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**PROGRESS REPORT ON THE GLOBAL MECHANISM OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION  
IN THOSE COUNTRIES EXPERIENCING SERIOUS DROUGHT  
AND/OR DESERTIFICATION, PARTICULARLY IN AFRICA**



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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AsDB	Asian Development Bank
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
CETP	Community Exchange and Training Programme
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COP	Conference of the Parties
ECOWAS/CILSS	Economic Community of West African States/Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FC	Facilitation Committee
FIELD	Financial Information Engine on Land Degradation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GM	Global Mechanism
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
NAP	National Action Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD/DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSS	<i>L'Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel</i> (Sahara and Sahel Observatory)
PAN-FRO	<i>Plan de acción para la zona fronteriza</i> (Border Action Plan)
PDF	Project Development Fund (of the GEF)
PRSP	Poverty-Reduction Strategy Paper
RIOD	International NGO Network on Desertification and Drought
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SCOPE	Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SRAP	Subregional Action Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme



## I. INTRODUCTION

1. In October 1997, at the First Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP.1) to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD), IFAD was selected as the housing institution of the Convention's Global Mechanism (GM). Under the authority of the COP, the GM is mandated "to promote actions leading to the mobilization and channelling of substantial financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, on a grant basis, and/or on concessional or other terms, to affected developing country Parties..." (Article 21). The GM began its operations in 1998, and has submitted reports to the Executive Board of IFAD yearly since December 1998, and to the Governing Council yearly since February 1999. This sixth report to the Executive Board gives background information on the CCD and summarizes the operational strategy and alliances of the GM. It also provides an overview of lessons learned and GM activities in 2003, and outlines achievements to date in building partnerships and mobilizing resources.

## II. GLOBAL MECHANISM IN PERSPECTIVE: CONTEXT AND APPROACHES

### A. Evolving Context of CCD Implementation

2. The CCD approach to land degradation issues requires a multi-source, multi-channel approach to financing. The GM is mandated to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of existing financial mechanisms and to promote actions leading to the mobilization and channelling of financial resources, including for the transfer of technology. Resource mobilization on the basis of action programmes has fallen short of expectations due to, among others: an overall decline in official development assistance (ODA) over the past decade, compounded by a declining share of ODA for agriculture and natural resource management; inadequate mainstreaming of CCD objectives into governmental strategies, planning and budgeting processes, and into the development cooperation strategies of development partners; and inadequate recognition by the Parties to the CCD that the Convention is primarily concerned with development rather than the environment. Since the role of the GM is to broker between supply and demand, between developing and developed country Parties to the Convention, these factors have impacted significantly on the Mechanism's ability to fulfil its functions, and it has developed strategies in response to these realities.

3. Over the last two years, a number of positive developments have taken place that should facilitate resource mobilization for the Convention. These include the decision of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to open a new window for land degradation and deforestation; the recognition by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) of the complementary roles of the GEF and GM in providing and mobilizing resources; the recognition by the WSSD that an increase of ODA investment in agriculture and rural development is required to meet the Millennium Development Goals; and, linked to this, the recognition that the CCD is primarily a development convention that can contribute to meeting the poverty-reduction goal, and the adoption of the Monterrey Consensus on the need to reverse the declining trend in ODA.

4. Other significant developments include the two evaluations of the GM undertaken in 2003, one requested by the President of COP.5 and one carried out on the initiative of the World Bank. The evaluations, which arrive at similar conclusions, were presented at COP.6 held in Havana, Cuba, from 25 August to 5 September. They show that the GM and the Convention have been operating in a context of stagnating ODA and lack of commitment to the CCD by its developed country Parties. They further conclude that GM activities have mainly focused on the demand side, supporting developing country Parties in formulating their national action programmes (NAPs) and mainstreaming them into their overall development strategies. The evaluations recommend that the GM increase its focus on the supply side, on activities that will result more directly in increases in financial resources for CCD implementation.

## B. Global Mechanism Operational Strategy

5. The GM operational strategy, as submitted to COP.4, reflects the Mechanism's primary role as a broker between supply and demand, and the need for a multi-sector and multi-source approach to CCD implementation. Its main thrusts are to:

- encourage governments to recognize the CCD as a development convention and the NAP as a programme that needs to be brought out of its ecological niche and mainstreamed into planning and budgeting processes, among which national development plans, sector strategies (e.g. related to agriculture, forestry and rural development) and poverty-reduction strategy papers (PRSPs);
- encourage developed country Parties to recognize the CCD in a similar way and to take account of it in their development cooperation strategies and in negotiations with development partners;
- build partnerships between developed and developing country Parties on the basis of a mutual recognition of the role of the CCD and by identifying the interface between NAPs and development partners' frameworks for cooperation, and related programming cycles;
- invest GM catalytic resources (voluntary contributions) to foster the above processes and generate a multiplier effect on investments;
- capitalize on the GM Facilitation Committee (FC) and other strategic alliances to enhance support to developing country Parties, coordinate efforts and benefit from institutional synergies; and
- develop new and additional funding sources with an emphasis on the GEF (which originally did not have a window on land degradation and deforestation), but also including other sources (for example, debt swaps and carbon trading).

6. The GM strategy was endorsed by the COP.6 while it also requested the GM, in line with the recommendations of the two evaluation reports, to foster the supply side of bilateral and multilateral financing and partnership-building for CCD implementation. This should be done without neglecting activities on the demand side, which need to be undertaken in closer collaboration with FC members.

## C. Next Steps

7. As a response to the two evaluation reports and recommendations of COP.6, the GM has developed, in close collaboration with its FC, a business plan for the GM for the period 2004-06. The business plan is not limited to activities and targets to be met by the GM office but engages FC members to meet set targets and take on responsibilities in cooperation with the GM. Inherent in this is closer collaboration between GM and IFAD as well as other FC organizations. The COP welcomed the collective efforts of FC members in supporting the preparation of the business plan and their increased involvement in GM activities.

8. The business plan identifies a number of activities and deliverables that focus the future work of the GM and the FC on three main objectives:

- mobilizing financial resources to support CCD implementation (pre-investment);
- broadening the funding base for CCD implementation; and
- developing the GM information system, knowledge and communication strategy.



