**The GEF Small Grants Programme**

**TECHNICAL GUIDANCE NOTE ON THE SGP INNOVATIVE AGRO-ECOLOGY PRACTICES[[1]](#footnote-1)**

**BACKGROUND**

Government led programmes, land owners and farmers in the developing world have been destroying ecosystems, their support systems as well as soils therein for decades. The reasons for this are poverty, over-dependent on ecosystems services and goods, cost of fertilizers, lack of education, promotion and advertising of quick fix inorganic chemicals. To improve land productivity and ecosystems functions, a more sustainable solution as highlighted by the ‘*Special Rapporteur of the UN on the Right to Food’*, is *to upscale agro-ecology*, a method of creating beneficial interactions and synergies among the components of the agro-ecosystem (UN 2010[[2]](#footnote-2)). SGP will work towards turning this situation around to meet the needs for healthy ecosystems that provide food security, support in poverty eradication, increase soil rejuvenation and improve biodiversity and provision of goods and services. There are numerous ways to re-condition ecosystems and soils but most techniques already advanced in the previous GEF SGP OP’s will provide only modest improvement in ecosystems health and crop productivity.

The SGP proposed design for OP6 overall programme is based on: i) focusing SGP grant-making around clear strategic initiatives that are based on country and global priorities and where strategic impact can be achieved; ii) focusing SGP grant-making objectives that are multi-focal in character and leveraging SGP’s ability to foster synergies among GEF focal areas; iii) targeting SGP grant-making within focused geographic landscape and seascape areas, where baselines and indicators can be more appropriately selected and monitored to show impact over time[[3]](#footnote-3). SGP proposes four strategic initiatives as multi-focal platforms for the implementation of its small grants projects at the country level. Of these, the strategic initiative most directly relevant to this guidance is *C****limate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology.***

Under this outcome, SGP’s niche will be in the production landscapes of critical ecosystems identified in the Country Programme Strategy. These ecosystems include forest corridors in danger of fragmentation and farmlands often remote and unaddressed by other traditional donors. Small grants in this outcome will be applied and realized in alignment with the GEF-6 SLM for Climate-Smart Agriculture program.

For this strategic initiative to be implemented most effectively and to achieve holistic and meaningful impacts, generate knowledge and build organizational capacities, the SGP National Steering Committees and National Coordinators must be able to define an approach to be taken in engaging smallholder organizations in planning for production landscape resilience - with a particular emphasis on the agricultural ecosystems of the socio-ecological production landscape - and identifying and designing the SGP country-level strategic approach to systematically go after agroecology practices as described in the diagram below.

The pursuit of socio-ecological resilience will require a strategic approach based on an adequate contextualized understanding of the role and interconnectedness of traditional and conventional agricultural knowledge, smallholder organizations and their capacities, and social and economic issues, including broader agricultural and land use policy processes.

**INTRODUCTION**

Agro-ecology can be defined as a set of principles and practices to enhance the resilience and ecological, socio-economic and cultural sustainability of farming systems. Therefore, agroecology is both a science, a practice and a social movement which provides for sustainable agriculture. It uses the basic ecological principles for the design and management of agroecosystems, combining production and conservation of natural resources on the same land units. Through agro ecology practices, farmers will be able to manage risk associated with climate change better than in a typical conventional agriculture which often requires expensive external farm inputs. Innovative agro-ecological systems should at the bare minimum results in overall higher productivity at the farm level and not limited to just crop yields but is socially just and economically viable.

**Why agroecology?**

Farming ecosystems should and must achieve a diverse range of agricultural and environmental services. Given that agricultural economy is the backbone of most poor and vulnerable communities’ survival and livelihoods support, a multi-dimensional approach to farming reduces significantly crop failure and increases agro-biodiversity services on both subsistence and community farmlands.

Under conventional agriculture, over the years since industrial revolution and the expanded focus on the green revolution in the 1950’s, agriculture has suffered from many environmental ills. Farms continued to get contaminated from: i) pesticides, nitrates and phosphates from fertilizers which leads to water contaminations from the farmlands; ii) biodiversity loss originating from wildlife and habitat loss, hedgerow and woodlot loss, bee colony decline, vanishing crops varieties and breeds; iii) disappearing wetlands out of draining and tilling, dewatered rivers; iv) soil losses resulting from erosion, loss of organic matter and carbon; and v) air emission pollution from release of methane, ammonia, nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide. To reverse these trends, agroecolgy provides a simple way to ensure that there is less dependence on mechanized and polluting agriculture, results in agroecosystems of low environmental impacts but more nature friendly, land units which are resilient to impacts of climate change and other shocks, farms which are multifunctional and provides ecosystem, social, cultural and economic services and more importantly, provides adequate locally produced food systems.

