United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Performance review and assessment of implementation system
Seventh reporting process

Report from Germany

1 March 2023

Contents

SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

SO1-1.T1: National estimates of the total land area, the area covered by water bodies and total country area

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 001			0	
2 005			0	
2 010			0	
2 015			0	
2 019			0	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover

Are the seven UNCCD land cover classes sufficient to monitor the key degradation processes in your country?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

SO1-1.T3: Land Cover Legend

Country legend class	Country legend class code	UNCCD legend class

SO1-1.T4: Country Land Cover Legend Transition Matrix

Original/ Final

Degradation	Improvement	Stable
-	+	0

Land cover

SO1-1.T5: National estimates of land cover (km²) for the baseline and reporting period

	No data (km²)
2000	
2001	
2002	
2003	
2004	
2005	
2006	
2007	
2008	
2009	
2010	
2011	
2012	

	No data (km²)
2013	
2014	
2015	
2016	
2017	
2018	
2019	
2020	

Land cover change

SO1-1.T6: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the baseline period

	Total (km²)
Total	

SO1-1.T7: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the reporting period

	Total land area (km²)
Total	

Land cover degradation

SO1-1.T8: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover		-
Land area with non-degraded land cover		-
Land area with no land cover data		-

SO1-1.T9: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover		-
Land area with stable land cover		-
Land area with degraded land cover		-
Land area with no land cover data		-

General comments

SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land

Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the baseline period

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas						
Grasslands						
Croplands						
Wetlands						
Artificial surfaces						
Other Lands						
Water bodies						

SO1-2.T2: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas						
Grasslands						
Croplands						
Wetlands						
Artificial surfaces						
Other Lands						
Water bodies						

SO1-2.T3: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the baseline period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Croplands	Artificial surfaces						
Croplands	Tree-covered areas						
Tree-covered areas	Croplands						
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces						

SO1-2.T4: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the reporting period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas						
Tree-covered areas	Croplands						
Croplands	Grasslands						
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands						

Land Productivity degradation

SO1-2.T5: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity		-
Land area with non-degraded land productivity		-
Land area with no land productivity data		-

SO1-2.T6: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity		-
Land area with stable land productivity		-
Land area with degraded land productivity		-
Land area with no land productivity data		-

General comments

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: National estimates of the soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (0-30 cm) within each land cover class (in tonnes per hectare).

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							
2013							
2014							
2015							
2016							
2017							
2018							
2019							
2020							

If you opted not to use default Tier 1 data, what did you use to calculate the estimates above?

- ○ Modified Tier 1 methods and data
- ○ Tier 2 (additional use of country-specific data)
- ○ Tier 3 (more complex methods involving ground measurements and modelling)

SO1-3.T2: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the baseline period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas		-	-			0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands		-	-			0
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces		-	-			0

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Artificial surfaces		-	-			0

SO1-3.T3: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the reporting period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Grasslands		-	-			0
Croplands	Tree-covered areas		-	-			0
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas		-	-			0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands		-	-			0

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

SO1-3.T4: National estimates of soil organic carbon stock degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)		-
Land area with non-degraded SOC		-
Land area with no SOC data		-

SO1-3.T5: National estimates of SOC stock degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC		-
Land area with stable SOC		-
Land area with degraded SOC		-
Land area with no SOC data		-

General comments

SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area

Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 15.3.1)

SO1-4.T1: National estimates of the total area of degraded land (in km²), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period		-
Reporting Period		-
Change in degraded extent	0	

Method

Did you use the SO1-1, SO1-2 and SO1-3 indicators (i.e. land cover, land productivity dynamics and soil organic carbon stock) to compute the proportion of degraded land?

Which indicators did you use?

☐ Land Cover
☐ Land Productivity Dynamics
☐ SOC Stock

Did you apply the one-out, all-out principle to compute the proportion of degraded land?

○ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

Indicate your country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land:

○ High (based on comprehensive evidence)
○ Medium (based on partial evidence)
○ Low (based on limited evidence)

Describe why the assessment has been given the level of confidence selected above:

False positives/ False negatives

SO1-4.T3: Justify why any area identified as degraded or non-degraded in the SO1-1, SO1-2 or SO1-3 indicator data should or should not be included in the overall Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1 calculation.

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	0						
Total hotspot area	0						

What is/are the indirect driver(s) of land degradation at the national level?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		0				
Total brightspot area		0				

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

General comments

SO1 Voluntary Targets

SO1-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

SO1.IA.T1: Areas of implemented action related to the targets (projects and initiatives on the ground).

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	

General comments

SO2-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

- ○ Proportion of population below the international poverty line
- ○ Income inequality (Gini Index)

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SO2-2.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018			
2019			
2020			

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex.

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period		0 .0		0 .0		0 .0
Reporting period		0 .0		0 .0		0 .0

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO-2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

SO3-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total land area

Drought hazard indicator

SO3-1.T1: National estimates of the land area in each drought intensity class as defined by the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) or other nationally relevant drought indices

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000					
2001					
2002					
2003					
2004					
2005					
2006					
2007					
2008					
2009					
2010					
2011					
2012					
2013					
2014					
2015					
2016					
2017					
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					

SO3-1.T2: Summary table for land area under drought without class break down

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000		-
2001		-
2002		-
2003		-
2004		-
2005		-
2006		-
2007		-
2008		-
2009		-
2010		-
2011		-

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2012		-
2013		-
2014		-
2015		-
2016		-
2017		-
2018		-
2019		-
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

SO3-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought

Drought exposure indicator

Exposure is defined in terms of the number of people who are exposed to drought as calculated from the SO3-1 indicator data.

SO3-2.T1: National estimates of the percentage of the total population within each drought intensity class as well as the total population count and the proportion of the national population exposed to drought regardless of intensity.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T2: National estimates of the percentage of the female population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	0	-

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2008		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T3: National estimates of the percentage of the male population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: National estimates of the Drought Vulnerability Index

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018			
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☐ Tier 1 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 2 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Trends in carbon stock above and below ground is a multi-purpose indicator used to measure progress towards both strategic objectives 1 and 4. Quantitative data and a qualitative assessment of trends in this indicator are reported under strategic objective 1, progress indicator SO1-3.

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

SO4-2.T1: National estimates of the Red List Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005				
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
2011				
2012				
2013				
2014				
2015				
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments

General comments

SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

SO4-3.T1: National estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas (%)

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005				
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
2011				
2012				
2013				
2014				
2015				
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

Complementary information

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international public resources provided and received for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- ( ) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

The report section "Implementation Framework" (IF) showcases selected projects of the German development cooperation. These projects were identified through the OECD DAC Rio Marker for desertification (with a focus on DES-2) as well as through analyses of the project portfolios on soil protection (2018, 2022) and drought risk management (2020), combined with a recent survey on project scopes and main achievements. The majority of official development assistance (ODA) projects with DES-marker are commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) as the German focal point of the UNCCD. Where a project presented in the IF section is commissioned by another ministry, it is highlighted in the text. The report section includes project examples of the two main implementing agencies – the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH and the KfW Development Bank – as well as projects implemented by non-governmental organizations, foundations as well as humanitarian and multilateral organizations. Even though most projects are relevant to several subsections of the IF, for reasons of simplicity, most have been assigned to one subsection only. Links to additional information on the projects presented are provided throughout the section.

