



Evaluation of GEF Land degradation Focal Area

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Key Questions

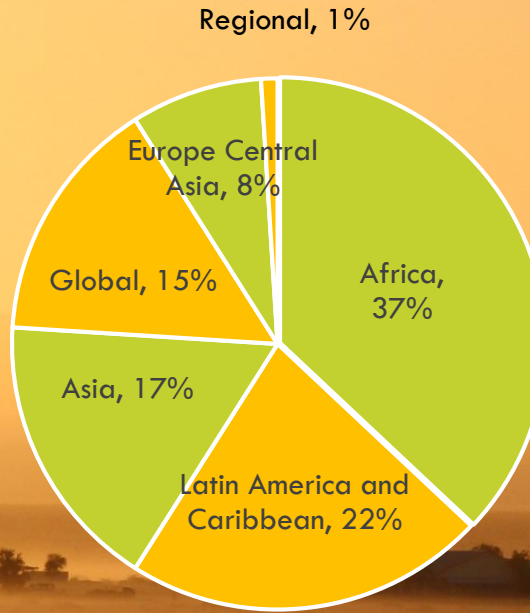
- Relevance of the intervention- is it in the right context?
- Is it effective -Trends in performance and impacts
- Factors associated with impact
- Sustainable-Likelihood of sustaining the benefits
- Does the intervention deliver value for money?

Portfolio

\$3.4 billion (co-financing 1:6.7)

618 projects with an LD component (58% multifocal)

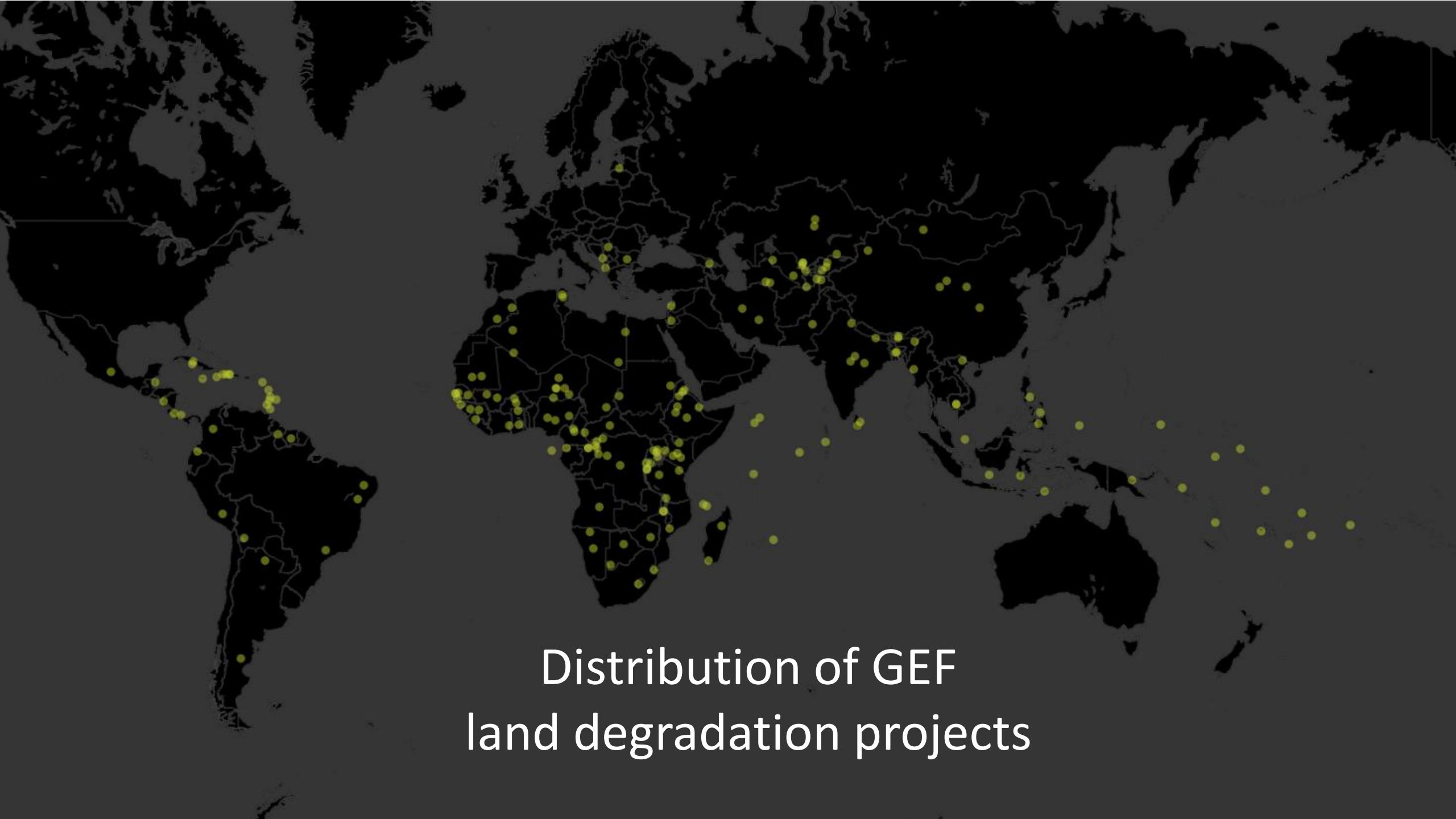
Supports UNCCD strategic priority (LDN) and SDG 15.3



