

Annex F: SLM parameters and trends by country

COUNTRY	LDC OR SIDS	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PARAMETERS									
		Arable Land (Thousand Hectares)		Hectares of Cropland Per Capita (1994)	Population (thousands)		Surface Area (sq km)	Forest Cover (2000)	Annual Change in Forest Cover 1990-2000 (%)	Population Living Below \$1/Day	Post Conflict Situation (1993-2004)
		1970	1999		2002	2025					
AFRICA (14)											
Angola	LDC	2900	3000	0.33	13,936	28,213	1,246,700	56% 19% Drylands	-0.2%	--	Yes
Burundi	LDC	960	770	0.19	6,688	12,390	27,834	3.7%	-9.0% Change in Total Forest -21.9% Change in Natural Forest	58.4%	Yes
Central African Republic	LDC	1770	1930	0.63	3,884	5,886	622,984	36.8% 20% Drylands	-0.1%	66.6%	Yes
Comoros	SIDS &LDC	75	78	--	727	1,200	2,235	4.3%	-4.3%	--	Unstable
Democratic Republic of Congo	LDC	6440	6700	0.18	54,275	114,876	2,344,858	59.6%	-0.4%	--	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	LDC	125	130	0.59	483	889	28,051	62.5%	-0.6%	--	No
Guinea	LDC	680	885	0.12	8,381	14,120	245,857	28.2% 14% Drylands	-0.5%	--	Yes

COUNTRY	LDC OR SIDS	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PARAMETERS									
		Arable Land (Thousand Hectares)		Hectares of Cropland Per Capita (1994)	Population (thousands)		Surface Area (sq km)	Forest Cover (2000)	Annual Change in Forest Cover 1990-2000 (%)	Population Living Below \$1/Day	Post Conflict Situation (1993-2004)
		1970	1999		2002	2025					
Guinea Bissau	LDC	245	300	0.32	1,257	2,170	36,125	60.5%	-0.9%	--	Yes
								6% Drylands			
Liberia	LDC	126	190	0.17	3,298	7,638	111,369	31.3%	-2.0%	--	Yes
Mauritius	SIDS	100	100	0.10	1,300	1,400	2,040	7.9%	-0.6	--	No
Rwanda	LDC	522	866	0.22	8,148	12,883	26,338	12.4%	-3.9% Change Total Forest	35.7	Yes
									-15.2% Change in Natural Forest		
Sao Tome and Principe	SIDS &LDC	1	2	--	200	200	964	28.3%	--	--	Yes
Seychelles	SIDS	1	1	--	100	100	455	66.7	--	--	Yes
Sierra Leone	LDC	400	484	0.13	4,814	9,052	71,740	14.7%	-2.9%	57%	Yes
ASIA AND PACIFIC (21)											
Afghanistan	LDC	7870	7910	0.44	23,294	45,193	652,090	2.1%	--	--	Yes
								94% Drylands			
Bangladesh	LDC	8837	8100	0.07	143,364	210,823	143,998	10.2%	+1.3%	36%	Yes (Low Intensity)
Bhutan	LDC	89	140	0.08	2,198	3,843	47,000	64.2%	--	--	No

COUNTRY	LDC OR SIDS	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PARAMETERS									
		Arable Land (Thousand Hectares)		Hectares of Cropland Per Capita (1994)	Population (thousands)		Surface Area (sq km)	Forest Cover (2000)	Annual Change in Forest Cover 1990-2000 (%)	Population Living Below \$1/Day	Post Conflict Situation (1993-2004)
		1970	1999		2002	2025					
Cambodia	LDC	2693	3700	0.39	13,776	22,310	181,035	52.9%	-0.6%	--	Yes
Cook Islands	SIDS	1	4	--	21	--	240	95.7%	--	--	No
Fiji	SIDS	67	200	0.34	832	954	18,274	44.6%	-0.2% Change in Total Forest Cover -1.4% Change in Natural Forests	--	No
Kiribati	SIDS &LDC	--	--	--	98	--	726	38.4%	--	--	No
Maldives	SIDS	2	1	--	300	--	298	3.3%	+54.4%	--	No
Marshall Islands	SIDS	--	--	--	52	--	181	--	--	--	No
Myanmar	LDC	9970	9548	0.23	48,956	60,243	676,578	52.3%	-1.4%	--	Yes
Nauru	SIDS	--	--	--	13		21	--	--	--	No
Niue	SIDS	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No
Palau	SIDS	0	10	--	20	--	459	76.1%	--	--	No
PNG	SIDS	17	60	0.10	5,032	8,023	462,840	67.6%	-0.4%	--	Yes
Samoa	SIDS &LDC	53	55		159	--	2,831	37.2%	-2.1%	--	No

COUNTRY	LDC OR SIDS	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PARAMETERS									
		Arable Land (Thousand Hectares)		Hectares of Cropland Per Capita (1994)	Population (thousands)		Surface Area (sq km)	Forest Cover (2000)	Annual Change in Forest Cover 1990-2000 (%)	Population Living Below \$1/Day	Post Conflict Situation (1993-2004)
		1970	1999		2002	2025					
Solomon Islands	SIDS &LDC	40	42	0.16	479	943	28,896	88.8%	-0.2%	--	No
Timor Leste	SIDS	--	--	--	998	--	15,007	34.3%	-0.6%	--	Yes
Tonga	SIDS	20	17	--	99		650	5.5%	--	--	No
Tuvalu	SIDS &LDC	--	--	--	10		26	--	--	--	No
Vanuatu	SIDS &LDC	15	30	--	202		12,189	36.7%	+0.1%	--	No
CARIBBEAN (15)											
Antigua & Barbuda	SIDS	8	8	--	65	100	442	20.5%	--	--	No
Barbados	SIDS	16	16	--	300	300	430	4.7%	--	--	No
Belize	SIDS	39	64	0.40	236	324	22,696	59.1%	-2.3%	--	No
Dominica	SIDS	7	3	--	100	100	751	61.3%	-0.7%	--	No
Dominican Republic	SIDS	820	1071	0.24	8,639	10,924	48,511	28.4%	-0.3%	<2%	Yes (Low Intensity)
Grenada	SIDS	5	1	--	100	100	344	14.7%	+0.9%	--	No
Guyana	SIDS	360	480	0.60	765	703	214,969	78.5%	-0.3%	<2%	Yes
Haiti	SIDS &LDC	505	560	0.13	8,400	11,549	27,750	3.2%	-5.7%	--	Yes
Jamaica	SIDS	145	174	0.09	2,621	3,264	10,990	30%	-1.5%	<2%	Yes (Low Intensity)
St. Kitts/Nevis	SIDS	8	7	--	38	38	261	11.1%	-0.6%	--	No
St. Lucia	SIDS	5	3	--	100	200	622	14.8%	-4.9%	--	No

COUNTRY	LDC OR SIDS	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PARAMETERS									
		Arable Land (<i>Thousand Hectares</i>)		Hectares of Cropland Per Capita (1994)	Population (<i>thousands</i>)		Surface Area (sq km)	Forest Cover (2000)	Annual Change in Forest Cover 1990-2000 (%)	Population Living Below \$1/Day	Post Conflict Situation (1993-2004)
		1970	1999		2002	2025					
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	SIDS	6	4	--	100	100	388	15.4%	-1.4%	--	No
Suriname	SIDS	30	57	0.16	400	500	163,265	90.5%	--	--	No
Trinidad and Tobago	SIDS	57	75	0.10	1,306	1,437	5130	50.5%	-0.8%	12.4%	No

ANNEX G: GEF activities related to Capacity Development in Eligible LDC-SIDS countries for Umbrella Project¹

Country	GEF Activity	National Executing Agency or Focal Point	Status	GEF amount
AFRICA				
Angola	NCSA	TBD	Idea	TBD
	NAPA (UNEP)	TBD	Under preparation	200,000
	SLM	CCD Focal Point, Ministry of Urban Affairs and Environment	NAP process not yet started	TBD
Burundi	NCSA	Director General of INECN, Ministry of Territorial Planning Environment (OFP)	EA Brief formulation	200,000
	NAPA	Department of Environment (CCC Focal Point) of Ministry of Territorial Planning Environment	Under preparation	200,000
	SNC	Department of Environment (CCC Focal Point) of Ministry of Territorial Planning and Environment	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	General Directorate (CCD Focal Point) of Ministry of Territorial Planning and Environment	NAP process advanced	TBD
	BD Capacity Assessment	National Institute for the Environment and Nature Conservation (INECN)	Under implementation (May 2001)	189,000
Central African Republic	NCSA	Ministry of Water, Forests, Environment and Tourism, OFP	PDF A under implementation	25,000
	NAPA (UNEP)	TBD (CCC focal point)	Under preparation	200,000
	SNC (UNEP)	Ministry of Water, Forests, Environment and Tourism (CCC focal point)	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD Focal point, Coordinator of CND, Ministère de l'Environnement, du Développement Durable et de l'Economie Sociale	NAP process just started	TBD
	BD capacity assessment	Ministry of Water, Forests, Environment and Tourism, OFP and CBD focal point	Under implementation (December 2000)	271,000

¹ POPs National Implementation Plans are also important enabling activities that will be considered at the national scale.

Country	GEF Activity	National Executing Agency or Focal Point	Status	GEF amount
Comoros	NCSA	Direction Generale de L'Environnement, OFP	PDF A under implementation	23,400
	NAPA	CCC focal point, Directorate of Environment, Ministry of Social Affairs, Telecommunications and the Environment	Under implementation (mid-03)	200,000
	SNC (UNEP)	CCC focal point in the Directorate of Environment, Ministry of Social Affairs, Telecommunications and the Environment	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD Focal point, National Research Institute for Agriculture, Fisheries and Environment	NAP process not yet started	TBD
	BD capacity assessment	Ministry of External Affairs, Cooperation and Francophonie	Proposal submitted to GEFSEC (February 2004)	274,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	NCSA	OFP in Ministry of Land, Environment and Tourism	PDF A under implementation	25,000
	NAPA	General Secretariat for Environment and Nature Conservation, Sustainable Development Department (SDD)	Under implementation (December 2003)	200,000
	SNC	CCC focal point in Ministry of Land, Environment and Tourism	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Ministry of Land, Environment and Tourism	NAP process not yet started	TBD
	BD capacity assessment	National Biodiversity Unit of the Ministry of Land, Environment, fisheries and forestry	Under implementation (February 2003)	105,725
Equatorial Guinea	NCSA	TBD (probably OFP)	Idea	
	NAPA (UNEP)	TBD	Under preparation	
	SLM	CCD focal point, Ministry of Forests, Fisheries and Environment	NAP process started but pending	TBD
Guinea	NCSA	OFP, Manager of National Environment Directorate	EA formulation	200,000
	NAPA	CCC focal point, National Environment Directorate	Under implementation (Nov. 2003)	200,000
	SNC	CCC Focal point of National Environment Directorate	Under preparation	420,000

Country	GEF Activity	National Executing Agency or Focal Point	Status	GEF amount
	SLM	CCD Focal point and Chief of the Rural Forestry Division, Department of Water and Forests, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	NAP process just started	TBD
	BD capacity assessment	CBD focal point in the National Directorate of Environment	Under implementation (October 2002)	210,000
Guinea Bissau	NCSA	General Director of Environment and Secretary of State of Energy and Natural Resources (OFP)	PDF A formulation	25,000
	NAPA	TBD (CCC focal point)	Under preparation	200,000
	SNC	CCC focal point, Direction de l'Environnement, Ministère des mines, de la géologie et de l'environnement	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Hunting and Livestock	NAP process just started	TBD
	BD capacity assessment	CBD focal point Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy	Under implementation (October 2001)	240,500
Liberia	NCSA (UNEP)	National Environmental Commission (Office of OFP)	EA under implementation (Nov 03)	190,000
	NAPA (UNEP)	Environmental Protection Agency	Pending approval (Dec 03)	200,000
	SNC	National Environmental Commission, Director	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Assistant Minister for Mineral and Environmental Research, Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy	NAP process not yet started	TBD
Mauritius	NCSA (UNEP)	Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services and Corporate Affairs (Office of OFP)	EA under implementation (Feb 03)	127,500
	SNC (UNEP)	Director, Meteorological Services	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Director of Forests, Forestry Service	NAP process not yet started; PDF A under implementation	25,000
Rwanda	NCSA	TBD (OFP)	Idea	
	NAPA (UNEP)	CCC focal point, Ministry of Lands, Environment, Forestry, Water and Natural Resources	Pending approval (Mar 04)	195,000
	SNC (UNEP)	CCC Focal Point, Ministry of Lands, Environment, Forestry, Water and Natural Resources	Under preparation	420,000

