



TerrAfrica Annual Report 2007



Promoting Sustainable Land Management in
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA



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Foreword



It is with pleasure that we present Promoting Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa: TerrAfrica Annual Report 2007.

This report is a collective effort of all the TeffAfrica partners.

The TerrAfrica partnership is into its second year of operations, steadily building on the momentum generated during 2006, TerrAfrica's inaugural year. As a result, visible progress is being made on our joint efforts to scale-up and mainstream Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices across Sub-Saharan Africa.

A major achievement in 2007 was the approval of the GEF Strategic Investment Program (SIP) that was developed after extensive consultations with African partners over the past two years. The SIP will mark a substantial \$150 million funding boost for scaling up SLM activities in Sub-Saharan Africa. By targeting policy and institutional constraints, it will contribute toward dismantling key SLM barriers, leverage co-financing, harmonize and increase country-level engagement, and help build more substantive coalitions.

During 2007, the TerrAfrica partnership also made progress on the knowledge management and country-level implementation agendas. We are pleased that several countries are developing country programs for SLM, building upon TerrAfrica's strategic approach by forging partnerships to advance sector and donor alignment to scale-up investment around a common vision reinforced by investment tools, policy development, and a steadily growing knowledge base. As this report shows, the process is underway in a number of Sub-Saharan countries where Governments, donors and stakeholders are

engaging in constructive dialogue on ways to collectively advance the SLM agenda.

TerrAfrica has also made progress in aligning with and supporting the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) and the Environment Action Plan (EAP) frameworks on a number of key fronts, especially partnerships and coalition building, mainstreaming of SLM into country development strategies and programs through CAADP regional and country roundtable processes.

Even as 2007 marks a second year of progress, the TerrAfrica partnership recognizes that much work remains to be done, both in delivering on the range of ongoing activities, and developing and expanding activities while keeping within agreed budget envelopes. Looking ahead, a key challenge is to maintain internal momentum and sustain external support, both of which depend on demonstration of tangible, concrete results that have lasting development impact.

The greatest responsibility of all TerrAfrica partners is to ensure that we participate actively in ongoing efforts to harmonize and align our priorities, strategies, and resources toward scaling-up SLM practices. We urge our partners to make every effort to share technical expertise and policy knowledge to advance the SLM agenda so that we can begin to respond to the massive challenge of averting land degradation across Sub-Saharan Africa.

Richard Mkandawire and Christophe Crepin
Co-Chairs, TerrAfrica Executive Committee

Introduction



The five-year “TerrAfrica Business Planning Framework,” endorsed by the Executive Committee in October 2005, is built around three mutually reinforcing Activity Lines: **Coalition Building, Knowledge Management, and Investments**. Under each Activity Line, the Business Planning Framework describes targeted objectives and a range of specific activities from which the annual joint work program is derived. Box 1 provides some examples of key work program activities that have been implemented through 2007.

The annual work program provides a mechanism to align and harmonize all ongoing and planned partners’ activities, reflecting the SLM activities developed specifically in the context of TerrAfrica, and also independent partners’ activities that directly contribute to TerrAfrica objectives. The special advisory groups established to coordinate plans around

such work program activities (as recommended at the 2006 Executive Committee meeting in Cape Town) represent a key mechanism to reinforce alignment and harmonization of partners’ efforts and to ensure that through the work programming effort, TerrAfrica partners are pursuing complementary rather than parallel activities.

The advisory groups have functioned well; in general there has been an increased level of alignment within the 2007 work program and we hope this welcome trend will continue to improve in the year ahead, in particular as partners’ move to implementation at the country level.

In the sections that follow, the joint progress made under the 2007 annual work program is described under each Activity Line. Results achieved and progress made will be highlighted, within the context of the set objectives 2007, i.e. the reporting period.

BOX 1

EXAMPLES OF KEY TERRAFRICA ANNUAL WORK PROGRAM ACTIVITIES FOR 2007

Coalition Building (AL1)

- Implementation of NEPAD-TerrAfrica operational framework (see p.19/20)
- Finalization of GEF SIP preparation phase and start of implementation (see p.20/21)
- Refinement and start of implementation of the joint communications plan (p.19)

Knowledge Management (AL2)

- Development of a Country Support Tool to guide practitioners in the development of investment frameworks for SLM at the country level (see p.25)
- Finalization of the SLM Vision Paper (see p.25)

- Development of the TerrAfrica Knowledge Base, a central online portal for key analytical tools and other SLM resources, including a range of niche guidelines developed under TerrAfrica (see p.25/26)

Investment (AL3)

- Development of SLM country programs underway in a number of sub-Saharan countries, building upon the strategic approach of TerrAfrica and progressively adopting tools and partnerships developed under AL1 and AL2 to advance donor and sector alignment and scale up investment around a common vision, investment tools, and a steadily growing knowledge base (see p.5/17)

Chapter I

Investing at the Country level



Background

While the early focus of TerrAfrica activities were concentrated under Activity Lines 1 and 2, through 2007 partners' have begun building on these foundations to make visible progress at the country level under Activity Line 3. Here, TerrAfrica partners have been working together to advocate adoption of SLM practices at country level, their mainstreaming into development strategies and policy dialogues, and to promote the harmonization of investment development and implementation, along with the required analytical work. Therefore, this report begins with an overview of progress under Activity Line 3, **Investments**.

The Country Programming Process

The TerrAfrica country programming process aims to create the enabling environment for countries to embed SLM into their development frameworks at the national level. The engagement process, shaped by the specific country context, is a progressive effort and follows the TerrAfrica Country Engagement Strategy recommendations (developed by the UNCCD/GM in 2006 and FAO through the Country Support Tool - see p.25). The country programming process includes the following key features:

(i) Country dialogue to develop common understanding, identify stakeholders and build coalitions for SLM,

(ii) Diagnostic of land related sectors in the country (e.g. stocktaking and gap analysis; stakeholder analysis; public expenditure reviews; cost benefit analysis; and land degradation assessment),

(iii) Establishment of multi-sector team, committee, or 'taskforce' to drive the country programming

process,

(iv) Participatory development of a country SLM investment framework (CSIF) to define investment priorities, building on the current state of play, and

(v) Monitoring and evaluation, coordinated to enable learning across countries.

With specific regard to CAADP, particular attention has been made to closely aligning the SLM vision paper and country support tools with the pillar 1 framework and country roundtable concept, thus ensuring that the development of country SLM programs moves as a fully integrated part of the CAADP country process.

As agreed in the memo entitled 'Process for finalizing country inclusion in the TerrAfrica work program' prepared by the AL3 special advisory group, country engagement is envisaged as "happening along a continuum, with countries participating at different levels – from specific targeted investments right up to full scale country programming and development of an investment framework." As such, country level engagement is classified into four categories, or phases, based on the principles in the Country Engagement Strategy prepared by UNCCD-GM and other core documentation. Countries themselves drive the efforts to progress from each phase to the other. The four phases are:

Phase 1: Programming discussions

Phase 2: Coordination and programming of TerrAfrica activities

Phase 3: Implementation of TerrAfrica activities

Phase 4: Reporting on implementation

Using this understanding of the country engagement process, the four original TerrAfrica countries – Uganda, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Burkina Faso – could

now be considered 'Phase 2' countries. In these countries, concerted efforts have been made during 2007 by the respective Governments and development partners to strengthen coordination and joint programming. The other major effort in 2007 has been to substantially broaden country dialogue on SLM in order to expand the number of countries engaging under AL3. This has been quite successful, and the work program now includes an additional 11 countries that may be considered "Phase 1" countries. The following sections will provide a summary of the progress that has been made in each of these current AL3 countries.