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 472 567 239 .34	Disbursed 384 140 421 .38
Provided	2017	Committed 570 149 536 .96	Disbursed 544 946 818 .55
Provided	2018	Committed 735 427 315 .31	Disbursed 674 897 142 .15
Provided	2019	Committed 1 003 264 022 .45	Disbursed 834 637 642 .15
Received	2016	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2017	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2018	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2019	Committed 0	Received 0
Total resources provided:		2 781 408 114 .06	2 438 622 024 .23
Total resources received:		0	0

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	
Recipient / Provider	

	Explanation
Title of project, programme, activity or other	
Total Amount USD	
Sector	
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	
Channel	
Type of flow	
Financial Instrument	
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	

General comments

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the domestic public expenditures, including subsidies, and revenues, including taxes, directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in domestic public expenditures and national level financing for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic public revenues from activities related to the implementation of the Convention

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures			
Directly related to combat DLDD			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD			
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues			
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD			
Total revenues / total per year			

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	
Subsidies	
Government revenues	
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	

Has your country set a target for increasing and mobilizing domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

General comments

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international and domestic private resources mobilized by the private sector of your country for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
	Total	0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

Has your country taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia to provide international and domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

General comments

SO5-4 Technology transfer

Tier 1: Please provide information relevant to the resources provided, received for the transfer of technology for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- Up ↑
- Stable ←→
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- Up ↑
- Stable ←→
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 4 Resources provided and received for technology transfer measures or activities

Provided Received	Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Amount	Recipient Provider	Description and objectives	Sector	Type of technology	Activities undertaken by	Status of measure or activity	Timeframe of measure or activity	Use, impact and estimated results	Additional Information
Total provided:			0			Total received:		0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

Include information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to identify and report on technology transfer support provided and/or received and/or required. Please include links to relevant documentation.

Please provide information on the types of new or current technologies required by your country to address desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD), and the challenges encountered in acquiring or developing such technologies.

General comments

SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention

SO5-5.1: Planned provision and mobilization of domestic public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information relevant to indicator SO5-2, as well as information on projected levels of public financial resources, target sectors and planned domestic policies.

SO5-5.2: Planned provision and mobilization of international public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of international resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information on projected levels of public financial resources and support to capacity building and transfer of technology, target regions or countries, and planned programmes, policies and priorities.

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

Please provide information relevant to the financial resources needed for the implementation of the Convention, including on the projects and regions which needs most support and on which your country has focused to the greatest extent.

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

Would you like to share an experience on how your country has increased the mobilization of resources within the reporting period?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

What type of resources were mobilized (check all that apply)?

- ☐ Financial Resources
- ☐ Non-Financial

Which sources were mobilized?

- ☐ International
- ☐ Domestic
- ☐ Public
- ☐ Private
- ☐ Local communities
- ☐ Non-traditional funding sources
- ☐ Climate Finance
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you ensure that women benefited from/got access to this funding?

Use this space to provide any further complementary information you deem relevant:

Has your country supported other countries in the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Use this space to describe the experience:

Germany supports the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources in partner country institutions through different approaches of bilateral development cooperation. The support to address land degradation, desertification and drought varies according to the context and ranges from monetary to in-kind assistance. The German development cooperation portfolio related to soil protection and combating

desertification, land degradation and drought developed positively since 2016. The amount of ODA-funds used for combating desertification was doubled. Regarding the specific focus of soil protection in agriculture, portfolio analyses in 2018 and 2022 identified 218 bilateral programs that started between 2014 and 2021 - mainly concentrated in the regions of sub-Saharan Africa. Germany supports the mobilization of resources through the Economic of Land Degradation (ELD) Initiative providing decision-makers with economic arguments for sustainable land management. Since its beginning, the ELD secretariat has been hosted at GIZ. In addition, funding has been provided for the further development of participatory cost-benefit analysis as well as a wide range of study processes in various countries, which can be found at the ELD knowledge hub. In this way, the initiative contributes to mobilizing resources for the implementation of the UNCCD, in particular through the generation and dissemination of knowledge. From 2017-2020, the ELD Initiative contributed cost-benefit analyses and capacity building to the project “Regreening Africa”, co-financed by the EU and carried out jointly with the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, and Somalia. In a more recent effort, the ELD Initiative significantly contributed to the first two editions of the State of Finance for Nature in 2021 and 2022. The reports, published in collaboration with UNEP and the World Economic Forum, address the financing gap for nature, including financial needs to meet the land degradation neutrality targets. Links: ELD Website: https://www.eld-initiative.org Sector Project Website: https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/80341.html ELD Knowledge Hub: https://www.eld-initiative.org/en/knowledge-hub/publications/?no_cache=1 Program Website: https://regreeningafrica.org /about/team/ Report: https://www.unep.org/resources/state-finance-nature Additionally, Germany has been supporting the mobilization of climate finance for sustainable land management. Since 2021, sector project “Soil conservation, combating desertification and sustainable land management” together with the global programme “Soil protection and rehabilitation for food security” supports the setting up of efficient climate certification schemes for soil conservation measures on 30.000 hectare in connection with voluntary carbon markets are currently being tested in Kenya. The carbon credit profits will be invested to provide agricultural extension services for 40.000 farmer families, thus rendering them more sustainable and longer lasting. This will indirectly benefit small-scale farmers, for they will be able to supplement their farming income through improved yields by sustainable land management techniques. The workstream gathers knowledge on how to channel investments into approaches of soil protection measures responding to climate change and thus increase the mobilization of resources. Lessons learnt are disseminated to facilitate replication and up-scaling, e.g. through the joint climate-soil community of practice in partnership with the 4per1000 Initiative and other networks. Links: Sector Project Website: https://www.giz.de /en/worldwide/80341.html Global Programme Website: https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/32181.html Platform Website: https://wiki.afris.org/display/4COP2/Climate-Soil+Community+of+Practice

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Was part of the funding earmarked for women and/or women led activities/businesses?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

From your perspective, would you consider that you have taken advantage of the LDN concept to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and multiple benefits of investments?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

From your perspective, do you consider that your country has improved the use of existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Was this through any of the following (check all that apply)?

- ☐ Existing financial processes
- ☐ Innovative financial processes
- ☒ The GEF
- ☐ Other funds (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

Germany contributes substantially to the GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF): Within the 7th replenishment period (2018-2022),

Germany provided overall 420 million EUR. Furthermore, Germany is supportive to project proposals addressing the implementation of the UNCCD and advocates for a stronger commitment of the GEF to the UNCCD objectives.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Did your country support other countries in the improvement of existing or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Use this space to describe the experience:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

Has your country developed or helped develop, implement, revise or regularly monitor your national action programme?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

Germany does not belong to a regional implementation annex. However, to initiate discussions on options for implementing SDG 15.3 on "Land Degradation Neutrality" (LDN) in Germany and at EU level, the German Environment Agency on behalf of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV) commissioned the research project "IMPLEMENTING SDG TARGET 15.3 ON “LAND DEGRADATION NEUTRALITY: DEVELOPMENT OF AN INDICATOR BASED ON LAND USE CHANGES AND SOIL VALUES" (2015-2017). The project assessed land and soil degradation and its drivers within Germany and the EU and derived suggestions of necessary steps and guiding questions towards the implementation of LDN at the national level. Furthermore, the project provided an inventory of existing monitoring schemes and policy processes for Germany and Europe and derived starting conditions and policy recommendations for initiating the LDN implementation at EU level. For Germany, due to the limitations of existing indicators a new approach for an indicator that can serve as a proxy for LDN in Germany was developed. All results are subsumed in the report for Germany [German only] and the EU. Links: GER Report: https://www.ecologic.eu/sites/default/files/publication /2018/2018-02-21_texte_15-2018_land-degration-nutrality_de_0.pdf EU Report: https://www.ecologic.eu/sites/default/files/publication /2018/2018-02-21_texte_16-2018_land-degration-nutrality_en.pdf In the context of international cooperation, Germany supported selected partner countries in setting-up their national LDN processes. From 2017-2019, the GIZ SECTOR PROJECT “SOIL CONSERVATION, COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT” provided LDN pioneer countries with technical and/ or institutional support, e.g. in (1) setting up a LDN monitoring baseline in Namibia, (2) conducting a ELD study in Georgia, and (3) supporting the interinstitutional platform for implementing the inter-ministerial LDN decree in Costa Rica. Links: https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide /80341.html Sector Project Website: https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/80341.html LDN Study, Namibia: https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050 /10/5/1610/htm ELD Website, Georgia: https://www.eld-initiative.org/en/country-work/asia/georgia/