It is important that this outcome helps in breaking common barriers to adoption of better practices of agro-ecology practices in small holder farmlands. For this to happen, the SGP programme in OP6 will work towards facilitating: i) provision of knowledge and capacity requirements often important in making decisions whether to adopt environmentally and cleaner food production systems and practices, ii) influence local and sub national policies that address subsistence crops production so that the heavily subsidized conventional agricultural products do not prevail over consumer health, proliferation of farm chemical based input which indirectly affect the health of the local population, iii) encouraging farmers to adopt practices that requires long term investments in land while also growing healthy crops. This means that the emphasis should shift to optimizing quality of farm gate produce and sustaining environmental services rather than maximizing production of crops and yields.

* 1. **OBJECTIVES**

The objective is aimed at supporting newer innovative and pragmatic approaches for farming that builds on both current agriculture science as well as the knowledge base of communities. The use of the term “agroecology” is deliberate and is meant to highlight the strong added element of ecological considerations to the usual short-term production oriented agriculture. This is necessitated not only by the need to rehabilitate degraded land but also to adapt to the changing climate, realization of community level energy needs, food and technological sovereignty. Farm level resilience is the ultimate objective and this requires strong considerations for sustaining ecosystem services within and adjacent to farms, provision of the growing concerns for more healthy food systems and farmers rights, and working towards a holistic approach for sustainable farming with double benefits of resilience related to impacts of climate change and overall sustainable farm productivity.

* 1. **STRATEGIC APPROACHES**

The strategic approach developed by each Country Program (NSC, NC) will identify and/or adapt participatory processes and methods to assist stakeholder organizations to analyze the vulnerability of and external risks to their agroecosystems. This will enable them to identify resilience-building outcomes as well as measures to support their achievement. Project eligibility criteria are broadly identified and defined for potential grant proposals. The NC and the NSC, through their support in the elaboration of the CPS, are expected to guide and facilitate the integration and device a programmatic strategy for smallholder organizations to work together and harmonize approaches within the selected production landscapes.

A portfolio of projects in the selected production landscapes will take an integrated approach to achieve programmatic synergies aimed at agroecosystem resilience. Smallholder organizations will develop or strengthen their capacities to analyze and evaluate the progress and outcome of their projects, systematize their experience and identify lessons learned. This knowledge will be codified and disseminated to other organizations in and across the landscape and for landscape policy on successful agroecology approaches.

Agro-ecology practices and principles in OP6 grant making cycle will be realized through appropriate climate-smart agriculture and improved agroecosystem service provision as a way to achieve short-and-long-term agricultural development priorities at local levels in the face of climate change and to serve as a bridge to other development priorities. The portfolio will seek to support countries and other actors in securing the necessary policy and technical conditions to enable countries to: i) sustainably increase agricultural productivity and incomes in order to meet community’s food security and development goals, ii) build resilience and the capacity of agricultural and food systems to adapt to climate change; and iii) seek opportunities to mitigate emissions of greenhouse gases and increase carbon sequestration from subsistence farmlands.

The process of conversion of conventional small stakeholder’s farms to incorporate agroecological principles will require a systematic and purposeful methodological processes. Initially, there will be need to **increase efficiency of conventional practices** byreduced use of expensive inputs and creating more awareness on the negative effects of conventional agricultural practices on the environment. This will be followed by **substitution of farm inputs** while conventional practices are abandoned in order to use alternative agroecological practices. **The third step will require overall system redesign** to allow the farm practices to be managed in accordance to a ‘new’ set of ecological processes and practices that increases the balance between ecological health and agricultural practices (a**groecological connection)** which embraces a culture of sustainability and takes advantage of interactions between all the components of the cropping systems.

Specifically, SGP will promote the concept and principles of agro-ecology as a set of practices to enable farmers take advantage of: i) indigenous agricultural knowledge for natural resources management, and ii) agro-ecological practices such as conservation agriculture, permaculture, systems of crops intensifications, organic farming and other practices that will be introduced or developed.

