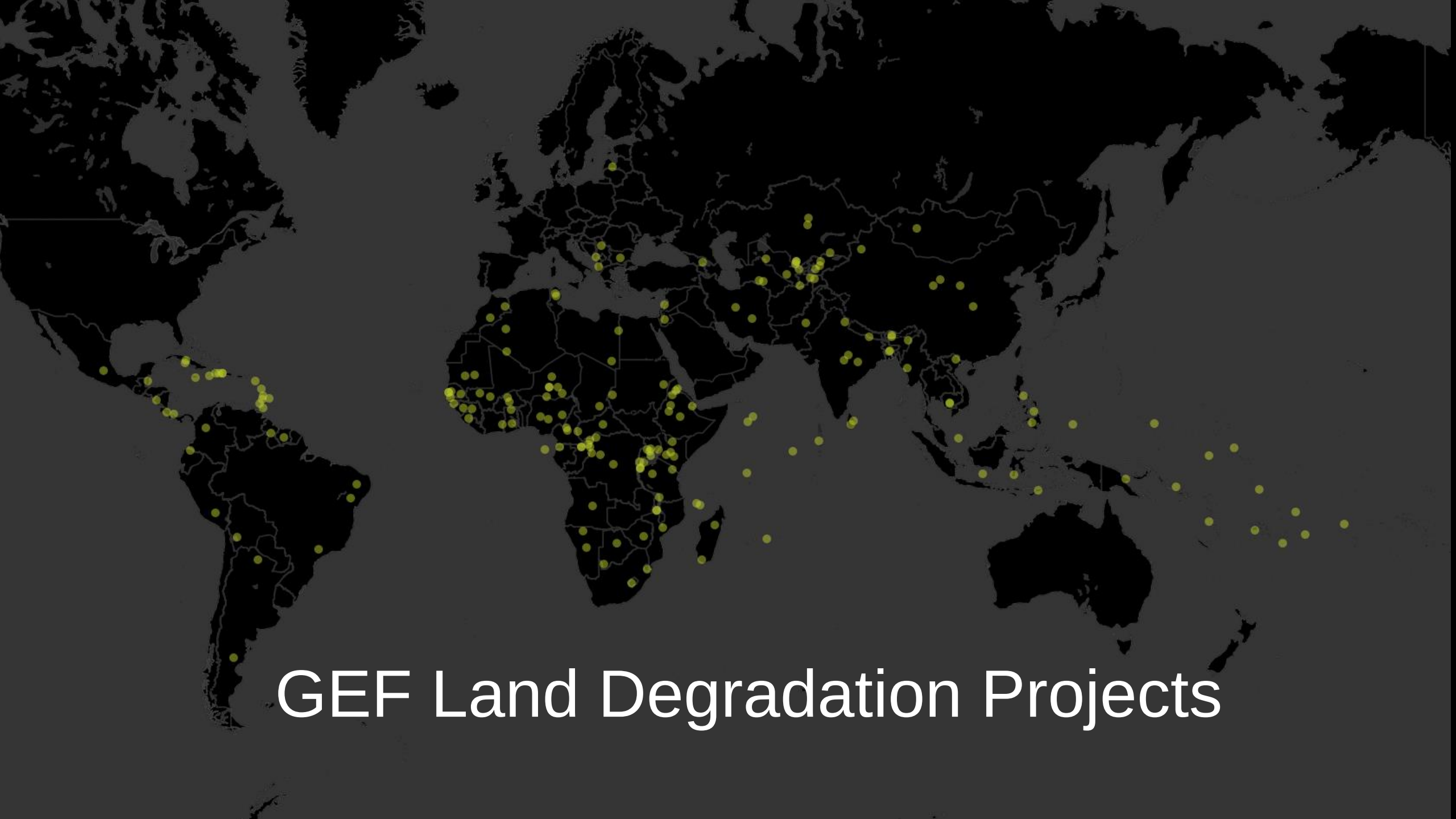