Country	GEF Activity	National Executing Agency or Focal Point	Status	GEF amount
	SLM	CCD focal point and Director of Environment, Ministry of Lands, Environment, Forestry, Water and Natural Resources	NAP process not yet started	TBD
Sao Tome and Principe	NCSA	Secrétariat national pour l'Environnement, l'Administration du Territoire et la Conservation de la Nature	PDF A under implementation	25,000
	NAPA (WB)	Cabinet of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Pending approval (Mar 04)	200,000
	SNC	National Meteorological Institute, Director	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Director, Ministry of Environment	NAP process not yet started	TBD
Sierra Leone	NCSA	OFP, Secretary of State Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation	PDF A formulation	25,000
	NAPA	Meteorological Department, Ministry of Transport and Communication	Under preparation	200,000
	SNC	Meteorological Department, Director and CCC focal point	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Chief environment Officer, Ministry of Lands, Housing, Country Planning and the Environment	NAP process just started	TBD
Seychelles	NCSA	Ministry of Environment	EA under implementation	200,000
	SNC	Policy Planning and Services Division, Ministry of Environment (Director and CCC focal point)	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Director General, Nature Conservation, Division of Nature, Ministry of Environment	NAP process yet to start	TBD
ASIA				
Afghanistan	NCSA (UNEP)	TBD	PDF A formulation	25,000
	NAPA (UNEP)	TBD	Idea	TBD
	SLM	TBD	NAP process not yet started	TBD
Bangladesh	NCSA	Ministry of Environment and Forests, Secretary and OFP	EA formulation	200,000

Country	GEF Activity	National Executing Agency or Focal Point	Status	GEF amount
	NAPA	Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment and Forests	Under implementation June 2003	200,000
	SNC	Ministry of Environment and Forests, Secretary and CCC focal point	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD Focal point, Bangladesh Secretariat Ministry of Environment and Forests	NAP process started but delayed	TBD
Bhutan	NCSA	Deputy Minister National Environment Commission	EA under implementation	199,100
	NAPA	National Environment Commission	Under implementation February 2004	200,000
	SNC	Policy Coordination of National Environmental Commission (Director and CCC focal point)	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	TBD	NAP process yet to start	TBD
	BD capacity assessment	Ministry of Agriculture	Under implementation (May 2002)	165,000
Cambodia	NCSA	Ministry of Environment (special Project Management Unit)	EA under implementation (Feb 04)	200,000
	NAPA	Ministry of Environment	Under implementation June 2003	199,500
	SNC	Ministry of Environment, Undersecretary of State for Environment and CCC focal point	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Deputy-Director of Planning, Statistics and International Cooperation Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	NAP process advanced	TBD
	BD capacity assessment	Ministry of Environment	Operationally completed (Dec 2002)	97,373
Cook Islands	NCSA	Director, Environment Service	EA formulation	200,000
	SNC	Environment Service	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Environment Service	NAP process not yet started	TBD
	BD capacity assessment	Cook Islands Government (Office of the International Environment Advisor)	Under implementation (February 2003)	201,000
Fiji	NCSA	Ministry of Local Government, Housing, Squatter Settlement, and Environment (OFP)	PDF A under implementation	25,000

Country	GEF Activity	National Executing Agency or Focal Point	Status	GEF amount
	SNC	Department of Environment Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Environment (CCC focal point)	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Principal, Research Officer for Land Use Land Resource Planning and Development Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar and Land Resettlement	NAP process just started	TBD
	BD capacity assessment	Department of Environment, Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Environment (CBD focal point)	Under preparation	237,500
Kiribati	NCSA	Ministry of Environment & Social Development	PDF A under implementation	25,000
	NAPA	Ministry of Environment and Social Development	Under implementation February 2004	200,000
	SNC	Environment and Conservation Division Ministry of Environment and Social Development (CCC focal point)	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	TBD	NAP process not yet started	TBD
	BD capacity assessment	Minister of Environment and Social Development	Under implementation (April 2003)	198,000
Maldives	NCSA	National Council for the Protection of the Environment (NCPE)	EA formulation	200,000
	NAPA	CCC focal point, Environment Section, Ministry of Home Affairs, Housing and Environment	Approved 24 October 2003	200,000
	SNC	CCC focal point, Ministry of Home Affairs, Housing and Environment	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	TBD	NAP process not yet started	TBD
Marshall Islands	NCSA	Office of the President	PDF A under implementation	25,000
	SNC	Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination, Environmental Protection Authority (CCC focal point)	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Director Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination Office of the President	NAP process not yet started	TBD

Country	GEF Activity	National Executing Agency or Focal Point	Status	GEF amount
	BD capacity assessment	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Environmental Protection	Under implementation (March 2003)	220,000
Micronesia	NCSA	TBD (OFP)	PDF A formulation	25,000
	SNC	Department of Economic Affairs	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	TBD	NAP process not yet started	TBD
	BD capacity assessment	Department of Economic Affairs	Under implementation (November 2002)	166,000
Myanmar	NCSA (UNEP)	TBD	PDF A formulation	25,000
	NAPA (UNEP)	TBD	Under preparation	TBD
	SLM	CCD focal point, Director Forest Department Ministry of Forestry	NAP process under way	TBD
Nauru	NCSA	TBD	Idea	TBD
	SNC	Department of Industry and Economic Development (CCC focal point)	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Secretary for Economic Development Department of Economic Development	NAP process not yet started	TBD
Niue	NCSA	Department of Community Affairs	EA formulation	200,000
	SNC (UNEP)	Meteorological Service and Climate Change, CCC focal point	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Executive Officer Ministry of External Affairs	NAP process just started	TBD
	BD capacity assessment	Environment Unit, Department of Community Affairs (DCA)	Under implementation (February 2002)	280,000
Palau	NCSA	Office of Bureau of Planning and Statistics (OBPS) under the Ministry of Administration	PDF A under implementation	25,000
	SNC	Office of environmental response and coordination, CCC focal point	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Chief of the Division of Foreign Affairs Ministry of State	NAP process just started	TBD
Papua New Guinea	NCSA	Department of Environment and Conservation (OFP)	PDF A under implementation	25,000

Country	GEF Activity	National Executing Agency or Focal Point	Status	GEF amount
	SNC	Department of Environment and Conservation, CCC focal point	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Secretary Department of Environment and Conservation	NAP process just started	TBD
Samoa	NCSA	Division of Environment and Conservation, Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment	EA formulation	200,000
	NAPA	Department of Lands, Survey and Environment (DLSE), CCC focal point	Under implementation March 2003	200,000
	SNC	Department of Lands, Survey & Environment, CCC focal point	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Secretary for Foreign Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs	NAP process yet to start	TBD
	BD capacity assessment	Division of Environment and Conservation	Under implementation (January 2002)	215,000
Solomon Islands	NCSA	Environment and Conservation Division, Ministry of Forests, Environment and Conservation	PDF A under implementation	25,000
	NAPA (UNEP)	TBD	Under preparation	TBD
	SNC	Solomon Islands Meteorological Service	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	TBD	NAP process yet to start	TBD
Timor Leste	NCSA	OFP, Secretary of State for Tourism, Environment and Investment, Ministry of Development and Environment	PDF A under implementation	25,000
	SNC (1st national comm.)	TBD	Under preparation	TBD
	SLM	TBD	NAP process not yet started	TBD
Tonga	NCSA	Director of Environment, Ministry of Environment (OFP)	PDF A under implementation	25,000
	SNC	Ministry of Lands, Survey and Natural Resources , CCC focal point	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Secretary for Foreign Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs	NAP process not yet started	TBD
Tuvalu	NCSA	TBD	PDF A formulation	25,000

Country	GEF Activity	National Executing Agency or Focal Point	Status	GEF amount
	NAPA	Environment Department, Office of the Prime Minister	Under implementation June 2003	200,000
	SNC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, CCC focal point	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Secretary to Government Office of the Prime Minister	NAP process just started	TBD
Vanuatu	NCSA (UNEP)	Environment Unit, Ministry of Lands, Environment and Natural Resources (OFP)	EA formulation	200,000
	NAPA	Department of Meteorological Services, CCC focal point	Under implementation September 2003	200,000
	SNC	Meteorology Department and CCC focal point	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	TBD	NAP process not yet started	TBD
CARIBBEAN				
Antigua and Barbuda	NCSA (UNEP)	The Environment Division of the Ministry of Tourism and Environment (Office of OFP)	EA under implementation (Jan 03)	193,000
	SNC	Ministry of Public Utilities	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Chief Environmental Officer Environment Division Ministry of Tourism and Environment	NAP process under way	TBD
	BD capacity assessment	Environment Division, Ministry of Tourism and Environment	EA under implementation	212,180
Barbados	NCSA (UNEP)	?	EA formulation	200,000
	SNC	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment, CCC focal point	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD Focal point, Permanent Secretary Environment Division Ministry of Housing, Lands and the Environment	NAP process underway	TBD
	BD capacity assessment (UNEP)	Ministry of Physical Development and Environment, CBD focal point	Under implementation	296,200
Belize	NCSA	Department of the Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources the Environment and Industry	EA formulation	200,000

Country	GEF Activity	National Executing Agency or Focal Point	Status	GEF amount
	SNC	National Meteorological Service Ministry of Public Utilities, Transport and Communications	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Chief Forest Officer Forest Department Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Industry	NAP process not yet started	TBD
	EA (Add On)	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Under implementation (August 2003)	177,000
Dominica	NCSA (UNEP)	TBD	PDF A formulation	25,000
	SNC	TBD	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Head Environmental Coordinating Unit Ministry of Agriculture and Environment	NAP process underway	TBD
	BD capacity assessment	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment	Under implementation (March 2003)	198,570
Dominican Republic	NCSA	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	PDF A under implementation	25,000
	SNC	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, CCC focal point	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Sub-Secretary for Land and Water, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	NAP process advanced	TBD
Grenada	NCSA	Projects Unit, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Planning	PDF A implementation	25,000
	SNC	TBD	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Chief Forestry Officer Forestry and National Parks Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries	NAP process just started	TBD
	BD capacity assessment	CBD focal point and Ministry of Finance	Under implementation (September 2002)	206,000
Guyana	NCSA	TBD	Idea	TBD
	SNC	Hydrometeorological Service Ministry of Agriculture	Under preparation	420,000

Country	GEF Activity	National Executing Agency or Focal Point	Status	GEF amount
	SLM	CCD focal point, Commissioner, Chief Executive Officer Lands and Service Commission Ministry of Agriculture	NAP process not yet started	TBD
Haiti	NCSA (UNEP)	TBD	Idea	TBD
	NAPA (UNEP)	TBD	Idea	TBD
	SNC (UNEP)	Ministère de l'environnement	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	TBD (Ministry of Environment)	NAP process started but pending	TBD
Jamaica	NCSA	National Environment and Planning Agency	EA under implementation	200,000
	SNC	National Meteorological Service Ministry of Water and Housing	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Director Emergency Management and Weather Services Ministry of Water and Housing	NAP process underway	TBD
St. Kitts and Nevis	NCSA	Department of Environment	PDF A under implementation	25,000
	SNC	TBD	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Director Department of the Environment Ministry of Health and Environment	NAP process not yet started	TBD
St. Lucia	NCSA (UNEP)	Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing	EA formulation	190,000
	SNC	Ministry of Physical Development, Environment and Housing, CCC focal point	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Deputy Chief Forestry Officer Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry and the Environment	NAP process underway	TBD
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	NCSA	Environmental Coordination and Services Unit, Ministry of Health and Environment	EA under implementation (Feb 04)	190,000
	SNC (WB)	Ministry of Health & Environment, CCC focal point	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Environmental Services Coordinator Ministry of Health and the Environment	NAP process underway	TBD