9. A recent positive development is that the Global Mechanism has been invited to participate in an observer capacity in the POVNET (Poverty Network) of the Working Party on Agriculture of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC), which is currently preparing a document on the most suitable policy approaches to reducing rural poverty. CCD recognition in this regard is important inasmuch as it is now possible for desertification/land degradation to be clearly linked to rural poverty and for making the Convention both better known and more understood among policy-makers in development cooperation agencies and/or ministries in developed countries. Over time, this should facilitate country-level negotiations on implementation of the CCD.

10. For these objectives to be realized, full cooperation will be required between the GM and its FC members as well as all Parties to the Convention. GM experience is that the full commitment of all actors, particularly bilateral and multilateral development partners, is required to move the Convention from planning to action. In this connection, the business plan represents a concrete measure taken in conformity with the provisions of the "Declaration on the commitments to enhance the implementation of the obligations of the Convention" (Decision 8/COP.4), adopted in Bonn, Germany, in 2000.

11. IFAD has already taken several steps in response to the recommendations of the evaluation reports. To strengthen relationships with GM, it is establishing a steering group responsible for all aspects of IFAD and GM collaboration. In addition, relevant IFAD divisions will meet regularly with GM staff to review ongoing projects and programmes relevant to the CCD mandate. IFAD will also, seek to ensure, in close collaboration with the GM, that the GM business plan, as agreed with the FC, is effectively implemented.

12. As the FC will become a more proactive consultative and advisory forum and its member institutions will be more involved in CCD implementation than in the past, the GM will focus on its core work of partnership-building and resource mobilization in line with the objectives of the business plan as outlined above.

13. A select number of development cooperation agencies support the GM voluntary funds, which are invested in bringing mainstreaming and partnership-building processes forward. This group of agencies needs to be widened. Equally important, interaction with these agencies at headquarters level needs to be broadened to include divisions and departments responsible for national strategies, policy-making and overall strategic planning. This requires not only building a more solid base of support for action programme planning and implementation, but also broadening and ensuring long-term support for GM voluntary funds. The GM is also planning to enhance its capacity to develop and pursue a sustained interaction with bilateral development cooperation agencies. In the coming year, it will intensify its dialogue with relevant working groups within the European Union and the OECD/DAC and relevant forums of the bilateral development cooperation community.

14. An important mandate of the GM is to mobilize new and additional resources for the development and implementation of action programmes. Decision 9/COP.3 recommends that the GM take account of relevant intergovernmental negotiations, with a view to identifying potential opportunities for, and innovative sources of, financial assistance for CCD implementation.

15. In this context, the GM, in cooperation with country Parties and subregional organizations, has worked with GEF agencies to identify initiatives for potential GEF funding and approached development partners to raise cofinancing. Since the decision was taken to make IFAD an executing agency of the GEF, with a special mandate related to land degradation, the GM has worked with IFAD to develop GEF components as complements to IFAD projects. One example is the Project Development Fund (PDF) proposed as a GEF component in the IFAD project in Ningxia and Shanxi

provinces in China. This project is in turn relevant to China's NAP, which is focused on western China and is part of China's plan for development of that region. Further, IFAD and the GM are supporting the Brazilian Government in developing a GEF component linked to the Fund's Sustainable Development Project for Agrarian Reform Settlements in the Semi-Arid North-East. The GM has also provided technical and financial support for a full-size project in Argentina – Sustainable Management of Arid and Semi-arid Ecosystems to Combat Desertification in Patagonia – under Operational Programme 15 on Sustainable Land Management. Further examples are provided in the regional annexes.

16. Following the decision taken by the GEF Assembly to include land degradation as a new focal area under the GEF, the GM will intensify its efforts to generate a pipeline of projects for the new operational programme through the procedures of the implementing and executing agencies, as appropriate, and work with them to mobilize the required cofinancing. The GEF fully recognizes the role of the GM in mobilizing cofinancing for GEF project components.

17. The GM has followed developments on carbon sequestration and how carbon trading can benefit the CCD. Recent discussions between the GM and IFAD and the World Bank open new prospects for mobilizing additional resources through carbon trading for the CCD, especially in relation to the World Bank-led bio-carbon fund. This is also in line with recommendations of the World Bank-commissioned external evaluation, which emphasizes the potential of carbon trading as a source of funding for CCD implementation.

18. The GM will continue to inventory private foundations, international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) private-sector entities and decentralized development cooperation frameworks as potential partners and sources of funds for CCD implementation. The objective is to identify the interface between the strategies and focal areas of interest of such organizations and of the CCD, thereby defining opportunities for them to support NAP-related activities and projects in selected country Parties and subregions. The results of this work will be disseminated worldwide through the GM Financial Information Engine on Land Degradation (FIELD) system.

19. On the basis of the external evaluation recommendations and the fact that FC members will now become more involved with GM work, the GM will intensify its efforts to mobilize new and additional resources and, provided that financial resources can be allocated, it will recruit one person for this purpose.

20. The GM has already initiated activities on the supply side by engaging the private sector in China, Kenya and South Africa and by pursuing resource mobilization through decentralized cooperation in Italy and France. The GM is also collaborating with the World Bank on mobilizing resources through carbon financing, and is exploring possibilities for expanding this work in collaboration with IFAD and the World Bank.

#### **D. Contributions to Global Mechanism Financial Resources**

21. The core GM budget in 2003 amounted to roughly USD 1.8 million, based on assessed contributions approved by COP.5. Proceeds of the core budget are deposited into the GM first account to finance administrative and operating expenditures associated with the normal core staff tasks. The GM also received voluntary contributions from multilateral agencies (IFAD and the World Bank) and from bilateral sources. It splits these voluntary contributions between its second and third accounts, through which it provides the catalytic funding referred to earlier, in the context of the business plan approach and in collaboration with FC members.

22. The core budget approved by COP.6 for the biennium 2004-05 amounts to USD 3.7 million. While this represents an increase of approximately 5% over the core budget for the biennium 2002-03 (USD 3.5 million), it creates a resource gap of about USD 1.2 million per year in comparison with the

requested budget. Therefore, to fulfil its mandate, the GM will have to raise additional voluntary contributions.