Proportional effort in Africa

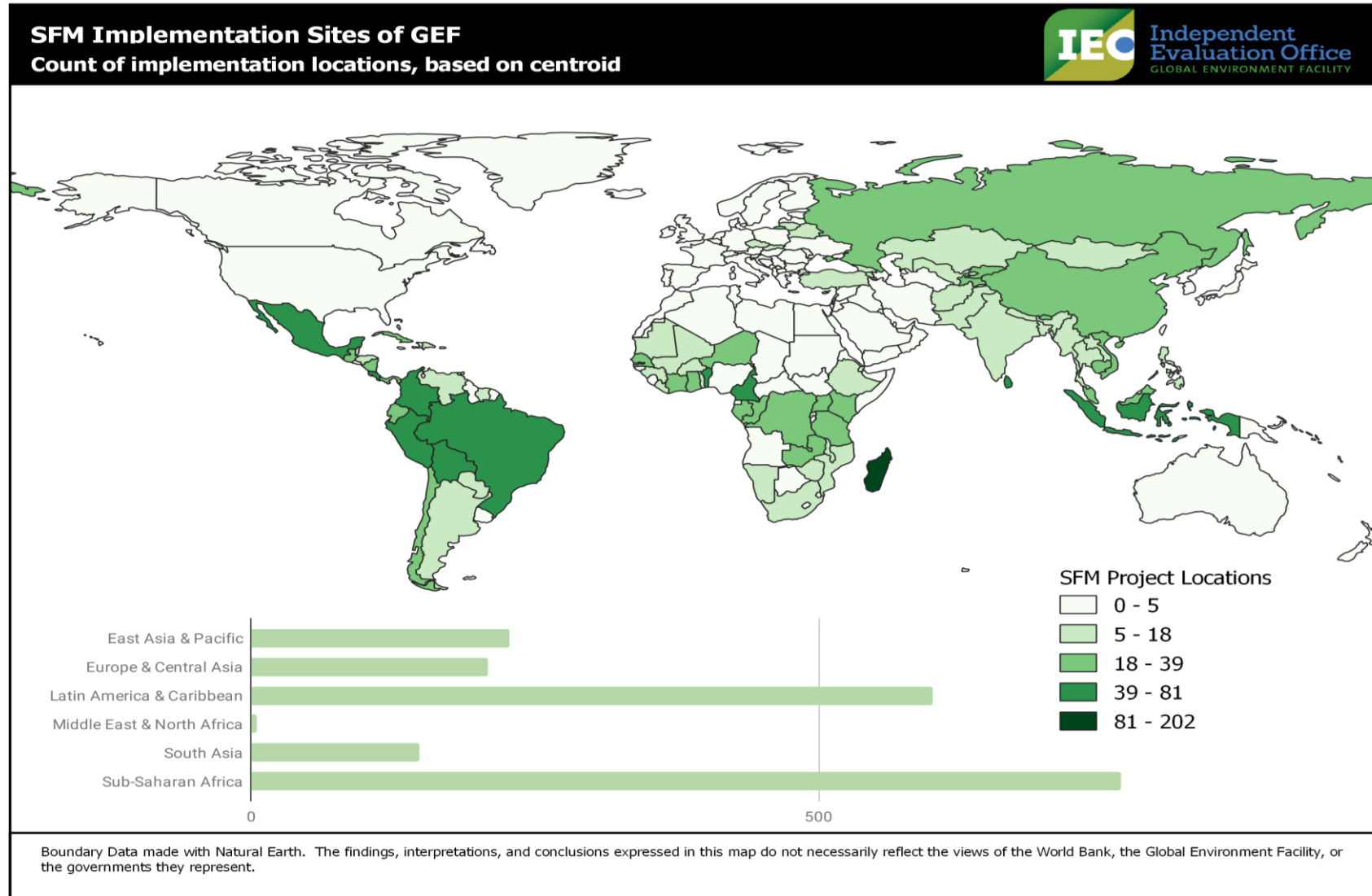
Shift towards integrated landscapes

