

# Annual Report 2006



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## Message from the Partners

TerrAfrica was launched in 2005 – a year that saw major international development and environmental organizations draw attention to the increasingly serious challenges presented by land degradation in sub-Saharan Africa. The Gleneagles G8 Summit, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and the UK Commission for Africa all refocused attention on the significant obstacles to development posed by land degradation. The UN's naming of 2006 as International Year of Desertification further emphasized the growing problem, while at the same time creating a favorable environment for efforts to address Sustainable Land Management (SLM) issues.

A year later, the TerrAfrica partners are pleased to report that the first significant steps have been taken towards scaling up and mainstreaming SLM practices throughout sub-Saharan Africa. The joint work program agreed on in October 2005 is currently being implemented and a dialogue on the development of country SLM programs is under way between a number of African Governments and TerrAfrica partners. Significant progress has also been made on the GEF Strategic Investment Program (SIP), an important component of the work program that will establish a financing mechanism to help develop and strengthen SLM practices in the years to come by leveraging GEF grant financing more strategically, more catalytically and with more impact than has been the case until now.

Our first year of working together has revealed major opportunities for keeping SLM at the center of the international development agenda as a tool to tackle poverty and ensure environmental sustainability in sub-Saharan Africa. However, it would be an understatement to say that much work remains to be done to maintain and build on the momentum generated at the start of the partnership.

We must maintain focus and cohesion in developing our joint work programming and advocacy efforts. Our greatest responsibilities as partners are to ensure that we live up to our commitment to work together in harmonizing and aligning our priorities, strategies, and resources targeting land degradation. As partners, we must further strengthen our commitment to raise awareness and promote the concept of SLM within our own institutions, reflect SLM in our strategy and operations, share our technical and policy knowledge with other partners and participate wherever possible at the country level.

## **Background**

Land degradation is an increasingly serious problem in sub-Saharan Africa. Desertification, soil erosion and inefficient farming practices are placing the natural environment under considerable stress, threatening rural livelihoods and undermining food security. Unless widespread action is taken, about two-thirds of arable land in sub-Saharan Africa could be lost by 2025.

Sustainable land management techniques can slow and reverse such degradation. However, the adoption of SLM has been far too limited to address the scale of the problem facing sub-Saharan countries. Political will and funding have been inadequate and where projects have succeeded, there has been too little effort to scale them up so they have widespread impact.

TerrAfrica is a partnership that aims to scale up harmonized support for effective and efficient country-driven SLM practices in sub-Saharan African countries. The partnership was developed in association with African governments, NEPAD, regional and sub-regional organizations, the UNCCD Secretariat, the UNCCD Global Mechanism (GM), GEF, IFAD, FAO, UNEP, AfDB as well as multilateral organizations including the European Union and the European Commission, bilateral donors, civil society and scientific organizations including FARA and the CGIAR centers.

TerrAfrica was born after an extensive consultative process that began in June 2004, when roughly 100 participants agreed that a new and more collective business model was needed to scale up and make more effective SLM investments and practices in sub-Saharan Africa. The partnership was officially launched in October 2005 at the 7th Conference of the Parties of the UNCCD in Nairobi, Kenya, and at the NEPAD Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program's donor retreat in Pretoria, South Africa.

## Partnership in Action - Supporting the core work

### A message from the Secretariat

It is with great pleasure that we at the Secretariat present the first annual report for the TerrAfrica partnership. This inaugural year has seen our partners gain a better understanding of their roles within TerrAfrica. At the same time, the Secretariat has strengthened the capacity of its day to day operations, while ensuring that it remains a very light entity. Foremost of the Secretariat's responsibilities has been to facilitate the process of joint work programming and we are happy to present now, on behalf of the partnership, the first annual report – a reflection of our successful cooperation.

The Executive Committee has endorsed a TerrAfrica Business Planning Framework that is built around three mutually reinforcing Activity Lines (AL): Coalition Building (AL1), Knowledge Management (AL2), and Investment (AL3). Each AL has targeted objectives (See Box 1), and a number of specific product lines and activities. It is from these tangible activities that the annual joint work program is derived.