Progress at Country Level – First Phase

For Eritrea, the most important constraint faced by the Eritrean rural population (65 % of which is poor, with 37 % living in extreme poverty) is the limited and degraded resource base in terms of land and water. Severe overgrazing, frequent droughts and inadequate agronomic and land management techniques contribute to the problem which is further exacerbated by the war with Ethiopia.

 Two ministries in **Eritrea** share responsibilities on rural development and natural resources: the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment. The Ministry of National Development is charged with the overall coordination of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The Government has recently launched a major new initiative on integrated rural development, IRDP, and is seeking support from all of the major multilateral development partners, including IFAD, the World Bank, the European Union, GM and the African Development Bank. This is expected to provide a useful entry point for TerrAfrica partners, with IFAD taking the lead based on its experience of engagement in the agriculture and rural development sectors in the country. Both IFAD and UNDP will also be helping to develop the enabling environment for SLM via GEF-SIP funded projects in rural Eritrea.


The Global Mechanism has provided strong support to the Government of Eritrea, which is implemented in close partnership with development partners and civil society, focuses on the following: (i) mainstreaming land degradation issues into poverty reduction processes and strategies; (ii) establishing partnerships for the implementation of the country's UNCCD/NAP objectives and programs; and (iii) strengthening the capacity of local communities in the drylands, as well as relevant national and district level institutions through sensitization and awareness

building. The objective was to support the country's SLM efforts and step up efforts towards the effective mobilization and coordination of resources in support of Government. To this end, GM and IFAD conducted a joint mission to Eritrea where the Government endorsed the concept of a partnership platform.

 In **Kenya**, land degradation has been identified as a critical issue, one with added emphasis due to the vulnerability to climate risk. While past efforts have supported initiatives with some localized successes, weak inter-sectoral coordination, combined with strongly sectoral ownership of areas within the SLM agenda, have been identified as key barriers. The challenge of breaking down these barriers involves considerable investment in consultation and activities to build ownership and create the enabling environment.

The Government of Kenya (GoK) has expressed strong interest in developing a programmatic framework for investment in SLM. The World Bank-GEF financed Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Sustainable Land Management project is a key instrument supporting the GoK in strengthening capacity for SLM planning and management and delivering the programmatic investment framework, particularly through the formation of an SLM secretariat and coordination body. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) is taking the lead in coordinating a multi-sectoral group including the Ministries of Agriculture, Water, Lands and relevant agencies. The MENR is also committed to highlighting and addressing key SLM priorities within its draft Environment Policy. The World Bank is taking the lead in supporting the enabling environment and has supported a preliminary institutional analysis. Other analytical work planned in cooperation with partners includes a diagnostic study on land degradation and an SLM public expenditure review to track the scale and efficiency of use of investments in SLM. There are a number of other instruments, supported by the Bank and partners that will be coordinated through the programmatic framework process. Key among them are the Kenya Adaptation to Climate Change in ASALs (KACCAL), which is the key mechanism for overlaying adaptation to climate change in a large development program and supporting soil and water management in the stressed, vulnerable arid and semi-arid areas; Kenya Agricultural productivity Project (KAPP), which is supporting the agricultural productivity agenda, the Natural Resources Management Project (NRM), which is supporting the forest sector reforms, the Western Kenya Community Development project (CDD) that is financing community


led land and water management in western Kenya as well the Western Kenya Integrated Ecosystem Management Project (WKIEMP) which is piloting innovative methods for monitoring land degradation and carbon sequestration. Importantly, in Kenya, efforts to promote adaptation to climate change agenda within the rural space, is being aligned more closely with the SLM agenda, particularly KACCAL.


 The **Government of Madagascar** is already working on SLM with a number of TerrAfrica partners, including AfDB, IFAD, UNDP and the World Bank. The first objective of the Government therefore is to bring these partners together under a more formal common framework, in order to ensure that the land degradation dimensions of the country's National Rural Development Action Plan (PADR) are comprehensively addressed. The World Bank and UNDP in particular are strengthening operational cooperation via two complementary operations designed to tackle land degradation challenges in the upland watersheds and the southern arid lands. Both agencies plan to collaborate in convening donor support around the development of an SLM investment framework as the country moves forward to better articulate its vision on land management.

 The **Malawi** Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) states that in order to attain sustainable economic growth, there is need to ensure optimum and ecologically balanced use of land and land-based resources. Further, the Government of Malawi (GoM) is developing the Agricultural Development Programme (ADP), (in line with national and CAADP objectives) and has highlighted sustainable land and water management as one of the key pillars. The GoM has also strongly expressed its commitment to SLM within the TerrAfrica Framework and has requested support from the World Bank and partners.

The Government therefore seeks to bring various partners together under a programmatic framework in order to address its SLM priorities. The SLM investment framework will help it define the SLM priorities and investments needs and gaps beyond the currently planned activities. One of the planned instruments includes the World Bank (IDA-GEF) ADP support project (ADP-SP) which seeks to strengthen Government systems for planning and implementing an Agriculture Sector wide Program (ADP/Ag SWAP) and includes an emphasis on strengthening capacity for SLM and supporting investments in conservation agriculture. The ADP-SP and advisory activities under the TerrAfrica umbrella (such as SLM public expenditure review (Ag-PER), diagnostic analysis

and technical support for the development of the CSIF), will not only help inform the development of the ADP but will also underpin the development of a more comprehensive investment framework and action plan for SLM. These initiatives are being closely coordinated with various partners including NEPAD, UNDP, bilateral donors such as Norway, and others. Given the high priority of the GoM on the impact of and vulnerability to climate change, climate risk management and adaptation in the rural space are being integrated within the SLM agenda, in partnership with the UN and Norway.

 The **Government of Mali** has consistently expressed a keen interest in the approach advocated under TerrAfrica since early phases of development and has taken concrete steps to outline a series of activities that together would form the basis of a national approach to addressing land degradation. The Government has recently formalized the decision to develop a SLM programmatic approach and requested support from the TerrAfrica partnership. This was discussed during a joint mission (World Bank, GM, GTZ and UNDP that took place in April, 2007) that led to a first SLM roadmap. In accordance with the agreed activities, the Government has set up a National SLM Committee with a technical secretariat whose objective is to formulate and implement the CSIF in consultation and coordination with all stakeholders. In parallel, recognizing the importance of SLM and the need to support the National SLM Comity, the Development Partners Environment Working Group decided to extend its mandate to SLM and to involve other Development partners concerned by the topic. Other activities agreed are related to the elaboration of the national SLM committee Terms of References (ToRs) and its annual work program as well as the elaboration of the ToRs of the CSIF. The CSIF formulation will incorporate a set of analytical studies including a SLM institutional and expenditure review and a cost-benefit analysis. The ToRs of these studies have been compiled and discussed at a national workshop convened by the Government in November 2007. On the investment side, targeted support from UNDP and the World Bank under the GEF SIP will be channeled to ensure that land degradation issues will be addressed in northern and southern Mali over the next four years.

 In **Niger**, the sustainable management of land is recognized as crucial for reducing rural poverty: the recently approved PRSP-2 identifies SLM as one of its strategic thrusts, and the Government has a Medium Term Action Plan on Environment and Desertification Control, supported by UNDP. Against


this encouraging background, the Government has recently formalized the decision to develop a SLM programmatic approach and requested support from the TerrAfrica partnership. This was discussed during a joint mission (World Bank, UNDP) in April 2007, which led to a first joint SLM action plan. TerrAfrica support is framed within the Strategy for Rural Development (SDR) which embodies the Government's efforts towards harmonization, alignment and results based management. The SDR has established a coordination framework and identified priority programs each of which has been attributed to a lead national agency. Programs 2, 10 and 13 fall under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and Desertification control and constitute entry points for harmonized support to SLM. A key objective of the Government is to elaborate a CSIF that would set the key priorities for SLM in the country, describe the strategy to scale-up, and define the approach and mechanisms for coordination, consultation, participation, and monitoring and evaluation.