Would you consider the action programmes and/or plans to be successful and what do you consider the main reasons for success or lack thereof?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Policies and enabling environment:

During the reporting period, has your country established or helped establish policies and enabling environments to promote and/or implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

These policies and enabling environments were aimed at (check all that apply):

- ☒ Promoting solutions to combat desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD)
- ☒ Implementing solutions to combat DLDD
- ☒ Protecting women’s land rights
- ☒ Enhancing women’s access to natural, productive and/or financial resources
- ☐ Other (please specify)

How best to describe these experiences (check all that apply):

☒ Prevention of the effects of DLDD
☒ Relief efforts after DLDD has caused environmental and or socioeconomic stress on ecosystems and or populations
☒ Recovery efforts after DLDD has caused environmental and or socioeconomic stress on ecosystems and or populations
☒ Engagement of women in decision - making
☒ Implementation and promotion of women's land rights and access to land resources
☒ Building women's capacity for effective UNCCD implementation
☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to share more details about your country/sub-region/region/institution's experience.

Do you consider these policies to be successful in promoting or implementing solutions to address DLDD, including prevention, relief and recovery, and what do you consider the main factors of success or lack thereof?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies and enabling environments to promote and implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought, including prevention, relief and recovery?

◉ Yes
○ No

Has your country offered support related to or including the setting of policy measures in terms of mainstreaming gender in the implementation of the UNCCD?

○ Yes
○ No

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

A variety of German development cooperation projects support partners in developing, implementing and improving policies as well as enabling environments to combat desertification, land degradation and drought. This includes diverse measures related to strengthen land tenure rights as well as promoting integrated land use planning. In the following, selected project examples within this context will be shared: The GIZ “GLOBAL PROGRAMME RESPONSIBLE LAND POLICY” (2015-2026), financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), supports policy makers in Ethiopia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Laos, Madagascar, Peru and Uganda to improve the framework conditions for good land governance. Throughout almost all partner countries, an additional objective is to improve, secure, or legally protect access to land for specific groups, particularly women and marginalized groups, as a core condition for combating poverty and hunger in rural areas. The project focuses on three areas: (1) Securing land rights for the rural population through improved procedures, (2) promoting the participation of civil society in responsible land policy, and (3) improving the framework conditions for responsible private agricultural investment. The global programme has contributed to strengthen the land rights of over 155,000 small farming households and more than 60,000 of these households registered their land rights in the name of the woman or together as a couple. The project has helped to resolve nearly 4,100 land conflicts and promoted sustainable development as more than 75 agricultural investors follow international guidelines. For more country-specific information see link to Land Portal Foundation Website below. Links: Project Website: https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/39918.html Land Portal Foundation Website: https://landportal.org/community/projects/global-project-responsible-land-policy Since 2018, the GIZ SECTOR PROJECT “SOIL CONSERVATION, COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT” financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has supported the GEO-LDN INITIATIVE in its aim to bring data providers and data users together and support global efforts to avoid, reduce and reverse land degradation globally. The results include: (1) a technical note on minimum data quality standards and decision trees for SDG Indicator 15.3.1 and (2) an international technology innovation competition to design and build software analytics solutions to support

more transparent and well-informed land use decisions at the local to national level across the globe. The winning solutions are being promoted by the GEO-LDN Flagship and the UNCCD for use by all countries committed to set voluntary LDN targets and to monitor and report on SDG Indicator 15.3.1. Links: Sector Project Website: https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/80341.html GEO LDN Website: https://earthobservations.org/geo_ldn.php Technical Note on Minimum Data Quality Standards: https://earthobservations.org/documents /ldn/20200703_GEOLDN_TechnicalNote_FINAL_SINGLE.pdf Competition Website: https://www.geo-ldn.org/competition-overview During the reporting period, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), commissioned the GIZ FUND INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (FIA) to support the Global Research Partnership for a Food-Secure Future (CGIAR) in a variety of research activities on economics of land degradation (ICARDA), soil quality and use efficiency (CIAT, IWMI, CIP), agroforestry (ICRAF), water use efficiency (IFPRI, IWMI), and sustainable land management (CIAT, ICRAF, IITA, IWMI, ICARDA, IRRI). Project Website: https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/72136.html The GIZ SECTOR PROJECTS “SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE” (2019-2022) and “SUSTAINABLE RURAL AREAS” (2018-2021), financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), contributed in different ways to anchoring sustainable land management in international and national policy processes. Selected project outcomes include: (1) the TP4D White paper “Fostering territorial perspectives for development – Towards a wider alliance” (2018); (2) the joint report with WOCAT et.al. 'Sustainable Rangeland Management in Sub-Saharan Africa - Guidelines to Good Practice', demonstrating the value and potential of investment in rangelands in order to upscale and outscale sustainable rangeland management; and (3) the Ecological Organic Agriculture Leadership Course (EOALC) for building capacities of committed change agents in the field of sustainable organic agriculture and sustainable food systems. The latter initiative is being followed up by the project “Knowledge Centre for Organic Agriculture in Africa” (2019-2026). Links: Sector Project Website (Sustainable Agriculture): https://www.giz.de/de/weltweit/39650.html Sector Project (Sustainable Rural Areas): https://www.giz.de/de/weltweit/77745.html White Paper: https://www.cirad.fr/view_pdf/701 Report on Sustainable Rangeland Management: https://www.wocat.net/library/media/174/ Project Website (Ecological Organic Agriculture Leadership Course): https://www.ifoam.bio/ecological-organic-agriculture-leadership-course-eoalc Project Website (Knowledge Centre for Organic Agriculture in Africa): https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/80037.html

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Are women’s land rights protected in national legislation?

- Yes
- No

If so, how (please provide the reference to the relevant law/policy)

Synergies:

From your perspective, has your country leveraged synergies and integrated DLDD into national plans related to other MEAs, particularly the other Rio Conventions and other international commitments?

- Yes
- No

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

From your perspective, did your country take specific actions to mainstream, DLDD in economic, environmental and social policies, with a view to increasing the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention?

- Yes
- No

Drought-related policies:

Has your country established or is your country establishing national policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management, in accordance with the mandate of the Convention?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

The German development cooperation supports a wide spectrum of activities addressing comprehensive drought risk management, including measures related to drought-related policies. The experience, challenges and lessons learned of the respective bilateral projects have been compiled within a report as submission to the first Intergovernmental Working Group on Drought in 2018 and are presented below under ”Drought risk management and early warning systems”. Link to Report: https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2022-02/Drought%20Risk%20Management%20Report.pdf As an example of support to drought related policies, the GIZ project “STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF IGAD TOWARDS ENHANCED DROUGHT RESILIENCE IN THE HORN OF AFRICA” (2016 to 2020) financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) strengthened the Intergovernmental Authority on Developments (IGAD) and its Member States to develop and implement policies for drought disaster resilience. This included capacity development for delivering cross-border services under the IGAD Disaster Resilience and Drought Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) and for dealing with the drought resilience-migration nexus. In addition, IGAD, local authorities and communities were supported in managing natural resources and strengthening peace and security within IDDRSI measures. Looking at the achievements, several IGAD coordination meetings were held to strengthen political commitment to drought resilience and a first IGAD office for cross-border cooperation was set up. Further, IGAD and its Member States were introduced to new knowledge-sharing, impact-based monitoring and spatial planning methods and benefited from the improved availability and use of methods/approaches for conflict prevention and mediation. Project Website: https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/34480.html

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing sustainable land management (SLM) practices to address DLDD?