23. Annex IV shows, by donor, contributions to the second and third accounts until September 2003 amounting to approximately USD 13.2 million. Total income from 1999 to April 2003 (as per pledges and signed agreements) amounts to approximately USD 6.4 million for the second account and USD 6.8 million for the third account. IFAD has contributed 38.4% of the total amount of the two accounts (8.6% of the second account and 66.5% of the third account). Pending closure of fiscal year 2003, approximately 13% of the funds in the second account have been spent or committed for administrative expenses of the GM office, while the remaining 87% are in support of action programme development and implementation. All funds of the third account support CCD implementation, with 49% allocated to the Africa region, 19% to Asia and 23% to Latin America and the Caribbean. The remaining 9% have been allocated to global initiatives such as support to the Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands Project.

### **III. GLOBAL MECHANISM IN ACTION: PARTNERSHIP-BUILDING AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION**

#### **A. Discharging Functions Mandated by the Global Mechanism**

24. The four interrelated functions of the GM, as mandated by the COP (Decision 24/COP.1) are as follows:

- (i) collecting and disseminating information;
- (ii) analysing and advising on request;
- (iii) promoting cooperation and coordination; and
- (iv) mobilizing and channelling resources.

25. Given the cross-cutting nature of CCD-related issues, matching the supply and demand sides of the resource equation for CCD implementation often involves interventions falling under several of the above functions. Consequently, to avoid repetitive or anecdotal presentations on how the GM has discharged the above functions, this section will instead deal with the following topics:

- (i) support to action programming and promotion of partnerships at national and subregional levels;
- (ii) GM multiplier effect;
- (iii) FIELD; and
- (iv) GM communication strategy.

#### **B. Support to Action Programming and Partnership Frameworks**

26. At the time of writing, the GM had received, directly or indirectly, approximately 100 requests to support NAPs and subregional action programmes (SRAPs) from Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The regional annexes provide concrete examples of GM achievements in supporting some of these requests. GM support is provided as per its operational strategy, as described above, and thus based on the premise that the GM needs to interact with both the demand and supply side of CCD country Parties. Action programmes have to be developed and investment needs and opportunities defined as a basis for negotiations on funding. Experience shows that two processes – internalizing the CCD and action programmes into the planning frameworks of both governments and development cooperation agencies and, on that basis, identifying financing partnerships – need to be pursued as far as possible in parallel to be effective. In this regard, to support NAP and SRAP development, the GM has developed a more systematic approach for forging financial partnerships. To ensure financial commitment for action programmes on both the demand and the supply side, it involves: developing country Parties, not only through the focal point ministries but also through

ministries and departments of planning and finance; and development partners, through their development cooperation agencies. It has promoted a similar approach and cooperated with numerous other partners, including the:

- FC comprising IFAD, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank as the three founding members; subsequently joined by the CCD Secretariat, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), GEF Secretariat, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank (AsDB) and Inter-American Development Bank;
- bilateral agencies and their relevant coordinating bodies such as the European Union and the OECD/DAC;
- subregional organizations with specific mandates and/or interest in the CCD;
- research and academic institutions, particularly the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) institutions; and
- NGOs.

27. Experience highlights the need to develop and strengthen cooperation with partners. In its meeting in April 2003, the FC developed the GM business plan, which sets the stage for a much more integrated approach to fulfilling the GM mandate than in the past. As a result of three FC meetings held at the margins of COP.6, the GM is now also defining initiatives for cooperation with FC members at both country and regional levels. Closer collaboration is also underway with the CCD Secretariat, and a working session to define the joint programme for 2004 in response to decisions of the COP.6 is planned for later this year. Similarly, stronger links need to be forged with the bilateral community to enhance its support to the CCD.

28. The Environmental Action Plan of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) makes extensive reference to CCD and the links between desertification/land degradation and poverty, which demonstrates that the Convention's role in combating poverty is fully recognized. NEPAD places strong emphasis on capacity building and institutional development, emphasizing the role that African institutions play in implementing the aforementioned Action Plan. The GM's approach in working with and through the regional organizations in Africa is therefore very much in line with NEPAD; this should provide a strong basis for strengthening political support for the Convention in Africa and thereby facilitate its implementation.

29. With regard to GM work to strengthen partnerships at country and subregional levels, the GM is helping establish subregional support facilities, working with pertinent intergovernmental organizations: the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in southern Africa; Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in eastern Africa; and Economic Community of West African States/Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (ECOWAS/CILSS) in western Africa. In central Asia, the GM is also collaborating with the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) in an initiative funded through a cost-sharing agreement with IFAD, and is planning a similar partnership in the Meso-American region with the Central American Integration System.

30. GM collaborates with research institutions – particularly the CGIAR system – to promote science-based contributions to CCD implementation. In collaboration with IFAD, it has contributed to the formulation of a Challenge Programme on Agriculture, Poverty and Combating Desertification, spearheaded by a group of CGIAR institutions – the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, ICARDA and the International Food Policy Research Institute.

31. The CCD recognizes the important role of civil society (NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs)) in the implementation of the Convention. Combating desertification and land degradation depends, in the end, on how farmers, herders and other users of natural resources manage their land. Therefore, traditional knowledge and appropriate technologies developed at the grass-roots

level will always play a significant role in the fight against land degradation. The GM, guided by its mandate, supports civil society through its Community Exchange and Training Programme (CETP) which was developed as a joint partnership between the GM and the International NGO Network on Desertification and Drought (RIOD). Working through small-scale community exchange and training projects, the Programme seeks to facilitate the contribution of civil society to NAPs and SRAPs by:

- identifying relevant indigenous know-how and technologies to combat land degradation and desertification;
- disseminating validated practices and technology as a means to enhance the ability of communities to respond to limiting factors and opportunities in natural resource management and alternative livelihoods; and
- building up the capacity of civil-society partners to provide technical support to communities faced with land degradation and poverty.

32. The GM introduced the CETP in 2000, and to date has approved 16 CETP projects and three new projects still in the pipeline for a total value of USD 478 436. This has generated cofinancing from the World Bank, UNEP and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), as well as from participating NGOs. Independent evaluations have reported that CETP grants have been crucial for the consolidation of NGO activities in dryland areas, and have helped NGOs mobilize additional resources for CCD implementation. During COP.6 the GM, in partnership with RIOD, the World Bank and the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), organized a side event to present programme outcomes. During the meeting, which attracted over 100 participants, civil-society representatives and development partners reiterated their strong interest in the CETP, which is recognized as a framework for engaging local communities systematically in CCD implementation.

