosion control has resulted in more resources being leveraged for SLM. The GEF grant is leveraging an additional estimated \$880 million in co-financing from the AfDB, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, and the World Bank as well as from bilateral partners and 29 Sub-Saharan countries themselves.

The SIP and TerrAfrica continue to catalyse the creation of national multi-sector investment platforms in countries such as Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Uganda, and other countries. In these countries, a public sphere is emerging around a country-defined vision for investment in land productivity, as well as the policy and institutional reforms needed to achieve this vision. Countries are developing or improving unique *Investment Frameworks for SLM*, which anchor this vision in a medium term sequence of on-going and future priority investment operations, built upon a base of evidence and outreach.

With the support of TerrAfrica partners, significant progress was made in various countries, with all funds allocated by the end of 2009. The participating agencies supported African countries in developing a strategic portfolio that aims to help shift the development agenda in favor of more sustainable and climate resilient land management.

At the end of 2009, of the 37 operations covering 29 countries, 31 projects have been approved by or submitted to the GEF CEO. These 31 projects support Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Uganda. The additional operations will be delivered in 2010, supporting additional countries as well as regional and civil society organizations. Approximately a fourth of the SIP's discrete operations are entering implementation. The full portfolio includes a mix of country operations (28), multi-country operations (7), and regional operations (2).

#### **Box 3.1: SIP Snapshot (End 2009)**

- 29 countries
- 37 operations
- 18 in preparation (mostly advanced)
- 19 entering implementation (GEF CEO approved)
- 30 country level operations
- 7 multi-country or regional operations
- All operations must include a climate risk management approach

**Tables 3.0 SIP 1 Status as of December 2009**

Country	Title	Status
<b>Comoros</b>	Integrated Ecological Planning and Sustainable Land Management in Coastal Ecosystems in the Comoros in the Three Islands of Grand Comore, Anjouan, and Moheli	Implementation
<b>Djibouti</b>	Harmonizing support: a national program integrating water harvesting schemes and SLM	Preparation
<b>Eritrea</b>	Catchments and Landscape Management	Preparation
<b>Eritrea</b>	Sustainable Land Management Pilot Project	Implementation
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Watershed Management / Sustainable Land Management	Implementation
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Tana-Beles Integrated Water Resources Development Project	Implementation
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Community-based Integrated Natural Resource Management in Lake Tana Watershed Project	Preparation
<b>Gambia</b>	Participatory Integrated Watershed Management	Preparation
<b>Ghana</b>	Sustainable Land Management / Payment for Environmental Services project	Preparation
<b>Ghana</b>	Integrated Water Resources Development and Agricultural Competitiveness project	Preparation
<b>Ghana</b>	Landscape Management and Biodiversity	Preparation
<b>Kenya</b>	Kenya Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid Lands	Implementation
<b>Kenya</b>	Kenya Agricultural Productivity and SLM	Preparation
<b>Kenya</b>	Promoting private public partnerships in sustainable management of natural resources for sustainable energy production and poverty alleviation in the Arid Lands of Kenya	Preparation
<b>Lesotho</b>	Capacity Building and Knowledge Management for Sustainable Land Management in Lesotho	Preparation
<b>Madagascar</b>	Irrigation and Watershed Management	Implementation
<b>Madagascar</b>	Improving Land Management and Governance in Southern Madagascar	Preparation
<b>Malawi</b>	Agriculture Development Program Support Project	Implementation_pending parliament approval
<b>Malawi</b>	Private Public Sector Partnership on Capacity Building for SLM in the Shire River Basin	Preparation
<b>Mali</b>	Restoring Agricultural and Pastoral Productivity	Preparation
<b>Mauritania</b>	Promoting Sustainable Land Management in the Oasis Ecosystems of Mauritania	Implementation
<b>Niger</b>	PAC-II / Community Driven SLM for Environmental and Food Security	Implementation
<b>Niger</b>	Agricultural and Rural Rehabilitation and Development Initiative (ARRDI)	Preparation
<b>Niger</b>	Oasis Micro-Basin Sand Invasion Control in the Goure and Maine Regions (PLECO)	Preparation
<b>Nigeria</b>	Fadama III / Scaling up SLM Knowledge, Practice, and Coordination	Implementation (IDA & government financed activities); GEF support under preparation
<b>Senegal</b>	Integrated Ecosystem Management in Four Representative Landscapes of Senegal, Phase 2	Implementation
<b>Senegal</b>	Agricultural Services and Producer Organizations II (PSAOP II) / Sustainable Land Management	Implementation
<b>Senegal</b>	Innovations in Micro Irrigation for Dryland Farmers	Preparation
<b>Sudan</b>	Sustainable Land Management for Livelihood Security in	Preparation