#### Box 1

##### **THE TERRAFRICA BUSINESS PLANNING FRAMEWORK**

The TerrAfrica Business Plan aims to scale up SLM practices in sub-Saharan Africa. It is designed around three key themes, or Activity Lines:

##### *Coalition Building (AL1)*

1. Build African owned coalitions and strategic partnerships for SLM at regional and global levels
2. Develop inclusive regional dialogue and advocacy on strategic priorities, enabling conditions, and delivery mechanisms

##### *Knowledge Management (AL2)*

3. Support high quality regional knowledge-based networks
4. Identify and generate stronger analytical underpinnings
5. Harmonize monitoring and evaluations systems

##### *Investment (AL3)*

6. Advocate for and mainstream SLM into development strategies and policy dialogues
7. Harmonize investment development and implementation

Details of work program implementation are covered in the following sections of this report, and are organized by Activity Line. Efforts to pursue TerrAfrica's objectives however have not been limited to the activities listed in the work program and deserve mention here.

NEPAD has played an essential role in advocating for SLM at the regional level, particularly through the ongoing development of its Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) and its Environmental Action Plan (EAP). A key outcome of this advocacy has been the recent decision to officially endorse TerrAfrica as the operational framework for the implementation of the relevant SLM pillars of the CAADP and the relevant SLM programmatic areas of the EAP.\*

In this context, a consensus has been reached to implement joint work programs between NEPAD and the Regional Economic Communities (RECS), with such coordination facilitated by NEPAD. The RECs, who will facilitate and coordinate country SLM programs as part of the CAADP implementation process, have already demonstrated leadership through their current process of setting up annual implementation action plans. Through the joint work programs, the roles of the RECs and the NEPAD Secretariat will now be closely coordinated: the RECs will set up regional coordination mechanisms and knowledge support systems to facilitate cross-country cooperation and peer review and mutual learning processes, while the NEPAD Secretariat will focus on facilitating policy dialogue, mutual review and the coordination of development assistance.

Institutionally, partners such as the World Bank, the AfDB, IFAD and UNDP have made significant efforts to promote and advance the SLM agenda through their internal business lines. The World Bank has positioned SLM as a key component of the Africa Action Plan, embedding the goals of TerrAfrica into the broader strategic framework of the Bank's Africa Region. Similarly, AfDB, has been actively mainstreaming SLM in Bank projects and operations and has ensured that the new division of Natural Resources Conservation and Environmental Protection has SLM as part of its mandate.

FAO has actively led the development of key analytical works under Activity Line 2 including in the context of preparation of the GEF Strategic Investment Program for SLM. Similarly, UNEP has been developing a number of tools in collaboration with institutions such as the CGIAR for assessing the relationship between soil carbon stocks and land management as well as analysis of land-use change and impacts on the environment which have been made available to the TerrAfrica partnership.

The Global Mechanism of the UNCCD -- in addition to leading the work on the Country Engagement strategy -- played a key role in the consultation process leading up to the official launching, after co-financing the NEPAD led Johannesburg consultations of

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\* These include CAADP Pillar 1, *"Extending the Area Under Sustainable and Reliable Water Systems"*, CAADP Pillar 4, *"Improve Agricultural Research, Technology Dissemination and Adoption"* as well as EAP Program Area 1, *"Land degradation, drought and desertification"* and Program Area 6 - *"Trans-boundary conservation and management of natural resources"*

September 2005. The meeting was significant in ensuring the strong “buy in” of TerrAfrica by African Governments as expressed during the High Level segment of the last Conference of the Parties of the UNCCD in Nairobi. It also made recommendations and finalized the TerrAfrica strategy, governance and business planning framework for subsequent endorsement of the TerrAfrica Executive Committee.

Other important developments have been the preparation of the draft Code of Conduct, which defines the principles and modalities for partners’ coordination, and the Secretariat Business Plan, which will help to organize, prioritize and evaluate the Secretariat’s activities over the coming year.