Country	GEF Activity	National Executing Agency or Focal Point	Status	GEF amount
	BD capacity assessment	Ministry of Health and the Environment	Under implementation (April 2003)	206,000
Suriname	NCSA	TBD	Idea	TBD
	SNC	National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS), CCC focal point	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Labour, Technology Development and Environment	NAP process not yet started	TBD
Trinidad and Tobago	NCSA (UNEP)	Environment Management Authority (Office of OFP)	PDF A under implementation since April 2002	25,000
	SNC	Environmental Management Authority, CCC focal point	Under preparation	420,000
	SLM	CCD focal point, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Public Utilities and the Environment	NAP process not yet started	TBD

Annex H
BASELINE ANALYSIS FOR ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES
FOR LDC-SIDS UMBRELLA PROJECT:

A: Support to NAP elaboration

COUNTRY	LDC OR SIDS	STATUS OF NAP ELABORATION	BASELINE SITUATION		
			SOURCE	OUTPUTS	AMOUNT
AFRICA (14)					
Angola	LDC	Process started late 2003	GM SADC-Subregional Support Facility (SSF)	Prepare a draft NAP and develop materials for sensitization of stakeholders on the UNCCD	15,000
Burundi	LDC	Process advanced. NAP validation workshop in December 2003, final document not yet adopted or submitted to the UNCCD Secretariat	DDC/ UNDP (with support from Belgium) executed through the Regional NGO INADES	NAP elaboration and mainstreaming, through participatory processes	30,000
Central African Republic	LDC	Coordinating body in place, workshop on launching the NAP elaboration process to be organized			
Comoros	SIDS &LDC	Process yet to start			
Democratic Republic of Congo	LDC	Process yet to start	GM/SADC-SSF	Procurement of a desktop computer system and photocopying machine	8,000
Equatorial Guinea	LDC	Preliminary first draft NAP exists, but yet to be validated	Government	Development of first draft of NAP	In-kind
Guinea	LDC	Launching of the NAP elaboration process, national coordinating body in	UNCCDSec	UNCCD/CILSS joint mission to launch the process (Oct 2003)	5,000 (mission costs)

		place, draft programme of activities under preparation			
Guinea Bissau	LDC	NAP elaboration started	Government , CILSS	CILSS mission in early 2003	3,000 (mission cost estimate)
Liberia	LDC	Process yet to start			
Mauritius	SIDS	Process yet to start			
Rwanda	LDC	Process yet to start			
Sao Tome and Principe	SIDS &LDC	Process yet to start			
Seychelles	SIDS	Process yet to start			
Sierra Leone	LDC	Launching of the NAP elaboration process, Coordinating body in place, draft programme of activities prepared	GTZ country office	NAP elaboration UNCCD/CILSS joint mission to launch the process (Oct 2003)	5,000
				Regional sub-total	66,000
ASIA AND PACIFIC (21)					
Afghanistan	LDC	NAP process yet to start . COP 6 first participation of Afghanistan in the framework of the UNCCD.	UNCCD Sec	UNCCD Sec liaising with government on nomination of focal point institution.	
Bangladesh	LDC	Process started but delayed. New support started early 2004	UNCCD Sec/Japan UNCCD Sec/GM	Support to NAP formulation	5,000 USD (2002)
Bhutan	LDC	Process yet to start			
Cambodia	LDC	National workshop for final endorsement of the NAP planned for April/May 2004	UNCCD Sec/Japan UNCCD Sec / GM	As requested by government in Oct.2003, GM provided funds for NAP finalization and translation to Cambodian language.	5,000 USD (2002) + 8,000 USD (2003)
Cook Islands	SIDS	Process yet to start			
Fiji	SIDS	Process yet to start			
Kiribati	SIDS &LDC	Process yet to start			
Maldives	SIDS	Process yet to start			

Marshall Islands	SIDS	Process yet to start			
Myanmar	LDC	First draft of NAP completed. To be circulated for review and finalization at national workshop planned for May/June 2004	UNCCD Sec and GM	Support to NAP formulation	5,000 (2002)
Nauru	SIDS	Process yet to start			
Niue	SIDS	Process yet to start			
Palau	SIDS	Process yet to start			
PNG	SIDS	Process yet to start			
Samoa	SIDS &LDC	Process yet to start			
Solomon Islands	SIDS &LDC	Process yet to start			
Timor Leste	SIDS	Process yet to start			
Tonga	SIDS	Process yet to start			
Tuvalu	SIDS &LDC	Process yet to start			
Vanuatu	SIDS &LDC	Process yet to start			
				Regional sub-total	23,000
CARIBBEAN (15)					
Antigua & Barbuda	SIDS	Process started with work on first draft	GM	NAP elaboration	
Barbados	SIDS	First draft completed and work is going on for finalization	UNCCD/GM JWP	NAP elaboration	2,000
Belize	SIDS	Process yet to start			
Dominica	SIDS	First draft completed	GM	NAP elaboration	5,000
Dominican Republic	SIDS	The process is well on its way and should be completed in the not too distant future	GM/FAO	NAP elaboration	75,000
Grenada	SIDS	Process only at the initial stage		NAP elaboration	
Guyana	SIDS	Process yet to start			

Haiti	SIDS &LDC	A first draft was prepared but nothing has been done since	Canada/GM/FAO	NAP elaboration	Pending security situation
Jamaica	SIDS	First draft completed and work has began to finalize the process	Canada/GM	NAP elaboration	5,500
St. Kitts/Nevis	SIDS	Process yet to start			
St. Lucia	SIDS	First draft completed	GM	NAP elaboration	7,000
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	SIDS	First draft being done	GM	NAP elaboration	10,000
Suriname	SIDS	Process yet to start			
Trinidad and Tobago	SIDS	Process yet to start			
				Regional sub-total	104,500

Annex I : Baseline situation for capacity building; preliminary NCSA findings

Country	Capacity Constraints and Priorities
Seychelles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although Seychelles does not face the problem of desertification, it is suffering land degradation (i) as a result of direct human intervention and (ii) as a consequence of climatic changes. Land degradation is being accelerated through construction and development on the hilly slopes. The consequent erosion and leaching of the Seychelles' red earth has led to the over-siltation of wetlands, and increased sediment import into the marine environment. • Ministerial authority is often fragmented and competing. • Participatory mechanisms for SLM need to be built at the systemic, institutional and individual levels. • The Seychelles faces periodic droughts and increased wave intensity; resulting in need for incorporating SLM into drought and flood preparedness is important. <p>There is often a lack of relevant information on issues pertaining to land degradation.</p>
Mauritius	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recognized that land conversion for commercial uses and soil erosion from deforestation activities are the main causes of land degradation in Mauritius. There is not much information available on the effects of land conversions, soil erosion and associated impacts, or the required capacity for implementing the UNCCD. The NCSA will provide the necessary assessment on issues related to land degradation in Mauritius. • On the whole the following gaps exist: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) There is insufficient public awareness and awareness-raising activities among biodiversity, climate change and land degradation. b) There is not enough summary information on the three thematic areas and that existing information is not readily available & accessible. c) There is insufficient capacity in data collection, dissemination & utilization among the three thematic areas. • Coastal erosion, which has been identified as a major land degradation problem, is being addressed through the implementation of a project to identify the causes and come up with recommendations to tackle the issue. <p>A EU anti-erosion project has been operating in Rodrigues for over ten years. Under this programme work has been carried out in such areas as reforestation, planting of windbreaks and rationalization of livestock management.</p>

Country	Capacity Constraints and Priorities
Cambodia	<p>Environmental issues in Cambodia are still considered as a "stand-alone agenda" of limited concern to national or local development priority. There is an urgent need to address the combined threats of biodiversity loss, climate change, and land degradation in a coordinated and planned fashion.</p> <p>Specific SLM capacity concerns include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms for inter-agency and cross-sectoral cooperation remain largely informal and underdeveloped. For example, the Ministry of Environment, which has been assigned the prime responsibility for most of the environment related global conventions, cannot establish effective government-wide co-ordination to implement the necessary response measures in key sectors such as agriculture, energy, and transport; • Database, GIS, remote sensing and spatial analyst skills are lacking; • Lack of training on land conservation and management techniques; • Lack of training in Forest Rehabilitation; • Lack of skills in education and public awareness; • Land conservation and management systems are inadequate; • Data/ Information collection and management systems lacking; • Inadequate coordination between various Government agencies
Antigua and Barbuda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NSCA notes that historically poor agricultural practices and roaming livestock have been the major cause of land degradation in the country. Moreover, over the past ten years, extreme climatic conditions such as droughts and hurricanes have resulted in significant erosion. • Land use activities in the country are under the directive of the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries. Specifically, the Lands Division is responsible for land reclamation, land use and the sub-division of land. Since a little less than half of the land is government owned, this Division has a key role in determining the conversion of land to non-agricultural uses. • Since livestock issues have been identified as a major cause of land degradation, capacity building efforts must also target The Veterinary and Livestock Division to reflect the need to address this concern. • The Post George's Disaster Mitigation Project has also generated invaluable data on drought, flooding, coastal erosion and inland erosion for Antigua, Barbuda. This data will prove increasingly useful to determine those areas most vulnerable to desertification, particularly when combined with land use data collected during the development of the National Physical Development Plan.

Country	Capacity Constraints and Priorities
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts to implement obligations under the conventions have yet to attempt a comprehensive and integrated assessment of existing capacity constraints. • Currently, there is no national legislation integrates SVG's commitments under the UNCCD, so that there is no capacity to enforce actions contrary to the goals laid out in the national reports. • There is an urgent need to infuse language from the convention into local laws in order to lend legitimacy to implementation efforts, and attract local counterpart funds for land and resource conservation programs supportive of the UNCCD. • Limited awareness among all levels of the society of SD and SLM principles and processes, leading to limited participation and lack of commitment of the wider population. • Unfamiliarity with or newness of environmental issues for policy makers, limiting support for all environmental initiatives as policy makers focus on other social issues.
Jamaica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an overall lack of capacity to facilitate policy integration as a result of the newly formed National Land Agency • There is an urgent need to heighten awareness on land degradation issues among the population despite previous efforts at promoting environmental education.

Annex J: Indicative Listing of UNDP's Country-Level Baseline Capacity Development Activities in LDC and SIDS countries

AFRICA (14)

LDC

Angola

As a result of a series of severe droughts between 1986 to 1990 in the South-Central provinces of Angola, a detailed survey of the affected regions was done. As a result, a document entitled "Declaration of Lobito on Drought and Desertification" was produced for the First National Forum on Drought and Desertification (3-6 October 1990). The participants recommended to the government to adopt an integrated position in the management of environment and natural resources. In spite of these rudimentary efforts to address capacity in the past, there have been few, if any, meaningful efforts to address the issue in terms of sustainable land management. As a result of the war, many programmes had to be suspended or abandoned altogether.

Angola's past experiences with war confirm the necessity of continuing to strengthen the process of capacity-building. UNDP's first CCF for Angola (1997-1999) highlights a renewed focus on capacity building in the economic management. It will focus on the following areas: (a) assistance in the design of medium-term national economic and social development strategies; (b) development of accountable budgeting and management and coordination of foreign aid; (c) technical assistance in investment programming and debt management; (d) support to the effective development of socio-economic statistics; and (e) strengthening the capacity of a team of national economic advisers to formulate and monitor economic programmes.

The post-war situation however, provides an entry point to launch initiatives in order to empower members of civil society, displaced persons, refugees, demobilized soldiers who have few opportunities/skills for employment in most areas and who largely depend on food aid and subsistence agriculture. UNDP is developing assistance for the reintegration of demobilized soldiers and entire communities, which includes both the restoration of minimum social services and the fostering of livelihoods. As things progress from an emergency to a humanitarian situation, there will be greater opportunity to address capacity issues relating to environmental and land degradation issues. The mine action programme (which involves actual demining as well as an awareness strategy) will include institutional capacity building of the National Institute to coordinate all demining activities effectively. This will be a necessary precursor to any sustainable land management efforts on a national scale.

