



gef GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

GEF Strategy on Agriculture

KORONIVIA JOINT WORK ON AGRICULTURE

Workshop on *“Improved nutrient use and manure management towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems”*

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From global finance to local activities: relative influence

GEF = Global Financial Mechanism of the Environmental Multilateral Agreements



GEF manage 3 funds: GEF TF, LDCF, SCCF.

GEF Programming directions (4 years cycle)



Strategy and activities identified

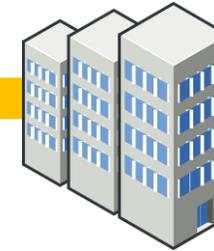
GEF 7 2018-2022:
-> \$4.1 billion in grants

18 Implementing Agencies



Elaborate and manage projects

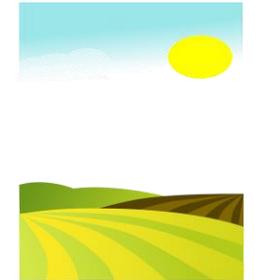
Executing Agencies



National entities, NGOs...

Country driven process

Project implementation



Activities on the ground

Include nutrient and manure management

GEF7 Programming Framework

Entry points for
nutrient and manure
management

	Biodiversity Focal	Climate Change	Land Degradation	International Waters	Chemicals and Waste
	Programming Areas to be addressed through Focal Area Investments				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity mainstreaming Wildlife for sustainable development Natural capital Agrobiodiversity Inclusive conservation Etc... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable energy Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Enabling Activities (NCs, BURs) Technology Transfer NDC preparation and implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating Enabling Environments for Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Enabling Activities LDN Target setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening Blue Economy Opportunities Improve Governance in ABNJs Enhancing Water Security in Freshwater Ecosystems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial Chemicals Agricultural Chemicals LDC/SIDS support Enabling Activities
Impact Programs	Integration across the conventions 				
Food, Land Use, and Restoration Impact Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage biodiversity in production landscapes Harnessing biodiversity for sustainable agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-based and value chain GHG mitigation (sequestration and avoidance) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable land management Diversification of crop and livestock systems Restoration of degraded production landscapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated land and water management Prevention of nutrient pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement of POPs and relevant HHP's used in the global food supply chain, Disposal of obsolete agricultural chemicals that are POPs.
Sustainable Cities Impact Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating biodiversity and ecosystem values in urban planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban-related GHG emissions avoidance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable management of production systems in urban and per-urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased pollution of rivers, deltas and coastal areas Advance efficient water use and re-use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of POPs, ODS, and Mercury in built infrastructure, industry and products and materials used in cities.
Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of HCV forests Manage biodiversity in forest landscapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of carbon-rich stocks Forest related GHG emissions avoidance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable management of dryland landscapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated land and water management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In forests where ASGM that uses mercury occurs, reduction or elimination of mercury in these areas.

Project example:

“Biochar for Sustainable Soils” (ended 2018)

- Funded by Land Degradation Focal Area
- Objective: demonstrate and promote the adoption of Sustainable Land Management practices involving the use of innovative organic amendments, based on biochar, that improve the capture and efficient use of nutrients, and enhance productivity, improve climate resilience, support rural livelihoods, and contribute to watershed management.
- focused on six countries: Indonesia, Vietnam, China, Ethiopia, Kenya and Peru
- Results: as an exemplary case of best practice within the SLM nexus.



Project example:

“The Agricultural Pollution Control Project” in Romania

- Funded through International Waters Focal Area
- Part of the larger GEF-WB Investment Fund for Nutrient Reduction in the Black Sea/Danube Program.
- Objective: to reduce nutrient pollution in the Danube River and Black Sea, which, among other things, caused significant dead zones in the Black Sea.
- Results:
 - ✓ improved the health and economic situation of 26,700 farmers (or a total of 10,540 households) by introducing nonpoint pollution control devices and best practices, particularly on-farm and communal platforms to control pollution from manure.
 - ✓ 28% drop in levels of nitrate in drinking water.
 - ✓ Scaling-up: The Romanian Government has taken a \$68.1 million loan from the World Bank to scale up this best practice to reduce nutrient levels in 86 vulnerable sites across the country.



Other examples:

Program: Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa, 12 countries (BD, CCM and LD funded).



“Sustainable Land Management and Climate-Friendly Agriculture” in Turkey (LD funded).

Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in the Gambia (LDCF funded).

“AVACLIM: Agro-ecology, ensuring food security and sustainable livelihoods while mitigating climate change and restoring land in dryland regions”, 7 countries (CCM and LD funded).

Conclusions

- GEF supports **integrated solutions** to achieve multiple global environmental benefits. No specific mandate or resource set-aside for agriculture. Results are **GHG emission mitigated** and **hectares of SLM**.
- **Agriculture and Food Security** feature high in the GEF's climate change **adaptation portfolio** of over \$1.6 billion: 1/3 of the LDCF portfolio, 1/4 of the SCCF portfolio, focus on the agriculture sector.
- Nutrient and manure management activities are **not necessarily financed by Climate Change** funding window -> advantage of integrated approach
- As global finance entity, the GEF has a limited view and influence on project activities on the ground -> focused on environmental results
- **Agriculture** is an important **cross-cutting dimension for multiple Conventions** for which the GEF serves as a financial mechanism, including UNFCCC, UNCCD, and CBD. Countries are increasingly addressing this theme in an integrated fashion.
- **The GEF is not supposed to full scale these interventions**, the GEF is to demonstrate applicability of approaches, both technical and financial.





Thank you!

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