

**USAID FY 2004-2005 Activities in Support of the
U.N. Convention to Combat Desertification
(UNCCD)**

July 2006

Executive Summary

USAID FY 2004-2005 Activities in Support of the U.N. Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

The United States ratified the U.N. Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) on November 17, 2000, and it entered into force on February 15, 2001. The Congressional Resolution of Advice and Consent for the CCD set forth, *inter alia*, the following understandings, included in the U.S. instrument of ratification: (1) As a developed country party, the United States is not obligated to satisfy specific funding requirements or other specific requirements regarding the provision of any resource, including technology, to affected country parties; (2) The Convention does not impose mandatory obligations to provide funding for the Global Environmental Facility (GEF); and (3) No changes to existing US. Land management practices and programs will be required to meet obligations incurred under the Convention.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is the lead USG agency implementing the UNCCD overseas. USAID addresses the goals of UNCCD through programs that address sustainable agriculture, improved agricultural practices, natural resource management, conservation of natural resources and integrated water management in arid, semi-arid and dry sub humid habitats, that the process of combating desertification is addressed. USAID programs generally support and encourage community-based natural resource management approaches, and strategies that address the root causes of desertification.

During the two-year period of Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005 (October 1 2003 – September 30 2005), USAID provided bilateral grant assistance totaling approximately \$56.3 million for activities to combat desertification in fifteen developing countries and countries with economies in transition outside of Africa.¹ During that same period, USAID provided \$50 million to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), \$5.6 million of which can be attributed to activities to combat desertification in countries other than those in Africa.

¹ Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Georgia, Honduras, India, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Ukraine.

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U.S. RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

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USAID AND IMPLEMENTING THE UNCCD OBJECTIVES

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is the lead USG agency implementing the UNCCD overseas. The tenets of the Convention, calling for a bottom-up and participatory approach to combating desertification, echo the focus of USAID's approach to natural resource management (NRM), improved agriculture practices, and integrated water resource management (IWRM). The mainstay of USAID's involvement in the CCD is carried out through its Mission and Washington-based activities that address the root causes of desertification.

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USAID and its partner organizations focus on building the capacity of communities and local institutions to utilize new technologies and tools to improve management of agricultural lands and natural resource areas. Community based natural resource management (CBNRM) promotes the devolution to, and capacity of communities to effectively manage their resources.

The information in this report is representative of U.S. activities that support the tenets of the UNCCD in FY 2004 and 2005. The funding levels in the report are conservative approximations of the agriculture and environment programs that are attributable to combating desertification.

ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF COMBATING DESERTIFICATION

USAID bilateral programs are developed in consultation with host country government officials and civil society stakeholders. The programs described below are representative of the priorities outlined in those discussions.

ASIA

Afghanistan - FY 2004-2005: \$4,060,555

During the two-year period FY 2004-2005, USAID has supported three projects directly related to combating desertification in Afghanistan, with funds totaling \$4,060,555:

1. Kabul Green Week (\$1,000,000): USAID supported the United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS) and the Afghan Conservation Corps (ACC) in a program that procured and distributed approximately 1 million trees throughout Kabul. Key activities included: planting fruit and forestry trees in various public locations throughout Kabul, including schools, government buildings, parks, roadsides, and the Kabul Green Belt; organizing Kabul Green Week activities, including public events, children's activities, receptions, entertainment, and education; and coordinating an ongoing public information campaign to raise public awareness of environmental issues in Afghanistan.

In addition to the 750,000 trees distributed by the project during Kabul Green Week in March 2004 and 170,000 in 2005, UNOPS-ACC conducted a public information campaign that tied in with public events, including children's activities, formal receptions, art exhibitions, and educational initiatives. Results of the program to date include the following:

- 200 hectares of native forest are under restoration in Kabul Green Belt;
- 30,000 labor days were generated;
- 25,000 primary school students received Environmental Education;
- Environmental science curriculum was introduced into schools of 6 provinces;
- Environmental curriculum was integrated into 18 provincial primary schools;
- 150,000 seedlings planted Kabul Green Belt nursery;
- 530,000 Kabul families receive and plant trees;
- 1.5 million Kabul residents receive Environmental Education through media;
- 5,000 students participate in Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) inauguration;
- 3 centers for special students (orphans, street children, deaf) launched chapters of YCC;
- 11 Government of Afghanistan Ministries participated in public tree plantings;
- 16 public Environmental murals were painted throughout the city.

2. Reforestation, Biodiversity Conservation and Employment Generation (Forestry Initiative) (\$1,000,000): USAID supported the United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS) and the Afghan Conservation Corps (ACC) for a program to

rehabilitate pistachio woodlands in the pistachio belt extending from northern to northwestern Afghanistan and conifer forests in eastern Afghanistan. The program is providing cash-for-work opportunities to vulnerable people through labor-intensive reforestation projects; developing the technical and managerial capacity of the Government and local experts; and promoting conservation and stewardship of forests in rural villages surrounding forest rehabilitation projects.