Addresses the local socioeconomic drivers



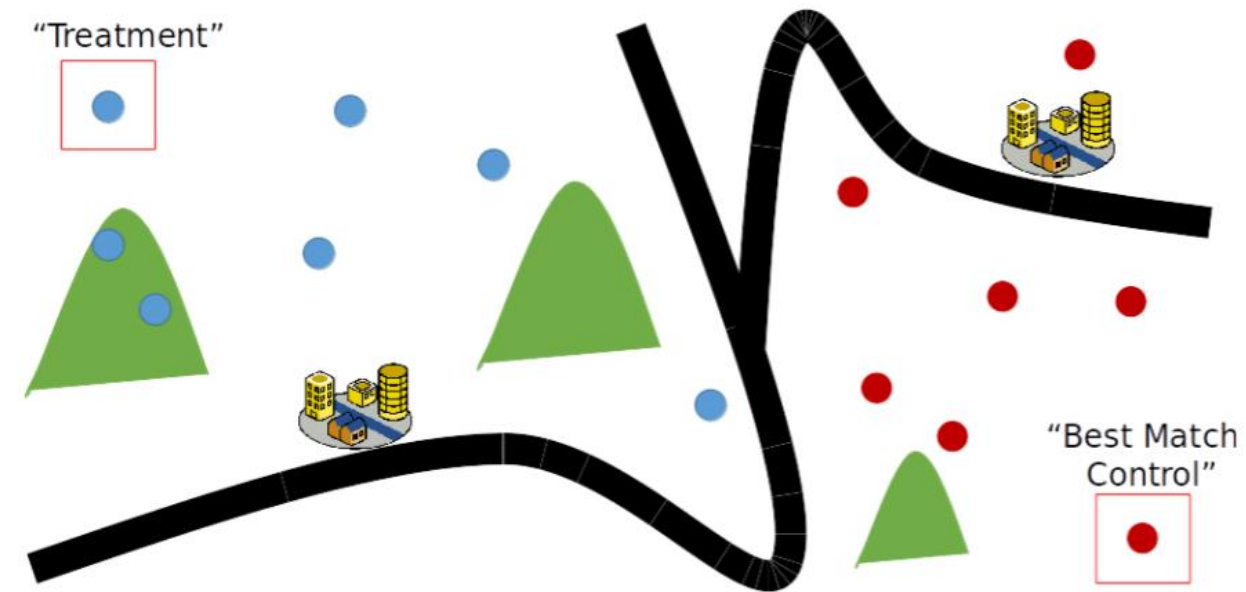
Distribution of GEF
land degradation projects