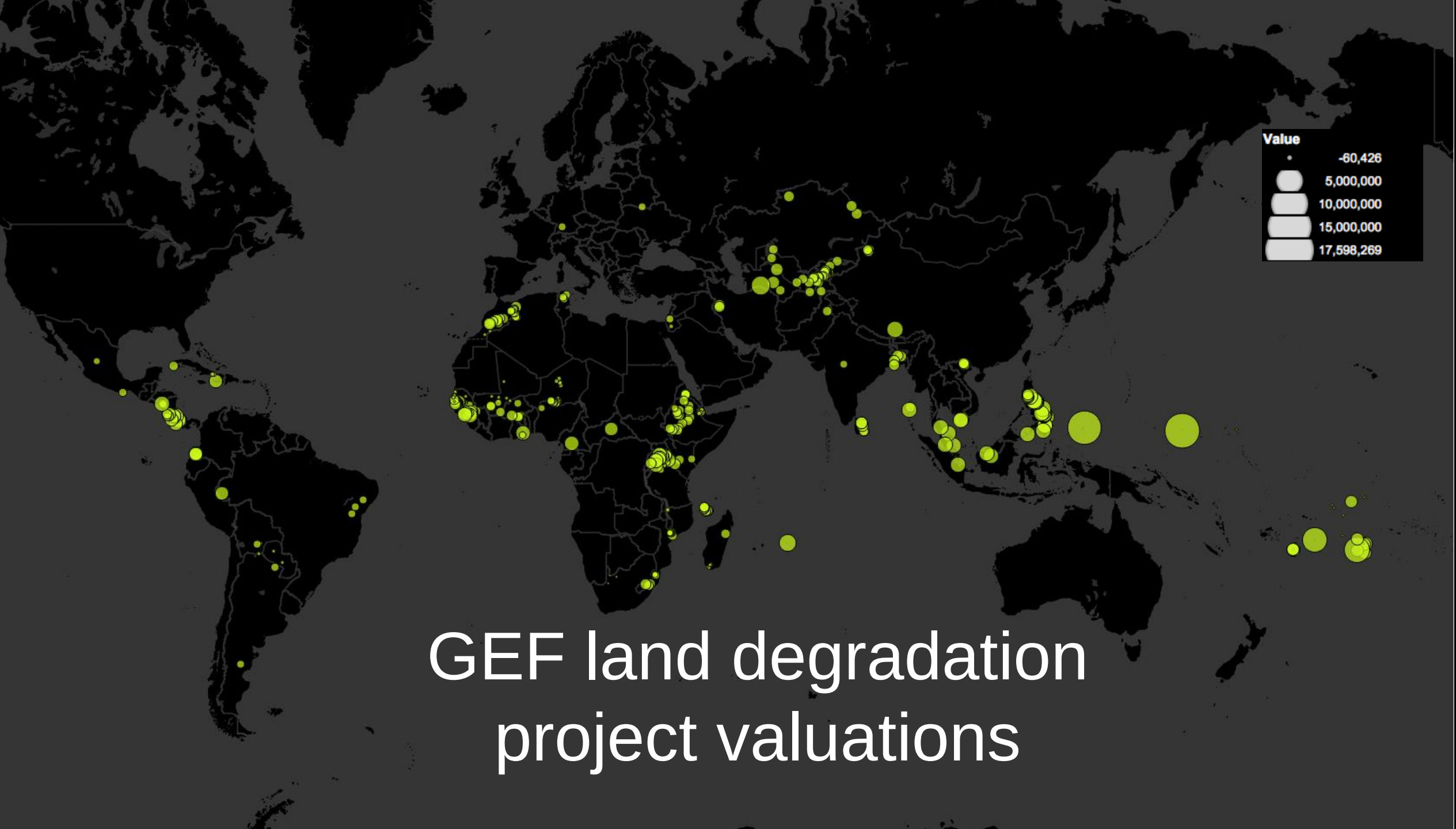