It is foreseen that among the examples of agro-ecological practices to be promoted in OP6 shall include and not limited to: conservation tillage, intercropping and promotion of poly-culture practices, crops rotation and fallowing; cover cropping and mulching, crops/forests and livestock’s integrations, deliberate and organized integrated nutrient management systems, biological management of pests, diseases and weeds; efficient water harvesting through small scale irrigation in drylands ecosystems; manipulation of vegetation structures and plant associations to improve efficiency of water use and increase biodiversity; agro-forestry with use of multi-functional trees and nitrogen fixing abilities to improve soils; use of local resources and renewable energy sources; composting and waste recycling and generally provide for a resilient agricultural landscape management.

To realize SGP’s programmatic approach to strengthening the resilience of agroecosystems within landscapes, the NSC’s, NCs, and smallholder organizations (grantees) require appropriate technical guidance to be offered by a TAG specifically constituted for this strategic initiative. This TAG’s role is to help in the preparations of participatory development of agroecosystem resilience strategies, typologies of projects to meet resilience outcomes, indicators to measure impacts and sustainability and overall project eligibility criteria. This activities of the TAG will be guided by the outcomes of the scoping exercise, baselines assessment and the elaborated CPS. At the same time, practical guidance will be required in terms of project design and development of a coherent project portfolios to meet resilience outcomes that are built on synergies between agroecology projects and other strategic initiatives identified for a particular landscape.

* 1. **INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES AND ELIGIBILITY CRITEIRA FOR PROJECTS**

Small grants in this initiative will be applied and realized in alignment with the GEF-6 SLM for climate-smart agriculture program and the GEF strategy on activities under the GEF programmatic priority LD-1 (agro-ecosystems and rangelands) and LD-3 (mixed land uses). Specifically, LD-4 on maximizing transformational impact through mainstreaming of SLM for agro-ecosystem Services will be targeted. This priority area addresses the case for incorporating SLM in agricultural investments in the context of smallholder agriculture as well as developing mechanisms to scale-up best practices for landscape regeneration through engagement of all relevant stakeholders, including CSO and private sector.

A good agro-ecological project that addresses the GEF priorities and the SGP outcome component will be expected to exhibits the following traits:

* Projects that integrates natural and social processes and incorporates ecological and traditional knowledge considerations;
* Building on adaptability related to crops and environment interactions and new technologies for cultivating crops, noting that farmers have been doing crop genetics improvements for many years, testing farming methods and selecting crop varieties based on traits developed over the years from environment-crop interactions. For example, important traits that are linked to drought-resiliency can be generated from information’s either from traditions or experiential learning on the farm. These traits should be evaluated and promoted;
* Projects that are self-reflective in design and implementation strategies and gives opportunity to reverse negative impacts of monoculture agriculture;
* Projects that recognizes and builds on local tradition, wisdom and values. These projects should also help in creating dialogues with local actors through participatory research and could lead to new knowledge and innovations;
* Projects that adopts long term vision on the overall landscapes productivity and enhances ecosystems health;
* Community-based innovations which farmers are doing on a daily basis as they interact with their farmlands and when they are faced with unpredictable and unfamiliar circumstances. The project’s should aim at helping farmers and communities to do innovations better by making the process and art of production systematic which allows for replications purposes;
* Features appropriate technology for poor farmers as demonstrated by the fact that projects are based on indigenous knowledge, are economically viable, accessible and based on local resources, environmentally sound, socially and culturally sensitive, risk averse and adapted to heterogeneous farming practices, and overall enhances farm productivity and stability;
* Leads to the creation of climate friendly productive landscapes. For example, the planting of hedgerows trees and agro-forestry systems that contributes to amelioration of local or site climates;
* Practices that encourage use of mineralization processes (composting, etc.) and nutrient recycling within and between farms. The project thrusts should aim at deliberately changing from inorganic to organic farming practices while supporting emission reduction from farming sources;
* The projects should vigorously be based on the SGP niche which requires and supports teaching, promoting, advocacy, awareness and capacity building for climate smart agricultural principles and practices.