A regional project entitled "*Strategic Partnership for Mobilizing Civil Society to Combat Land Degradation and Poverty in Southern Africa*" was expected to commence in May 2002. Among its aims, this project intends to increase capacity in SADC NGOs and community-based organizations to improve the participation of communities in decisions relevant to drought and land degradation.

Burundi

Name of Project/Program: *Programme to support Burundi's NAP process*

Duration: *April 2003 –March 2004*

Scope: *Funding has been provided for the finalization of the National Action Programme to combat land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought. The following activities have already been carried out: a) a detailed assessment and analysis of land degradation and the effects of drought (including preparedness and mitigation); b) a consultative meeting at local level to identify challenges and priority areas of intervention; c) awareness raising campaigns; d) a participatory workshop to validate findings from assessment and to develop a concept programme of priority areas of action –held 8-9 December 2003; e) NAP document currently under finalization*

Expected Output: 1) Information on the impacts of drought and land degradation; 2) A finalized - National Action Programme and resource mobilization for NAP implementation

Responsible Agency: UNDP Drylands Development Center funded through Belgium

NOTE: UNDP efforts in 2000 focused on poverty reduction support through all projects. More than 3,000,000 \$ have been directly injected in communities in order to reduce poverty through a support to community initiatives, access to basic social services (drinking water, sanitation, health, education and habitat). A working group including all community direct support projects has been constituted in order to define modalities to harmonize their activities in the same areas of interventions.

Central African
Republic

Project/Program:

Recent political violence in the Central African Republic has undercut UNDP thematic programming to a minimum in the country. Nonetheless, UNDP's ROAR for 2000 - 2002 indicates the formulation of a UN inter-agency pilot poverty reduction programme covering three rural prefectures and Bangui out of the 16 that compose the country. This provides an opportunity, albeit limited, to mainstream environment and gender issues into programme content. With specific regard to land issues, an afforestation engineer has been recruited in order to mitigate the impact of the slash and burn traditional agricultural techniques. Women and environment issues are also addressed in the CCA that is under formulation. The Bangassou forest conservation initiative is an alternative income generating programme for the rural population that used to depend on this forest for their livelihoods. Under the auspices of this programme, people who would be disarmed by the voluntary disarmament programme will be engaged in income generating activities and training. Specific efforts to address capacity building are in the form providing training to strengthen government institutions and to monitor poverty and inequality.

1996 the Capacity Building in National Environmental Law and Institutions project, spearheaded by UNEP and funded by the government of the Netherlands, has been assisting developing countries in Africa and elsewhere to develop and strengthen national environmental laws and institutions and build environmental management capacity.

FAO has been active in the Central African Republic through the African Timber Organization. Projects have focused on capacity building in forest policy and institutions, and training as well as forest inventories and management.

Key Gaps/Weaknesses:

- Inadequate forest research capacity is a major constraint on generation and implementation of knowledge, which is necessary for the sustainable management of forests.
- Lack of attention is paid to women's involvement in development and capacity to address environment issues.

Democratic
Republic of Congo

Name of Project/Program:

1. ZAI/00/001 - Appui aux producteurs agricoles dans les provinces du Katanga, Kasai et Kinshasa

This is a project executed by the FAO with funds provided by the UNDP. The expected duration is for a period of 36 months (December 2001 – December 2004). Activities will be implemented in the following regions: Katanga, Kasai, and Kinshasa. The project is expected to strengthen national and local agricultural capacities of agricultural producers. The objectives will build on the Government's commitment on poverty reduction and food security.

2. ZAI/00/002- Appui aux capacités communautaires dans les provinces de Bandundu et Bas-Congo

This is a project that is executed by UNOPS with funds provided by the UNDP. The expected duration of the initiative is for 36 months (June 2001 –

June 2004). Activities will be implemented in the following regions: Bandundu et Bas-Congo. The project is expected to improve the quality of life due to the decline in agriculture as a result of the war. It will focus on strengthening technical, organizational and managerial capacity, as well as facilitating access to credit at the local level.

For the most part, programs directed at income generation are often linked to agriculture/food security; this is a field of engagement for many donors, including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Belgium, Canada, the EC, France, and Germany. A limited number of donors (including France, the EC, Germany, the IBRD and UNESCO) are involved in work related to the environment, including development of government capacity and direct protection of natural resources. Relatively few donors (World Bank, UNICEF, and Belgium) are working in education.

In 2000, an environmental thematic group was put in place and set the target a comprehensive approach to environmentally sustainable development integrated in national development planning and linked to poverty reduction. The government is working towards the adoption of a National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) with national implementation targets. One of the net results was the approval of the I-PRSP in 2002, which advocates for the strengthening of capacities of farmers and cattle breeders through training. In addition, the I-PRSP supports women's access to land and increased agricultural training.

Key Gaps/Weaknesses:

The Democratic Republic of Congo is yet another country that has recently emerged from a situation of conflict. As a result it has had its economic, political and intellectual resources diverted from issues of environmental management to the management of internal conflicts. There are huge capacity gaps that need to be addressed.

Equatorial Guinea

Name of Project/Program:

1. **Title:** Crop Diversification and Agricultural Services Project

Country: Equatorial Guinea

Duration: Oct 1990 – Dec 1996

Responsible Agency: World Bank

Scope: The main objectives of the Crop Diversification and Agricultural Services Project will be to assist the government to alleviate rural poverty, improve family nutrition and food security, and raise foreign exchange earnings by import substitution and by promoting the export of traditional and non-traditional crops, including food crops. The project aims at increasing rural incomes and foreign exchange earnings by import substitution and promoting private sector export marketing over a five-year period. The project will accomplish this through a combination of policy reforms and investment to: alleviate malnutrition of the rural population by raising production, strengthening agricultural research and extension services, and supporting the organization of farmers and traders, including women. The policy reforms will cover: (a) improving price incentives through reforms of cocoa pricing and the taxation system; (b) restructuring marketing and input supply systems of the traditional export sub-sector; (c) preparing and implementing programs aimed at removing technical constraints on higher cocoa output, including uncertainties over land tenure; and (d) promoting food crop production and non-traditional exports. Project investments will comprise marketing, agricultural extension and applied research and institutional development.

Weakness: Lack of focus on capacity building within the project design.

2. **Title:** "Combating Living Resources Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current LME through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions"

Agencies Involved: UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO

Duration: 5 years beginning June 2004

Geographic Scope: Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone and Togo

Priority Actions: Reversing coastal area degradation and living resources depletion, relying heavily on regional capacity building. Sustainability will derive from this improved capacity, strengthening of national and regional institutions, improvements in policy/legislative frameworks resource mobilization and economic instruments, and the demonstration of technologies and approaches that will lead to improved ecosystem status. The priority transboundary and biodiversity problems of resource depletion, loss of biodiversity (including habitat loss and coastal erosion), and land- and sea-based pollution are all addressed through the interventions proposed here.

Key Gaps/Weaknesses Identified:

The UNDP ROAR for 2000 indicates women account for 65 per cent of the total labour force in the areas of agriculture and fisheries. Despite continuous efforts in the areas, women still do not benefit from equal opportunities and access to basic social services and productive activities. With respect to the environment, the main problems that required particular attention are deforestation and the loss of biodiversity. Special attention has to be paid to women's involvement in development and the environment issues. A wide-ranging environmental protection policy is needed, outlining an environmental strategy that defines priorities and provides a mechanism for enforcement

Guinea

Name of Project/Program:

For the CCF period between 1997-2001, capacity support was given to community based initiatives. The national programme objectives are: 1) strengthen the capacities of grass-root communities to develop and implement micro-projects necessary for their sustainable development; 2) support the grass root communities to build up socio-economic infrastructures; 3) promote better access of the communities to basic social services and primary health care; 4) develop agricultural infrastructures in order to attain better productivity in rural area. In support to the government priorities, UNDP will finance the empowerment activities of the communities in the poorest zones of the country through the strengthening of community organization, the enhancement of capacities to locally generate and manage resources needed for sustainable development. In addition, UNDP will support employment promotion through income generation activities as well activities aimed at protecting environment. These programmes will be complementary in the UN System to the programmes of UNCDF, UNICEF, GEF, WFP, WHO and FAO. The World Bank, the ADB, the German Cooperation (GTZ) and the Canadian Cooperation (CIDA) will also complement funding efforts in this area.

With respect to environmental issues, the following outputs were achieved in the SRF/ROAR between 2000-2002: Action Plan on biodiversity available and endorsed by authorities; study on greenhouse effect underway; government adopted, on September 25, 2001 the National Strategy and Action Plan for biodiversity conservation; study on "Greenhouse gases" carried out and endorsed by Steering Committee within the formulation of National Communication and Strategy on Climate Change, to be available by July 2002; Action Plan on Climate Change has been formulated and endorsed in July 2002 by the Steering Committee, then submitted to the Government for approval.

In the framework of the PRSP process in 2001, a national programme on gender and agricultural development was formulated, aimed at enhancing the role of women in agriculture and thus in poverty reduction. In 2002, a study on "Poverty-Population-Environment" realized in collaboration with French

co-operation in conjunction with Guinea's PRSP process.

Guinea Bissau

Name of Project/Program:

Serious problems persist in the country with respect to the environment, particularly because of the inadequacy of management strategies and policies with regard to the urban environment and natural resources, which is reflected in the poor management of fishery resources and the over-exploitation of forests and land due chiefly to the expansion of rain-fed crop cultivation, brush fires and felling without compensatory reforestation.

More than 90% of the development activities are financed from external resources because the national capacity to design, implement and assess development projects and programmes is very weak. There is an urgent need to establish institutional capacity that is capable of addressing the environment in a coherent manner and to internally coordinate development needs.

The objectives set out in the CCF for the period of 1997-2000 highlights support to agricultural development and environment management. The objectives pursued under this component aim at capacity building for the coordination, evaluation, follow-up in the implementation of the LPDA (Policy Letter on Agricultural Development) adopted by the government; and, with respect to environment, it aims at the formulation of a national plan for the coordination and follow-up of key actions for the exploitation and management of natural resources.

Key Gaps/Weaknesses:

- Little focus and direction in the area of land management because of the need to focus on the lack of capacity at the broader institutional level.

Liberia

Name of Project/Program:

Liberia's current terrestrial environmental problems include rapid depletion of forest resources by logging and fuel gathering; pollution and habitat destruction from uncontrolled iron ore, gold, and diamond mining and coastal erosion. The civil war added the problems of land mines, indiscriminate burials and abandoned military hardware, while the shelters for internally displaced persons, built without adequate water and sanitary facilities, added further to environmental degradation. The findings of a recent study commissioned by the UNDP confirm the above situation and highlight the need for a comprehensive and coherent environmental policy and legislation to guide development efforts and management of the country's natural resources. Environmental laws are fragmented and outdated. The Ministry of Internal Affairs is mandated to coordinate the work of the interministerial committee on the environment but lacks the capacity and enabling policy instruments to do so. Specifically, UNDP assistance will support a national policy and legal framework for enforcing environmental protection and capacity building of the newly created Liberia National Commission on the Environment, which will operate from under the Presidency.

In accordance with the annual target for 2001, an Environmental Policy document produced and under consideration by the Legislature for adoption. Environmental Legislation has been submitted to the Legislature for enactment. Final draft of the State of the Environment Report has been produced. A draft of the Environment Directory has been produced. One national and four regional workshops on Environmental Policy and Legislation conducted. In 2002, the State of the Environment Reports produced and approved by Government: 1. The National Environmental Policy of the Republic of Liberia; 2. The Environment Protection Agency Act; and 3. The Environment Protection and Management Law. Four (4) international conventions (Climate Change, World Historic and Cultural Heritage, Persistent Organic Pollutants and Wetlands of International Importance or RAMSAR) were ratified. Two (2) international protocols, (Biosafety Framework Development and Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan) were approved and being implemented. Formulation

of the National Biodiversity strategy has started with UNDP/GEF support.

Specific Capacity Efforts for the Environment 2000-2002:

A project strategy is underway to strengthen the capacity of the recently established Liberia National Commission on the Environment, particularly its Secretariat, so that it can carry out its mandate of coordinating and overseeing environmental management and policy analysis effectively. The project will promote environmental education and greater public awareness of environmental matters. This is important, since effective environmental management will be achieved only when all Liberians understand the concerns and participate in conservation.