The Government of Niger is in the process of establishing a national coordination committee referred to as the "Environment Program Steering Committee" whose role is to: (i) define implementation modalities; (ii) coordinate activities and ensure they are coherent and conform with the SDR; (iii) establish a coordination framework; (iv) supervise, monitor and evaluate progress; (v) report to the SDR Interministerial committee and ensure coordination with other SDR programs. While the SDR has developed a medium term investment strategy, the Government would like to further refine and elaborate it based on the CSIF guidance tools. Development Partners have agreed to support the established Committee, and to technically and/or financially contribute - based on their experience and comparative advantages - to the elaboration and implementation of the SLM Framework. Partners' contribution to the SLM Investment Framework would be at two complementary levels: (i) support to develop and maintain the SLM Committee; and (ii) on-the-ground investments to implement the priorities identified by the National Committee. Thanks to the support of the World Bank, UNDP and other partners, several analytical SLM studies are under finalization: i) a public expenditure review of rural sector with a focus on SLM, ii) an impact evaluation of land rehabilitation programs on SLM, and iii) a study on the harmonisation of natural resource management plans. All these studies have commenced and their results and inputs will contribute to formulating a full national investment framework. Additional targeted investments under the GEF SIP


are submitted to the GEF by the World Bank, UNDP and IFAD. All these activities have been discussed at a national workshop held in December 2007 to consolidate and adopt the SLM action plan.

 In **Nigeria**, the productivity and sustainability of agriculture and the natural resource base are threatened by inefficient, and sometimes inappropriate or competing land uses across diverse landscapes. In response, the country has prioritized the agriculture sector and the pursuit of CAADP goals and, at the same time, has held consultations to begin the process of building a nationwide SLM alliance. Early first steps have been taken including (i) formally initiating an inter-ministerial National SLM Committee, a working group tasked with moving the agenda forward within the context of CAADP with support from development partners, and (ii) NEPAD Nigeria's convening of the first nationwide workshop to exchange ideas on options to shift from a project-based to a programmatic approach to SLM. This workshop included broad and active participation from civil society, private sector, producer organizations, and key ministries and called for further TerrAfrica engagement and partner support.

This shift to a programmatic approach to SLM builds upon already existing initiatives in the country, including the multi-partner Country Partnership Strategy (the joint Bank-DFID assistance strategy for FY06-09 that is increasingly being adhered to by ADB, IFAD, UNDP and USAID), the CAADP process, and through the World Bank analytical work such as the rapid Country Environment Analysis, USAID's work on land tenure, and operations such as Fadam, which is a vehicle for IDA, GEF and AfDB funds to contribute to the Government's rural development strategy. The next steps were identified by the National SLM Committee and focus on tangible activities to strengthen the nascent alliance. These include identifying and bringing on board more stakeholders and development partners, beginning to consolidate data and knowledge, and identifying and aligning various efforts through an SLM investment framework. This is tentatively targeting three key States as part of a phased approach to building a nationwide program over time. Experiences in these states and at the federal level, will inform future efforts. The World Bank is planning to contribute to the effort by conducting two key studies to strengthen the alliance's understanding of SLM dynamics: a cost-benefit analysis of SLM options, and a review of public SLM expenditure and institutions.


 In **Senegal**, the recent Country Environ-

ment Analysis (CEA) reported that approximately six million people are living a fragile existence on usable arable land, the quality of which continues to degrade as population pressure increases. In response, the Government of Senegal has engaged in a detailed diagnostic assessment of land management and environmental issues, in partnership with the World Bank and the Netherlands. This work, completed in early 2007, was overseen by a multi-sector council, which provides a basis of a formal multi-sectoral SLM task force around which the coalition-building process can be strengthened and a SLM investment framework developed. This was one of the recommendations of the CEA. The plan is to use GEF/SIP resources, through World Bank and UNDP operations, to support the coalition-building process, and to create the conditions and foundations that will allow Senegal to progressively adopt a more cross-sectoral and programmatic approach to SLM (including the development of a SLM investment framework), and support specific, on-the-ground activities aimed at upscaling SLM in specific agro-ecological zones.


 Land degradation and desertification are a growing threat to socio-economic development in **Mauritania**. The combined effects of drought, climatic variability and human activities have greatly affected the natural resource base across the country. Knowing the importance of SLM and the need to harmonize interventions against desertification and increase sustainable investment in SLM, Mauritania has expressed interest in joining the TerrAfrica platform in order to benefit from its support and engage in an innovative process that adopts a programmatic approach which helps in aligning all stakeholders. During previous missions (May and November 2007), IFAD and the World Bank have held consultations with the Government and its development partners. These consultations have fulfilled the inclusion of Mauritania in the GEF/SIP for an operation related to the project OASIS (PDDO). A preliminary SLM road map has been adopted. The planned activities include the establishment of a national SLM committee, the validation of its Terms of References as well as those of the CSIF.

 In **Lesotho**, the Food Security Policy is currently being converted into a National Plan of Action on Food Security. Of the four main programs that make up the Plan of Action, two are being given priority: Commercial and Household Food Security, and Natural Resource Management. The Government of Lesotho has started mobilizing key stakeholders to facilitate a national dialogue on land degradation. A Government dialogue is underway with UNDP and NEPAD. A Letter of Endorsement for TerrAfrica from-

Government was issued in April 2007. Inter-sectoral Steering and Technical committee for SLM has been planned and a draft roadmap to establishment is available. A decentralization process began in 2007 and is ongoing. Capacity building programs at local level will support the CSIF process.

 In **Tanzania**, the Government has acknowledged the need for developing a programmatic approach to SLM, and has initiated discussions with key partners, including donors and national institutions about establishing an SLM roadmap. Discussions are on-going about the formation of a national framework for dialogue on SLM leading to the development and implementation of a National Framework for Investments in SLM. In 2007, a draft road map to SLM country program was agreed upon and shared among partners. Also, UNDP and NEPAD have been engaged in SLM dialogue and a link to CAADP processes is planned. A letter of endorsement for the TerrAfrica/SIP project has been issued.

Progress at Country Level _ Second Phase

 In **Ethiopia**, land degradation is one of the main development challenges. Preventing land degradation has been repeatedly identified as a development priority in virtually all national strategies and policy documents, including the Poverty Reduction Strategies (SDPRP and PASDEP) following the GM supported SLM mainstreaming work. However, past efforts have failed to comprehensively address the problem. Some of the reasons that may explain past failures include the lack of coordination and cooperation among development partners and sectoral branches of the Government, and a narrow, project-specific or ad hoc approach to the problem which fails to capture the cross-sectoral nature of land degradation. In response to these challenges, the Government of Ethiopia, in collaboration with TerrAfrica partners, has undertaken significant steps towards establishing a programmatic approach to address land degradation and promote the adoption and wide replication of SLM practices. It has formally decided to develop and implement a national programmatic framework for SLM investments, consistent with the principles and approach advocated under the TerrAfrica partnership, of which Ethiopia has been an active partner since its inception.