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) No

Has your country supported other countries in the implementation of SLM practices?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

The German development cooperation supports numerous partner countries worldwide in the implementation of a wide spectrum of SLM practices, such as agroforestry, improved ground and vegetation cover, integrated soil fertility management, erosion control, pastoralism and grazing management and integrated water management. Germany is also a key funding partner and consortium member of the WORLD OVERVIEW OF CONSERVATION APPROACHES AND TECHNOLOGIES (WOCAT, https://www.wocat.net/en/). The following projects present different examples for German support to SLM action on the ground. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL INITIATIVES: As part of the BMZ special initiative "One World - No Hunger" (SEWOH), the GIZ GLOBAL PROGRAMME “SOIL PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION FOR FOOD SECURITY” (2014-2026) has become the German flagship programme to promote soil rehabilitation and sustainable soil fertility management on a broad scale in six African countries (ETHIOPIA, BENIN, BURKINA FASO, KENYA, MADAGASCAR, TUNISIA) and INDIA. The main objective is to enhance food security and to contribute to a transformation of agri-food systems towards sustainability based on the rehabilitation of degraded land. The programme works in coordination with the relevant ministries in the partner countries along three pillars: (1) Training and advice for farmers and intermediates such as NGO and national extension services receive on agroecological practices, involving also small farming side-businesses, the relevant state institutions, other players from the academic and research communities, as well as the private sector and civil society. (2) Improving the political and institutional framework for sustainable soil management and integrating lessons learned from large scale implementation into curricula for vocational and academic training, incentive schemes such as land tenure improvements, new business opportunities, policies and investments plans. (3) Learning and sharing of knowledge and experience through national and international fora and platforms for the relevant stakeholders. Looking at the achievements of the global programme: Half a million hectares of land have been rehabilitated in seven countries. In total, more than one million people benefit. More than 250,000 smallholder farms have been able to increase their yields by an average of 40 per cent. So far, 250,000 households have already improved their adaptive capacity. The programme contributes to climate change mitigation on nearly 0.5 million ha to date. The mitigation effect of soil conservation ranges from 0.07 to 2.6 tons of carbon per ha per year depending on local potential. In Madagascar, over 5,000 t of CO2 were mitigated on 3,400 ha in 2021. In the Ethiopian highlands, for example, about 70,000 t of CO2 were sequestered on 105,000 ha in 2020. The lessons learned are elaborated in more detail in the following questions of this section. Project Website: https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/32181.html ASIA: The “CENTRAL ASIAN DESERT INITIATIVE (CADI) - CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE USE OF COLD WINTER DESERTS IN CENTRAL ASIA” IN KAZAKHSTAN, TURKMENISTAN AND UZBEKISTAN (2016-2022), funded by International Climate Initiative (IKI, on behalf of the The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection - BMUV), promoted the protection of the Eurasian temperate deserts and their biodiversity in Central Asia. This biome plays a crucial role for the migration of birds and the last wild ungulate herds, for the livelihoods of local communities and serves as an important carbon sink. Four areas of action were approached: (1) capacity building and dissemination of knowledge on ecosystem services, conservation and land-use, (2) sustainable land management, (3) establishment and improved management of protected areas and (iv) strengthened regional cooperation for sustainable use. Besides workshops and trainings with local farmers, a biodiversity monitoring concept has been developed for the unique desert biome as well as measures to promote SLM including crop production, the establishment of greenhouse nurseries, and the introduction of beekeeping. In 2018, a new protected desert area was established in the Atyrau region of Kazakhstan and in 2022, all three countries submitted the "Winter Cold Deserts of Turan" with a total area of around 3.4 million ha as a possible UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site. Project Website: https://cadi.uni-greifswald.de/en/home/ The project “SABAL - AN INTEGRATED FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY PROGRAM FOR THE KORKU TRIBE”, funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by CARITAS INDIA, provided assistance to sustain and increase overall livelihood and food and nutrition security of tribal communities of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The project increased the food availability and diversity with an array of initiatives: (1) Increasing and diversifying food production and livelihood systems through shifting from cash crops to food crop farming, diversification of food crops, reviving traditional crops, strengthening forest-based food systems and increasing yields of food crops by using organic practices. Regreening activities, sustainable crop management and the promotion of soil and water conservation further led to environmental improvements. For instance, wasteland was brought under cultivation with the help of over 3,800 small and medium soil and water conservation structures and around 5,200 farmers shifted to local and sustainable nutrient and pest management solutions. Further the project addressed (2) the realization of rights and entitlements of food and nutrition e.g. through micro-vegetable farming among others. Over 10,700 households started backyard nutrition gardens or vegetable farming and over 37,400 nutritionally important trees like moringa or jackfruit survived beyond the first year. The last tier of activities focused on (3) behavior changes for improved child health, sanitation and hygiene. Overall, the project succeeded in diversifying food and nutrition sources and thus addressed the root cause of chronic hunger and malnutrition: A decrease of 32.5 percent in malnutrition (underweight) and 53.4 percent in malnutrition (wasting) among children under 5 years were achieved. Looking at the lessons learned, there is a need for local governance systems to become more sensitive and responsive to food and nutrition security concerns and make them a priority, rather than keeping