It is our hope that the early progress in these areas will drive our future joint work efforts. After all, the success of the partnership will directly depend on the cumulative effort and enterprise of all partners and, as such, it is crucial for TerrAfrica that the commitments of all partners -- whether financial or operational -- continue to be made clear and carried through.

# Work Program Implementation

## Coalition Building: Activity Line 1

Achieving a common vision about the introduction and widespread use of SLM is crucial if the problem of land degradation is to be addressed on the scale necessary. Building coalitions will improve co-operation and co-ordination between partners and enable the right frameworks to be developed for partners to work together to develop policy, govern programs and share information.

TerrAfrica's first activity line -- Coalition Building (AL1) -- covers two of the partnership's seven objectives as outlined in its Business Plan. It aims to support African owned coalitions and strategic partnerships for SLM at regional and global levels and to develop regional dialogue and advocacy on strategic priorities, enabling conditions and delivery mechanisms.

Early progress has focused on building the foundations for strengthening and harmonizing policy dialogues and strategies. This has included developing our communications tools and producing operational and technical papers to support the streamlining of partners' approaches to SLM and engagement at the country level. In addition, significant steps have been taken to pool and rationalize some of the available financial resources with the development of the GEF Strategic Investment Program and the creation of the TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund.

The centerpiece of our communications efforts has been the development of a **joint SLM communications strategy and plan** (1-1-2<sup>†</sup>). A priority for the Secretariat, the communications strategy will be vital in raising awareness, commitment and support for SLM among key audiences and stakeholders. The communications plan -- developed in partnership with Eco-Agriculture Partners, UNEP, NEPAD, UNCCD Secretariat and Global Mechanism (GM) -- is a living document which will develop as implementation continues. Some components of the communications plan are already under implementation including the ongoing updating and expansion of the TerrAfrica website ([www.terrafrica.org](http://www.terrafrica.org)). The strategy will begin full implementation as part of the FY07 work program and will complement and link to partner's own communication activities.

Further efforts to strengthen regional African advocacy capacity and leadership in support of SLM have been led by NEPAD, which is ensuring that SLM is strongly featured in regional and subregional agricultural and environmental strategies and action plans, as well as in country dialogues. This is outlined in the paper *Operational Linkages Between TerrAfrica, CAADP and NEPAD EAP* (1-2-1), which outlines how TerrAfrica serves as the mechanism for delivering on the SLM objectives of NEPAD's Environmental Action Plan (EAP) and the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP). This work has been closely supported by UNEP which contributed to the paper by analyzing linkages between TerrAfrica and the EAP.

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<sup>†</sup> Bracketed numbers refer to entries in the Work Program annex



Stemming from this, NEPAD has developed a 12-month action plan that will be integrated into the FY07 work program.

Improved coordination among TerrAfrica partners will also be achieved through articulating a joint technical vision for SLM. Partners identified the need for a paper communicating this vision as a basis for agreement and harmonization. An **SLM Technical Vision Paper** (2-1-1) was thus developed under FAO leadership and finalized by TerrAfrica partners. It provides a concise understanding of land degradation and SLM definitions, broad assessment of SLM, SLM technologies, spatial scales in SLM, barriers and bottlenecks to scaling-up, success stories and roads to investment. This paper will serve as an important communication and advocacy tool as well as a technical starting point for cooperation at the country level.

The **TerrAfrica Country Engagement Strategy** (CES) (2-1-4), developed by the UNCCD GM in consultation with TerrAfrica partners and stakeholders, will also play a crucial role in improving co-ordination. The objectives of the CES are to: (i) promote a common understanding of the principles and modalities for partners' engagement in a country; (ii) establish the modalities for partners' in-country collaboration on SLM; and (iii) improve coordination amongst partners in order to avoid duplication and high transaction costs. The CES will be essential to effective implementation of the 2007 Work Program and future country level coordination between partners.