The national framework for SLM investments (currently under development) sets the key priorities for SLM in the country, describes the strategy to scale-up SLM (i.e. key objectives, outcomes, activities and indicators), and defines the approach and mechanisms for coordination, consultation, partici-

Table 1: Summary of Progress during 2007 in Phase 1 TerrAfrica countries

Country	Summary of current status	Government Lead	Agency Lead
Eritrea	Request for support received; targeted investments planned by IFAD, GM and UNDP	To be confirmed	IFAD
Kenya	Strong commitment to programmatic SLM approach identified; multi-agency committee established to begin coordination process; targeted investment planned by WB and UNDP. Linkages to the country CAADP roundtable process being pursued	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	WB
Madagascar	Request for support received; targeted investments planned by WB and UNDP; SLM investment framework planned	To be confirmed	WB
Malawi	CAADP roundtable underway and SLWM working group established in context of the AWP, with support from TerrAfrica partners; targeted investments planned by WB and UNDP	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	WB
Mali	SLM taskforce established and common SLM action plan adopted; PER and CBA underway; GEF/SIP targeted investments planned by UNDP and WB	Ministry of Environment and Sanitation	WB
Niger	SLM taskforce established to align range of investment and analytic work; GEF/SIP targeted investments planned by UNDP, IFAD and WB	Ministry of Environment and Desertification Control	UNDP
Nigeria	Request for support received; targeted investment and SLM investment framework planned in a phased approach that begins with three key States; on-going expansion of donor, sector, and stakeholder engagement	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (Chair of National SLM Committee)	WB
Senegal	CEA completed; multi-sector council established to oversee LD diagnostic work; targeted investments planned by WB and UNDP (which would support, among other activities, the development of a SLM Investment Framework)	Office of the Director, Ministry of Environment	
Mauritania	Request for support received; SLM preliminary road map established, targeted GEF/SIP investments planned by IFAD	Ministry of Environment	IFAD
Lesotho	Dialogue has been initiated between the Government and development partners. Agreement to establish a programmatic approach to SLM agreed and institutions to lead initiative identified. Targeted SLM investments under final preparation with UNDP facilitation	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	UNDP
Tanzania	Dialogue underway and SLM well identified in various strategies; A draft roadmap is available – Targeted SLM investments under final preparation by UNDP	Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation	UNDP

pation and M&E. This framework will help the Government and development partners to identify gaps in their existing investment portfolio, and to align, harmonize and better coordinate their planned investments. In order to oversee and coordinate the development and implementation of the national framework, the Government of Ethiopia has in addition established a National SLM Platform (comprising of a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder National Steering Committee and Technical Committee, chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and supported by a Secretariat). Similar platforms are planned at the regional level.

Development partners are supporting the Government in this effort at two different but complementary levels. On the one hand, support is focusing on the provision of technical and financial support to strengthen the SLM platform at both federal and regional levels. Concrete examples include the German Development Cooperation's (GDC) commitment to provide international and national technical assistance to strengthen the SLM Secretariat and facilitate the work of the SLM Technical Committee. Other examples include plans from NEPAD and GM to provide support to design and operationalize a resource mobilization strategy, and GDC and WFP's financial support to develop regional platforms. The World Bank, as lead TerrAfrica agency in Ethiopia, is supporting the design of the national framework for SLM in Ethiopia, with technical support from FAO TCI, and advocacy and communication activities. Resources from the TerrAfrica Trust Leverage Fund will be used to support targeted analytical work that will contribute to strengthen the underpinnings for SLM interventions.

At the same time, support from other development partners is also focusing upon on-the-ground SLM investments. Examples of such support include, for instance, the existing investments under the multi-partner Productive SafetyNet, the Nile Basin Initiative, the MERET program led by WFP, the GTZ's SUN program in Amhara and Tigray, FAO SLM project in Kafa, the planned joint GEF/IDA/GDC operation to scale-up SLM best-practices in high potential areas while improving enabling conditions, UNDP and Norway operations in Afar, and the SLM operations that will be developed by AfDB under the next country assistance cycle.

The GEF-SIP will also play a crucial catalytic role in this regard, with GEF resources used both to support the national platform established by the Government of Ethiopia, and used strategically by the

World Bank, IFAD, and UNDP to facilitate on-the-ground SLM investments, according to each agency's comparative advantage and specific experience in the country. The operations designed under the GEF-SIP (the World Bank/GDC's Country Program for SLM, IFAD's Lake Tana Watershed Management project, and UNDP's Capacity Building in Drylands project) will be coordinated, and will contribute to the same objectives and reflect the same methodological approach.



In **Ghana**, a number of elements are favoring the adoption of a more programmatic and multisectoral approach to address land degradation and promote SLM. First, the conclusions and recommendations of the recently completed Country Environmental Analysis (CEA) and the continuing policy dialogue, conducted both regionally and nationally, have supported the idea and rationale for developing a programmatic response to address land degradation. Secondly, the overall architecture of development assistance in Ghana is progressively shifting towards sector-wide, programmatic approaches. Thirdly, the broader policy framework is conducive and offers a number of entry points to mainstream SLM into the Government's development framework: the revised Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy (FASDEP), which sets the key objectives and strategies for the agricultural sector for the near future, identifies SLM as one of its strategic thrusts and priorities. The ongoing preparation of an Agricultural Land Management Policy further strengthens the integration of SLM in the Agricultural Sector. Lastly, this policy environment is also supported by strong coordination and increasing harmonization among development partners, ten of which have agreed to align their development strategies and resource allocation through a Joint Assistance Strategy. An ENRM and an Agriculture Sector Group are both active in coordinating development partners' dialogue and support, with CIDA - chef de file for the implementation of the UNCCD in Ghana - and UNDP being the most actively engaged in desertification control.

Against this background, the Government of Ghana has officially confirmed its commitment to developing a multi-sectoral programmatic framework to scale-up SLM investments, in line with the TerrAfrica approach and with existing in-country harmonization modalities, and is working with partners to develop such a programmatic framework. As part of this effort, a TerrAfrica Advisory Service mission, comprising FAO and the World Bank, in collaboration

with the GM, UNDP and CIDA, traveled to Ghana in March 2007. At the conclusion of this mission, the development of an investment framework for SLM was agreed as an important first step, and an inter-ministerial SLM Task Force chaired by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Environment was established to coordinate and oversee the investment framework formulation process.

Several implementation instruments will be programmatically used to support the Government in its effort to address land degradation and promote SLM. The multi-partner Natural Resource and Environmental Governance Program (NREGP) (budget support) would promote sectoral and cross-sectoral policy reforms that contribute to address land degradation and promote sustainable use of land resources, particularly in the forestry and mining sectors. The ongoing CIDA and DFID supported Food and Agriculture Budget Support (FABS) and the World Bank Agricultural Development Policy Loan (Ag DPL) (budget support) would support reforms and interventions that would contribute to improve soil productivity and promote sustainable management of land resources in agricultural lands. The ongoing Land Administration Project (LAP) and the planned second phase (Land Administration and Management Project, LAMP) provide new mechanisms to link land tenure and land management issues.


Within this context, GEF-SIP funding will be used strategically to support these ongoing processes. SIP funding, which will be blended with the Agricultural DPL and the multi-partner NREGP, will be specifically used to develop a multi-sectoral programmatic framework for SLM scale up (formalized processes and mechanisms for investment coordination and knowledge exchange, alignment of procedures for reporting, monitoring and evaluating), to strengthen the enabling environment for SLM (actions aiming at improving the policy, institutional and incentive framework for SLM), as well as to support on-the-ground activities to scale-up SLM technologies to improve land management for environmental sustainability and agricultural production.

 In **Uganda**, SLM continues to be strongly recognized by the Government as critical in the country's campaign to ensure environmental sustainability and alleviate poverty. In October 2007, the Permanent Secretaries of four key ministries developed and signed an inter-ministerial Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to follow-up on joint actions in building a comprehensive country program on SLM. This agreement includes a general outline of priority

thematic areas for coordinated donor support and clear responsibilities amongst the ministries. The agreement builds on the past two years of dialogue and momentum on the land agenda. In 2006, these ministries initiated the process to improve alignment between the agriculture and environment sector priorities including the UNCCD National Action Plan and the CAADP roundtable processes.