them nominal as it was the state in the project areas. Midline Assessment Report of SABAL Initiative: https://www.caritasindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/TOWARDS-A-LIFE-OF-VIGOUR.pdf AFRICA: The GIZ project “SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND LAND FOR FOOD SECURITY IN REGIONS AT RISK OF DISASTER" BURUNDI (2018-2021) financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) strengthened the ability of smallholder farmers in at-risk regions to put climate-sensitive measures into practice and increase their resilience to disaster and climate risks. This entailed measures both in the areas of both water and land management as well as food security. The project focused on (1) awareness raising and capacity development of smallholder farmers, (2) establishing municipal platforms for risk prevention and disaster management and (3) strengthening civil society advocacy. A particular emphasis was placed on giving women better access to their own income from agriculture and promote the involvement of women in decision-making about how income or savings are used. Looking at the project successes: Over 11.200 smallholder farmers were capacitated to use simple, cost-effective and climate-adapted farming methods. Through improved seeds and new crops, exchange between field schools, savings groups, model households and cooperatives, the smallholder farmers were able to increase their crop yields and thus economic profit in the short and medium term. In addition, over 8,100 smallholder farmers reported being able to improve their nutrition. Regarding the gender-related impact, it can be highlighted that women having decision-making power over the household’s income increased from around 1,100 to over 4,100 women. The promoted sustainable adaptation methods, which allowed for quick economic returns, were identified as the main factor for the project´s success. Project Website: https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide /24055.html In order to increase the production and income of smallholder farmers and pastoralists in NIGER and improve the conditions for the sustainable and climate-smart use of natural resources, the KfW Development Bank on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) implemented the “RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTIVE AGRICULTURE PROGRAM - FOOD SECURITY AND SMALL-SCALE IRRIGATION (PISA I) (2017-2021) in the regions Tillabéri, Tahoua und Agadez. The project composed three fields of action: (1) Investments in measures to improve water management and soil erosion control e.g. construction of stone dams, ground sills and planting of soil cover, (2) improvement of operating resources, warehousing and marketing infrastructure, (3) expansion of the livestock infrastructure and (4) accompanying consultation for farmers and municipalities on e.g. the sustainable use of cultivated areas. These measures led to significant impacts: Increased cereal and vegetable production were achieved due to the increased water availability through a better small-scale irrigation infrastructure. This improved food security and higher incomes for smallholder farmers. In total, around 460,000 people have benefited directly and indirectly from the infrastructure provided under PISA I. Due to the project's success, the KfW Development Bank is currently financing a second phase. Link to Article: https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de /International-financing/KfW-Development-Bank/About-us/News/News-Details_640704.html The KfW Development Bank’s “PARTICIPATORY EROSION CONTROL PROJECT (PLAE III)” (2014-2019) on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) supported smallholders organized in user groups in three regions in the north and northwest of MADAGASCAR to manage erosion control systems and large-scale afforestation for the production of household energy on the basis of formalized land and use rights. Support was provided to rural communities in drawing up land use plans, establishing functioning services for issuing land use certificates, and supporting user groups in implementing large-scale afforestation and erosion control measures. Multiple positive impacts were achieved by the project: More than 500 user groups have been formed, which organize themselves and manage land collectively improving the generation of income. In 35 communities, local land use plans were developed and 90 percent of the management plans for afforestation and erosion control were implemented and adhered to. In total, more than 2,800 ha of land was afforested by smallholders and more than 2,300 ha of land was secured with erosion control measures. Especially, the establishment of user groups was a successful instrument as it created incentives for more ownership. Another main incentive for farmers to join were land use certificates, as they secured their investments, long term planning and social status. Links: PLAE III Project Website: https://www.aht-group.com/cms/projects/africa/madagascar/participatory-erosion-control-project-plae-phases-i-to-v CENTRAL AMERICA: The project “CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN THE DRY CORRIDOR OF GUATEMALA”, co-financed by KfW Development Bank on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), has supported smallholder families in rural communities in adapting soil, forest and water management to climate change and making production systems more resilient. Different sustainable land management practices to reduce or avoid soil erosion and increase soils’ resilience against extreme weather events were promoted: e.g. zero and reduced tillage, living barriers, stone walls and water retention ditches were introduced as well as agroforestry was promoted in agricultural crops. Furthermore, smallholder farmers’ knowledge on climate change adaptation was strengthened. As a result of these measures, around 6,500 farmer families adopted conservation agricultural practices by 2021. Water infiltration was increased by 4.5 percent and erosion was reduced by about 90 percent compared to the baseline. Soil conservation agricultural practices were applied on 1,830 ha, agroforestry practices on 1,243 ha. One of the success factors triggering change are the incentives that smallholder farmers receive as compensation for adapting their agricultural production systems to climate change. The project actively supports the Guatemalan UNCCD Focal Point at the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources with project experiences and knowledge on the adaptation to climate change in the respective production systems.

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

See below

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

The following paragraph reflects the lessons learnt of the German flagship programme “SOIL PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION FOR FOOD SECURITY” (see first mentioned above), which can be considered exemplary for many country contexts: (1) Soil rehabilitation and soil fertility management need to provide increased, diversified and stable yield as the main incentive for farmers. Some measures, especially physical measures for erosion control or measures with benefits going beyond farmers immediate needs might need external subsidies to overcome investments hurdles, but subsidies should not be the main incentive for the sake of sustainability; (2) Soil rehabilitation is knowledge intensive. While technological know-how is widely available at national level or on international platforms, the main challenge is bridging the last mile to bring know-how to the farmers. Know-how needs to be adapted and further developed within a collaborative and action-oriented learning approach, where farmers are partners; (3) Agroecological measures for soil protection rely on biomass

management and optimal use to improve soil health. They directly provide crucial nutrients to the soil and replace part of the mineral fertilizers. Thus, they are competitive with conventional practices, and they enhance farmers resilience against volatile prices for agricultural inputs. However, the combination of agroecology with a rational use of mineral fertilizer leads to the highest yields, since the efficiency of the latter is increased by healthy soils; (4) Scaling out good practices from pilot experiences to a significant dimension of area covered and farmers involved is where most projects struggle, as it is resource intensive in training, advisory and logistic capacity. Thus, the programme has developed site specific approaches on how to optimize the efficiency of extension capacities (governmental, private, NGO, religious groups, model farmers, village advisors, etc.). Advisory capacities are to be considered as a valuable yet scarce resource; (5) Development of digital tools, such as digital advisories for cell phones, radio, apps for connecting buyer and seller of soil inputs have proven to be helpful. Nevertheless, they are not a silver bullet, but need a link to face-face communication and advice. An extremely successful innovation has been the “Soil Mobile” in Benin: a bus, fully equipped with soil information, soil testing, videos bringing the message as infotainment right to large village assemblies, followed by training programmes, but only on the explicit demand of the villages; (6) Visibility and significance: Policies or action programs at national level don’t automatically trigger changes at local level. The other way round significant and scalable successes at local level trigger willingness for changes at decision making level. The remaining capacity gaps for successful implementation and scaling-up of soil and land management are predominantly to be found at the systemic and institutional rather than at the agronomic-technical level. Despite the peculiarities of individual country (Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Benin, India, Madagascar, Tunisia, Kenya) contexts, four cross-cutting themes turn to be crucial: (1) Enabling partner governments to acquire additional financial resources to continue service delivery as it has been demonstrated during the intervention; (2) Integrating technical knowledge and didactic methods into the curricula of educational institutions as a precondition for qualified personnel for sustainable soil management; (3) Gradually transfer responsibility for service and input provision from the project to the partner institutions in charge before the end of the intervention. This allows for testing the “regular operation” of the system; (4) Establish viable relationships between supply and demand for soil management inputs and services to enable long-term availability and accessibility. Equally important, albeit less cross-cutting themes relate to: the adoption and enactment of relevant policies and legislation; incentivizing land users to adopt sustainable practices through subsidies; establishing national standards based on project approaches; retaining knowledge and experience derived from implementation in the partner system; self-sustaining cross-sectoral coordination and financial flows; integrating as well as legally protecting land use planning processes; and finally, addressing the “missing middle” or “service gap” between local administration and land users and their organizations. Gradually shifting priorities of implementation from service delivery in the field towards organizational development will thus support the program ambition to unfold impact beyond the end of project. Project Website: https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/32181.html

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

- ☒ Restore/improve tree-covered areas
- ☒ Increase tree-covered area extent
- ☒ Restore/improve croplands
- ☒ Restore/improve grasslands
- ☒ Restore/improve wetlands
- ☒ Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
- ☒ Manage artificial surfaces
- ☒ Restore/improve protected areas
- ☒ Increase protected areas
- ☒ Improve coastal management
- ☒ General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
- ☒ Restore/improve multiple land uses
- ☒ Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses
- ☒ Restore/improve multiple functions
- ☒ Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
- ☐ Other/general/unspecified