The preparation of the CES benefited from valuable inputs from GTZ provided during a workshop organized at FAO in December 2005. GTZ shared a very good overview of lessons learned and experience with country engagement in relation with UNCCD implementation.

In the area of financial and resource coordination, early progress was made through the creation of the **TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund** (TLF) (2-2-2) and the preparation of the **GEF Strategic Investment Program** (SIP) (2-1-1).

The TLF – established with early contributions from Norway and the European Commission – provides targeted support to key products from AL1 including global and sub-Saharan African policy dialogue and AL2, as well as targeted catalytic and seed funding under AL3.

The SIP will serve as an investment vehicle to support countries in their efforts to rapidly scale up SLM on the ground. The SIP is an inter-agency funding mechanism, guided by the GEF priority to commit substantial resources to SLM in sub-Saharan Africa under GEF4. It will bring greater coherence to investments in land management by strengthening co-ordination between GEF and other funding mechanisms. Central to this will be the ability to leverage the TerrAfrica partnership. Through a programmatic approach, the SIP aims to engage reliably over the long term, maximizing impact per dollar and scaling up SLM sequentially.

The preparation phase of the SIP has provided numerous inputs to the partnership, including operational frameworks that will complement the CES.

The 2006 AL1 Work Program had included an activity to **support regional NGOs' ability to engage in SLM dialogue in support of UNCCD implementation** (1-2-2). At the time of writing, the terms of reference for this activity have been finalized, but the activity itself has been shifted to the 2007 Work Program.

## GEF Strategic Investment Program

The GEF Strategic Investment Program (SIP) for SLM is a special effort for sub-Saharan Africa. It is an umbrella investment vehicle that provides support to countries in their efforts to scale up SLM on the ground in line with the TerrAfrica approach. The SIP will develop a harmonized, multi-agency portfolio of sequenced investment packages that can catalyze specific country-specific SLM operations in sub-Saharan Africa, and is supported by regional knowledge transfer, targeted analytical work, and common M&E approaches -- all linked to Africa-driven decision making and policy dialogue.

**The SIP aims to accomplish this by efficiently leveraging GEF** grants to strengthen donor alignment, harmonize land management-related policy dialogue, strengthen cross-fertilization and investment quality, maximize impact per dollar invested, and support engagement over a longer timeframe while reinforcing stronger African leadership. These are necessary conditions for donors and sub-Saharan stakeholders at all levels to scale up SLM.

**The expected results of the SIP focus on improvements in the enabling environment** that will drive SLM scale up, allowing sub-Saharan countries to better secure natural resource-based livelihoods by preventing and reducing the impact of land degradation on ecosystem services in priority areas. In particular, the SIP supports sub-Saharan beneficiaries in their efforts to design and manage programs of activities that advance SLM mainstreaming, improve governance for SLM, and catalyze investments.

**The SIP introduces innovations to facilitate long-term sub-Saharan Africa engagement in SLM and alignment of efforts**, including:

- i. A comprehensive yet flexible investment planning tool Country SLM Investment Framework (CSIF) for countries to prioritize diagnostics and investments while aligning stakeholders and donors around these priorities, and
- ii. A Composite Index for SLM Enabling Environment designed to measure political commitment and the relative strength of the enabling environment. It is made up of five components: political support, policy formulation (such as tenure, decentralization, multi-sectoral planning), organizational structure, program resources (such as public expenditure trends), evaluation, research and knowledge management; and legal and regulatory aspects.
- iii. Other indices and assessment tools targeting partnership building and function, knowledge sharing, and SLM advocacy.

In July 2006 the NEPAD Secretariat in Midrand (South Africa) hosted the second TerrAfrica Regional Preparation Workshop for the GEF SIP for Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa. This consultation aimed to finalize with African stakeholders the SIP Program Brief, ensuring that it addresses their concerns, while deepening their ownership of the program at regional and country level.