	Eastern Sudan	
<b>Swaziland</b>	Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project (LUSIP)	Implementation
<b>Tanzania</b>	Reducing Land Degradation on the Highlands of Kilimanjaro	Preparation
<b>Uganda</b>	Agricultural Technology and Advisory Services	Preparation
<b>Uganda</b>	Mainstreaming SLM processes at district and central levels to overcome land degradation in the cattle corridor of Uganda	Preparation

**Table 3.1 Multi-country and regional operations**

Beneficiary	Title	Status
<b>NEPAD and RECs</b>	Institutional Support to New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) for SLM	Preparation
<b>African CSOs</b>	Harnessing the Power African CSOs in the Fight Against Land Degradation	Preparation
<b>Ethiopia, Sudan, Egypt*</b>	Eastern Nile Watershed Management Program	Implement
<b>Niger, Madagascar</b>	Targeted Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Carbon Sinks	Preparation
<b>Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda</b>	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project II	Implementation
<b>Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi</b>	Transboundary Agro-Ecosystem Management Programme for the Kagera River Basin (Kagera TAMP)	Implementation
<b>Ghana, Morocco*, S Africa, Uganda</b>	Stimulating Community Initiatives in Sustainable Land Management (SCI-SLM)	Implementation
<b>Malawi, Congo, Congo DR, Zambia, Mozambique, Sudan, CAR, Ghana, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia</b>	Equatorial Africa Deposition Network (EADN) Project	Preparation
<b>Namibia, Botswana, South Africa</b>	SIP-Kalahari-Namib Project: Enhancing Decision-making through Interactive Environmental Learning and Action in Molopo-Nossob River Basin in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa	Preparation

### Scaling up country level investments

SLM investments at country level were scaled-up through a higher number of projects developed and implemented at country level. The Strategic Investment Programme (SIP) provides one vehicle through which country level investments are being scaled up. Notably, in 2009, large-scale investments in SLM were also under preparation, such as a major watershed program in **Malawi**, which receives no GEF-SIP funding. Other examples include:

In **Eritrea**, the Sustainable Land Management Pilot was approved by the GEF Secretariat. An inception workshop was held and the project is now being implemented. This project is promoting SLM practices in agriculture, rangelands and drylands forestry.

**Nigeria's** on-going nationwide \$450 million Fadama III operation will benefit from additional GEF-SIP support to strengthen the enabling environment for SLM. Strategies employed by the new support will focus on land use planning, awareness building, knowledge dissemination, M&E, decision support services, and capacity development for the national

SLM committee to continue to coordinate the agenda across agencies and all States. Approval of the \$250 million in IDA support was secured in 2009, and the approval of the GEF CEO for the GEF contribution is expected in 2010.

**Uganda** is preparing a large-scale operation to support its agricultural extension and research agencies, and the GEF-SIP and TerrAfrica are playing strong roles in articulating the natural resource management activities among these agencies and partnering sectors. The World Bank is financing \$125 million and the GEF an additional \$7.2 million. Approval expected in 2010.

In **Ethiopia**, one of the investments is the Community-based Integrated Natural Resource Management in Lake Tana Watershed Project. The project has been accepted by the government and its implementation will be started in the first quarter of the year 2010. The project area is the Lake Tana watershed in north-east Ethiopia. It is in line with the Ethiopia SLM Investment Framework. The objectives of the project are to enhance the access of poor rural people to natural resources such as land and water, and to improved technologies for agricultural production, mainly through sustainable land management.

### ***SIP regional projects***

Several investments are being implemented regionally. A few of them are now at implementation stage:

*Stimulating Community Initiatives in SLM (Ghana, South Africa, Uganda and Morocco):* following its approval by GEF, the project was launched in September 2009 in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa and it is now being fully implemented.

Overall, there was a lot of progress with regards to Activity Line 3. SLM platforms were established and are functional in a number of countries. There was good coordination and coalition buildings which saw some of the SLM diagnostic work done feeding into the CAADP country processes. Good progress was also realised towards scaling up SLM in the countries. Several countries finalised their CSIFs, some are at advanced stage and a few are already implementing. With regards to SLM investments, about 11 of the 40 operations are already being implemented in the various countries. Several more are at advanced stage of preparation.





## chapter 4 – *Way forward*

Throughout 2009, significant progress was made with regards to scaling up investments at the country level and developing specific knowledge products. Much of the momentum realized in this regard was due to the previous advocacy and coalition building work undertaken by the partners.