The government will launch a programme of environmental education that will use media coverage and local languages to reach as wide a cross-section of society as possible. In particular, the project will target women and young people. It will establish school youth clubs and village environment committees. The youth clubs will be used to convey messages to other children, both in and out of school, and to parents. The Secretariat of the National Commission on the Environment will draft legislation that will make the commission semi- autonomous and that will create an Environmental Protection Agency. This agency will implement the Agenda 21 National Action Plan. Partnership will be encouraged and strengthened with UNEP, World Bank, Habitat, ADB, NGOs and other key stakeholders.

At the end of the programme it is expected that an effective mechanism will have been established for coordinating and planning environmental management and conservation activities, mainly through a dedicated agency (e.g. a National Environmental Commission) attached to the Office of the President. A policy framework will have been created in the form of an environmental action plan and supporting policies and strategies. A corps of well-trained government and NGO personnel will have been developed, with the capacity to respond effectively to environmental stress and crises. Legislation will have been consolidated and updated. A strong participatory infrastructure will have been built and a high level of environmental protection awareness achieved as measured by active participation of the general public in environmental conservation and regeneration activities.

Rwanda

Name of Project/Program:

Rwanda's efforts towards the environment for 2000-2003 are geared towards integrated environment and energy sustainability objectives in macroeconomic and sector policies. In 2002, a National strategy on the environment was formulated while a land reform act waits to pass. In 2003, the Government is aiming to produce a policy on rural energy sector and to draw up an Environment Decentralization Program. The partnership strategy includes GEF, UNEP through small grants. UNDP will develop document to mobilize resources

The Genocide of 1994 had catastrophic effects on Rwanda's economy and social fabric. The agricultural sector's human and physical capital were destroyed while insecurity of land tenure increased. The proportion of households living in absolute poverty worsened (from 40% in 1985 to over 60% in 2001). UNDP assistance is provided to address these challenges and establish a sustainable rule of law and rebuild capacities at all levels as the genocide decimated the professional and educated classes and human development levels are now very low. The management capacity of the State has been drastically weakened by the events of 1994. UNDP's intervention will aim at building human resources management capacity through training and improving management systems. In addition, about 15000 soldiers will be demobilized by end of 2000 and 57500 ex-soldiers will be enrolled in vocational training programmes. The capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture will be enhanced through training of the personnel of a newly established department of planning and policy research.

Key Gaps/Weaknesses:

- Rwanda needs to rebuild capacities of all levels as a result of the 1994 genocide.

Sierra Leone

Name of Projects/Programs:

GTZ has been piloting community-based sustainable resource management initiatives under funding from DFID and the German Government since 2001, under the framework of its integrated multi-sectoral Programme for reintegration. Activities include training of community farmers in improved farming techniques, provision of alternative income generation opportunities, and mainstreaming environmental considerations into all other programmes activities such as rehabilitation of infrastructure, skills training and community services.

In addition, the Royal Society for the Preservation of Birds (RSPB), Conservation International (CI), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and other related international bodies, are also funding important projects geared towards the protection and conservation of bio-diversity and National Forest Reserves. These projects are successfully implemented by local NGOs, and can be easily tapped for information regarding land degradation in the country.

UNDP's proposed strategy for capacity building as outlined in its first CCF (1998-2002) will focus on institutional and operation capacity of the Ministry of National Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (especially in the area of governance), as well as strengthening local NGO/CBO capacity for the proper use and management of natural resources in order to reduce poverty and create livelihood opportunities. The UNDP will work closely with other partners such as the World Bank, the EU and the AfDB to pursue these goals.

The focus of UNDP's SRF has been placed on peace building and recovery efforts to address both the immediate consequences and the causes of the war. The improved security environment has provided a window of opportunity move forward on some of the more pressing needs. The Support to Resettlement and Reintegration Programme (SRRP) project initiated in 2001 for example, supports training in agriculture and other skills, shelter etc to enhance living standards of the poor, ultimately helping bridge the gap between emergency and long-term sustainable development.

Key Gaps/Weaknesses:

- Despite the positive actions, achievements remain on a small scale and their impact localized.
- The security situation is still volatile in some parts of the country.
- The preparation of the NAP provides an opportunity to raise awareness and build capacities at several levels so that initiatives can eventually be replicated and extended under the framework of the UNCCD. In particular, the need to build the capacities of Government ministries/departments to collect and process information at district level is high.

SIDS

Comoros

Name of Project/Program:

1992 – 1994: Comoros Project for the Environment

Description: This two year project aims to bring support to a National Programme on the Environment by an increase in the capacities of local and national government, and by the design and deployment of a long-term management strategy of the environment.

1997 – 2001: UNDP will support the implementation of the national programme for the conservation of biodiversity under the Plan of Action for the Environment (PAE). This programme has financing from the Global Environment Facility and Capacity 21, and will be implemented during the period of 1997-2001. It will provide support for capacity building in implementation, coordination and monitoring of the PAE, with the effective participation of the entire population. Specific objectives of the programme are:

- To develop national and local capacity to preserve biodiversity.
- To designate a network of marine and land based sanctuaries.
- To implement plans of action for the preservation of the species of ecosystems to be protected.
- To stimulate a variety of economic activities to reduce pressure from human activities, inter alia, by developing eco-tourism, to develop a viable system for information management of biodiversity in the Comoros.

2000 – 2003: Focus on the environment has focused on improved capacity of local authorities, community-based groups and private sector in environmental management and sustainable energy development, as well as increased national capacity to mobilize, coordinate and sustain financing for environmentally sustainable development. A biodiversity project “COI/97/G32” (UNDP/GEF/Capacity21) aiming to preserve terrestrial and marine ecosystems in Comoros was expected to terminate in 2003.

Key Gaps/Weaknesses:

- The question of the integration of women in capacity building activities in the Comoros is paramount. All activities need to highlight the need for specific support to improve the status of women and strengthen their role in development.

Mauritius

Land Related Problems/Threats:

The intermediate causes of threats contributing to land degradation are briefly summarised below:

- a. Degradation of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) : The present policy framework is geared more towards protection and less towards the management of the ESAs, (i.e. protection against fire). There is an urgent need to establish a comprehensive cross-sectoral management framework for these areas, combining planning, enforcement, and monitoring and complementing in situ conservation with restoration. Limited institutional and individual capacity to foster sustainable land management at the central and local authorities levels remains a problem, hampering efforts to establish such a framework;
 - b. Mismanagement of privately owned forestland: Much of the projected land degradation on Mauritius is expected to occur in these areas, as a result of unsustainable practices (such as deer ranching).
- Currently, there is little financial incentive for landowners to maintain the integrity of areas of high ecological importance, while control measures remain weakly articulated. There is also an information gap regarding the carrying capacity of these lands for deer ranching and other land uses. While a line of control has been established on slopes, delimiting areas to be maintained under forest cover, agricultural expansion beyond the authorized line of control continues, in the absence of sound enforcement.

- The absence of a land information management system (LIMS) to support decision-making at the national and local levels on integrated land use planning and management remains a significant problem. There is limited institutional capacity to collect and manage information for planning purposes. While a pilot LIMS has been devised by the Ministry of Housing and Lands, this remains inadequate as a tool for integrated cross-sectoral planning and land management. The implementation of a comprehensive LIMS could serve as a tool to guide development, land allocation processes, and enforcement efforts.
- Weak enforcement as a result both of inadequate policing and fragmentation in effort as well as unclear responsibilities for the management of inland sensitive areas provides little brake against uncontrolled development. Enforcement is being hampered due to the number of institutional players with mandates for land use regulation and the lack of an appropriate and coordinated mechanism for monitoring developments.

Name of Project/Program:

At the corporate level, UNDP capacity efforts in Mauritius centre around improving the capacity of local authorities, community-based groups and private sector in environmental management and sustainable energy development. It is anticipated that by the end of 2003, capacities will have been built in the protection and propagation of endemic/indigenous plant species and in sustainable agricultural technologies (organic farming and integrated pest management). Specific output achievements as outlined in the SFG include:

2000: 10 GEF/SGP projects are being implemented under the first and second operational phase, of which 4 involve conservation and propagation of terrestrial biodiversity, two involve sensitisation and monitoring on marine biodiversity and 4 involve sustainable agricultural technologies and sustainable energies.

2001: 9 projects (terrestrial/marine biodiversity, sustainable livelihoods, capacity building in reduction of POPs & sustainable agricultural) approved and successfully started, among which two are replications of successful projects. Also, 2 projects have been extended with additional funding.

The NDS has recommended that new, properly resourced institutional structures be established and streamlined and fast-tracked procedures created to harness economic growth potential as quickly as possible, without compromising environmental objectives. Recommendations include: setting up a new Planning and Development Commission comprising senior public and private sector representatives to provide strategic planning advice to the Minister responsible for land planning and to the Cabinet of Ministers and monitor and interpret the major land use implications arising from changes; Servicing the new Commission would be the Strategic Planning and Implementation Unit (SPIU) for monitoring and updating the NDS and efficient processing of major, strategic and nationally-important development proposals which have more than local significance.

The Ministry of Agriculture has set up several task forces to implement the Non Sugar Sector Strategic Plan. One of these task forces has been set up to address the following issues of land management as related to agricultural and forest lands. The Forestry Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Technology and Natural Resources is responsible for the re-forestation of severely degraded hill slopes in the dry regions and the protection and management of the major catchment areas of the humid uplands.

An area of approximately 500ha has been identified around Port Louis and La Ferme. A pilot project of 20ha has been set up on the slope of Signal Mountain. The area has been fenced and planted. Firebreaks have been created and this has proved heretofore to be quite effective against fire. The Forestry Service has also reviewed its timber exploitation programme in the uplands. About 50% of the upland forests will be set aside for catchment areas protection and will not be clearfelled, although salvaging operations may be undertaken following cyclones. It is also intended to manage these areas for recreational use and eco-tourism. The coastal forest and wetlands on the north east of Mauritius at Bras D'Eau, which harbour endangered biodiversity, have been declared as reserves and given additional legal protection. A management plan has yet to be prepared.

Sao Tome and
Principe

Key Gaps/Weaknesses:

- While these measures will make a sizable contribution to addressing some of the existing root causes of land degradation, they are unlikely to be adequate, by themselves, owing to a lack of institutional and individual capacity for integrated planning and sustainable land management. These needs provide the entry point for GEF investment.

Name of Project/Program:

1. The Capacity 21 programme in São Tomé and Príncipe, begun in November 1996 and now complete, has reinforced national capacities, helped to integrate the concept of sustainability and environmental management into policy-making, and improved coordination between sectors in the process of development. The programme in São Tomé brought about the creation of the National Director Committee (NDC) and its local units. Its responsibilities include:

- Strategic development planning.
- Design of decision-making processes and implementation of all prioritized, environment-related activities.

Over the past year, a national environmental plan for sustainable development was devised, and summaries of the plan were completed in Portuguese and French. The summaries included:

- Analysis of the environmental situation in São Tomé & Príncipe.
- Programme for water and sanitation.
- Programme for the legal and institutional support of women.
- Programme for biodiversity and endangered ecosystems.
- Programme for natural resources and toxic waste management.
- Infrastructure programme.

The adoption of this plan will allow the country to co-ordinate national socio-economic development while protecting and regenerating the environment. Throughout the process, a participatory methodology was used, with positive contributions from the population. In addition, the programme has supported NGO environmental initiatives, the most important of which are:

- Awareness-raising on environmental issues.
- Strengthening technical capacities of environmental management and sustainable development.
- Implementing sub-regional mechanisms aimed at integrating environmental issues in the sustainable development process.

The Capacity 21 programme has shown that environmental problems are of a legal nature closely linked to the population's socio-economic situation. It is necessary to:

- Ensure proper utilization of natural resources to achieve sustainable development.
- Create an environmental supervising office.
- Create district councils to deal with environmental issues.
- Define priorities resulting from the National Environment Plan for Sustainable Development.
- Create a national co-ordination system for environmental concerns and issues.