The participants, who included Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and sub-regional organizations (SROs), Sub-Saharan countries and Civil Society Organizations, as well as development partners, and the UNCCD Sec generally endorsed the SIP background documents presented and provided valuable inputs to improve the presentation of the SIP approach, tools and processes, emphasizing the necessity of it integrating with existing initiatives and structures as the documentation aims to do.

Incorporating the recommendations of the workshop, as well as those of the previous week's consultations with the sub-Saharan Africa Technical Review Panel set up by NEPAD, the writing of the SIP Program Brief is being finalized for submission to the GEF Secretariat in September 2006. Implementation is planned for 2007.

## Knowledge Management: Activity Line 2

High quality information is crucial to the successful introduction of SLM on a wide scale. The right information, often from sources around the world, must be identified and disseminated across sub-Saharan Africa to enable proper decision-making, the effective mainstreaming of SLM into development strategies and for adequate funding to be secured.

The second activity line (AL2) aims to help TerrAfrica partners identify, generate, and disseminate data that informs policy and decision making; advance mainstreaming, particularly in poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs), donor strategies and sector plans; help secure domestic financing; and support the harmonization of monitoring and evaluation activities.

Early efforts under AL2 have focused on developing targeted analytical and technical tools, such as guidelines for mainstreaming and financing mechanisms. Managed and targeted knowledge will be channeled to support on the ground investments to be undertaken by governments, donors and civil society partners under AL3.

Early progress focused on developing Phase I of the SLM Knowledge Base, enhancing the GM's Financial Information Engine on Land Degradation (FIELD) database, and creating guidelines for SLM mainstreaming.

The **Knowledge Base** (4-2-1) will provide a broad range of stakeholders with value-added access to niche tools, information and data on SLM approaches in sub-Saharan Africa. It will facilitate the development of multi-scale and cross-sectoral vision and enhance partner and stakeholder alignment and harmonization.

Under Phase I, work has begun on both the content and design of the Knowledge Base. This has included developing: (i) guidelines and best practice for policy and incentive frameworks to drive the scaling up of SLM; and (ii) guidelines and best practice for financing modalities and delivery mechanisms.

Both sets of guidelines aim to provide countries with tools to design and amend policy frameworks at the national level to support the adoption and scaling-up of SLM. and compliment other activities undertaken as part of SIP development. Like other TerrAfrica products, they will be disseminated as part of the communications strategy as well as being accessible through the web interface of the Knowledge Base once it becomes operational.

Efforts are underway to enhance the **GM's FIELD database** (3-2-1). The GM has been developing a methodology for SLM reporting and portfolio reviews. The ongoing GM-IFAD collaboration on the IFAD portfolio review is generating the information required. In addition, GM is working on the following: (i) promoting the visibility and a more effective use of the information available on relevant SLM financing initiatives; (ii) improving the user-friendliness, accessibility and technical architecture of FIELD; (iii) updating FIELD with up-to-date information on funding opportunities programme, strategies, and other SLM/UNCCD-related information; and (iv) stock-taking analysis of SLM investments.

Development began in the past year on a set of **guidelines to strengthen sub-Saharan African countries' capacity to mainstream SLM** (4-2-1) in national and sectoral development policies and strategies with a view to attracting investments for development and poverty reduction in dry-land ecosystems threatened by land degradation. This process includes the piloting and testing of the guidelines in a number of sub-Saharan African countries that will continue as part of the 2007 Work Program. It is hoped that the development of the tools and guidelines will be used to strengthen in-country capacity for SLM mainstreaming at the country level from 2007.

The guidelines' specific objectives are to: (i) promote a common understanding of the concept of SLM mainstreaming and the processes involved; (ii) develop instruments and toolkits on SLM mainstreaming; (iii) strengthen in-country capacity to undertake and manage SLM mainstreaming; (iv) generate and disseminate knowledge on SLM mainstreaming.