Value for money analysis of GEF Land degradation projects





GEF Land Degradation Projects



Findings about location



Positive
increase in
NDVI



25 km of
protected area



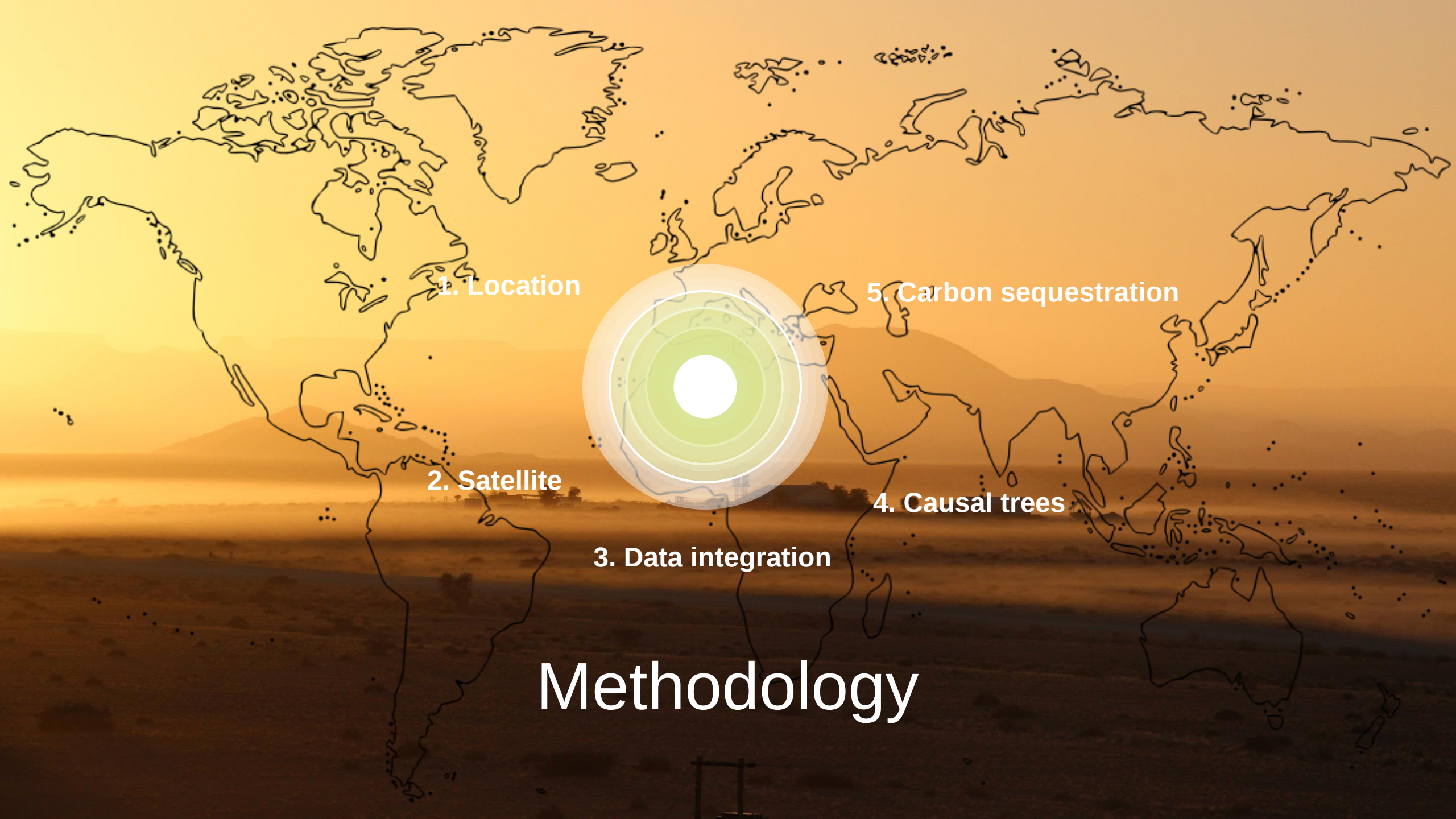
Low density



Variable
characteristics



Some without
forest cover



1. Location

5. Carbon sequestration

2. Satellite

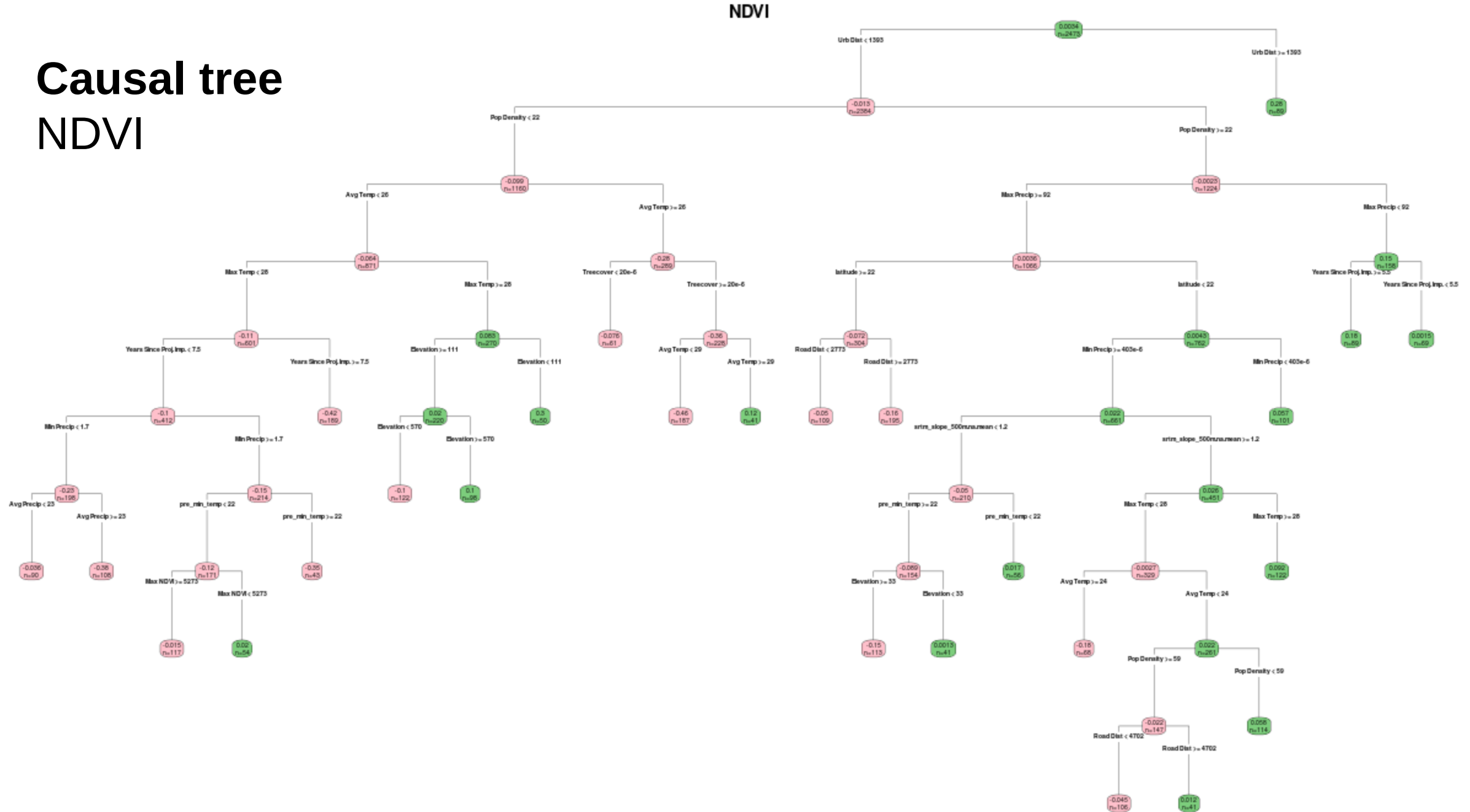
4. Causal trees

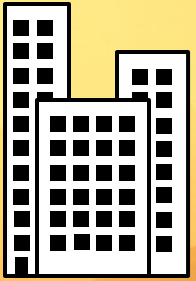
3. Data integration

Methodology

Causal tree

NDVI





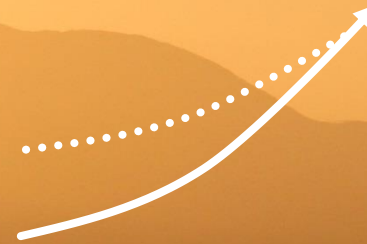