33. FC members are now examining the possibility that SGP take responsibility for its own operational aspects and the GM focus on resource mobilization. This is now particularly opportune since land degradation has become a GEF focal area. Considerable benefits should therefore be generated for the NGO community through a formalized cooperation between the GM and the SGP. The GM will look into possibilities for establishing similar partnerships with other organizations with NGO support programmes. The first partner in CETP was the World Bank, which has developed the programme as part of its own support to NGOs.

34. In response to a recommendation of COP.3, the GM, in cooperation with the Secretariat, has organized regional and subregional workshops on approaches to resource mobilization. Four such workshops were organized in Africa (two for eastern and southern Africa, one for western and central Africa and one for north Africa), with considerable support from the UNDP Drylands Development Centre. In addition, one workshop was organized for Asia and one for Latin America and the Caribbean. These workshops have been instrumental in forging a common understanding of the approach to mainstreaming and partnership-building, by internalizing desertification/land degradation issues into governments' planning and budgeting processes, and into cooperation frameworks of development partners. This process has also laid the ground for the (i) elaboration of partnership frameworks to combat land degradation and poverty, and to mobilize resources in support of NAP implementation; (ii) establishment of subregional support facilities; and (iii) establishment of structured cooperation with subregional organizations in sub-Saharan Africa. In southern Africa, in particular, the formulation of transboundary river management projects under the SRAP was initiated as a direct follow-up to these workshops. Similar projects are being developed in eastern Africa.

### **C. Global Mechanism Multiplier Effect**

35. The multiplier effect refers to the catalytic nature of GM investments in terms of resource mobilization. In particular, the GM invests its own resources to advance mainstreaming and partnership-building processes. These investments result in funding agreements between donor and recipient governments and organizations, thus leading to a considerable multiplier effect from ODA

and other forms of financing. The multiplier effect refers not only to the infusion of GM catalytic resources to bring about larger-scale, quantifiable investments. It is also about a qualitative snowball effect, which is not measurable but equally as important. GM support has contributed in some countries to:

- enhanced awareness, mobilization and multi-stakeholder coordination;
- a more coherent approach to CCD issues and related substantive follow-up;
- improved NAP visibility, linkage with relevant frameworks and related funding opportunities; and
- recognition of GM as a key player for partnership-building and resource mobilization.

36. It is difficult to isolate the respective impacts of factors affecting the complex environment in which country-level decision-makers consider policy and investment options. Experience in rural development and natural resources management has also taught that an initial decision to earmark resources for the NAP does not necessarily guarantee successful programme implementation. Nonetheless, the multiplier effect is becoming an increasingly useful concept for the GM in measuring its impact on resource mobilization. Obviously, the impact of GM interventions will vary from one situation to another, depending on the prospects for capitalizing on strategic partnerships.

37. Mainstreaming and partnership-building processes are now starting to yield substantive results, with investments in NAPs by both governments and donors. In Tunisia, as a result of GM investment, USD 24 million has now been negotiated with bilateral donors such as the French, German, Italian and Swiss Governments, and multilateral donors including the UNDP and the GEF Secretariat. Another example is GM/FAO collaboration with the Governments of the Dominican Republic and Haiti to address land degradation problems in the border area. At a meeting with the two countries and donors in May this year, the Organization of American States (OAS) approved USD 540 000 for this purpose, and CIDA about USD 60 000. These and other examples of the multiplier effect of GM interventions are examined further in the regional annexes attached to this report.

#### **D. Financial Information Engine on Land Degradation**

38. To discharge the function of “collecting and disseminating information” in conformity with the CCD provisions, and particularly with decisions 24/COP.1, 25/COP.1 and 9/COP.3, the GM developed FIELD, a set of inventories of financial resources, financial needs and investment flows related to combating desertification. These inventories are available on the Internet (<http://www.field.gm-unccd.org>) and on CD-ROM.

39. The fourth updated edition of FIELD, released in August 2003 for COP.6, contains over 6 000 cross-referenced records, including over 1 800 documents, reports and publications related to the CCD implementation, and thousands of links to external websites and sources of information. The information covers six continental regions, 187 countries and over 800 organization profiles.

40. Through FIELD, the GM is producing financial analyses that generate knowledge of specific value for the CCD resource mobilization process. These analyses are instrumental in matching supply with demand for funding CCD implementation, and are being used in the context of GM brokering and advisory work at both country and policy-making level (e.g. in meetings with FC members, bilateral and multilateral development agencies and the OECD).

41. On the basis of the information collected so far by FIELD, the GM undertook in 2003 the first comprehensive study of the resources invested worldwide in desertification-related activities between 1996 and 2001. The study found that relevant aid activities received on average about USD 4.6 billion every year. Of this amount, about USD 3.3 billion (72% of the total) was financed by multilaterals and USD 1 billion (22%) by bilaterals. From the information available, only a small percentage of

relevant aid appears to have come from foundations, NGOs, research and academic institutions and the private sector.

42. With regard to the Fund's contribution to the CCD, a preliminary analysis of its project portfolio revealed that IFAD invested on average about USD 115 million a year between 1996 and 2002 in 90 projects with at least one component related to combating desertification in affected drylands. These projects represented a total investment of over USD 2 billion, including cofinancing.

43. While the results of the above study need to be verified through a more in-depth review of the project portfolios of all concerned organizations, they provide an indicative baseline against which future CCD investment trends can be measured. In this connection, a major challenge encountered by the GM is that relevant information is often heterogeneous, incomplete or difficult to verify. Almost one third of the relevant projects included in the national reports to the COP or in official publications of development agencies do not provide basic financial data. Another challenge concerns the use of different formats, definitions and classifications for similar statistical purposes. To promote greater consistency between CCD aid statistics resulting from FIELD and those from OECD/DAC databases, the GM participated in the OECD/DAC Working Party on Statistics in June 2003. One result was a joint GM-DAC initiative launched to promote reporting harmonization and to expand collaboration between CCD focal points and the OECD statistical correspondents of all DAC member countries.

44. COP.6 recognized the need to pursue the ongoing work related to the above and requested the GM to continue to "collect and disseminate information on financing opportunities and modalities of access to these funds and success stories and information on best practices on resources mobilization to enhance cooperation, including South-South cooperation and promote the exchange of experience among affected country Parties." (Decision 1/COP.6).