- Include environmental issues and awareness in education programmes and agricultural training.

2. **Project Title:** Combating Poverty through Rural Development 2) Support for Village Communities in Agua Izé

Government Executing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

UN Cooperating Agencies ILO, UNIDO, FAO

Duration: 1996 – 1998

Scope: The projects seek to reduce poverty in five "dependencies" of Agua Izé by encouraging income-generating activities that improve the access of rural inhabitants to basic services. The UNDP project is entrusted with technical assistance and coordination, while the UNCDF project is concerned with promoting the advancement of farmers through capacity-building and the development of material and financial resources. The objectives of the projects will help to improve living conditions and the habitat of the people living in the Agua Izé area. The project's immediate objectives are to:

- Launch a community-leadership and awareness-raising campaign, strengthen the capacities of village organizations and set up a permanent internal monitoring and evaluation process.
- Increase and diversify agricultural output in the project area and subsequently in other areas as well.
- Identify outlets for marketable produce other than the local market.
- Promote the use of natural resources, in particular wood, and building materials produced using local resources.

This project is aimed primarily at farmers with the aim of making them real country people. Training was provided with a view to the appropriation of land by new farmers and the turning of former agricultural workers into peasant entrepreneurs.

Key Gaps/Weaknesses:

- Serious consideration should be given to the question of credit for agriculture, animal husbandry and non-agricultural activities so as to design appropriate mechanisms for providing farmers with small loans for production and animal husbandry and making the necessary means to launch or expand craft activities available.
- Given the outstanding results obtained, the innovative participatory approach used in connection with the training of women should be extended to the training of men and young people in the target "dependencies" and neighboring areas.
- The UNDP and the UNCDF should maintain their assistance beyond 1999, with the new phase extending to the entire territory of the district, as part of the support for decentralization.

Seychelles

Country programme for Seychelles (2003-2006): This will aim to improve the institutional capacity for the conservation and management of terrestrial ecosystems of the granitic islands. Cooperation will focus on key forest ecosystems and identified priority threats. In view of the very small area of the islands and the fact that many socio-economic activities occur in the proximity of the habitat of vulnerable biodiversity, cooperation will involve local communities in decision-making and in management of the biodiversity resources. It is expected that biodiversity conservation will be improved through better management of natural habitats, improved techniques for controlling invasive species and bush fires. Moreover, it will focus on the enhancement of regional and international cooperation in land use and coastal management. Land use and coastal management are key management opportunities for the reduction of vulnerability to sea-level rise in small island states, especially when more than 90 per cent of all infrastructure and socio-economic activities occur on the coastal zone. UNDP will assist the Government in developing regional and international networks with a view to enhancing opportunities for technology and skill transfer within this key area.

SRF/ROAR for 2003:

- The expected output in the SFF is an improved capacity of local authorities, community-based groups and private sector in environmental management and sustainable energy development.
 - First draft of National Capacity Self-Assessment Action Plan available by December 2003.
- UNDP will assist the Government to mobilize support for capacity building from UN agencies and from regional organizations for the Environment Management Plan Seychelles. In particular, such support for capacity building will be provided in the following sub areas: 1) Population environmental resources and information programme; 2) Regional and international cooperation in coordination with existing regional initiatives; 3) Sustainable agriculture; and 4) Toxic waste management. The use of south-south cooperation and technical expertise will be enhanced through the utilization of SIDS experts, TCDC approaches and modalities, technical assistance and exposure to best practices from other SIDS.

The main pillar of the **CCF (1997-1999)** will be capacity-building in the following areas: (a) national long-term perspective study; (b) private sector rehabilitation; (c) social security reform and planning; and (d) management of technical cooperation. The target audience will be government officials, the private sector and civil society representatives. This is of particular importance since both the private sector and civil society organizations have been recently recognized as full partners in the development process, and now need to be equipped with the necessary skills to fulfill this new role.

Key Gaps/Weaknesses:

It has been noted that a lack of well-trained personnel in the Seychelles has been identified as a key factor constraining the effective management of national parks. Management capacity within both Government and NGO sector has been a problem, primarily related to the size of the country and also to the number of people trained within the environment sector. Specifically, the problem of land use and availability will likely become more contentious in the near future as the population increases and the economy grows. Capacity and resources to better manage this limiting resource is vital to address this critical issue. Capacity to manage land use is still developing and needs to be further supported.

Afghanistan

Name of Project/Program:

Conflict has prevented the preparation of a UNDP country programme for Afghanistan. This has resulted in few efforts to address capacity building on a meaningful scale. UNDP arrangements covering 2000-2003 included:

- A study on capacity building to a) identify opportunities for capacity-building of communities and of public structures, b) establish principles for this work, and c) develop clear policies and guidelines that will allow all UN agencies to fulfill their mandates within a coherent policy framework. There has also been an increased focus on building the national capacity needed for effective government-led recovery and development, as well as institution strengthening.
- The Poverty Eradication and Community Empowerment (PEACE) Initiative (extended to 2002) was a program implemented by the United Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (Habitat). PEACE sought to support communities by providing jobs and skills to thousands of Afghans. It offered vaccinations and preventive care for livestock and enabled the country to meet its entire requirement of wheat seed from domestic production.
- Ongoing institutional capacity-building support to the Ministry, including gender training and women's professional training, in collaboration with the United Nations Women's Fund (UNIFEM), UNAMA and UNV.
- In February 2002, FAO presented a strategy for the Early Rehabilitation of the Agricultural Sector to the Minister of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in Afghanistan. The strategy was subsequently endorsed by the Ministry and is now being supplemented by an Action Plan about to be finalized. The Action Plan, covering a five-year period from 2002 to 2006, translates broad strategy into concrete and progressive actions for each agricultural sub-sector. Key actions are grouped based on four strategic sectors: (1) Sustainable Agriculture and Livestock Production; (2) Resource Management and Environment; (3) Cross-cutting Issues; and (4) Strengthening Implementation Capacity.

The Government and UNDP have identified four principal areas of cooperation for the period 2004-2005: (a) Support for the state-building process; (b) building governance for local recovery and development; (c) national security; and (d) information management.

Salient Land Issues:

- In the absence of viable alternatives, many farmers are resuming illegal poppy production.
- About 12 million Afghans have been affected by drought, three to four million severely. Crop failure and shortages of water and pasture have had a devastating effect on millions of Afghans.

Key Gaps/Weaknesses:

- There is a critical need to improve the capacity of women and to mainstream gender training in all levels of government.
- Lack of drought preparedness as populations are extremely vulnerable to the effects of drought episodes.
- Capacity development for land issues is non-existent and many Afghans are turning to poppy cultivation.
- Effective community development, income generation, and social protection for vulnerable people will require strengthened capacity and cooperation among all levels of government

Bangladesh

Name of Project/Program:

In accordance with the yearly SRF target for 2000, a land-use policy was developed. In addition, 688 NGO workers were trained on dissemination of environmental awareness; Environmental awareness also raised through the following activities: 14 journalists and 50 school teachers trained separately on environmental laws. Gap analysis of environmental curricula at primary and secondary level of formal education done. A 10-year database on environmental aspects of 17 sectors completed in 2000 and People's Perception on State of Environment (vol. 2) gone for publication; 100 non-formal environmental campaigns held; more than 1000 participants attended environmental workshops; 50 upazila environment watch-dog committees formed; more than 30 institutions connected to SDN; 90 judges and 40 lawyers initiated to environmental laws and related public interest litigation.

The UNDP-supported Sustainable Environmental Management Programme (SEMP) covers the following 5 areas: (1) policy and institutions, (2) participatory eco-system management, (3) community based environmental sanitation, (4) advocacy and awareness and (5) training and education. A total of seven governmental departments, two international organisations (World Bank and IUCN) and twelve key environmental NGOs are closely involved in its implementation.

Second Country Cooperation Framework for Bangladesh (2001-2005):

The main goals of UNDP assistance will be to: (a) promote the integration of sound environmental management with national development policies and programmes; (b) protect and regenerate the environment and promote access to natural resources on which the poor can depend; and (c) foster equity and burden sharing in international cooperation to protect and enhance the global and regional environment; (d) Increasing the number of alternative and environment -friendly livelihood options; establishing the use of participatory environmental management practices in urban and rural areas through eco-villages, the creation of common-property resource areas and local and national planning which will include local disaster action plans, ecologically critical areas (ECA) and waste management; increasing awareness through advocacy, education and training; (e) Setting up national policy and multi-donor comprehensive disaster management programme promoting compliance with international environmental treaties, conventions and agreements through effective policy implementation and enhanced environmental management capacity at national, regional and local levels.

Key Gaps/Weaknesses:

To raise profile and build capacity of women

Bhutan

Name of Project/Program:

The Umbrella project would be building on long-standing capacity development programme in Bhutan that has made significant achievements.

1. **Strengthening Environmental Management and Education in Bhutan (1996 – 2001):**

The programme focuses on providing support to local level implementation of national environmental policies in support of the government's decentralization policies.

Objectives

- To increase the capacity of the Bhutanese people to recognize, understand, and accept the principles of resource management and environmental protection through environmental education and awareness activities
- To increase the skill, knowledge, and competency of officials in key government agencies that have responsibility for resource use and environmental protection

- To survey living natural resources in Bhutan in order to obtain information on biodiversity and its population density and locations to facilitate environmental management and decision-making
- To facilitate the formation of an institutional framework and process for environmental management activities and decision-making in Bhutan that involves the various stakeholders and that will promote sustainable development.

Summary of Achievements

- A Workshop on Environmental Management and Sustainable Development was held in Thimphu December 26-27 1996, at which continued realization of sustainable development in Bhutan was linked to strengthened management and education.
- 30 persons from both the central and district administrations and NGOs have been trained in the fields of Environmental Planning and Management, Environmental Education, Community Forestry and Sloping Agriculture Land Technology. These are now resource persons in environmental education.
- Key government staff on national, provincial and district level has been trained in participatory planning techniques.
- This has led to Geog Micro Environmental Action Plans being produced for implementation during the current Five Year Plan (2002-2007).
- Other activities include the World Environment Day to be held on June 5th 2002, Environmental Awareness Programme for the National Assembly Members, tree planting for schools all over the country, distribution of teaching materials and books for primary environmental education, and study tours for farmers.

2. Forest Resources Management and Institutional Capacity Development (1995-1997) :

This project will strengthen the institutional capacity of the Forestry Services Division in implementation of three key elements of the National Forestry Programme: Institutional Development; Resource Information and Management Planning; and Forestry Extension. The project will strengthen the Division's functional and operational capacity in forest management planning and forestry extension through an improved information base, practical training and availability of field guidelines and technical manuals. Further, the project will assist in the mobilization of rural communities in the conservation of soil and water resources and in the rational management and utilization of forest resources.

Objectives include:

- Development of revised guidelines on implementation of decentralized forest activities;
- Training workshops on decentralized forestry activities;
- Preparation of rules and regulations of new Forest Law;
- Completion of inventories of 2-4 Forest Management Units;
- Preparation of 2-3 new Field Management Units;
- Preparation of 2-3 additional forest management plans and training for their implementation;
- Identification of areas for multiple use forest management;
- Finalization of national forest extension manual;
- Training of trainers for PRA and preparation of community forestry management plans
- Facilitate community forest management plans certification and implementation.

3. Capacity efforts in Bhutan for 2000-2003 have focused on improving the capacity of local authorities and community-based groups in environmental management and sustainable energy development. This has led to: 1. Participatory planning guideline completed. 2. Training in participatory planning & M/E approaches conducted. 3. Geog level workshops conducted on environment & NRM. 4 Ecotourism management plan for Jigme Dorji National Park approved and being implemented.

4. The second country cooperation framework (CCF) for Bhutan, covering the period 2002-2006, indicates a continued focus on capacity development within the areas of governance, sustainable livelihoods and environment.

Key Gaps/Weaknesses:

- Limited arable land and small/fragmented land holdings and difficult terrain

Cambodia

Name of Project/Program:

UNDP capacity building efforts in Cambodia are geared towards the improved capacity of national/sectoral authorities to plan and implement integrated approaches to environmental management and energy development that respond to the needs of the poor.