Sustainable Forest Management: Portfolio



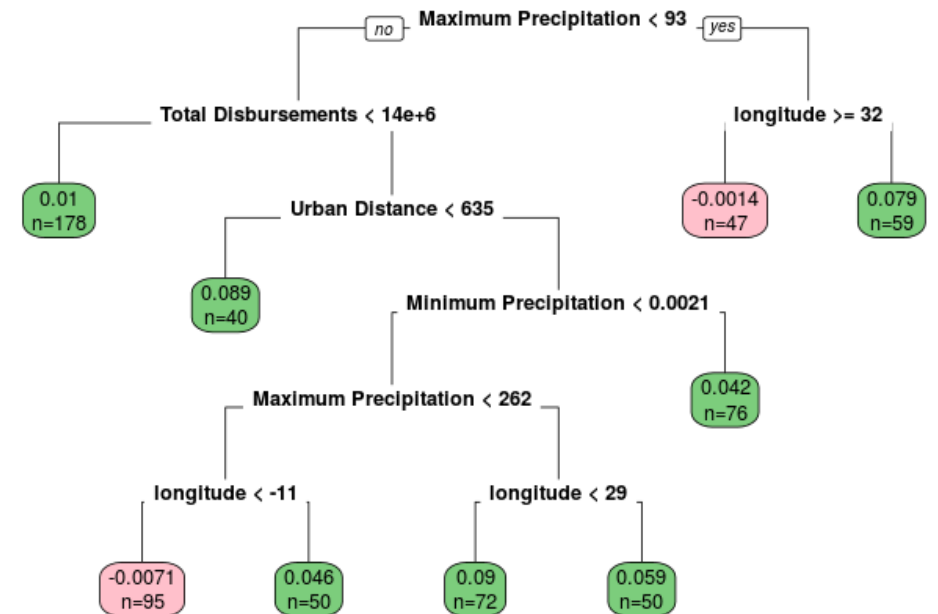
Impact Assessment

Quasi-experimental method



Factors Associated

Machine learning and causal tree



Impact and Value for money

LD
\$1:1.08

SFM
\$1:1.17

73%
Satisfactory

+

Vegetation productivity

-

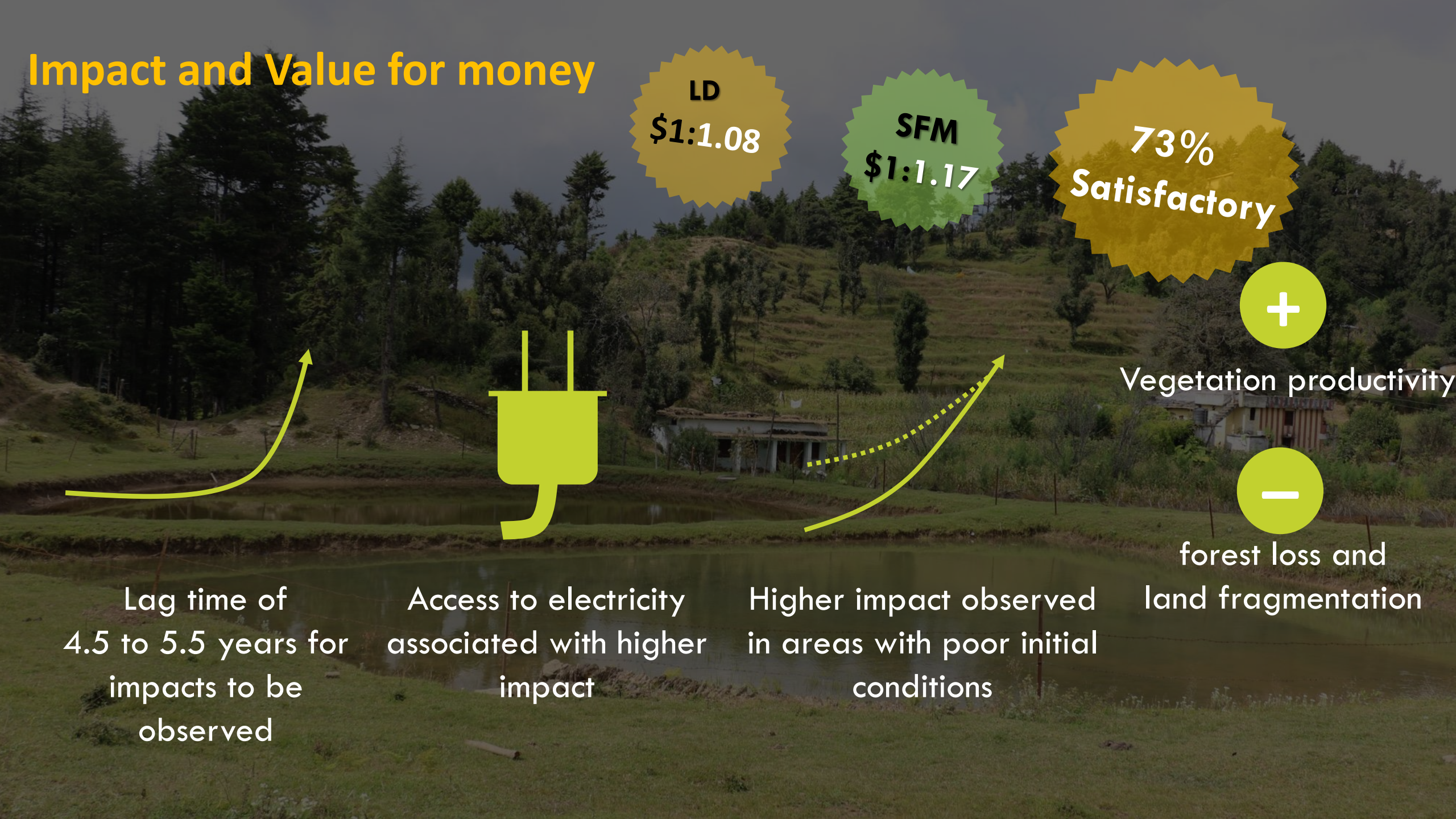
forest loss and
land fragmentation



Lag time of
4.5 to 5.5 years for
impacts to be
observed

Access to electricity
associated with higher
impact

Higher impact observed
in areas with poor initial
conditions



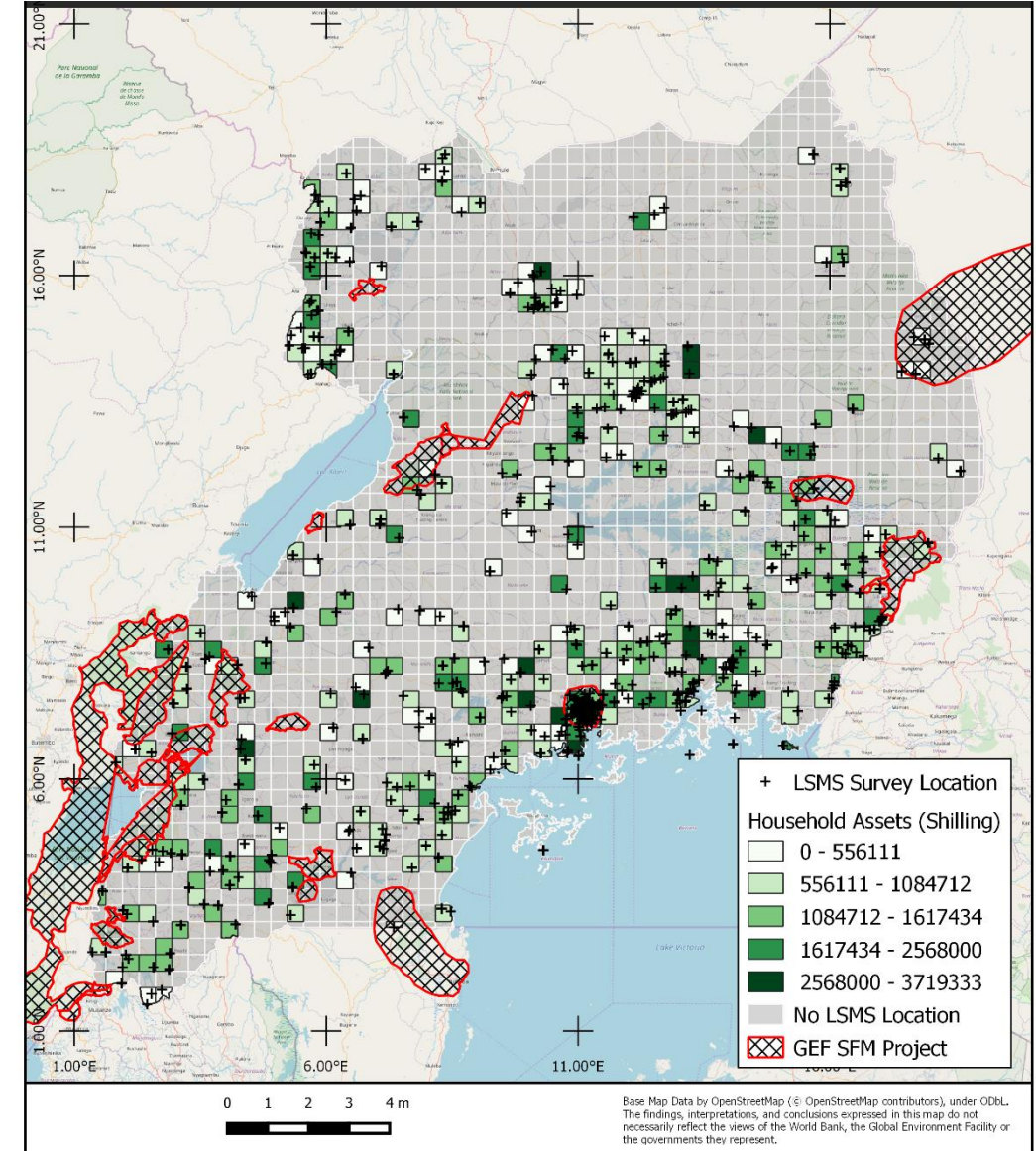
SFM: Value For Money

Key Findings : Socioeconomic Co-benefits

- Neutral to slightly positive impact of GEF interventions at the portfolio level on socioeconomic benefits as proxied by nighttime lights
- In Uganda households in proximity to GEF SFM interventions have approximately **\$310 USD** more in **Household Assets** as compared to households further away.



Positive Correlation with GEF, not causation



A transformative Land Degradation Program