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

Restoration and rehabilitation practices are supported in various projects of the German development cooperation. Diverse approaches are implemented to restore and rehabilitate e.g. wetlands, forests and/or croplands. In the following, the efforts of Germany will be illustrated by some selected projects: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL INITIATIVES: Germany has long been dedicated to international forest protection and conservation endeavours and focuses in particular on combining forest conservation with sustainable use. As one of the largest funders in international forest finance, between 2016 and 2019, Germany committed more than 1.5 billion EUR through BMZ for forest-related bilateral

projects and multilateral initiatives. This included funding on sustainable forest use that promotes climate change mitigation (REDD+), forest landscape restoration and deforestation-free supply chains. As the largest donor Germany supports the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) through BMZ-funded technical and financial cooperation projects. Links: https://www.bmz.de/resource /blob/23678/materialie283-forest-action-plan.pdf AFRICA: As part of its engagement in the Sahel Alliance, between 2018-2023 the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has contributed 395.5 million EUR to the multi-donor SAHEL REGIONAL RESILIENCE PROGRAMME of the WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME. The programme's approach is based on participatory watershed planning, triggering a variety of land rehabilitation activities and linking them to school meals, nutrition programmes and support to smallholder farmers to access markets. Concrete sustainable land management measures include stone and soil bunds, half-moons and zai, sand dune fixation, forestry and agroforestry to improve soil fertility, control water runoff, enhance the natural resource base, and restore degraded ecosystems. In the five countries (BURKINA FASO, CHAD, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER), more than 1.5 million people have benefitted from the German support, with key achievements including more than 100,000 ha of land rehabilitated, 1,700 ha of garden created and 130,000 m3 compost produced. In Chad only, more than 250,000 people were supported under this contribution, with 1.6 million tree seedlings raised and planted and more than 150,000 linear meters of soil or stone bunds or dikes created to decrease water runoff/soil erosion and contribute to groundwater recharge. Links: Alliance Website: https://www.alliance-sahel.org/en/ Programme Website: https://www.wfp.org /publications/integrated-resilience-sahel The project "IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION IN BURKINA FASO ("PACES I", 2016-2021 and "PACES II" 2021-2023), financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), supports smallholder farmers to improve their food security and strengthen their climate change resilience, especially in the particularly vulnerable rainfed agriculture. Alongside KfW Development Bank, which distributes the funds, the Burkinabe Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulic (MARAH, French acronym) acts as the executive agency. The project focuses on the implementation of soil and water conservation measures, farmland rehabilitation as well as capacity building. Stone contour walls are built to minimize erosion of agricultural land and to increase the infiltration of precipitation. These stone contour walls are greened with adapted seeds that support solidification of the construction and nutrition infiltration into the soil. Downstream of the walls, traditional zai (planting holes) are created for the concentrated addition of compost to support seed germination. In addition, half-moon circles are built, which are mainly put into value by women through vegetable gardens. Where considered feasible, small water reservoirs are built to allow for planting the gardens even in the dry season. The measures are built based on a demand-based approach with high involvement by the target group. So far, through PACES I and PACES II, over 23,000 households have been reached and more than 22,000 ha of soil have been rehabilitated, that is, made usable for agricultural cultivation. Final productivity gains will be verified through surveys but are expected to have reached at least 30 percent. Main success factors include (1) the participatory and demand-based approach (2) rules of participation, and (3) the inclusion and direct involvement of local governmental and non-governmental stakeholders (e.g., municipalities and local NGOs). Since 2010, the KfW Development Bank on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has been supporting the "SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME" IN ETHIOPIA throughout several project phases. The projects aim to stop erosion and deterioration of soils and to stabilize catchment areas through side-adapted soil and water conservation measures. These measures are implemented by the local government jointly with local small-scale farmers to increase agricultural production and income contributing to food security and livelihood protection. Key action areas are (1) land rehabilitation and watershed management (e.g. through soil bunds, reforestation, grazing bans etc.), (2) climate-adapted agriculture and (3) the promotion of income-generating measures. By June 2021, agricultural productivity of teff, wheat and maize had increased by more than 35 percent along with an increased average household income (+ 38 percent). In total, more than 560,000 people are positively impacted by the project and 190,000 ha of land are rehabilitated. Link to project description: https://www.kfw.de/stories/environment/natural-resources/ethiopia-agriculture/ In a complementary effort to the above-mentioned program, on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the GIZ project "CLIMATE SENSITIVE INNOVATIONS FOR LAND MANAGEMENT (CLM)" IN ETHIOPIA supports the effectiveness of agricultural extension services for the planning and implementation of sustainable land management measures at the level of federal, regional state and local institutions. Key milestones include: (1) strategic approaches for climate resilient land rehabilitation and management under development with the national SLM program; (2) assessment of the quality of services provided by the sustainable land management planning and implementation extension service through members of the registered Watershed User Associations (WSUAs) conducted in five of the six project regions in 52 community watersheds; (3) Awareness-raising sessions on the content and methodology of agricultural extension services provided to more than 21 WSUAs. The project "CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY AND FORESTS" IN ETHIOPIA (since 2015), financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), supports local farmers and enterprises to improve the sustainable production of timber and its processing for value chains, thus contributing to diversified income, livelihoods and biodiversity. Through the cooperation of the KfW Development Bank with a public forest enterprise and a regional microfinance institution, long-term loans are granted to farmers to finance the costs of investment and management to facilitate the reforestation of eroded slopes, which are not suitable for any arable use. Asia: In INDIA, as part of the BMZ special initiative "One World - No Hunger" (SEWOH), the KfW Development Bank supports the "INTEGRATION OF WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT FOR REHABILITATION OF DEGRADED SOILS AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION" project in 3 phases (2016-2019; 2018-2023; 2020-2024). The aim is to reduce climate change vulnerability of small-scale farmers in select watersheds through climate vulnerability assessment of selected watersheds developed by the project executing agency (NABARD), identification of potential soil and water conservation measures for adaptation and its implementation along with promotion of sustainable farming practices. Village Watershed Committees (VWC) are set up to implement identified measures for improvement of soil health and soil quality, productivity enhancement, nutritional security and promotion of additional livelihoods options and thereby build climate resilience. The KfW project "SINO-GERMAN HENGSHUI LAKE WETLAND PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION" IN CHINA (2016-2022), on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) targets the management and protection of natural resources by promoting the management of a protection zone at the Hengshui Lake. The project focusses on (1) water management, (2) water body rehabilitation, (3) wetland ecological system management, (4) capacity building and (5) education for sustainable development. More specifically, support was provided for a monitoring concept of bird and fish stocks and the establishment and implementation of a management plan regulating planned investments and protective measures in cooperation with the local residents. As results, a riverbank of 13 km was rehabilitated, the water quality was significantly improved, and 18 new bird species were observed. Furthermore, the local community improved their knowledge on wetland protection as well as sustainable development in general. Project Website: https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de /International-financing/KfW-Development-Bank/News/News-Details_421632.html

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

Has your country supported other countries with restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