UNDP Output Achievements:

2001: (i) Final Draft National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; (ii) Biodiversity Planning Manual; (iii) The Final Draft, First National Communication on Climate change communication to Conference of Parties (COP); Provided training to government staff in Wildlife Investigation; Project Proposal writing; and negotiations and preparations for international meetings which enhanced their capacity to represent Cambodia in International Biodiversity Convention related meetings. National and International training seminars were conducted for climate change staff. MRC Strategic Plan was completed and one project (Climate change with renewable energy focus) formulated and under approval process.

2002: (i) The Capacity Needs Assessment Report for Cambodia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan was completed and translated into Khmer; (ii) The Cambodia's report to WSSD assessed the progress made in sustainable development since the Earth Summit in 1993 and defined RGC long-term strategic vision for sustainable development (iii) Draft project proposal to assess the National Capacity of Cambodia to implement 3 UN Convention for Global Environmental management formulated.; (iv) The forest crime monitoring and reporting project led to increased capacity building amongst project staff and government counterparts and awareness increased among public.

Targets Not Recorded in Output Achievements:

2003: (i) Strengthened national capacity to implement UN-related environment conventions to address national and global environmental concerns such as climate change, biodiversity and land desertification. (ii) Capacity and coordination of provincial line agencies increased in the management of Tonle Sap especially in the areas of community based natural resource management and biodiversity conservation and monitoring.

Regional Capacity Initiative:

Capacity Building for Implementation of the Mekong River Commission Strategic Plan (1999-2001)

Countries Involved: National Mekong Committees of Cambodia (CNMC), Lao PDR (LNMC), Thailand (TNMC) and Viet Nam (VNMC)

Overview

Capacity Building and institutional strengthening is planned at three levels: a) the MRC Joint Committee, whose role is similar to that of a company "Board of Directors"; b) the MRC Secretariat which is based in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, with field activities in the four member countries; c) the four National Mekong Committees of the governments of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam. The programme broadly aims to strengthen MRC's capacity to manage the change implicit in their Strategic Plan .

Capacity 21's involvement in the programme

The Capacity 21 supports manifests in activities through the following 3 programme components, namely:

Objective I Strategic Management Systems - Training of NMC and line agency staff in strategic planning and facilitating development of NMC Strategic Plans. Assistance with organizational reshaping of NMCs, help in developing new administrative rules and procedures, and facilitate implementation of the Strategic Plan.

Objective II Programme Planning & Execution Systems - Including Financial Management: To establish a comprehensive system for the identification, design and execution of programmes and projects; and to strengthen financial management and administration systems to efficiently and effectively service operational needs.

Objective III Information & Communications Systems - to improve information and communications systems to support implementation of the Strategic Plan. Assisting development of information acquisition and management systems, developing rules for NMC communications and cooperation with outside agencies and institutions, improving NMC capacity in report writing and oral presentation, and training NMC staff in Internet communications

Summary of Specific Achievements

- Capacity of the NMCs for taking a greater initiatives and stronger role through processes which are accountable, consultative and participatory in the regional platform that MRC is, for translating regionally articulated issues into national actions through relevant channels.
- All NMCs underwent a strategic planning process themselves, as follow up to the MRC process, and have completed their own strategic plans.
- Institutionalization at the NMC levels of the Programme Approach as per the MRC Strategic Plan, as part of the comprehensive programmes supporting basin-wide strategies.
- The MRC Gender Policy that was approved by the MRC Council in October 2000, has been widely disseminated..

Myanmar

Name of Project/Program:

Myanmar has made significant inroads in recent years to improve capacity building in land use planning and in natural resource management. UNDP efforts to address the environment in Myanmar are intended to improve local capacity for sustainable environmental management with special emphasis on women's participation. Between 2000-2003, the following achievements have been made on land related issues:

2000:

- 600 village environmental resource management and conservation plans were implemented for related activities on 114,800 acres of land.
- 10,000 sets of environmental education text books and support materials developed and distributed, and 9,000 primary school teachers trained for environmental education.
- 30% fuelwood demand reduction achieved in 62,000 households as a result of using fuel-efficient stoves.
- 8,900 HDI beneficiaries with increased awareness of environmental issues and 190 CBOs capacities strengthened to manage the environment.
- 76 user rights certificates for 6,500 acres of woodlots facilitated.
- Poor communities effectively managing and utilizing 6,500 acres of land.

2001:

- 224 village environmental resource management and conservation plans and implementation of related activities on 52,987 acres of land.
- 6,500 sets of environmental education text books and support materials developed and distributed, and 1,400 primary school teachers trained for environmental education.
- 30% fuelwood demand reduction achieved in 29,685 households as a result of using fuel-efficient stoves.
- 4,900 additional HDI beneficiaries with increased awareness of environmental issues and 85 CBOs capacities strengthened to manage the

environment.

- Applications for, and issuance to communities of long-term user-rights certificates for 108 communities for 33,070 acres of woodlots.
- Poor communities effectively managing and utilizing 33,070 acres of land.

2002:

- 30% fuelwood demand reduction achieved in 9,200 households as a result of using improved fuel-efficient stoves.
- 1,200 HDI beneficiaries with increased awareness of environmental issues and 190 CBOs' capacities strengthened to manage the environment.
- Continued support for effective management and utilization of 20,500 acres of land by poor communities.

Timor Leste

Name of Project/Program:

- A National Strategy for Sustainable Development did not exist in 2000, however research was underway by a team of consultants to start formulating a national framework for environmental protection. Regulations on logging and on protected areas (i.e. national parks) have been adopted by the Transitional Administration.
- An assessment was conducted in 2001 and a report entitled "Assessing Environmental Needs and Priorities in East Timor" was produced, presented to the Cabinet and widely distributed; 2) Six strategic areas identified in the report which are expected to be incorporated into the National Development Plan; 3) One workshop focusing on environmental protection issues was conducted by an East Timorese civil society organization (Haburas).
- In 2002, workshops focusing on environmental issues including disaster prevention for communities and a national workshop on policy strategy framework for mineral resources development was organized; 2) Mines and Mineral Resources Law drafted and mineral database produced; 3) A GEF mission fielded in May to introduce country office and government staff to GEF guidelines and procedures.
- In 2003, a National Environment Action Plan prepared with instruments for implementation.

Country Programme Outline for East Timor (2003-2005)

- UNDP will continue its focus to provide policy support to ensure environmentally sustainable development.

Key Gaps/Weaknesses:

Due to concentrated efforts on building institutional capacity within the country, there are limited capacity efforts and lack of focus on land use planning and land related issues.

SIDS

Cook Islands

Name of Project/Program:

- Focus of environmental programme in the Cook Islands is to improve national capacity to negotiate and implement global environment commitments.
- National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) PDF/A proposal submitted in 2002

1. **Project Title:** Technical assistance to increase the utilisation of renewable energy technologies in the Cook Islands energy supply
Duration: May 2003 - October 2003
Implementing Agency: UNDP

Executing Agency: UNESCO

Synopsis: The project funded by UNDP Samoa and executed by UNESCO Apia will assist the Cook Islands Government to promote increased use of appropriate renewable energy technologies that are technically and commercially proven, financially and economically viable and environmentally friendly. The project will prepare, design and coordinate technical assistance to support activities as identified in the Strategic Plan of the National Energy Policy (year 2003).

Federated States of
Micronesia, Fiji,
Kiribati, Marshal
Islands, Nauru,
Palau, Solomon
Islands, Tonga,
Tuvalu and Vanatu

Name of Project/Program:

As a whole, Pacific Island Countries share common environmental concerns and capacity building needs. Environmental degradation is seriously eroding the capacity of ecosystems to produce the goods and ecological services upon which poor people, in particular, and economies depend. The most serious environmental problems are: loss of biodiversity, climate change and sea level rise, threats to freshwater resources, degradation of coastal environments, land and sea-based pollution and the increasing need for better access to affordable energy services as an essential prerequisite for sustainable development. In addition, the sub-region is highly prone to natural disasters. These problems continue to incur economic and social costs and undermine the efforts of these small island nations to progress and alleviate poverty.

As outlined in the 2003-2007 Multi-Country Programme, UNDP will focus on building capacity to formulate integrated approaches to improved resource management in order to address priority environment problems unique to small island developing nations. The proposed programmes will build upon achievements through the promotion of strategic partnerships and integrated decision-making, towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goals and the aspirations of the World Summit for Sustainable Development.

Micronesia: Pohnpei State is faced with rapid deforestation and deterioration of its natural resources due to unsustainable resource use practices.

Capacity building activities include:

- Improved capacity of *local* authorities, community-based groups and private sector in environmental management in Pohnpei State of FSM.
- Community awareness on sustainable management of resources enhanced. Establishment of Micronesian Trust Fund through project support; CCO training modules developed; MLIC established; Amendment by Mpa legislation and municipal mirror legislation; Watershed Forest Boundary budget for survey completion incorporated in Pohnpei State budget for the first time.

Fiji:

- Improved capacity of national/sectoral authorities to plan and implement integrated approaches to environmental management and energy development that responds to the needs of the poor.
- Improved environment for the establishment of renewable energy systems.
- The objectives and targets of the National strategy/Plan/Programme (for biodiversity, climate change and desertification) integrated in national development planning and policy framework.
- Capacity development strategy is designed and implemented by year 2002; renewable energy policy reviewed and updated; sustainable financing policy for renewable energy development by 2003.

Kiribati:

- Improved capacity of national/sectoral authorities to plan and implement integrated approaches to environmental management and energy development that responds to the needs of the poor.
- Adoption by the Government of a National Strategy /Plan/Programme as required by the Biodiversity, Climate Change and/or Desertification Conventions, with national implementation targets.

Marshall Islands:

- Adoption by the Government of a national Strategy/Plan/Programme as required by the Biodiversity Climate Change and/or Desertification

Conventions, with national implementation targets.

- The Capacity Building Needs Assessment (Add-on) to start implementation and the Biodiversity Conservation Division to coordinate the Add-on and Implementation of the RMI NBSAP.

Palau:

- National capacity for participation in globe conventions, regulatory regimes and funding mechanisms for environmentally sustainable development.
- A national symposium on climate change emphasizing drought and watershed management was conducted. Community workshops on climate change public awareness and education were conducted. Two technical workshops on National Gas Inventory and Vulnerability and Adaptation were conducted. Production of quarterly newsletters and participation in the US Environmental Protection Agency Pacific Islands Conference.

Solomon Islands:

- Need for rigorous & longer-term strengthening of mngmt institutions; lacking a cohesive, strategic & integrated. marine resc. policy; little detailed info. on marine biogeography & biodiversity; & need for marine conservation areas to protect biodiversity
- 2001 Project activities mostly being put on hold due to ethnic crises and political and social uncertainties in the country.
- National capacity assessment formulated and approved for implementation in 2003

Tonga:

- Vulnerability and adaptation framework developed; GHG report finalised and mitigation analysis report drafted .Cross sectoral technical working group for CC fully operational. BSAP project proposals prepared. .Awaiting approval and then implementation can be planned in 2003.

Tuvalu:

- Initial discussions held- proposal developed on NAPA and submitted to GEF. Govt expalined on the ways and pros and cons of ratifying to other conventions such as- CC and NBSAP.

Vanuatu:

- Increased capacity of the Government to meet commitments to global conventions and to improve quality of life through better environment and resource management.
- Integration of local community and landholder participation into measures to manage and safeguard biological resources as recommended by the BSAP. GEF funding for a full project to commence in 2003.
- Capacity is weak in the Dept. of Env; Vanuatu NEMS exists; NBSAP has parliamentary endorsement; SDC & Env. Act passed by Parliament; Biodiversity & CCC ratified; 2 PDF proposals for GEF funding in pipeline.

Gaps:

Focus of Pacific Island Countries is on meeting commitments of international conventions. Very little land use planning going on.

Maldives

Name of Project/Program:

- Baseline analysis suggests that Policy implementation weak, which is threatening livelihood and environmental security.
- Preliminary insights into potential renewable energy resources gained through initial measurements and analysis; local capacity built through training.
- A review of the existing mechanisms within the Ministry of environment undertaken and framework developed for improved execution of mandate.