The country program will minimize the duplication of efforts and conflicting approaches and improve resource use efficiencies. It will be a key driving force for sustaining inter-sectoral coordination, integrated approaches and cost effective strategies for policy development, institutional strengthening, information sharing and resource mobilization to enhance implementation of SLM activities. An SLM investment framework will be prepared in service to the Country Program and will be taken forward as an integral part of the CAADP roundtable process.

A number of analytical activities and workshops supported by partners are being carried out to support both preparation of an SLM investment framework and discrete operations. One important analytical activity, to be delivered by the World Bank by the end of 2008, is the concluding phase of the SLM Public Expenditure Review. On the investment side, the World Bank is also initiating the preparation of a Natural Resources SWAp that will support the SLM Country Program, while UNDP is preparing the Drylands Development Centre (through a contribution from the Government of Norway) and an operation under the GEF-SIP umbrella that targets the cattle corridor, a land degradation hotspot.

 Following the approval of its Country Pilot Program in August 2006, the Government of **Burkina Faso** has demonstrated strong evidence of political will to address land degradation as a top priority. The Government of Burkina Faso recognizes the value of TerrAfrica in building a regional dynamic, raising the profile of SLM and providing venues to strengthen the implementation of the CPP namely through :

- Accessing and sharing lessons and expertise on sustainable land management with countries sharing similar ecological conditions and constraints;
- Recognizing the transboundary nature and therefore response of land degradation;
- Linkages with the NEPAD agriculture and environment programs and;
- Broadening coalitions and access to funding for SLM, including for the CPP.

Coordination and harmonization are taking place at both levels of national entities, through an inter-min-

isterial committee, and with development partners as exemplified by the process for the development of the CPP sub-projects. Both mechanisms enable the alignment of SLM activities and approaches, and consequently result in more efficient and effective support to the country's SLM agenda. The development of the National-level sub-project under the Phase 1 of the Country Partnership Program will enable Burkina Faso to design and apply an operational joint approach to SLM programming, with support from UNDP as the lead development partner.

Burkina Faso provides a strong opportunity to pilot development of the CSIF tool since two key di-

agnostic elements _ a public expenditure review and a gap/institutional analysis _ have been co-financed by TerrAfrica partners and headed up by the World Bank and the GM (to be released in early 2008). The results of these exercises will guide Burkina Faso in elaborating a joint programming approach and in scaling up SLM investments.

In addition to the national-level coordination oriented subproject under the CPP, four other targeted investment projects have been prepared and are ready for submission with an aim to start implementation beginning in 2008.

Table 2: Summary of Progress during 2007 in Phase 2 TerrAfrica countries

Country	Lead Government body	Lead partner agency	Status of Country SLM Investment Framework (CSIF) preparation	Analytical work and SLM mainstreaming to support decision making	Investment development, mobilization and harmonization
Burkina Faso	CONEDD	UNDP	The alignment of CPP with TerrAfrica is under discussion; a preliminary CSIF is under preparation with support from TerrAfrica partners. It is expected that a full CSIF will be prepared during the time frame of CCP Phase 1 which will then guide the development of a CPP phase 2.	As part of the preparatory activities of the 5 CPP sub-projects, analytical and diagnostic activities have been undertaken - Public Expenditure Review and a Gap/Institutional Analysis done in 2007	Within the CPP 4 targeted investment projects cover 4 key ecological areas of BF. Donor and national co-financing has been mobilized to support the implementation of these projects.
Ethiopia	MoARD: National SLM Platform	WB	Under preparation	Economic Sector Work on Poverty and Land Degradation (published in 2007)	Wide range of ongoing and planned investments to be coordinated under the country program
Ghana	MOFEP and ML-GRDE: SLM Taskforce	WB	Draft Terms of Reference prepared and agreed with Government as an outcome of the 19-29 March 2007 FAO/WB mission. Final draft endorsed in May 2007	Country Environmental Analysis endorsed by Government in February 2007 (being published)	GEF-SIP funding to be blended and harmonized with ongoing budget support and sector wide programs (i.e. NREGP, FABS, and AgDPL)
Uganda	MAAIF	WB	Under discussion with Government. Alignment and integration with the broader CAADP implementation process being pursued	Public Expenditure Review for SLM being finalized	SLM Country Program supported by blended IDA/GEF funding under a Natural Resource Management SWAp. UNDP is preparing an operation targeting the Cattle Corridor.

Chapter 2

Building Coalitions



Background

Achieving a common vision about SLM is crucial if the problem of land degradation in Sub-Saharan Africa is to be addressed on a continental scale. 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** – 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.

Building on earlier progress that had built the foundations for strengthening and harmonizing policy dialogues and strategies, this year has seen positive outcomes in the area of coalition building. This has included the refinement of the TerrAfrica communication strategy which is now being implemented, the strengthening of the TerrAfrica-NEPAD operational framework to support African regional SLM objectives, as well as significant steps to rationalize and scale up available financial resources with the approval of the GEF Strategic Investment Program and the creation of the TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund.

Progress made in 2007

The TerrAfrica **communications strategy** is a joint effort and has benefited from contributions by TerrAfrica partners. The communications strategy will target a broad spectrum of audiences across Africa,

including public policymakers, civil society, land owners, community-based organizations, research institutions, mass media, and the private sector. Both the strategy and related communications plan were refined by COM+ through partner consultations during the early part of the year, and based on this feedback, implementation is now underway.

Major activities have included a journalist training course organized by COM+, UNCCD, CGIAR, and the World Bank during the high level segment of the recently-concluded UNCCD COP held in Madrid, Spain, September 11–13, 2007. The course helped raise awareness on the causes and effects of desertification, and TerrAfrica's role in addressing land degradation issues in Sub-Saharan Africa. The communications strategy is linked to the 2008 TerrAfrica work program, and will be progressively aligned with the range of activities being implemented by TerrAfrica partners. A vigorous effort to promote TerrAfrica programs and principles has also been ongoing this year through major regional consultations, including at the UNCCD CRIC (Committee to Review Implementation of the Convention) in Buenos Aires, March 12–21, 2007, and the UNCCD COP in Madrid.

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 sub-regional agricultural and environmental strategies and action plans, as well as in country dialogues. The strategy to achieve these objectives is outlined in the **NEPAD-TerrAfrica Operational Framework**, which has been designed to operationalize the SLM objectives of the Comprehensive African Agricultural

Development Program (CAADP) and NEPAD Environment Action Plan (EAP). The framework incorporates an initial 12 month work plans which has been implemented throughout the year by NEPAD and the Regional Economic Communities. As part of this Operational Framework, the NEPAD Secretariat has been progressively strengthening the foundation of its SLM activities by working to define and streamline its functions, including by positioning itself to provide the leadership on SLM and SIP coordination and defining the related capacity and staff needs to play this role.

Under the work program, NEPAD has been pursuing 5 specific themes of engagement that fall under objective one of the TerrAfrica Business Planning Framework and joint Annual Work Program – Building African-owned coalitions and strategic partnerships for SLM at regional and international levels. These themes are:

1. harmonisation and coordination of regional initiatives and support for SLM;
2. support to Regional Economic Communities and National Governments in pursuing greater donor harmonisation on the SLM agenda;
3. coordination of regional communication and advocacy on SLM including promotion of tools and resources available to support regional and national interventions;
4. support to and promotion of programmatic approaches and the Country SLM Investment Framework approach within the context of regional and national dialogues on CAADP and EAP;
5. support for and coordination of regional peer review and monitoring and evaluation of efforts to scale up SLM at all levels.