**1.5. NATIONAL COORDINATORS AND STEERING COMMITTEES**

For this strategic initiative to be implemented most effectively and for it to achieve holistic and meaningful impacts, generate knowledge and build organizational capacities, the SGP National Steering Committees and National Coordinators are expected to define the productive agricultural areas within the identified landscapes in the CPS. The strategic approach to be developed should adopt a participatory process and methods to assist stakeholder organizations to analyze the vulnerability of and external risks to their agro-ecosystems. A portfolio of agroecology projects in the selected production landscape(s) will need to be integrated and to achieve synergies aimed at agro-ecosystem resilience. Smallholder organizations will need to develop and receive support to strengthen their capacities to analyze and evaluate the progress and outcome of their projects, systematize their experience and identify lessons learned.

**1.6 POTENTIAL PARTNERSHIPS**

The potential partners for programming in this sector should include FAO country and regional offices and the World Agro Forestry Centre satellite offices. In the Latin American region and Caribbean, it will be important to work with Latin American Society for Agroecology (SOCLA) based in Cuba, an organization we are already partnering with in terms of capacity building. In Africa, most countries have farmer training organizations and most of them have had representatives go to the regional trainings organized by the Third World Networks (TWN), who SGP is also collaborating with in terms of training which happened at the regional level.

In the pacific, NC’s are encouraged to team up with the work of the Pacific Islands Farmers Organization (PIFON) who are working with local farmers across many islands and has physical presence in some of the islands such as Tonga and etc. On the other hand, in Asia region as well as in the Pacific, NC’s are encouraged to initiate discussion with the Asian Farmers Association (AFA) and Medium Term Cooperative Programme for farmers’ organisations in Asia and pacific (Agriterra), both are networks organization working with grassroots level farmers. In addition, in the area of farmer’s rights, we have opened discussion for possible collaboration with the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR). Where linkages have been brokered at the global levels, National Coordinators are encouraged to work closely with their associates at the country levels and also establish linkages where appropriate especially with national farmer’s associations common in most countries.

Similarly, NC’s are expected to work with government line Ministries dealing with agriculture, livestock and range management. In addition, efforts are being made to liaise closely with CGIAR regional and national offices for technical support. A number of large national and regional NGO’s are engaged in this field and national support is highly encouraged.

**1.7 EXPECTED RESULTS**

In OP6, in the productive landscapes outside the protected areas and in between fragmented forest corridors, farming and pastoral communities will be the main target groups to work with. The proposed interventions will require that the farming communities’ food production systems and livestock keeping options are improved both for providing sustainable environmental services and goods to communities for improved subsistence and household incomes. In particular, under agro-biodiversity systems in farmlands, technologies that reduces costs of improving water supplies through reduction of on-farm irrigation costs (economic, environmental and social) and their disproportional impact on small acreage or low income farmers – particularly in light of water scarcity and possible impacts and implications for climate change, are among the key support pathways that OP6 will provide. The impacts on this front will be improved and sustained food supply for poor households.

Similarly in OP6, efforts will be geared towards helping communities reduce externality costs from downstream/upstream pollution and distributional impact of resource utilization between the well to do and lower income groups within the farming communities. These efforts will enhance cohesiveness of communities, build resource capacitates and forge a common front to improve communal lifestyles and protect productive agricultural landscapes from further degradation. This intended positive impacts information will come through experiential intergenerational gathering processes by community members and long term monitoring of socio-ecological indicators to provide best cause of action that improves agro-ecology of farming systems and degraded agricultural lands. For example, the increased use of organic farm manures and at the same time reduction of inorganic fertilizers will results in an overall impact on foods security, quality and improved incomes. For this to happen, it will be important to promote farm subsidies at a landscape level through grant making with the primary objectives of negating escalated environmentally unsustainable practices that could lead to further release of farm based ozone (GHG) depleting substances. Further, it is expected that social costs of unsustainable land use, impacts on the pollinator habitats, including land conflicts and health problems associated with business as usual in agriculture fields will be reduced and turned around into profitability for local farmers.