<b>Box 3</b>
<b>SLM Knowledge Base, Phase I</b>
<b><i>Purpose of the Knowledge Base</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To provide value-added access to niche knowledge, information and data on sustainable land management (SLM) approaches in sub-Saharan Africa, to a broad variety of stakeholders.</li><li>• To facilitate the development of multi-scale and cross-sectoral common vision and buy-in, as well as related partnerships and coalitions through a shared TerrAfrica vision for SLM.</li></ul>
<b><i>Principles and Approach</i></b>
The Knowledge Base will be:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Action-driven</b> - The "niche" of the KB is defined by the TerrAfrica Vision that calls for focus on <u>mainstreaming</u> and <u>upscaling</u> successful SLM approaches and practices.</li><li>• <b>Flexible</b> - The KB, in its first phase, can not meet at once the information needs of all stakeholders at all levels potentially interested. Phased implementation will be necessary, beginning with a "core trunk" of information provided through an international web site. Flexibility to accommodate new information and new user groups could be built from the "core trunk" ( see below country and local KB).</li><li>• <b>TerrAfrica-specific</b> - The KB is "branded" as a TerrAfrica product. Its structure and content are coherent with – and supportive of – the shared TerrAfrica Vision.</li><li>• <b>User friendly</b> – The KB features an intuitive interface, suitable for stakeholders including high level decision makers and technicians working at international, sub-regional and national level. The Knowledge Base, phase 1 will be internet-based, but also available in other forms (CD ROMs ) .</li><li>• <b>Low maintenance</b> – Management of the KB (update, maintenance and continuous quality control) should be minimized.</li></ul>

To take these activities forward into 2007, a special advisory group has been established to develop a wider strategy for knowledge generation, including the design of the Knowledge Base.

An **investment sourcebook** (4-2-4) for SLM was included in the 2006 Work Program to collate and present the AL2 deliverables in a unified format. This activity has shifted to the 2007 Work Program.

Two further activities – **the development of a program level M&E system and the development of M&E indicators and system based on a standard set of common indicators at national level** (5-1-1/5-2-1) – have also been carried over to the 2007 Work Program, although work has begun and is well developed on both activities in the context of the SIP M&E system and the Land Degradation Assessment for Drylands (LADA).

UNEP has promoted the adoption of the LADA methodology, a UNEP/FAO/GEF initiative, under the TerrAfrica platform to establish a baseline of the extent of land degradation and identify monitoring tools to assess the long-term impacts of SLM in Africa. In collaboration with FAO, there is potential for replicating national-level assessment frameworks developed on a pilot basis for South Africa and Senegal by LADA to cover all countries that participate in TerrAfrica.

### Investments: Activity Line 3

Under the third activity line (AL3), TerrAfrica seeks to advocate for the adoption of SLM practices, their mainstreaming into development strategies and policy dialogues and promote the harmonization of investment development and implementation, along with the analytical work this requires.

The emphasis in 2006 has been on supporting the development of the country programming approach in those countries included in the first year's Work Program: **Uganda, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Burkina Faso**. At first appearance, progress in these countries may appear less important than expected, however this is explained by the time taken in year one to develop the right and quality basis for engagement. This has included equipping the partnership with some key common tools (developed under AL1 and AL2). It has also included the time for the various institutions participating in TerrAfrica to prepare for the active roles required under such a partnership. Unfortunately the delay in the mobilization of additional resources expected under the TLF has also slowed, to some extent, the expected progress at the country level.

The Country Engagement Strategy (CES) was finalized and agreed on in late 2006; however, by this time a dialogue in these countries was already underway. Because of this, there has been a two-way learning process between the CES consultations and the existing country level dialogues.

The TerrAfrica country programming process aims to create the enabling environment for countries to embed SLM into their development frameworks at the national level. This engagement process is now summarized in the TerrAfrica CES as follows, the critical factor being the specific country context. The key features of the approach are:

- Country selection
- Identification of stakeholders
- Creating common understanding
- Country diagnostic work (e.g. stocktaking and gap analysis; stakeholder analysis; public expenditure reviews; cost benefit analysis; and land degradation assessment)
- Identifying entry points and defining country program/support measures
- Coalition building
- Managing implementation
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Reviewing country performance

The countries already listed in the work program demonstrate how progress is being made to mainstream SLM. However, the need to complete the learning process between CES consultations and existing country dialogues means further work remains to be done. They also demonstrate how countries will be at different stages of development and may take different paths towards it. In the cases of Uganda, Ghana and Ethiopia, we are not yet at the stage where clear country level objectives have been agreed, since the country program dialogue has not yet reached this point.