With regard to cooperation with the Regional Economic Communities (REC), NEPAD has actively supported COMESA in the development of Pillar 1 of the Regional Compact, and has worked closely with COMESA to develop a road map on a joint framework for harmonizing support to the CAADP country implementation processes in COMESA member states. Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) have been concluded with COMESA as well as with ECOWAS. Four countries in COMESA have already started the CAADP roundtable processes, namely Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, and Zambia and efforts are underway to ensure full alignment with the TerrAfrica Activity Line 3 work program. NEPAD has also made it a priority to support the streamlining, prioritization and internalization of the CSIF and NEPAD-TerrAfrica programmatic approach within the

country level implementation of CAADP roundtables, and within other regional and country initiatives.

Communication has also been prioritized as part of the Operational Framework and efforts will include seeking to inform the general public and country and regional stakeholders on various aspects of the SLM agenda, including information about TerrAfrica and its role in the NEPAD-CAADP and EAP agendas. As part of this effort, the NEPAD Secretariat has started to build a communication channel targeting CAADP, UNCCD and GEF focal points at both country and regional levels. The aim is to develop this channel into an active mechanism for dialogue and information and knowledge-sharing. Finally on the communications front, a special SLM slot has also been secured on a monthly basis in the NEPAD newsletter.

In the area of financial and resource coordination, early progress was made through the creation of the **TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund**, established with early contributions from Norway and the European Commission, and the approval of the **GEF Strategic Investment Program (SIP) for Sub-Saharan Africa**. The latter in particular marks an important step for the TerrAfrica partnership, as it provides a substantial \$150 million investment to support Sub-Saharan countries in their efforts to scale up SLM on-the-ground, in line with the TerrAfrica approach (see Box 2 for more details on the SIP design and approach). Implementation of the SIP began in July 2007 following approval by the GEF Council, with the first step being to develop a work plan for implementation as well as the finalization of portfolio's Project Identification Forms (PIF) for the roughly 40 investments in over 20 countries. The start dates for implementation of the discrete operations vary, but the majority is expected to be underway by 2008 and will in many cases catalyze the broader joint programming process under TerrAfrica at country level. The coherence of the SIP portfolio, alignment of SIP with TerrAfrica principles, and guiding the development of program level M&E arrangements are the responsibility of the SIP Steering Committee, which is being coordinated by NEPAD and the World Bank with the involvement of all other agencies involved in the SIP: AfDB, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, with the World Bank as lead agency.

Efforts to develop a joint work program to strengthen the capacity and **coordination of civil society organizations** to effectively participate in TerrAfrica and related SLM programs is also moving forward under the leadership of UNDP. A special advisory group on the subject was convened early in the year to develop a work plan. Based on feedback

Result achieved: GEF Strategic Investment Program for SLM in Sub-Saharan Africa (SIP) approved by GEF Council and under implementation

The approved program is for a GEF allocation of \$150 million for the period 2007 – 2010, the vast majority of which is targeted specifically for country level investment activities. This grant leverages an additional early estimation of co-financing of nearly \$1 billion. As such, all SIP partner agencies have, in dialogue with African countries, been focusing their efforts on the development of a single coherent, strategic portfolio under the SIP umbrella. This portfolio includes over 40 operations in over 20 sub-Saharan countries, including selected multi-country or regional projects that are designed to reinforce country efforts. PIFs for all SIP projects were submitted to GEFSEC in October 2007.

The SIP provides an umbrella investment vehicle to support Sub-Saharan countries in their efforts to scale up SLM on the ground, in line with the TerrAfrica approach. The SIP aims to accomplish this by more efficiently leveraging GEF grants to

strengthen donor and sectoral alignment, help align land-related policy dialogues, enhance investment quality and impact, and engage more predictably over the longer timeframes needed to improve enabling environments for SLM.

The SIP was prepared on the basis of extensive African-led regional and country consultations over the past two years. The SIP has a simple implementation structure designed to develop and disseminate the support tools, coordinating mechanisms, and aligned reporting framework needed for agencies and countries to collectively align, harmonize and scale-up ongoing and future activities.

The high level of country and partner ownership for the SIP – and support for strengthening African leadership on SLM – were well demonstrated during these consultations. Both a ministerial and a partner declaration of support were signed during a ministerial conference convened by AMCEN in Burkina Faso in April 2007. The declarations are available on the TerrAfrica website.

SIP is fully aligned with and in direct support of CAADP Pillar 1.

within this forum, as a first step, UNDP has coordinated a meeting of TerrAfrica and RIOD representatives to discuss and develop plans for CSO engagement in TerrAfrica at the regional and country levels. The meeting recognized that the original organisational structure of RIOD is inadequate to facilitate engagement with TerrAfrica and recommended a process of consultation (see Box 3) to discuss the potential arrangements for a coordination mechanism, raise

awareness of TerrAfrica amongst civil society especially those working at national level, develop a vision for civil society in TerrAfrica and elect representatives to whatever coordination mechanism is agreed (for national, sub-regional and regional levels). A Task Force, composed of the current RIOD sub-regional focal points and representatives of other regional NGO networks, was established as a temporary committee for ensuring CSO input through the two

The process of consultation will involve the following steps:

- Map and profile the NGOs (including rural development/livelihood) at the national level that are working on SLM and/or combating desertification – undertaken by national consultants in consultation with the GM;
- Convene national level workshops for selected countries to assess the national consultant report, and see what can be done by NGOs, how it can be done, and how this links in with Government, TerrAfrica and other national development partners;
- Have similar workshops at sub-regional levels and regionally for Africa as a whole;
- Develop a vision for how Civil Society can engage with SLM in Africa (and also for TerrAfrica)

starting from national to regional level;

- Develop a GEF MSP for RIOD capacity building to become more functional in the field – focusing on lesson learning, case studies, information exchange, etc. and a sustainability strategy;
- The CSO SAG will select, on a competitive basis, an international NGO with on-the-ground operations in western and eastern Africa to facilitate the consultations and deliver the outputs. The SAG together with the task force discussed below, will be the steering committee for the initiative, providing policy guidance.

Table 3: Summary of main activities in 2007 under the Activity Line 1 work program

AL	Obj. ¹	P.L. ²	Activity	Components	Del. Date	
Activity Line 1	1	1-1-1	Implementation of a joint communications strategy	Phase 1 – Refine partner input to communications strategy including identification of key messages	Jun 07	
				Phase 2 – Phased implementation of communications strategy based on phase 1 outcomes	May 07 +	
		1-2-1	Implementation of NEPAD/AU/RECs Operational Framework	Strengthen capacity and implementation mechanisms at NEPAD Secretariat to support regional/country SLM mainstreaming	Jun 06 – Jun 08	
				Strengthen capacity of RECs to deliver services to members states in planning of investments and scale up of SLM and, coordination of CSIF/SIP implementation	Jun 06 – Jun 08	
				Hold National roundtables and prepare Country Compacts/CSIFs in identified countries	Jun 06 – Jun 08	
				Implement regional and national communication strategies	Jun 06 – Jun 08	
		2	2-1-2	Support to CSOs and regional knowledge networks	Development of joint work program for regional CSO engagement and coordination	May 07 +
					Learning networks for farmers & resource managers: SLM landscapes (described under AL2 – regional knowledge networks)	Dec 07
	2-1-3		Regional Consultation	Participation in COP-8	Ongoing	
				Participation in other regional events		
	2-2-1		TLF Administration and Fundraising	TLF Operational	Mar 07	
	2-2-2		SIP under implementation	SIP Program Brief submission and approval by GEF council	Sep 06 – Mar 07	
		SIP portfolio development by each participating agency		Sep 06 – Mar 07		
		SIP implementation		Jul 07 +		

Chapter 3

Strengthening Knowledge Management



Background

High quality information and analytics is crucial to the successful uptake of SLM on a wide scale. Key strategic information, often from diverse sources around the world, must be identified, targeted 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 2 – **Knowledge Management** – aims to help TerrAfrica partners identify, generate, and disseminate data, information and strategic guidance that inform 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.