**SGP OP6 Global Level Results Framework**[[4]](#footnote-4) **RELATED to INNOVATIVE AGRO ECOLOGY**

**Annex 1. : Shows resources allocated at global levels to the outcome**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Objective**: Global Environmental Benefits secured through community-based initiatives and actions | | | | | |
| **Project Component** | **Grant Type** | **Expected Outcomes** | **Expected Outputs** | **Financing from relevant TF (GEF/LDCF/SCCF)**  **($millions)** | **Confirmed Cofinancing**  **($ millions)** |
| Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology |  | Agro-ecology practices incorporating measures to reduce greenhouse emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change tried and tested in protected area buffer zones and forest corridors and disseminated widely in at least 30 priority countries | Agro ecological practices introduced in farming systems.  Crops/livestock vulnerability to impacts of climate change risks reduced.  Multi-story farming systems promoted.  Farmers adopting GHG emission reduction practices.  Farmer associations and networks promoted. | 15 | 16 |

**Annex 2. SGP OP6 GLOBAL RESULTS FRAMEWORK (optional, can be presented directly in the text)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SGP Objectives** | **SGP OP6 Outcome** | **SGP OP6 Results Indicators** | **OP6 Target** | **Sources of Verification** | **Assumptions** |
| SGP OP6 Immediate Objective 2: | Agro-ecology practices incorporating measures to reduce GHG emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change tried and tested in protected area buffer zones and forest corridors and disseminated widely in at least 30 priority countries | Number of successful agro-ecology typology practices incorporating measures to reduce farm based emissions and enhance resilience.  Number of communities that demonstrate or are showing increasing levels of adaption benefits  Number of farmers with multiple cropping systems  Number of hectares brought under productive and sustainable management practices  Number of farmer organizations, consumers and networks. | At least 6 typologies of practices demonstrated.  At least more than 10,000 community members deploying practices to reduce crops vulnerabilities.  Over 50,000 farmers practicing multi-story farming systems  Over 100,000 hectares of land brought under good management systems.  At least 2 farmer associations/networks functioning in each landscape | Annual monitoring report (AMR)  Vulnerability assessment reports as part of the Country programme report  AMR  AMR  Landscape strategy reports | All landscapes address a farming system |

**Annex 3. RESOURCES AND PUBLICATIONS (OPTIONAL)**

*Laura Silici. June 2014. Agroecology: What it is and what it has to offer. IIED Publication.* [*http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/14629IIED.pdf*](http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/14629IIED.pdf)*.*

*GEF-6 PROGRAMMING DIRECTIONS. GEF 2014.* [*https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/webpage\_attached/GEF6\_programming\_directions\_final\_0.pdf*](https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/webpage_attached/GEF6_programming_directions_final_0.pdf)*.*

*Minang, P. A., van Noordwijk, M., Freeman, O. E., Mbow, C., de Leeuw, J., & Catacutan, D. (Eds.) (2015). Climate-Smart Landscapes: Multifunctionality in Practice. Nairobi, Kenya: World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF).* [*http://asb.cgiar.org/climate-smart-landscapes/digital-edition/resources/Climate-Smart\_Landscapes.pdf*](http://asb.cgiar.org/climate-smart-landscapes/digital-edition/resources/Climate-Smart_Landscapes.pdf) *.*

*Cobell, J. F. et al. 2012. An indicator framework for assessing agro-ecosystems resilience. Ecology and Society 17 91): 18.http://dx.doj.rg/10.5751/ES-04666-170118.*

*Wettasinha C, Waters-Bayer A, van Veldhuizen L, Quiroga G and Swaans K. 2014. Study on impacts of farmer-led research supported by civil society organizations. Penang, Malaysia: CGIAR Research Program on Aquatic Agricultural Systems. Working Paper: AAS-2014-40.*

***HLP REPORT*** *(6). Investing in smallholder agriculture for food security. A report by The High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition June 2013.*

*Paul Selman. 2002. Landscapes as interesting frameworks for human, environmental and policy processes.*

*Miguel, A. et al.2013. The adaptation and mitigation potentials of traditional agriculture in a changing climate. Climatic change: an interdisplinary, international journal devoted to the description, causes and implications of climate change.*

*Miguel, et al. 2012. Agroecological efficient agricultural systems for smallholder farmers: contributions to food sovereignty. Agron.Sustain. Dev.32:1-13,*

*Tortillas on the Roaster: Central America’s Maize–Bean Systems and the Changing Climate.* [*http://ciat.cgiar.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/policy\_brief6\_tortillas\_on\_roster.pdf*](http://ciat.cgiar.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/policy_brief6_tortillas_on_roster.pdf)