Case Study: Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management Partnership PROGRAM (SLEM), India

What Worked: Relevance

- Adopted a multipronged and tailored approach – multifocal, multiple agencies, and diverse context, and issues
- Promoted participatory and inclusive approaches to decision making



SLEM-MP focused on rehabilitation of degraded bamboo forests



SLEM-U targeted 20 micro watersheds while working with Van Panchayats



SLEM- N sustainable shifting cultivation through participatory planning

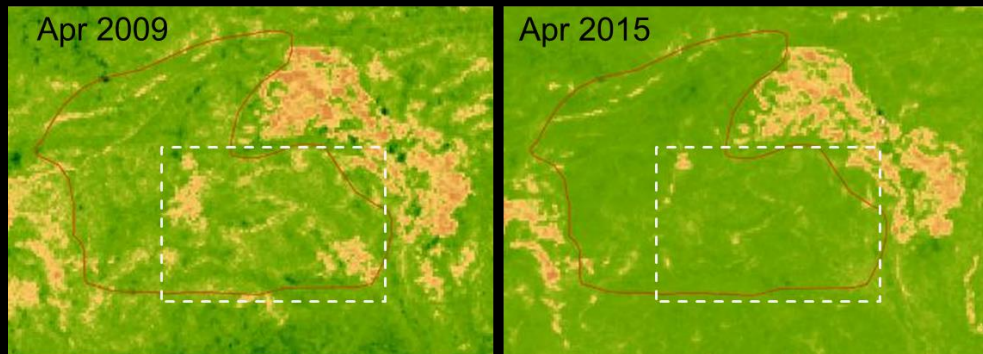
A transformative Land Degradation Program

Case Study: Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management Partnership PROGRAM (SLEM), India

What Worked: Effectiveness, Impact and Sustainability

- **Delivered multiple environmental and social benefits**
- **Promoted sustainability and scaling-up of good practices**

Time series analysis using Satellite data



SLEM-MP helped improve vegetation cover; vegetation index (NDVI) increase by 10% 2009-15; significant improvement inside project area than outside.



SLEM-U helped reduce fire-affected areas by 61 percent



SLEM -Provided livelihood benefits, supported land rights and tenure reforms, and gender equality

A transformative Land Degradation Program

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Opportunities for Improvement

- Encourage strong government ownership at multiple administrative levels
- Requires private sector involvement, and market transformation for sustaining positive impacts
- Consider climate risks in design and management of land degradation initiatives
- Systematic monitoring of results to inform adaptive change and learning

Video on SLEM Nagaland Projects in India





Conclusion

current
conceptualizations
constrain the combat
against underlying
drivers

Shift towards
land degradation
neutrality

Inadequate
**monitoring &
evaluation** system

GEF-7 responds to recommendations.....

GEF-7 strategy
focuses on
underlying drivers
socio-economic
benefits, conflict,
tenure security

Support to LDN and
SDG 15.3, including
LDN Target Setting
Programme(TSP)

Spatial data and
new core indicators
introduced

Thank you

<http://www.gefieo.org/>