In Uganda, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries – in consultation with the ministries of Lands, Water, and Environment, the PMA, and the Environment and Natural Resources Sector Working Group – held an initial consultation workshop in July to introduce TerrAfrica to the key partners and stakeholders. As a result, a working group is now in the process of preparing a roadmap for the development of a Uganda country SLM program (see Box 4).

In Ethiopia, important initiatives have taken place during fiscal year 2006 which have helped prepare the ground for a programmatic SLM framework. A policy-level National Steering Committee chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and comprising federal and regional institutions as well as development partners (GTZ, UNDP, the World Bank and WFP among others) has been established with the objective of overseeing all SLM work, including the preparation of an SLM platform. Similarly, a Technical Committee has been established. The Country Program for Sustainable Land Management (ECPSLM) is being developed in parallel to the preparation of the platform and in coordination with other projects/programs. Drafts prepared under the Economic and Sector Work on land degradation and poverty - which was discussed with stakeholders during a workshop held in Addis Ababa in May 2006 - provides the analytical basis for the ECPSLM. Planned activities for fiscal 2007 will mainly focus on the preparation of the Country Program. Additional analytical work in support of the Program preparation is under discussion.

Ghana, likewise, has undertaken significant steps towards the development of a programmatic framework for SLM, and has undertaken important initiatives to improve coordination in the land sector during the last year. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP) has established a National Steering Committee for TerrAfrica comprising a broad range of national ministries and agencies with the objective of improving inter-ministerial coordination in the sector of land management.

The government of Ghana represented by MOFEP and EPA has been actively involved in the SIP consultation process, and is now in the process of discussing how to use the CSIF to drive the country programming process. The conclusions of the chapter on land of the Ghana Country Environmental Analysis (CEA) - which provides an assessment of the nature, scope, extension and costs of land degradation in Ghana and of the bottlenecks that prevent SLM being scaled-up - support the concept of an integrated Country Program for Sustainable Land/Landscape Management<sup>‡</sup> ('Multi-sector Investment Program for SLM') as appropriate means to implement the actions needed to scale-up SLM in the country. The analysis, conclusions and recommendations of the CEA have been extensively discussed with the Government and other stakeholders<sup>§</sup> during a series

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<sup>‡</sup> The integrated Country Program for Sustainable Land/Landscape Management comprises and integrates interventions in different landscapes (e.g. agricultural land, forest reserves and national parks, biological corridors, etc.) and in different sectors (e.g. infrastructures, financial services, private sector development, etc.)

<sup>§</sup> The Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Ministry of Lands, Forestry and Mines, the former Ministry of Environment and Science, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Forestry Commission, among others, development Partners (through the Environment and Natural Resource Management Sector Group, the group of donors which coordinates the development partners' support to the environment and natural resource sector in Ghana), and civil society (NGOs, universities and research centres)



of consultations that took place during the preparation of the report and in occasion of the national workshop on Natural Resource Management and Growth chaired by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning in May 2006.

The activities planned in 2007 would further support the process of designing the Country Program. These include the completion of a Public Expenditure Review on SLM, the development of the CSIF, and the preparation of the SLM component of two operations which will likely fit under the proposed Country Program (a NRM/IDA operation and the second phase of the Agriculture Sub-Sector Investment Program).

The government of Burkina Faso developed the GEF CPP, led by UNDP and working with several donors and multilaterals. The CPP will provide a cross-sectoral programming framework taking input from the ministries of Environment and Agriculture, and will serve as the main delivery mechanism for TerrAfrica support in Burkina Faso.