Restoration and rehabilitation practices are supported in various projects of the German development cooperation. Diverse approaches are implemented to restore and rehabilitate e.g. wetlands, forests and/or croplands. In the following, the efforts of Germany will be illustrated by some selected projects: Global and regional initiatives: Germany has long been committed to international forest protection and conservation endeavors and focus in particular on combining forest conservation with sustainable use. This includes funding on sustainable forest use that promotes climate change mitigation (REDD+), forest landscape restoration (AFR100) and deforestation-free supply chains. As the largest donor, Germany supports the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) through 20 BMZ-funded technical cooperation projects, e.g. the GIZ “Global Project on Forest Landscape Restoration and Good Governance in the Forest Sector (Forests4Future – F4F)” (2020-2026). F4F strengthens international, national and local implementation capacities in Ethiopia, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Madagascar, Togo, Viet Nam and Laos for the restoration of forest-rich landscapes and good governance in the forest sector. Links: AFR100 Website: https://afr100.org/?q=content/bmz Project Website: https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/85060.html Africa: As part of its engagement in the Sahel Alliance, between 2018-2023 the BMZ has contributed 395.5 million EUR to the multi-donor Sahel regional resilience programme of the World Food Programme. The programme’s approach is based on participatory watershed planning, triggering a variety of land rehabilitation activities and linking them to school meals, nutrition programmes and support to smallholder farmers to access markets. Concrete sustainable land management measures include stone and soil bunds, half-moons and zai, sand dune fixation, forestry and agroforestry to improve soil fertility, control water runoff, enhance the natural resource base, and restore degraded ecosystems. In the five countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger), more than 1.5 million people have benefitted from the German support, with key achievements including more than 100,000 hectares of land rehabilitated, 1,700 hectares of garden created and 130,000 m3 compost produced. In Chad only, more than 250,000 people were supported under this contribution, with 1.6 million tree seedlings raised and planted and more than 150,000 linear meters of soil or stone bunds or dikes created to decrease water runoff/soil erosion and contribute to groundwater recharge. Links: Alliance Website: https://www.alliance-sahel.org/en/ Programme Website: Integrated Resilience in the Sah Integrated Resilience in the Sahel https://www.wfp.org/publications/integrated-resilience-sahel With the project “Improve Agricultural Productivity through Soil and Water Conservation ("PACES II")” in Burkina Faso (2021-2023, Phase 1: 2016-2021), Germany supports smallholders to improve their food security and strengthen their resilience against impacts of climate change. Alongside the KfW Development Bank, which distributes the funds, the Burkinabe Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulic Engineering acts as the executive agency. The project measures focus on the implementation of soil and water conservation measures, farmland rehabilitation and expansion as well as Capacity building. To illustrate some measures: Stone contour walls were built to minimize erosion of agricultural land. Traditional zai and half-moon circles were created for concentrated addition of compost so that seeds can sprout. So far, over 100,000 people have been positively impacted. Further, 15,000 hectares of soil could be rehabilitated, and productivity could be increased by 30 percent. As success factors were identified (1) the participatory approach and inclusion of municipalities, (2) the early upscaling to all target regions, (3) the consideration of the entire water catchment area and (4) the demand-oriented approach with the target group participating in implementation activities. Since 2010, the KfW Development Bank supports the 'Programme Sustainable Land Management' in Ethiopia. The projects promote erosion control and valuing agricultural production to increase food security and to protect livelihoods. More concretely, support is provided to small-scale, predominantly poor agricultural producers in the Lake Chamo catchment area to increase their production and income by stopping the progressive deterioration of soils and production conditions. Key action areas are i) land rehabilitation and watershed management (e.g. reforestation, grazing bans), ii) climate-adapted agriculture and iii) the promotion of income-generating measures and value chains (e.g. beekeeping). By June 2021, agricultural productivity of teff, wheat and maize had increased by 35-52 percent as well as the average household income (+ 38 percent). In total, more than 560,000 people will be positively impacted by the project and 190,000 hectares of land area rehabilitated. Link to project description: https://www.kfw.de/stories /environment/natural-resources/ethiopia-agriculture/ In a complementary effort to the above-mentioned program, the GIZ project “Climate Sensitive Innovations for Land Management (CLM)” in Ethiopia supports the effectiveness of agricultural extension services for the planning and implementation of sustainable land management measures at the level of federal, regional state and local institutions. Key milestones include: (1) strategic approaches for climate resilient land rehabilitation and management under development with the national SLM program; (2) assessment of the quality of services provided by the sustainable land management planning and implementation extension service through members of the registered Watershed User Associations (WSUAs) conducted in five of the six project regions in 52 community watersheds; (3) Awareness-raising sessions on the content and methodology of agricultural extension services provided to more than 21 WSUAs. With the project “Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and forests” in Ethiopia (since 2015), Germany supports local farmers to improve their income situation from timber production and to increase biodiversity, thus contributing to improving livelihoods and conserving biodiversity. Through the cooperation of the KfW Development Bank with a regional microfinance institution,

long-term loans are granted to farmers to finance the costs of investment and management in order to facilitate the reforestation of overgrazed, eroded slopes, which are no longer suitable for arable use. Asia: In India, as part of the BMZ special initiative "One World - No Hunger" (SEWOH), the KfW Development Bank supported the “Integration of Watershed Development for Rehabilitation of Degraded Soils and Climate Change Adaptation” project in 3 phases (2016-2019; 2018-2022; 2020-2024). The aim is to reduce climate change vulnerability of small-scale farmers in select watersheds through climate vulnerability assessment of select watersheds developed by PEA (NABARD), identification of potential soil and water conservation measures for adaptation and its implementation along with promotion of sustainable farming practices. Village Watershed Committees (VWC) are setup to implement identified measures for improvement of soil health and soil quality, productivity enhancement, nutritional security and promotion of additional livelihoods options and thereby build climate resilience. As of March 2022, over 38,600 ha were covered under various soil and water conservation measures and 37,233 ha were treated with soil quality improvement measures. Further achievements were an increase in the area under cultivation and of income from agriculture and allied activities. Additionally, beneficiaries reported an increase in the number of owned livestock and a change in nutritional status due to adoption of various cultivation practices, e.g. kitchen gardening. Looking at the lessons learned: The convergence of government schemes and supporting government policies are essential to sustain and further scale up project interventions. Further, the formation of grass-root level organizations like VWC ensured social cohesion and introduced an enabling ecosystem comprising institutional architecture, capital, access to technology, market etc. to small farmers for additional income generation. The KfW project “Sino-German Hengshui Lake Wetland Protection and Rehabilitation” in China (2016-2022) targets the management and protection of natural resources by promoting the management of a protection zone at the Hengshui Lake. The project focusses on (1) water management, (2) water body rehabilitation, (3) wetland ecological system management and (4) capacity building. More specifically, support was provided for a monitoring concept of bird and fish stocks and the establishment and implementation of a management plan regulating planned investments and protective measures in cooperation with the local residents. As results, a riverbank of 13 km was rehabilitated, the water quality was significantly improved, and 18 new bird species were observed. Furthermore, the local community improved their knowledge on wetland protection as well as sustainable development in general. Project Website: https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de /International-financing/KfW-Development-Bank/News/News-Details_421632.html

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

Is your country developing a drought risk management plan, monitoring or early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Has your country supported other countries in developing drought risk management, monitoring and early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

The German development cooperation supports a wide spectrum of activities strengthening all phases in a comprehensive drought risk management cycle, including (1) early warning and monitoring; (2) vulnerability and risk assessment; (3) mitigation measures, be it biophysical interventions (e.g. in agriculture, agroforestry, pastoralism) or socio-political strategies (e.g. land use planning, human capacity development) or (4) re-active measures aiming at recovery and response. Practical experiences from bilateral German development cooperation projects operating in drought prone areas were gathered in May 2020. All project experiences were summarized and evaluated in a report (see link below), which was fed into the Intergovernmental Working Group on effective policy and implementation measures for addressing drought under the UNCCD (2019-2022). The detailed project evaluations are summarized in the report, two exemplary projects are highlighted below: Drought Risk Management Report: https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2022-02 /Drought%20Risk%20Management%20Report.pdf The GIZ project "CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT TO STRENGTHEN DROUGHT RESILIENCE IN THE LOWLANDS OF ETHIOPIA" (CDSDR) (2015-2022) financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) assisted in the implementation of the multi-sectoral policy to end drought emergencies, which was endorsed by the Ethiopian Government. The project promoted the comprehensive Dry Valley Rehabilitation and Productive Use (DVRPU) approach. This entailed restoring and rehabilitating degenerated dry valleys in the lowlands of Afar and Somali regions to bring them into the production of food, fodder, fuel, or fibre. Participatory land use planning and water-spreading weirs, dry stone walls or deep rooting plants to create additional options for pastoral livelihoods constitute some introduced measures. Further, training measures on soil and water conservation measures

were developed for pastoral/agro-pastoral communities and public institutions and gender-specific natural resource management skills incorporated in agricultural technical and vocational education and training (ATVET). Lastly, occupational standards were developed for pastoral extension services and advanced drought resilience monitoring and evaluation systems introduced. Impacts include: (1) The measures are now independently replicated, and the training effectively used by various vocational schools and agricultural offices at the woreda level. (2) The project increased biodiversity and enhanced the environmental recovery and drought resilience accompanied by economic improvements such as additional income generation or improved production and housing bases. Both are also directly improving the food security status of pastoral households. Lastly, a change in awareness for rehabilitation and increasing settling of pastoralists in the rehabilitated valleys, especially welcomed by women, was observable. Links: CDSDR I: https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/81150.html CDSDR II: https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/80083.html The KfW Development Bank project “STRENGTHENING DROUGHT RESILIENCE IN ETHIOPIA'S LOWLANDS” on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) supports the pastoral and agro-pastoral populations in the Afar region in order to improve adaptation and resilience to climate change and natural disasters and promote a more sustainable use of the limited natural resources by strengthening production systems and diversifying the income base of the local population. The focus is on the rehabilitation of rangelands using large-scale tillage and conservation measures in conjunction with improved pasture use. 6,000 people are expected to benefit from the implemented measures of sustainable resource management and 800 ha of agricultural area shall be rehabilitated.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