Less effective
near urban
areas



Time
required



Multifocal



Initial
conditions



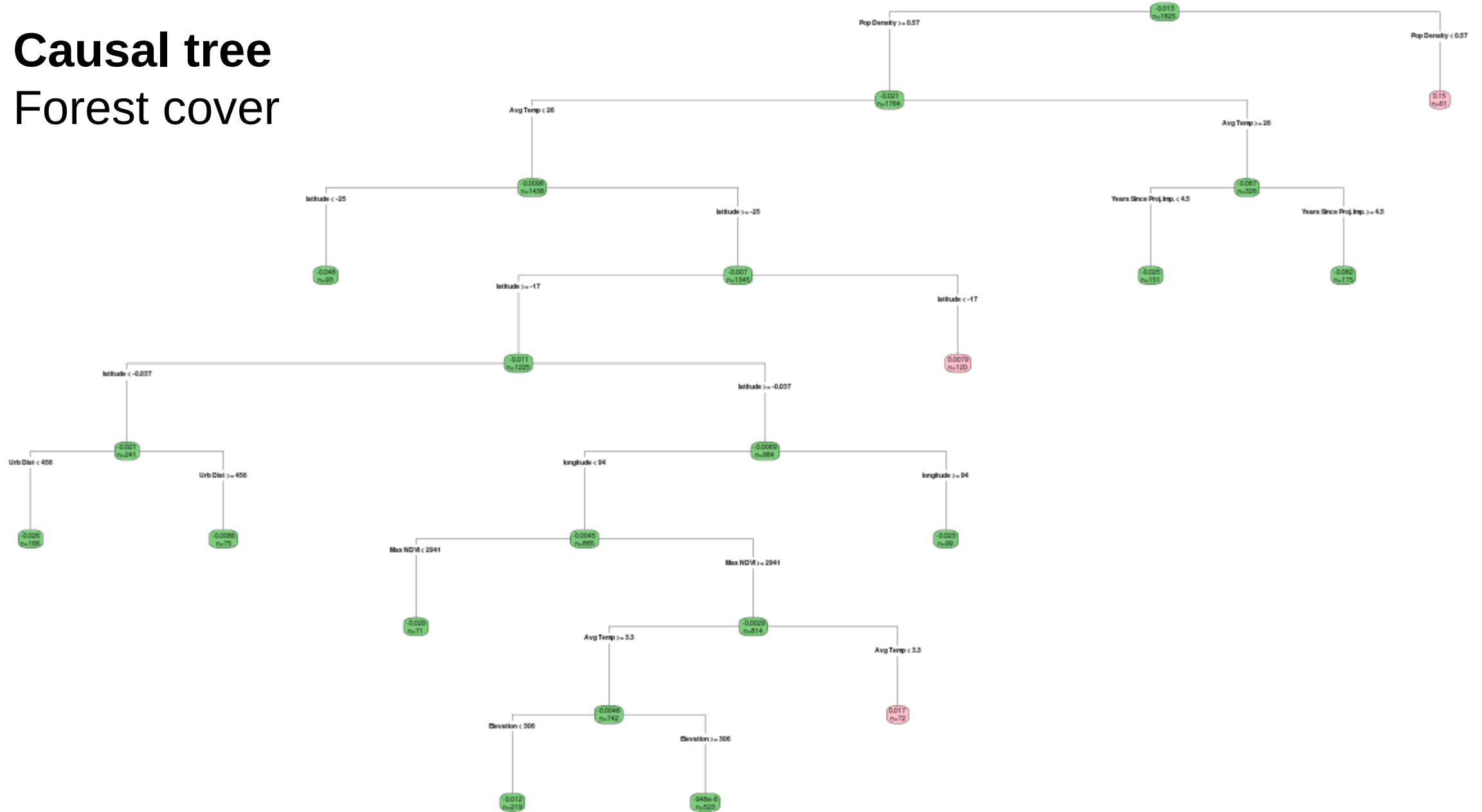
Environmental
and economic
characteristics

Findings: NDVI

Causal tree

Forest cover

Forest Landcover

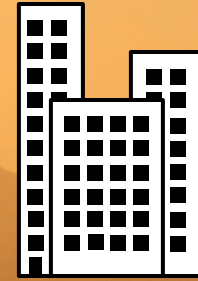




4.5 years after



Population
density



More effective
near urban
areas

Findings: Forest cover

The background of the slide is a photograph of a rural landscape at sunrise or sunset. The sky is a warm, golden-orange color. In the distance, there are rolling hills and mountains. In the middle ground, a small farm with several buildings and a water tower is visible. The foreground is a dark, silty field with some sparse vegetation.

43.52

tons of carbon sequestered
per hectare

108,800

tons of carbon sequestered
per project location

\$7,500,000

Average per project contributed
from carbon sequestration alone

Findings



Use a learning-based approach
as an initial screening tool for
project planning

Collect the exact geographic information
of GEF land degradation activities on an
ongoing basis

Suggestions