National coordination mechanisms analysed and improvements recommended.

Niue

Name of Project/Program:

National report/communication prepared and submitted as required by the Biodiversity, Climate Change and/or Desertification Conventions

Project Title: National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA)

Countries: Niue

Implementing Agency: UNDP

Executing Agency: National Execution - Department of Community Affairs

Duration: August 2002 - February 2003

Synopsis: The need to strengthen and build capacity at all levels is a national priority. The purpose of this activity is to prepare a request for GEF financing (a GEF Project Brief and associated UNDP Project Document) to conduct a thorough assessment and analysis of the capacity needs and constraints facing Niue as it works to meet its global environmental management obligations as set forth in the Rio conventions and related international instruments.

Papua New Guinea

Name of Project/Program:

1. **Capacity Building for Sustainable Development Planning and Participatory Planning in Papua New Guinea Period: 1998 -2000**

Overview: The objectives of phase I of the Capacity21 component of the SNDPS project are to integrate sustainable development concepts and approaches into Papua New Guinea's planning process, and to develop the capacity for local-level bottom-up participatory planning. Over a 21 month period five government-selected and geographically representative pilot provinces will be targeted for capacity building at all levels of local government. Key to the long-term viability of the process will be strengthening of ONPI and sub-national planning offices, through focused training led by training institutions at the national level and by NGOs at the local level.

Objectives:

- To strengthen the capacity of planning institutions and develop mechanisms that provide for the incorporation and integration of sustainable development and participation in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of national policies, strategies and plans.
- To establish organizational structures and capacity that provide for integration of environmentally sustainable development practices in the formulation and coordination of District Plans within the national planning framework.
- To establish organizational structures and capacities that provide for participatory planning at district and local levels that involves community representatives, other stakeholders and local administrations, that are responsive to locally-articulated needs and that fit within the national policies and strategies
- To assist in establishing planning database systems that contain information on environmental sustainability (including natural resource values) and access to social services and infrastructure.
- To establish an environmental awareness and develop basic environmental skills amongst the participants and facilitators in decentralized planning at the district, local and community levels of government

Achievements

According to the conclusions drawn from the Mid-term evaluation Report (June 2000), the project was able to deliver a number of important and useful activities, including:

- Raising awareness of cross cutting issues;

- developing a database directory, and enhancing participatory skills;
- The production of the Draft Planning Manual which the Department of National Planning would finalise and adopt as a key management tool;
- Good lessons learnt

Samoa

Name of Project/Program:

Adoption by the Government of a National Strategy/Plan/Programme as required by the Biodiversity, Climate Change and/or Desertification Conventions, with national implementation targets

Increased awareness on biodiversity issues. Synergies built with other Enabling activities in the implementation of awareness programmes. Preliminary consultations with key stakeholders on capacity needs assessment for access, benefit sharing and traditional knowledge issues. Reviewed possible set-up for a national clearing house mechanism for biodiversity. POPs steering committee actively involved in providing policy, technical advice and support. Completed draft chemical profile for Samoa. Assessment of barriers to and removal of POPs undertaken and draft report produced. Consultation with key stakeholders for a national capacity needs assessment (NCSA) for environmental management. Draft NCSA proposal produced and reviewed by stakeholders. Technical support provided through the National Climate Change Task Team in reviewing the proposal for a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) for Samoa, and proposal approved by GEF.

Dominican Republic

Name of Project/Program:

Capacity 21's mission in the Dominican Republic is to strengthen the National Commission for the Implementation of the UNCED (UN Conference on Environment and Development) Agreements.

Capacity 21 activities have concentrated primarily on awareness-raising, dissemination of information and policy development, as well as development of associated legal and economic mechanisms.

Over the past year, Capacity 21 has been formulating proposals on such topics as:

- Constitutional reform that focuses on sustainable development and incorporates the UNCED principles
- Creating a legal framework for protecting the environment and natural resources; this should include the designation of a secretariat of environment and natural resources
- Designing an information system for environmental laws, and systematizing existing legislation
- Establishing a system for evaluation and control of environmental impacts

2002: National strategies for Climate Change and Desertification conventions are almost finished. No advance has been made in relation to the Biodiversity convention. National Capacity Self Assessment process has started.

Environmental education activities carried at the Artibonito pilot site and other sites by the Dominican border.

Annex K
CO-FINANCE ANALYSIS FOR ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES
FOR LDC-SIDS UMBRELLA PROJECT:

Global Mechanism funding for NAP completion and country finance partnerships

COUNTRY	LDC OR SIDS	STATUS OF NAP ELABORATION	CO-FINANCE		
			SOURCE	OUTPUTS	AMOUNT (USD)
AFRICA (14)					
Angola	LDC	Process started late 2003	GM	NAP elaboration and mainstreaming	50,000
Burundi	LDC	Process advanced			
Central African Republic	LDC	Coordinating body in place, workshop on launching the NAP elaboration process to be organized, and project on co financing PAN elaboration is to be submitted to GEF through UNDP	GM and UNCCD Sec	NAP elaboration through the joint work programme	50,000
			IEPF and UNDP	Capacity building workshop on sustainable land management, and follow-up support for GEF project design	10,000
Comoros	SIDS &LDC	Process yet to start			
Democratic Republic of Congo	LDC	Process yet to start	GM/SSF	NAP elaboration	12,000
			GM and UNCCD Sec	NAP elaboration	40,000
			IEPF and UNDP	Capacity building workshop on sustainable land management, and follow-up support for GEF project design	10,000
Equatorial Guinea	LDC	Preliminary first draft NAP exists, but yet to be validated			
Guinea	LDC	Launching of the NAP elaboration process, national coordinating body in place, draft programme of activities under preparation	UNCCD Sec and CILSS Subregional Support Facility through CCDSec/GM joint work programme	Support to NAP elaboration	30,000

Guinea Bissau	LDC	NAP elaboration started	UNCCD Sec and CILSS Subregional Support Facility through CCDSec/GM joint work programme	Support to NAP elaboration	30,000
			IEPF and UNDP	Capacity building workshop on sustainable land management, and follow-up support for GEF project design	10,000
Liberia	LDC	Process yet to start			
Mauritius	SIDS	Process yet to start			
Rwanda	LDC	Process yet to start	GM and UNCCD Sec, through the joint work programme	NAP elaboration	50,000
Sao Tome and Principe	SIDS & LDC	Process yet to start			
Seychelles	SIDS	Process yet to start			
Sierra Leone	LDC	Launching of the NAP elaboration process, Coordinating body in place, draft programme of activities prepared	UNCCD Sec and CILSS Subregional Support Facility through CCDSec/GM joint work programme	Support to NAP elaboration	30,000
				Regional sub-total	322,000
ASIA AND PACIFIC (21)					
Afghanistan	LDC	Process yet to start .			
Bangladesh	LDC	Process started early 2004	UNCCD Sec/Japan	Support to NAP formulation	7,380

			UNCCD Sec/GM		
Bhutan	LDC	Process yet to start	UNCCD Sec and GM	Catalytic funding for NAP formulation.	8,000
Cambodia	LDC	Process advanced	UNCCD Sec/Japan UNCCD Sec / GM	NAP finalization and translation to Cambodian language.	3,500
Cook Islands	SIDS	Process yet to start			
Fiji	SIDS	Process started early 2004	UNCCD Sec/GM	Support to NAP formulation	7,380
Kiribati	SIDS & LDC	Process yet to start	UNCCD Sec and GM	Catalytic funding for NAP formulation.	8,000
Maldives	SIDS	Process yet to start			
Marshall Islands	SIDS	Process yet to start	UNCCD Sec and GM	Catalytic funding for NAP formulation.	8,000
Myanmar	LDC	Process mid-way	UNCCD Sec and GM	Support to NAP formulation	7,380
Nauru	SIDS	Process yet to start			
Niue	SIDS	Process started early 2004	UNCCD Sec and GM	Support to NAP formulation	7,380
Palau	SIDS	Process started early 2004	UNCCD Sec and GM	Support to NAP formulation	7,380
PNG	SIDS	Process started early 2004	UNCCD Sec and GM	Support to NAP formulation	7,380
Samoa	SIDS & LDC	Process yet to start	UNCCD Sec and GM	Catalytic funding for NAP formulation.	8,000
Solomon Islands	SIDS & LDC	Process started early 2004	UNCCD Sec and GM	Support to NAP formulation	7,380
Timor Leste	SIDS	Process yet to start	UNCCD Sec and GM	Catalytic funding for NAP formulation.	8,000
Tonga	SIDS	Process yet to start			
Tuvalu	SIDS & LDC	Process started early 2004	UNCCD Sec and GM	Support to NAP formulation	7,380
Vanuatu	SIDS & LDC	Process yet to start	UNCCD Sec and GM	Catalytic funding for NAP formulation.	8,000
				Regional sub-total	110,540

CARIBBEAN (15)					
Antigua & Barbuda	SIDS	Process started with work on first draft	UNCCD/GM JWP	NAP elaboration	10, 000
Barbados	SIDS	First draft completed and work is going on for finalization	UNCCD/GM JWP	NAP elaboration	12,500
Belize	SIDS	Process yet to start	UNCCD/GM JWP	NAP elaboration	13,000
Dominica	SIDS	First draft completed	UNCCD/GM JWP	NAP elaboration	10, 000
Dominican Republic	SIDS	The process is well on it way and should be completed in the not to distant future	UNCCD/GM JWP and Canada	NAP elaboration	75, 000
Grenada	SIDS	Process only at the initial stage	UNCCD/GM JWP	NAP elaboration	10, 000
Guyana	SIDS	Process yet to start	UNCCD/GM JWP	NAP elaboration	10,000
Haiti	SIDS &LDC	A first draft was prepared but nothing has been done since - PANFRO	Canada/GM	NAP elaboration	100,000
Jamaica	SIDS	First draft completed and work has began to finalize the process	UNCCD/GM JWP	NAP elaboration	30, 000
St. Kitts/Nevis	SIDS	Process yet to start	UNCCD/GM JWP	NAP elaboration	10, 000
St. Lucia	SIDS	First draft completed	UNCCD/GM JWP	NAP elaboration	10, 000
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	SIDS	First draft being done	UNCCD/GM JWP	NAP elaboration	10,000
Suriname	SIDS	Process yet to start	UNCCD/GM JWP	NAP elaboration	10,000
Trinidad and Tobago	SIDS	Process yet to start	UNCCD/GM JWP	NAP elaboration	10,000
				Regional sub-total	330,500
TOTAL BY SOURCE				UNCCDSEC/GM	763,040
				IEPF	15,000
				UNDP	15,000
				GRAND TOTAL	793,040

Annex L: Illustrative Workplan for Targeted Portfolio Approach

(green shade signifies strong focus, while yellow shade signifies activities continued as needed by countries)

Component/Activity/Output	Jul -Dec 04	Jan-Jun 05	Jul- Dec 05	Jan-Jun 06	Jul- Dec 06	Jan-Jun 07	Jul- Dec 07
Project Support Unit develops guides, manuals and tools ²							
Countries prepare MSP proposals ³ ; MSPs approved							
Capacity building in key areas identified by MSPs							
NAP completion for all countries							
Mainstreaming and integration of SLM into national frameworks and harmonization between environmental frameworks							
Medium-Term Investment Plans developed							
Resource mobilization plan negotiated with funding partners							
Global Networking and knowledge management							

² The Targeted Portfolio Approach is expected to become operational after May 2004. By then, UNDP will have already helped develop training material on the Targeted Capacity Building aspects of OP 15 through the UNEP/GEF Inter-Agency MSP Developing OP 15 Guidelines. Therefore the Portfolio Approach will build on the outputs of this work, in order to develop more detailed capacity building and mainstreaming tools at the national level.

³ CCD Focal Points, and GEF Operational Focal Points will have already attended the UNEP/GEF Inter-Agency MSP regional workshops, and other UNCCD sponsored workshops (e.g. IEPF funded in Francophone Africa, and Italian funded in Florence) and therefore will be in a position to assist country teams in the development of the national MSP proposals. Results of NCSA on capacity needs for LD will be integrated.