*Miguel, A. et al. 2014. Strengthening resilience of modern farming systems: a key prerequisite for sustainable agricultural production in an era of climate change. TWN, briefing paper 70.*

*The scaling up of agroecology: spreading the hope for food sovereignty and resiliency. SOCLA’s Rio+20 position paper prepared by* ***Miguel A Altieri,*** *with contributions by* ***Clara Nicholls, Fernando Funes and other members of SOCLA.****A contribution to discussions at Rio+20 on issues at the interface of hunger, agriculture, environment and social justice www.agroeco.org/socla.May, 2012.*

*Conservation agriculture: an overview.* [*http://www.fao.org/resources/infographics/infographics-details/en/c/214055/*](http://www.fao.org/resources/infographics/infographics-details/en/c/214055/)

*The food crisis and agroecology.* [*http://alainet.org/active/65947*](http://alainet.org/active/65947)*.*

*Women and agriculture in Caribbean SIDS.* [*http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCOnePager220.pdf*](http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCOnePager220.pdf)

*Community Resilience Tops U.N.’s Disaster Relief Agenda | Inter Press Service.* [*http://www.ipsnews.net/2014/06/community-resilience-tops-u-n-s-disaster-relief-agenda/*](http://www.ipsnews.net/2014/06/community-resilience-tops-u-n-s-disaster-relief-agenda/)

*Neufeldt et al. Agriculture & Food Security 2013, 2:12. Beyond climate-smart agriculture: toward safe operating spaces for global food systems.* [*http://www.agricultureandfoodsecurity.com/content/2/1/12*](http://www.agricultureandfoodsecurity.com/content/2/1/12)*.*

*Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration – agroforestry.* <http://conservationmagazine.org/2012/03/a-quiet-desert-storm/>

**Notes:**

[*The System of Rice Intensification, known as SRI, can reduce water requirements, increase land productivity, and promote less reliance on artificial fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and other agrochemicals, all while buffering against the effects of climate change and reducing greenhouse gases (GHG)*](http://foodtank.us5.list-manage.com/track/click?u=af81786f650f3d9a402f0309e&id=22d426d55f&e=9fbcdb330d)*.*

[*http://blog.ecoagriculture.org/*](http://blog.ecoagriculture.org/)

[*http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/16548IIED.pdf*](http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/16548IIED.pdf)*.*

[*http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/294891/GCARD%20Road%20Map.pdf*](http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/294891/GCARD%20Road%20Map.pdf)

*Webpage* [*http://aas.cgiar.org/publications/study-impacts-farmer-led-research-supported-civil-society-organizations%20-%20.VLEqHScoXzJ*](http://aas.cgiar.org/publications/study-impacts-farmer-led-research-supported-civil-society-organizations%20-%20.VLEqHScoXzJ)

[*http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/dsd\_sd21st/21\_pdf/agriculture\_and\_food\_the\_future\_of\_sustainability\_web.pdf*](http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/dsd_sd21st/21_pdf/agriculture_and_food_the_future_of_sustainability_web.pdf)

[*http://www.ted.com/talks/diebedo\_francis\_kere\_how\_to\_build\_with\_clay\_and\_community.html?utm\_source=newsletter\_weekly\_2013-12-13&utm\_campaign=newsletter\_weekly&utm\_medium=email&utm\_content=bottom\_left\_button*](http://www.ted.com/talks/diebedo_francis_kere_how_to_build_with_clay_and_community.html?utm_source=newsletter_weekly_2013-12-13&utm_campaign=newsletter_weekly&utm_medium=email&utm_content=bottom_left_button)

1. *For any questions, please contact Charles Nyandiga (charles.nyandiga@undp.org), GEF SGP, Sustainability Development Cluster, Bureau of Programme and Policy Support (BPPS), New York.* [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. UNEP (2010). UNEP Emerging Issues: Environmental Consequences of Ocean Acidification: A Threat to Food Security. United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. *Note that this approach will be implemented preferentially in the more mature country programmes, whereas relatively young and new country programmes may continue to do more foundational work with a broader geographic spread as needed*. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. *The indicator target values refer the incremental results produced for OP6. Therefore, to assess the achievement of the target value of the indicators for OP6, the baseline is considered as a zero value for all indicator targets.* [↑](#footnote-ref-4)