The report (see link below) on drought risk management experiences summarizes diverse challenges faced by German development cooperation projects and partner countries: Early warning as well as response activities are neither standardized nor harmonized. In particular, hindering factors include (1) the limited availability of sufficient data and funding for risk assessments or effective decision-making, (2) the lack of capacities and cost-effective technologies for monitoring at sub-national level, (3) the weak and inconsistent national and sub-national communication system, (4) the impossibility and inconsistency of cross-border planning and risk assessment, (5) the lack of political commitment and lastly (6) the lack of comprehensive drought risk management plans in the majority of the surveyed partner countries due to missing intersectoral coordination. Furthermore, despite gender aspects being adequately represented across the examined projects, social protection and finance mechanisms targeting small-scale farmers appear to be at a relatively early stage. Drought Risk Management Report: https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2022-02/Drought%20Risk%20Management%20Report.pdf With regard to the communication between the surveyed projects and the global policy level, it is apparent that the report and the provision of information to international frameworks and conventions (such as UNDRR, CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC) remains insufficient. While most of the projects are linked to the agriculture and water sectors, information is mainly shared with UNFCCC rather than with UNCCD.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

The report (see link below) on practical experiences from the German development cooperation highlighted a set of opportunities to strengthen and improve drought risk management: The preparation of adequate communication protocols, data sharing and modeling with regional partners and the expansion towards measuring biophysical indicators, such as groundwater, soil moisture or crop condition, are important to enhance the effectiveness of early warning systems. Concrete opportunities for improved vulnerability and risk assessment are to enable more peer-to-peer learning amongst affected countries, to give advisory support in a decentralized manner across borders, and to consider long-term forecasts for risk assessments in order to assist future developments. In the sphere of drought risk mitigation, three opportunities and synergies stood out: promising results with grassroots approaches like, e.g. water user associations; increased implementation rates through improved ownership structures including the revitalization of traditional or indigenous knowledge; as well as the potential of open-source satellite data enabling a more adaptive management for the benefit of risk mitigation. To improve the integration of various mitigation and response measures, data exchange amongst various entities, be it regional, national or international, should be strengthened at all phases of a comprehensive drought risk management. Finally in the realm of recovery, an effective collaboration between traditional emergency aid and development agencies needs to be expanded and harmonized. Drought Risk Management Report: https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2022-02/Drought%20Risk%20Management%20Report.pdf

Alternative livelihoods:

Does your country promote alternative livelihoods practice in the context of DLDD?

- (◉) Yes
- ( ) No

Could you list some practices implemented at country level to promote alternative livelihoods?

- ☒ Crop diversification
- ☒ Agroforestry practices
- ☒ Rotational grazing
- ☒ Rain-fed and irrigated agricultural systems
- ☒ Small vegetable gardens

☒ Production of artisanal goods
☒ Renewable energy generation
☒ Eco-tourism
☒ Production of medicinal and aromatic plants
☒ Aquaculture using recycled wastewater
☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

The German development cooperation supports the promotion of alternative livelihoods with a multitude of projects in different partner countries worldwide. Some projects explicitly aim at (1) the diversification of the regional economy, (2) the opening of new markets for agricultural and other products produced in a resource-conserving manner, or (3) the creation of alternative/additional income sources. A few concrete project experiences will be highlighted in the following: Asia: The KfW Development Bank project “ANDHRA PRADESH COMMUNITY NATURAL FARMING” IN INDIA (2019-2026) on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) aims at improving soil health as well as stabilizing and improving income through the application of "Zero Budget Natural Farming" practices. The main measures include (1) capacity building for female self-help groups, communities, and smallholder farmers to improve sustainable resource management, minimize climate change risks and support the income and the nutrition of poor families; (2) initial promotion of Zero Budget Natural Farming input shops together with marketing channels and organic product certification; and (3) accompanying research. As a result, by 2022, over 25,600 farmers have fully adopted natural farming and over 71,800 farmers are partially practicing it on around 32,200 ha. Women self-help groups have been identified as key to the transition from conventional to natural farming as they make up the majority of farm labor and emphasis more strongly the need for healthy and safe food production. Link to Article: https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/Global-commitment/Asia/India/Project-information-Agroecology/ Africa: The non-governmental project “FOOD SECURITY AND PREVENTION OF DESERTIFICATION THROUGH AN INTEGRATED FOREST FARMING PROJECT IN KWEKWE DISTRICT, MIDLANDS PROVINCE, ZIMBABWE”, implemented by the humanitarian aid organisation Help - Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe, on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) supported small holder families to be food secure and financially secure while not harming the environment. Impacts could be achieved in the following areas: (1) 1,700 people incl. women trained in sustainable agriculture, horticulture, agroecology and nutrition; (2) additional income generated through agroforestry, processing of vegetables and forestry products as well as bee keeping; (3) almost 1,300 trees planted at school sites; (4) more than 1,300 households diversified their food production and gained a higher income through marketing; (5) improved access to irrigation and micro-financing. The active involvement of communities in the project development had a long-lasting positive impact on the level of participation and buy-in by the beneficiaries. Gender mainstreaming within the project resulted in economic, social and environmental sustainability by incorporating women in leadership positions. Through the lead farmer approach, extension coverage could be improved, and fellow farmers could be motivated. Website: https://www.help-ev.de/en/country/zimbabwe#c7978

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Do you consider your country to be taking special measures to engage women and youth in promoting alternative livelihoods?

◉ Yes
○ No

Please elaborate

With gender equality being an essential precondition of sustainable land management, actions are needed to promote women's rights, representation and access to resources. The German development cooperation together with its partners promotes gender equality throughout its projects around the world. Several project examples have been highlighted in the sections above.

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

Has your country established systems for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management?

◉ Yes

- [ ] No

Please use this space to share/list the established systems available in your country for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management.

The German development cooperation supports a wide spectrum of activities addressing comprehensive drought risk management, including also measures for knowledge sharing and networking on best practices. The experiences of bilateral projects have been described in the report section on drought risk management and within this report: https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2022-02/Drought%20Risk%20Management%20Report.pdf

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Challenges are described in more detail in the report section on drought risk management and in the above-mentioned report.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Lessons learned are described in more detail in the report section on drought risk management and in the above-mentioned report.

Do you consider that your country has implemented specific actions that promote women's access to knowledge and technology?

- [x] Yes
- [ ] No

Please elaborate

With gender equality being an essential precondition of sustainable land management, actions are needed to promote women's rights, representation and access to resources. The German development cooperation together with its partners promotes gender equality throughout its projects around the world. Several project examples have been highlighted in the sections above.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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