45. Another important outcome of COP.6 was the endorsement of the FC business plan for 2003-06. As illustrated in Part II, Section C, one of the three main objectives of the business plan is to develop the GM information system, knowledge and communication strategy. To this effect, FC members and the GM have, inter alia, committed themselves to integrating FIELD systematically with other relevant FC members' databases (such as the Development Gateway), and to developing analytical capacity, operational linkages and joint communication material for the purpose of resource mobilization.

46. In this connection, FIELD will be used to facilitate access to, and sharing and transfer of, relevant data, information and knowledge. It will help increase awareness of the resources required and those available for implementing the CCD. It will also serve as a tool for monitoring the resources actually invested in the Convention, and for fostering dialogue and cooperation among stakeholders.

#### **E. Global Mechanism Communication Strategy**

47. Experience has shown that departments and ministries responsible for development planning and allocation of scarce financial resources (both domestic and development cooperation resources) are often reluctant to invest in dryland management because of the perceived low return on investment. To address this issue, the GM is working with partners to generate information showing that it makes socio-economic sense to invest in dryland development. To this effect, a four-pronged, interagency approach has been adopted, including: (i) compiling success stories; (ii) assessing the cost of land degradation and return on investment; (iii) fostering partnerships around the Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands Project; and (iv) reviewing relevant experience in order to develop operational guidelines on incentives for sustainable natural resource management.

48. Collaborative efforts to this effect have already been initiated with the World Bank, and preliminary findings show that land degradation typically costs between 3 and 5% of a developing country's agricultural gross domestic product (GDP), or between 1 and 3% of its overall GDP, while

investments to address land degradation are typically lower. This indicates that it makes economic sense to increase investments in combating land degradation. Many good examples of what needs to be done to reverse land degradation can be found, and the GM is now planning to expand this work to build a solid economic case for the CCD. The principal target groups will be ministers for finance in developing countries and officers responsible for relevant strategies and resource allocation in development cooperation agencies.

49. The resulting messages will be combined with information on the role of the GM and its partners in supporting CCD implementation, and achievements to date. In connection with the development of the GM business plan, it has been agreed that relevant FC members will assume the main responsibility for pursuing the required studies with the GM, and along with other FC members, contribute to discussions on how to move the study process forward. Moreover, they will include information on land degradation in their own communications.

50. The GM will, of course, include information on the economic aspects of land degradation in its own communications in order to facilitate partnerships and resource mobilization. It will also work closely with IFAD and other FC member organizations to disseminate this information.

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

##### A. Lessons Emerging from Global Mechanism Involvement in CCD Implementation

51. The formulation of action programmes (i.e. NAPs and SRAPs) has generated long and exacting participatory processes in many countries and subregions. Financial support for such processes has, however, often fallen short of that originally anticipated. The main reasons have been the difficulties, on both the demand and the supply sides, in anchoring the NAPs in the relevant national strategic frameworks (e.g. PRSPs) and in reflecting NAP priorities explicitly in development partners' respective programming cycles. These difficulties in 'mainstreaming' the CCD, i.e. pulling it out of its ecological niche, reflect the challenges faced by both developed and developing country Parties and multilateral agencies.

52. In various African, Asian and Latin American countries, the GM has used its catalytic resources to build partnerships for CCD-related processes, with encouraging results. Some positive interim outcomes of GM interventions, as evidenced by deliberations of the first Session of the Committee for the Review of the Convention (CRIC.1) in November 2002, can be summarized as follows:

- improved NAP visibility and linkages with relevant frameworks, including national plans and sector strategies, and related funding opportunities;
- recognition of the GM as a key player for partnership-building and resource mobilization, alongside bilateral and multilateral partners;
- ever-increasing demand, by developing country Parties, for diverse GM services, beyond what can be accommodated within the limited resources available to GM under the core budget and voluntary contributions; and
- recognition by developed country Parties of the relevance of GM interventions, as reflected in statements of OECD member countries on the occasion of CRIC.1.

53. The GM approach to resource mobilization for the implementation of CCD action programmes also generated widespread recognition and support at COP.6. The donor community expressed appreciation for the work of the GM, as did most developing country Parties. In the decisions approved at COP.6, the GM was entrusted with numerous new activities and responsibilities related to



the mobilization and channelling of financial resources for CCD implementation, including mainstreaming, capacity-building and transfer of technology to affected developing country Parties.

54. Some new developments enable GM to prioritize its interventions further by sharpening its focus on its core mandate while maintaining the necessary flexibility in its operational strategy. These include:

- an increasing engagement of FC members, as decided at the World Bank-chaired tenth session of the Committee (April 2003) and the three FC meetings held at the margins of COP.6;
- the provision for GEF, under the new window on land degradation, to provide, inter alia, support to capacity-building activities in relation to CCD. This should release the pressure on GM catalytic resources, which can increasingly be used to establish new financial partnerships or enhance existing coordination platforms, through which, in turn, additional resources can be leveraged, including cofinancing from GEF; and
- renewed commitment of OECD countries to enhance their collaboration with the GM at country and headquarters levels.



### North Africa

1. The GM has supported the elaboration and implementation of NAPs in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, and of a SRAP in the Arab Maghreb Union. Catalytic financial support of approximately USD 590 000 was provided in response to requests. GM support and activities were undertaken in close collaboration with key partners such as CBOs, the CCD Secretariat, the Drylands Development Center, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), IFAD, the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS), UNDP and the World Bank.

2. In Tunisia, a major achievement has been to mainstream the NAP into the tenth five-year socio-economic development plan, and into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). With GM support, the Tunisian Government is developing priority projects that emanate from the NAP for a total cost of about USD 33.67 million. Of this, the Government has allocated USD 18.60 million from domestic resources. Furthermore, GM support leveraged USD 400 million (23%) more for CCD activities and natural resource management in the tenth socio-economic plan than in the ninth. The catalytic investment of the GM was USD 80 000. Responding to the partnership-building process facilitated by the GM, donors (including France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, UNDP and the GEF Secretariat) have negotiated investments of about USD 24 million in the NAP. The GM will continue to pursue actions with these and other partners to mobilize additional resources to match the Tunisian Government's budget allocation.

3. GM support to Tunisia can also be expressed in qualitative terms: land degradation is now a national priority instead of a limited sectoral consideration; the need for a multidisciplinary and integrated approach to CCD implementation has been recognized; the added value of NAP is widely accepted in many government quarters; the integration of the NAP in the tenth socio-economic plan ensures national funding regardless of institutional restructuring; participatory approaches are becoming institutionalized; and information sharing and consultative mechanisms among donors are being strengthened.