Progress made in 2007

In 2007, efforts under Activity Line 2 have focused on developing targeted tools that will provide technical guidance to country teams looking to institute country programs and formulate country SLM investment frameworks (CSIFs). In particular, the **Country Support Tool**, developed by FAO, provides the key operational document to guide this process at national level, providing the technical reference for teams to identify and formulate a comprehensive and coherent country program to combat land degradation and promote SLM, on the basis of analytical and diagnostic work that develops the understanding of the main domestic SLM adoption bottlenecks and up-scaling opportunities. The tool, reviewed by

TerrAfrica partners, is a living, but non-prescriptive document, that provides guidance on each potential stage of the CSIF process, including partnership building and implementation, stocktaking and diagnostics, CSIF identification and formulation, and investment design and programming. The Country Support Tool has already been tested in Ghana and is to be peer reviewed and validated by expert SLM teams in early 2008; a process that is being coordinated by NEPAD.

A second key product is the **SLM Vision Paper**, also developed by FAO. The objective of the Vision Paper is to build the case for SLM and promote technical alignment around a common understanding of SLM amongst TerrAfrica partners. It will also provide a crucial communications tool and form the reference point for the TerrAfrica knowledge base and the partnership's knowledge management activities more broadly. In terms of substance, the Vision Paper is divided into four main components: land and development, stocktaking of lessons learned, a new approach to SLM, and TerrAfrica operationalization.

Like the Country Support Tool, the Vision Paper is expected to be finalized via an expert review process coordinated by NEPAD. This process is crucial in ensuring African intellectual leadership and ownership of the TerrAfrica agenda. Equally important in this process, however, is the objective that the vision be formally adopted both substantively and politically as the regional framework for SLM by the key African stakeholders to both the CAADP and EAP agendas. Such strategic alignment will fulfill a major objective of the TerrAfrica partnership under Activity Line 1 and greatly strengthen the scope for substantive align-

ment in SSA around a common approach to SLM.

The development of the **TerrAfrica Knowledge Base**, a central, one-stop online portal for accessing analytical tools and other key SLM resources, is moving ahead, also led by FAO. The Knowledge Base, online at the beginning of 2008, provides a broad range of stakeholders with access to niche tools, information and data on SLM approaches in Sub-Saharan Africa, and provides mechanisms to update, disseminate and align knowledge on issues relating to SLM for TerrAfrica stakeholders at all levels.

The Knowledge Base is built upon a database of websites and publications, reflecting the same chapters as in the SLM Vision Paper. It also incorporates a number of **Niche Guidelines** which have also been developed by TerrAfrica partners during 2007. These include:

- A set of **guidelines on financing and delivery mechanisms**, which are being developed in collaboration between FAO and GM. These guidelines will aim to assist SSA countries in strengthening their capacity to mainstream SLM in regional, national and sector policies and strategies, and to scale up and secure investment in SLM interventions. This effort began with an overview of information available on public expenditure management in SLM and related public expenditure reviews, which was followed by a detailed case study in Ghana. This is being further strengthened with collaboration from GM, whose contribution on financial aid modalities and instruments will focus on a review of the various financing instruments available in SSA and the opportunities to tap these sources to scale up SLM financing. This work leads to a joint set of practical guidelines which are expected to be published by June 2008.
- A set of **policy guidelines** are also being developed to help participating SSA countries and their development partners to formulate policies to promote SLM mainstreaming and scale up. The policy guidelines are based on an initial study prepared by FAO and IFPRI which provides a review of the policies related to land tenure, agriculture, natural resource management (NRM), research and extension and payment for ecosystem services (PES) in seven countries from all sub-regions of SSA – Burkina Faso, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. A draft of the report, which is based on a review of the literature and consultation with stakeholders in selected SSA countries, has been finalized and

is being further expanded by the GM to include an analysis of macroeconomic policies impacting on SLM financing in SSA. Together, this work will result in a comprehensive set of joint guidelines on policy incentives which can be used to inform the development of country programs and CSIFs.

- Finally, a set of guidelines on SLM mainstreaming has been developed by the GM. The first part of these guidelines focuses on the creation of a common understanding, among TerrAfrica partners and other users, of the concept of **SLM mainstreaming** in terms of definitions and makes the case for mainstreaming in the development agendas of affected countries. The second part deals with the process of SLM mainstreaming – i.e. the approach, tools, instruments and key entry points for effective mainstreaming. The guidelines develop a conceptual framework which describes the three different spheres (development agency, country Government level, and Government-agency interaction) in which mainstreaming must take place in order for it to be most effective and sustainable. The guidelines then proceed to outline the entry points (policy level, institutional level, program/project level) and an evaluation, informed by GM experience and consultations, of the tools and instruments available to enhance SLM mainstreaming at these various points of entry.

Other knowledge tools that will be integrated into the TerrAfrica Knowledge Base have been developed by Eco-Agriculture, a new TerrAfrica partner but with strong experience in the fields of environment and conservation agriculture. These include a number of market assessment tools for SLM landscapes, including a tool for integrated landscape market assessments and a handbook on payments for ecosystem services. They are also further developing the “Ecosystem Marketplace” in order to capture key information related to the emergence and potential expansion of payment for ecosystem services in the East and Southern African region, which will provide insights on the conditions under which alternative revenue sources can create incentives for SLM uptake in situations where formal PES approaches may be less promising.

Eco-Agriculture partners have also led efforts to develop **Regional Learning Networks**, which can enable stakeholders to organize and disseminate high quality SLM knowledge that can be used on the ground for advocacy, policy and investment support. Their activities in this area have included support to

the Community Knowledge Service for Biodiversity and Livelihoods, an international network of grassroots leaders that was formalized in September 2006, to support learning exchange and collaborative action among community-based organizations and networks, and their partners. They have also promoted leadership courses in East Africa that have enabled participants to advocate and share locally generated knowledge to a wide audience of agricultural and conservation leaders throughout the region. Similarly, Eco-Agriculture partners have provided support to multi-stakeholder landscape planning initiatives, with case studies from Uganda and Kenya to be documented for integration and dissemination through the TerrAfrica Knowledge Base. And finally, on a more technical front, they have also helped to develop strategies for the integration of national and district policies for agriculture, conservation and rural livelihoods, in collaboration with the International Livestock Research Institute and the World Resources Institute.

In another area of the work program, the GM has been working to further enhance and update FIELD via a range of **SLM portfolio** reviews, which are being carried out in collaboration with partner agencies following the model used by GM and IFAD in 2006. The GM is also working to refine an **SLM reporting methodology**. The objective under this activity is to closely liaise and collaborate with TerrAfrica partners and other organizations in order to validate, upscale and mainstream the analytical methodologies and reporting practices developed and pilot-tested in 2006. This involves consultations with interested partners and other concerned stakeholders, and collaboration in the refinement and application of methodologies to specific organizations and/or countries portfolios.

Meanwhile the World Bank has been leading a joint effort to develop a common methodology for **Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) of land degradation** and the benefits of SLM, with the objective of providing a tool to key decision-makers to better understand the impact in terms of costs of land degradation and related benefits of SLM, thus supporting and guiding their policy choices and investment decisions. The common CBA methodology is expected to strengthen the policy dialogue on SLM and help mainstreaming SLM in SSA.