As part of the 2007 Work Program, it is intended that TerrAfrica partners will continue to assist the governments of Uganda, Ghana, Burkina Faso, and Ethiopia in the context of the CES and the CSIF.

### The Development of a Country Program in Uganda

**Goal:** The Government of Uganda seeks to develop a coordinated country program on SLM.

**Context:** Sustainable land management is a central issue in the campaign to alleviate poverty and ensure environmental sustainability in Uganda. As such, a range of efforts are currently underway or being planned.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, the lead institution for the implementation of the UNCCD in Uganda, has drawn up a National Action Program (NAP) to combat desertification through a national stakeholder consultation process. The NAP aims at integrating dry-lands concerns, in particular sustainable land management issues, into the overall socio-economic development strategies of the country. In addition, the Ministry of Water, Land and Environment is finalizing an ENR Sector Investment Plan that will also address natural resource management issues.

The NEPAD CAADP process, which addresses SLM under CAADP Pillar 1, is advancing well in Uganda with a roundtable discussion planned for late 2006. In addition, a number of TerrAfrica partners (including the World Bank, UNCCD GM, the African Development Bank, FAO, UNDP and IFAD) are engaged in a range of specific activities directly connected to land degradation and sustainable land management.

**Recent Developments:** In April 2006 NEPAD wrote to the Government of Uganda confirming that it saw Uganda as one of the countries in which it wanted to begin SLM activities as part of CAADP Pillar 1 and in the context of the CAADP country roundtables. At the same time, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries prepared and sent to the TerrAfrica Secretariat a draft terms of reference for a country platform on SLM, around which a dialogue began over the best way to pursue an SLM country program. In parallel, a public expenditure review on sustainable land management was begun with support from NEPAD and the World Bank with the goal of providing input into the country program dialogue.

**Next Steps:** In July 2006, the Government of Uganda hosted an initial consultation workshop to introduce TerrAfrica to the key partners and stakeholders. To follow up, a working group representing both agriculture and environment ministries is now in the process of preparing a roadmap for the development of a Uganda country SLM program – a roadmap that is in line with the CES approach. It is expected that this will be finalized by the end of 2006, and will begin to guide SLM investments in activities by early 2007.

## Work Program Activity Summary

AL	Obj.**	P.L.**††	Act.**‡‡	Deliverable	Del. Date
Activity Line 1	1	1-1	1-1-2	TerrAfrica Communications Plan	Ongoing
				Implementation of TerrAfrica Communications Plan	Ongoing
	1-2	1-2-1	Operational Linkages Between TerrAfrica, CAADP and NEPAD EAP paper	May 06	
			12-month NEPAD TerrAfrica action plan finalized and integrated into TerrAfrica Joint Work Program	Apr 06	
	2	2-1	2-1-1	SLM Technical Vision Paper	Dec 06
				2-1-4	Country Engagement Strategies Paper
2-2		2-2-1	GEF SIP Program Brief submitted	Sep 06	
			2-2-2	TerrAfrica Leveraging Funding operational	Feb 06
Activity Line 2	3	3-2	3-2-1	FIELD database updated including: a) Standard methodology for SLM reporting b) Standard methodology for and promotion of portfolio reviews c) Updated FIELD portal, inventories, and underlying databases	Dec 06
	4	4-2	4-2-1	Phase one SLM Knowledge Base: a) Guidelines and best practice for policy and incentive frameworks to drive SLM scale up b) Guidelines and best practice for financing modalities and delivery mechanisms	Dec 06
				4-2-1	Guidelines for SLM mainstreaming
Activity Line 3	6	6-1	Uganda	Country Platform established	Jun 06
			Ethiopia	Concept of a country program agreed upon by the country and CPP partners	Jun 06
			Burkina Faso	Concept of a country program agreed upon by the Bank and CPP partners	Jun 06
			Namibia	Concept of a country program agreed upon by the country and CPP partners	Jun 06
			Ghana	Country Platform established	Sept 06

\*\* Objective  
 †† Product Line  
 ‡‡ Activity