4. In Morocco, GM financial and technical support contributed to NAP validation in 2000. Following joint efforts with the UNDP, desertification issues have been made a UNDAF priority. A national forum on partnership-building and resource mobilization was held in 2003 with national and international partners to match Morocco's NAP priority projects with donor policy and programmatic frameworks.

5. In Algeria, facilitated by GM support to NAP development, studies were completed on the role of NGOs in CCD implementation, and on potential synergies among multilateral environmental agreements. The latter study culminated in 2003 in a workshop on synergies among the Rio conventions. The workshop was attended by CCD focal points from Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger and Tunisia.

6. A GM contribution of USD 10 000 and the mobilization of USD 50 000 from GTZ supported the elaboration of a joint GM/GTZ/OSS project on the use of remote sensing for the monitoring and management of water resources, thus promoting new opportunities for technology transfer.

7. In the context of GM support to the Africa Land and Water Initiative, a sub-component of the joint GEF/World Bank/UNEP/UNDP programme is being prepared to help in communities in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia manage land and water resources more effectively. The World Bank will channel USD 75 000 through the GM for assisting the OSS in developing the project framework and harmonizing it with the NAPs and the Arab Maghreb Union SRAP.

### **Western and Central Africa**

8. In western and central Africa, GM support has focused primarily on western Africa, in response to requests from country Parties. The GM is providing NAP support to seven countries in the region (Burkina Faso, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal), a significant increase over COP.5. A total of about USD 1.8 million has been allocated to countries in support of NAP and SRAP implementation.

9. In central Africa, GM support started in early 2003 upon requests from member states of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC). A workshop was organized in collaboration with the CCD Secretariat in late June 2003 to provide technical support to governments and subregional organizations in NAP/SRAP formulation to enable completion by 2005 as per COP.5 decisions.

10. Furthermore, in response to specific requests, the GM is providing support to NAP formulation in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and is helping establish a country partnership framework for resource mobilization in Chad.

11. At the subregional level, the GM allocated USD 213 000 for a subregional workshop in Senegal in 2002 on approaches for partnership-building and resource mobilization, which it organized in collaboration with the CCD Secretariat, ECOWAS/CILSS, CEMAC and the Government of Senegal. The main outcome of the workshop was an agreement to establish a subregional facility fund to assist countries and NGOs in planning and implementing NAPs and the SRAP. The GM has allocated USD 350 000 to establish the fund.

12. In western Africa the multiplier effect of GM interventions can be seen under the SRAP. A GM facilitation grant of USD 100 000, combined with other technical and financial assistance from UNEP/GEF, FAO, IFAD and the World Bank, has resulted in an approved GEF planning grant of USD 350 000 for the Strategic Action Programme for the Integrated Management of the Fouta Djallon. It is hoped that this programme will lead to a GEF grant of about USD 10 million. Likewise, a GEF planning grant of USD 350 000 for the Niger/Nigeria initiative on coordinated management of natural resources in the transboundary areas has been followed by a request for GEF project funding of USD 12 million. GM was designated as facilitator for resource mobilization in these planning activities, which will result in: (i) an overall strategic framework encompassing partnership agreements and investment programmes in the Fouta Djallon Highlands of over USD 75 million; and (ii) an investment portfolio of more than USD 400 million for the Niger/Nigeria initiative, including programmes and projects supported by bilateral/multilateral partners and the private sector.

### **Eastern and Southern Africa**

13. In eastern and southern Africa, the GM has contributed USD 350 000 to the SADC Subregional Support Facility. This brought additional funding of over USD 600 000 from other partners, including the World Bank and GTZ. The bulk of this amount is for investment in the Africa Land and Water Initiative (see paragraph 7). The IGAD Subregional Support Facility, also supported by a GM grant of USD 350 000, is expected to yield a similar pipeline of investment projects for the management of transboundary ecosystems.

14. In collaboration with the CCD Secretariat, GM is organizing donor consultations for five IGAD and SADC countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, Uganda and Zambia). The purpose is to mobilize resources from development partners and the private sector for CCD programmes and projects. The GM provided approximately USD 300 000 for this process, which is expected to mainstream NAPs into the PRSP and mobilize bilateral funds in the countries concerned. The GM is pursuing collaboration with two CGIAR institutions – the International Livestock Research Institute

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and the International Water Management Institute – to support implementation of the NAP in Ethiopia. This has resulted in two investment proposals of over USD 3 million for the Lake Tana Basin in Ethiopia. It is expected that the CGIAR Food, Water and Environment Challenge Programme will finance about USD 2 million. The GM is exploring possibilities of linking the IGAD, SRAP and the NAPs to the Nile Basin Initiative to expand investments for CCD implementation in the subregion. In response to Decision 5/COP.3, the GM is working with Kenya and South Africa to develop strategies for resource mobilization from the private sector. A total of USD 20 million per year in development support is currently being provided by the private sector to communities in Kenya. GM is targeting 5% of this amount (about USD 1 million) per year for the CCD. It will make similar calculations for South Africa.

15. Through the CETP, GM has supported NGO and CBO involvement in the CCD, especially in the SADC subregion. This support has enabled the SADC/RIOD focal point and selected NGOs to improve their capacities in formulating proposals for implementation under NAPs and the SRAP. A workshop organized by GM/Globe-Southern Africa and bringing together representatives from parliament and civil-society organizations resulted in the publication of guidelines on how to enact national laws in support of CCD implementation.

16. The GM has contributed about USD 1.6 million to the two subregions. These contributions have led to the formulation of investment proposals of approximately USD 700 million.

**ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

1. The GM has provided support of about USD 1.7 million to NAPs, SRAPs and regional action programmes in 28 country Parties in Asia and the Pacific region. Its catalytic resources have generated cofinancing or financial commitments of about USD 13.3 million. The GM has collaborated with country Parties, the CCD Secretariat and donor partners in building partnerships and channelling finances for CCD implementation.
2. In western Asia, the GM has supported the development of the West Asia Subregional Action Programme (WASRAP) and mobilized USD 350 000 from the OPEC Fund. Complementing the WASRAP, it has, in partnership with the World Bank, developed the Promoting Rainfed Agriculture in West Asia and North Africa Programme. Out of the total programme cost of roughly USD 5.5 million, some USD 800 000 has been mobilized from the OPEC Fund, Iran and the United Arab Emirates.
3. In Central Asia, the GM has spearheaded a strategic partnership agreement bringing together the AsDB (through its Regional Technical Assistance Initiative 5941), CIDA, GTZ (through its CCD Project), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, ICARDA and recently IFAD. Outcomes of this partnership include a USD 900 000 investment by the GTZ/CCD in pilot projects and the development of a rangeland management project for Kyrgyzstan (totalling about USD 200 000), submitted to CIDA for consideration.
4. In Kazakhstan, catalytic resources from the GM enabled the Government to obtain, in collaboration with the World Bank, a GEF PDF Block B grant of USD 350 000 for developing a dryland management project to address land degradation in the Karaganda oblast. The GM also provided additional resources to finance the development of a carbon sequestration component of this project. In June 2003, the World Bank/GEF approved a grant of USD 5.27 million, out of a total project cost of USD 9.7 million. The GM will contribute up to USD 100 000 and is negotiating cofinancing from other interested partners.
5. The GM is collaborating with China's State Forestry Administration in the context of partnership-building and resource mobilization for NAP implementation in China. In response to specific requests from the Forestry Administration as China's CCD focal point, and in close collaboration with the CCD Secretariat, the GM has provided technical support to consultative processes, financed stakeholder consultative meetings, provided grant funding for pilot activities and carried out constructive dialogue with development partners on the root causes and symptoms of desertification in China. As a result, the GM was recognized as a 'vital contributor' to the establishment of a framework of USD 1.45 billion to support the CCD implementation in China, as outlined in the NAP. This GEF/China partnership is spearheaded by the AsDB with financing from the World Bank, IFAD, UNDP and others.
6. In response to requests from country Parties and the CCD Secretariat, the GM provided resources for the elaboration and/or implementation of NAPs in Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam. Channelling support through the CCD Secretariat, it has also provided resources for NAP development in Bangladesh, Fiji, Myanmar, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, The Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand and Tuvalu.
7. The GM has also provided support to Iran for finalizing its NAP. Currently revisions are being incorporated to take into consideration mainstreaming issues and new global environmental developments.
8. In Pakistan, the GM assisted the Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment (SCOPE-Pakistan) in developing a proposal to include buffer-zone communities in a World Wide

## ANNEX II

Fund for Nature (WWF) initiative to establish a protected area in the Tharparker region. With UNDP assistance, a joint SCOPE/WWF proposal was submitted to the GEF Secretariat for a project development grant, which is currently under consideration. The GM also provided resources to SCOPE for undertaking activities through the GM/CETP as a pre-investment for the GEF project. With GM support, an Anti-Drought and Desertification Resource Centre was established to help enhance capacity of affected communities, provide training in agroforestry practices, establish a seedling nursery, carry out community exchange visits and build local partnerships.

9. Through the IFAD/NGO Extended Cooperation Programme, the GM is working with Youth for Action, SCOPE-Pakistan and the South Asia Partnership-Nepal to develop a project empowering women farmers to make decisions relating to natural resources management.

10. At the regional level, the GM has supported the regional thematic programme networks (TPN) in Asia on desertification monitoring and assessment (TPN 1), agroforestry and soil conservation (TPN 2), rangeland management and sand dune stabilization (TPN 3), water resources management (TPN 4) and, more recently, strengthening capacities for combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought (TPN 5).

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

1. Since 2000, 19 countries in the Latin America and the Caribbean region have benefited from GM support. In Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela, NAPs are being elaborated or finalized. In Argentina, Bolivia, Cuba, Guatemala and Mexico, NAPs are currently being implemented.
2. In Brazil, new and additional resources beyond classical ODA have been sought through linkages with the GEF. IFAD and the GM have collaborated to assist Brazil in developing a GEF component linked to an IFAD-supported project in north-east Brazil. This has resulted in a GEF PDF Block B concept note, requesting a planning grant of USD 300 000. The proposal entered the GEF pipeline in October 2003. The GEF initiative will cost about USD 6 million, while the overall project cost will be USD 56 million. The GM mobilized USD 61 000 of catalytic funding for this proposal. It has generated a multi-stakeholder forum involving representatives from federal and local administrations, civil society, the private sector, the European Union, the Department for International Development (United Kingdom), FAO, and the French Agency for Cooperation. Complementary funding of about USD 10.5 million has been identified as forthcoming from this forum.
3. As part of its contribution to the partnership with IFAD in support of CCD implementation in Mexico, GM catalytic financial support has been allocated for the identification of investment opportunities by providing environmental services as an incentive for combating land degradation. This initiative has complementarities with the proposed IFAD Strengthening Project for the National Microwatershed Plan. It has helped enhance the scope of the portfolio in addressing issues that have global environmental benefits under the CCD framework, and there are clear possibilities of replicability in other Latin American and Caribbean countries.
4. The GM, in collaboration with the FAO Investment Centre, initiated the process leading to the Border Action Plan (PAN-FRO), which will also serve as input for NAP elaboration in the Dominican Republic and Haiti. PAN-FRO seeks to address problems related to land degradation and drought, and their linkages with poverty and sustainable rural development, based on a bottom-up approach considering local realities. To establish a multi-participatory negotiation platform to coordinate PAN-FRO in the Dominican Republic, an interinstitutional working group has been created, composed of nine ministries, civil-society groups, the GM, GTZ and UNDP. A similar process is now being initiated in Haiti with additional support from CIDA.
5. The GM has played a catalytic role in the identification of funding sources in the Dominican Republic and Haiti (Hispaniola) and has enhanced both countries' capacity to take advantage of potential funding sources. An example is the approval by the OAS Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD) of two project proposals for a total amount of USD 536 000 in support of CCD implementation in Hispaniola.
6. In the El Gran Chaco Americano subregion, the GM is currently assisting the Argentinian, Bolivian and Paraguayan Governments in preparing a SRAP. An evaluation of a regional institutional framework has led to the formulation of a GEF PDF Block A proposal in collaboration with UNEP. In addition, the GM has identified other sources of funding, including USD 359 000 from IACD for integrated management and sustainable development for the reduction of social, economic and environmental degradation in the Gran Chaco.
7. A SRAP is currently being elaborated in the Puna Americana subregion where the GM has established a strategic alliance with the UNDP for the implementation phase of the SRAP. In its fund-raising activities, the GM has contributed to the development of a proposal submitted to the Italian



Trust Fund of FAO for the Sustainable Development of the Puna Americana component of the information and food security programme for USD 2.9 million.