The process of developing the CBA methodology has begun with the establishment of a working group to identify opportunities for development and harmonization of activities on cost benefit analysis of land degradation. This working group has been

launched officially during last CoP/UNCCD in Madrid (September, 2007). Following a meeting with French Desertification group and the University of Florida (held in Montpellier, France, in November 2007), it was agreed to conduct an analysis of current cost-benefit methodologies in order to develop a common understanding and methodology on economic CBA at the national level and to test the proposed methodology on various sites: Mali and Niger with the support of the World Bank and GTZ. Other sites are under identification, they will be supported by the AFD.

Work under the **Monitoring and Evaluation** work program is being led by UNDP although responsibility is planned to shift to UNEP to tap into synergies available from UNEP's lead support to NEPAD under the SIP umbrella. TerrAfrica's M&E effort will identify, develop, and disseminate M&E tools and comparable approaches for partners and stakeholders to track collective progress toward SLM up-scaling. To its end, a TerrAfrica M&E system is under development that will support alignment and refinement of key programs' M&E systems and assessment frameworks and key common set indicators. The SLM M&E system will also feed into the larger CAADP M&E system.

The M&E system that is being developed will be applicable to activities to be implemented at the program level, and will also provide a framework for harmonizing project level M&E, as each project in conformance with the TerrAfrica platform would include its own M&E arrangements. In the context of the preparation of the SIP, a number of indicators have been developed centered on an ecosystem services approach. These indicators include biophysical and socio-economic variables that will help define the baseline and guide progress toward higher-order objectives of the TerrAfrica platform. In this way, investments on-the-ground can be better aggregated to track the delivery of measurable results on-the-ground as well as key processes such as coalition building and knowledge dissemination. The next step is to test some of the tools within discrete operations and collaborate to refine the tools and methodologies.

Finally, **climate risk management** has been recognized as an essential aspect of SLM and hence integral part of TerrAfrica activities. At its meeting in Burkina Faso, the Executive Committee endorsed the concept note "Addressing the threat of climate change to Sustainable Land Management – A stronger collective approach for Sub-Saharan Africa". In response, the TerrAfrica Secretariat de-

veloped the proposal “Integrating Climate Risk Management in SLM Policies and Practices”, which was approved by the Executive Committee in its follow-up meeting in Madrid (September, 2007).

The proposal builds on the importance given by the SIP to adaptation to climate change for ensuring the sustainability of SLM investments. It defines a set of initial steps, which facilitate the systematic integration of climate risk management perspectives into all activity lines of the TerrAfrica work program. For 2008, emphasis will be placed on strengthening

the knowledge baseline on climate risks, key vulnerabilities and adaptation and coping strategies. The aim is to consolidate existing information and provide it in a format that is suited to guide TerrAfrica’s ongoing SLM programs, strategies and investments. The knowledge activities will be coupled with setting up efficient coordination mechanisms to ensure that strategies, methodologies and activities on climate proofing SLM activities are aligned, and lessons from ongoing project activities are shared.

Table 4: Summary of main activities under Activity Line 2 for 2007

AL	Obj.	P.L. ²	Deliverable	Components	Del. Date	
Activity Line 2	3	3-1-1	SLM Knowledge Base Implementation	SLM Vision Paper	Dec 07	
		3-2-1		Knowledge Base design and development	Jan 08	
		3-2-3	SLM reporting methodology and portfolio reviews	SLM reporting methodology	Dec 07	
				SLM portfolio reviews	Dec 07	
		3-2-4	Development of Regional Learning Networks	Learning networks for farmers & resource managers: SLM landscapes	Jan 07 – Dec 07	
				Sustaining Natural capital for growth and poverty reduction in sub-Saharan Africa: Capacity development towards action planning and policy reforms	Jan 07 - Dec 07	
		4	4-1-1	Development of Niche Guidelines under TerrAfrica Knowledge Base	Financing mechanisms and delivery modalities guidelines (delivery date refers to Phase 1 and 2 completion)	Jul 07
					Policy guidelines for scaling up SLM (stage 1)	Dec 07
					Analysis of macroeconomic policies impacting on SLM financing (stage 2)	Dec 07
					SLM Mainstreaming guidelines	Dec 07
	4-2-1		Development of Country Support Tool	Market assessment tools for SLM landscapes	Jan 07 - Dec 07	
				Development and dissemination of guiding document to assist country teams in formulating SLM programs	Dec 07	
				Piloting of Country Support tool in selected countries (i.e. CSIF formulation)	Jul 07 – Dec 07	
				Cost benefit analysis joint work programming activities developed	Apr 07	
	4-2-2	Cost Benefit Analysis of Land Degradation	Common understanding and methodologies on economic CBA of LD developed and aligned	Sep 07		
			Methodology for evaluation of cost of land degradation at national level	Jan 08		
Communication tools on Economic CBA of LD developed			Oct 07			
5	5-1-1	M&E alignment and development of systems / indicators	Key umbrella M&E systems and assessment frameworks aligned and/or refined	Jan 07 – Dec 08		
	5-2-1		Key common-set indicators aligned, refined and agreed upon by partners	Jan 07 – Dec 08		

Conclusion



Launched in 2006, the TerrAfrica partnership has definitely been strengthened and implemented in an efficient way in 2007. All TerrAfrica partners have played an important role in mainstreaming SLM processes in Sub-Saharan Africa, working together very closely to effectively scale-up Sustainable Land Management on-the-ground.

In 2007, main progress in terms of coalition building and improvement of the TerrAfrica partnership have been made by refining the TerrAfrica communication strategy, strengthening TerrAfrica-NEPAD work plan, scaling-up financial resources with the approval of the GEF Strategic Investment Program and the creation of the TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund, and finally strengthening the capacity and coordination of civil society organizations.

In terms of knowledge management, several documents have been produced to harmonize partners' vision and provide tools for supporting Sustainable Land Management at country level: a country support tool, a vision paper, a knowledge base including three sets of guidelines, etc. The partnership has also worked on creating methodologies, supporting

learning networks, elaborating a monitoring process, and linking Sustainable Land Management with the climate change issue.

All of these outputs, both in terms of coalition building and strengthening of knowledge management, have been supporting SLM at the country level.

Implementation of the TerrAfrica strategy at the country level remains the most important progress in 2007. So far, 11 countries have been included in the TerrAfrica process at the first phase (Programming being discussed) and four others are now in the second phase of the process (Coordinating and programming TerrAfrica activities). This process will be reinforced in 2008 when many countries should be able to go through the first phase and enter the second one.

The strength of the TerrAfrica partnership lies in its capacity to harmonize strategies and activities in order to achieve one over-arching objective: scaling-up and mainstreaming of SLM in SSA. In 2007, all TerrAfrica partners – starting off with the countries – have proved that by working together, they can really make a difference.

Appendix I

List of acronyms

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AfDB	African Development Bank
AgDPL	Agricultural Development Policy Loan
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CEA	Country Environmental Analysis
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
CSTs	Country Support Tools
CSIF	Country SLM Investment Framework
EAP	NEPAD's Action Plan for the Environment Initiative
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EC	European Commission
ENRM	Environment and Natural Resource Management Group
FABS	Food and Agriculture Budget Support
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FASDEP	Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GDC	German Development Cooperation
GM	Global Mechanism
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAD	InterGovernmental Authority on Development
KM	Knowledge Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAP	UNCCD National Action Programme
NAPA	UNFCCC National Adaptation Programme of Action
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NREGP	Natural Resource and Environmental Governance Program
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RIOD	International NGO Network on Desertification and Drought
PASDEP	Ethiopia's Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SIP	Strategic Investment Program for Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa
SDPRP	Ethiopia's Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
TAEC	TerrAfrica Executive Committee
TLF	TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program

Appendix 2

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Appendix 2

continue

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