Looking ahead, the Partnership will give much more attention to communication activities. This was one of the key recommendations of the evaluation of the Partnership conducted by independent evaluators. Indeed, communication is key to the success of any program, TerrAfrica included.

Focus will also be given to expanding resources for SLM through the TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund (TLF). The partnership will continue to promote alignment and scaling up of investment from domestic budgets, private sector and from increased international financing.

The NEPAD Secretariat has now assumed full Secretariat responsibilities and more effort will be directed towards building up capacity at NEPAD for Secretariat functions.

The Country Support Network that will be developed under the Institutional Support project for NEPAD and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) will be institutionalized so that countries can tangibly benefit from expert inputs facilitated by NEPAD and RECs and other partners, in particular in the areas of knowledge exchange and M&E.

As we move forward, more attention will also be devoted towards developing a new business plan framework to guide the operations of the partnership. This will be focused on getting results on the ground in order to consolidate the results achieved to date. The Partnership has established a niche in the area of SLM in Sub-Saharan Africa and will continue being relevant by consolidating its work on pertinent issues such as climate change and food security. The climate change flagship programme launched in the last quarter of the year will provide a critical vehicle through which the partnership can be able to respond to the twin problems of land degradation and food insecurity in the wake of climate change. Climate change continues to be a real threat to African livelihoods and threatens to undermine the gains of years of developmental progress. As such, the partnership will continue strengthening its niche and explore further means of developing SLM operations as a means of mitigating against and adapting to the adverse effects of climate change.

As the Partnership matures, it continues to focus on its long-term goal of stimulating and supporting Sub-Saharan countries to rally and harness own land and water resources towards sustainable wealth creation, food security and improved livelihoods and ecosystem functions. With the support of our partners, we can be sure that this vision will live, long after the visionaries are gone. Together we can make it happen.



# Annexes

## Annex 1: TerrAfrica Knowledge products

### TerrAfrica Country support tool

1. [Country Support Tool Version 1.0 available in English and French](#)

### Climate change

1. [Resource Guide for Using SLM Practices to Adapt to and Mitigate Climate Change in Sub-Saharan Africa, Version 1.0](#)
2. [TerrAfrica Climate Brief No.1, SLM in Africa, Opportunities for Climate Change adaptation](#)
3. [The Role of Sustainable Land Management for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation: issue paper](#)
4. [Adaptation changement climatique et pratiques GDT, guide orientation V1.0](#)
5. [TerrAfrica climate brief no. 2: Sustainable Land Management in Africa: opportunities for increasing agricultural productivity and greenhouse gas mitigation.](#)
6. TerrAfrica climate brief no. 3: TerrAfrica-supported NEPAD country flagship programme for climate change

### Financing, Policy and Economics

1. [Resource Guide for SLM Policy and Financing \(UNCCD-GM, FAO\)](#)
2. Resource Guide for Analysing Costs and Benefits of Land Management Options (WB)
3. Review of SLM Portfolios of WB and AfDB (GM-UNCCD)
4. Policy and Financing for Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa: lessons and guidance for action. Version 1.0 (UNCCD-GM & FAO)

### M&E Documents

1. TerrAfrica Results Monitoring Matrix  
<http://knowledgebase.terrafrica.org/ter-documents/ter-view-doc/en/?uid=44976>
2. Landscape Measures Resource Center  
<http://www.landscapemeasures.org/>

### Short Documentary Films on SLM in Sub-Saharan Africa and on climate change

1. [TerrAfrica's YouTube Channel.](#)

## Annex 2: Contacts

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### *African Countries*

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Uganda  
Ethiopia

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Stephen Muwaya  
Sileshi Getahun

#### **Cooperating Institutions**

Ministry of Environment  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries  
Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Dev

### *Donor Country Representatives*

#### **Country**

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France  
Netherlands  
European Commission

#### **Representatives**

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### *African Civil Society Organizations*

#### *Organizations*

SPONG  
Suswatch Kenya

#### *Representatives*

Ernest Campaore  
Frank Msafiri

#### *Country*

Burkina Faso  
Kenya

### *International Civil Society Organizations*

#### *Partners*

Eco-Agriculture Partners

#### *Representatives*

Sara Scherr

### *Multilateral Institutions*

#### *Partners*

African Development Bank  
Food and Agriculture Organization  
Global Mechanism of the UNCCD  
International Fund for Agricultural Development  
United Nations Development Programme  
United Nations Environment Programme  
World Bank

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<sup>1</sup>On a rolling basis.