8. In Meso-America, the GM has provided USD 200 000 for the promotion of partnerships with local rural development stakeholders in order to identify needs, priorities and investment opportunities. The GM has forged partnerships with the Central American Integration System to provide technical support to countries in the subregion. It also collaborates with the GTZ/CCD and the CCD Secretariat in developing a subregional cooperation programme for NAP implementation in Meso-America and in identifying elements for further SRAP development.

9. In the English-speaking Caribbean, the GM has earmarked USD 150 000 to support CCD implementation through NAP elaboration and implementation. In a subregional context, this is expected to leverage additional resources by identifying links between the CCD and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change along with initiatives related to water resource management and mitigation of environmental vulnerability. In this context, and within the framework of the tenth anniversary of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Development States (SIDS) held in Barbados in 1994 (Barbados + 10) and its linkages to the CCD process, the GM is consolidating partnerships with the UNEP, FAO, OAS and other partners to mobilize resources for SIDS.

10. Under the framework of the Millennium Debt Relief Initiative, the Italian Government and the three Rome-based United Nations agencies (FAO, IFAD and World Food Programme (WFP)) have selected Peru as the country meeting eligibility criteria for debt swaps. Following close interaction of the GM with the Peruvian CCD focal point, a project proposal was submitted for almost USD 800 000. Within the framework of NAP implementation in Peru, the GM – in partnership with the CCD focal point, GTZ and the CCD Secretariat – is developing a country financial partnership framework to enhance resource mobilization in the country. It is also exploring additional funding opportunities for transboundary resource management in CCD priority areas in the context of the Peru-Ecuador development plan.

11. Under the framework of the CETP, the GM, in coordination with CCD focal points and other partners, is supporting ten projects in seven countries. GM catalytic support has led to the mobilization over USD 1 million.

12. In collaboration with the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, the GM is supporting the implementation of the Harmonization of Public Policies Project. As part of this exercise, Mexico passed a federal law on sustainable rural development that includes a national system to combat desertification. The GM and UNEP are collaborating on expanding the project's geographical scope to include other countries in the region.

13. The UNEP regional office and the FAO office in Cuba have collaborated with the GM in the implementation of the first phase of a South-South capacity-building initiative involving Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti. The Initiative provides training on methodological approaches for NAP elaboration and implementation. Its second phase will be implemented shortly with the support of GTZ and others and will complement the ongoing PAN-FRO initiatives.

14. In line with the principles of the Committee on Science and Technology, the GM has, in collaboration with the CCD Secretariat, provided financial support for initiatives related to the development of a regional programme on desertification benchmarks and indicators, which has resulted in subregional workshops in the Meso-American and Caribbean subregions. In this context, the GM has fostered South-South and North-South collaboration on benchmarks and indicators, in particular with the European Union, Italy and the Mediterranean Regional Action Programme to Combat Desertification.

## ANNEX III

15. In light of the recently approved GEF operational programme on sustainable land management, the GM is consolidating partnerships with relevant GEF implementing and executing agencies. Negotiations are underway with UNDP and UNEP to develop a systematic approach for identifying potential GEF opportunities in the region. In the case of UNDP, concrete opportunities are being explored in Hispaniola, and a joint UNDP/IFAD initiative is being contemplated for Mexico, Nicaragua and Venezuela.

16. Under the aegis of the COP.6 initiative – a mutual commitment among European Union governments and affected developing parties to define actions for enhancing the role of the CCD in sustainable rural development – partnership agreements were signed in support of NAP implementation in Peru and the transboundary initiative in the Dominican Republic.

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INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

ANNEX IV

**DONOR INFORMATION**  
(USD)  
**GLOBAL MECHANISM 2<sup>ND</sup> AND 3<sup>RD</sup> ACCOUNTS**  
**AS PER SIGNED AGREEMENTS/RECEIPT OF FUNDS**

	Donor	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		Subtotal
	Canada			31 950	59 986	50 988		
					22 069	16 431	1	
					37 868			
					130 973			350 265
Second Account	Denmark			100 000				100 000
	Finland			150 739	353 567			504 306
	Germany							100 000
	Italy				150 758			150 758
	Netherlands				112 454	118 969	1	231 423
	Norway		95 655	236 529	250 810	423 787		1 006 781
	Portugal	100 000						100 000
	Sweden		527 535		319 289	364 601		1 332 596
	Switzerland	64 329	71 461	74 905	75 758	75 758		435 045
	AFESD <sup>3</sup>			52 085				52 085
	IFAD			50 000				
				250 000	250 000			550 000
	IsDB <sup>4</sup>	12 000		20 000				32 000
	OPEC <sup>5</sup>			40 000				
				350 000		300 000	2	690 000
	United States (CHC) <sup>6</sup>			79 600	103 500			183 100
	World Bank		250 000	50 000	250 000			
				25 000				575 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>176 329</b>	<b>944 651</b>	<b>1 510 808</b>	<b>2 117 032</b>	<b>1 350 534</b>		<b>6 393 359</b>	
Denmark			250 000				250 000	
Third Account	IDRC <sup>7</sup>				11 523			11 523
	IFAD	2 500 000		1 000 000	1 000 000			4 500 000
	World Bank		1 000 000		1 000 000			2 000 000
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2 500 000</b>	<b>1 000 000</b>	<b>1 250 000</b>	<b>2 011 523</b>			<b>6 761 523</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 676 329</b>	<b>1 944 651</b>	<b>2 760 808</b>	<b>4 128 555</b>	<b>1 350 534</b>		<b>13 154 882</b>	

<sup>1</sup> For funds not yet received, the USD equivalent has been calculated based on the prevailing rate on the date of the agreement. Actual USD equivalent values will change when funds are received.

<sup>2</sup> Pending receipt of agreement after clearance from the Office of the Controller of IFAD.

<sup>3</sup> Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

<sup>4</sup> Islamic Development Bank.

<sup>5</sup> Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

<sup>6</sup> Congressional Hunger Center.

<sup>7</sup> International Development Research Centre.