By early 2006, all seeding was completed for the thirty-two reforestation subprojects in twelve provinces for a total of 186 ha of pistachio woodlands and 83 ha of conifer forest. The assessment of germination rates has indicated a positive average survival of 68% when calculated over all sites, with 79% being recorded for pistachio and 56% for conifer (excluding three sites where project activities were discontinued due to extremely adverse environmental factors). All seedlings were irrigated by local community members, working with the assistance of donkeys in the more inaccessible locations. A comparatively smaller set of activities, in terms of both number of labor days generated and financial resources, involved establishing soil erosion control measures in dried up erosion gullies through the construction of check-dams. This facilitates soil conservation and stabilization in those areas that would normally be severely affected throughout the forthcoming rainy season.

3. Technical Services for Reforestation, Biodiversity, Genetic Resource Conservation, Natural Resource Management and Training (\$2,060,555): Under this project, which builds on projects #1 and #2, above, USAID is providing financing to the U.S. Department of Agriculture to assist the Government and the UNOPS-ACC partnership in undertaking a variety of reforestation and land rehabilitation and conservation activities. Project activities under this grant began in FY2005, and are continuing during FY2006. Activities include:

- **Pistachio woodland conservation and reforestation:** Support for the pistachio woodland conservation and reforestation efforts, including training government staff; construction of three regional seed storage facilities and a central Ministry storage facility; five labor-intensive soil and water conservation projects; mapping of the pistachio forests of northern and western Afghanistan; and improved management of 6,500 ha of pistachio woodlands.
- **Conservation education:** Integration of conservation education materials into the Afghan curriculum; expansion of the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) to include chapters in six cities; and teacher training (133 teacher trainers trained thus far).
- **Conservation of plant genetic material:** Technical assistance to the Forestry and Range Department of the Ministry of Agriculture to strengthen capacity for nursery production and management nationwide, including construction of two greenhouses (currently housing 50,000 seedlings), construction of a seed bank facility, and irrigation improvements.
- **Natural Resources Management Capacity Building:** Provision to relevant government agencies of equipment, supplies, training and technical guidance, including support for: development of forest management plans; policy and strategy development for protection of wetlands and water resources; development of relevant

conservation skills; and generation of native plant materials for use in forests, rangelands, watersheds and wetlands.

USDA has provided technical assistance to the Government through two training courses to strengthen their capacity in natural resources management. Ninety-six ministry personnel and government partners (including five women) were trained in watershed assessment, management/rehabilitation, and forestry management.

Government institutions in Afghanistan are being rebuilt following over 25 years of warfare. The Department of Forestry and Range is active in all 34 Provinces of the country and has the enormous challenge of working together with the Afghan people to restore vegetation in a largely over-exploited and over-grazed landscape. Similarly, the National Environmental Protection Agency, which has been recently created and legislated (2005), will work together with all Ministries towards the integration of environmental concerns into national development policy, planning and implementation.

India – FY 2004: \$1,560,000; FY 2005: \$ 600,000

In India, USAID supports an innovative project – the Water Energy Nexus Activity (WENEXA) – addressing the critical linkages between water and energy resource use in the agricultural, municipal and industrial sectors. The agriculture component focuses on improving groundwater management, among other issues. The first phase of project implementation continued from 2002 to 2004, in a semi arid region, the Maheswaram watershed in Andhra Pradesh. The project documented and analyzed groundwater use patterns in agriculture. Later, awareness campaigns were organized to disseminate information on appropriate cropping practices to encourage conservation behavior amongst the farmers. This process was further supported by promoting community institutions for better managing groundwater resources. The second phase of the project commenced in July 2004, in Bangalore Rural District, Karnataka, exploring opportunities to reduce water use in ground water irrigation, and a pilot project on irrigation efficiency improvement has been developed. USAID is currently facilitating implementation by ensuring requisite coordination between the major stakeholders (e.g. departments of agriculture, horticulture, and sericulture; financial institutions; farmers; etc.)

Lebanon - FY 2004: \$11,500,000 ; FY 2005: \$19,200,000

USAID does not have a specific program to combat desertification in Lebanon. Several major activities, however, totaling over \$30 million during FY 2004-2005, focus on environmental improvements and job creation related to agriculture and water management, with considerable positive impacts on efforts to combat desertification.

1. Expanded Economic Opportunity (FY04: \$6,500,000; FY05: \$9,200,000):

Programs under this USAID/Lebanon program strategic objective aim at creating employment and increasing income of rural citizens through targeting productive economic sectors with emphasis on agriculture and agro-industry. These programs promote the productivity, competitiveness, and marketing channels of profitable yields

and specialty agricultural products; the programs also contribute to sustaining and promoting viable agricultural systems and introducing new crops and new agricultural techniques as opposed to abandonment of lands and terraces as a result of non-viable agricultural systems. For example, the program has introduced new techniques for growing bananas at medium altitudes. The practice in Lebanon is to grow bananas on the coast. This caused an improvement in the use of land at higher altitudes and exploitation of new lands that were previously abandoned.

2. Improved Environmental Policy and Practices (FY 04: \$5,000,000; FY 05: \$10,000,000): USAID is implementing 23 wastewater treatment facilities and 4 solid waste treatment facilities in rural and semi-rural areas of Lebanon in collaboration with the local Municipalities. By implementing these projects, USAID is alleviating pollution and degradation of land. And it is introducing new opportunities for the lands to be used for agriculture especially that the compost generated by the solid waste treatment facilities, and the treated effluent generated from the wastewater treatment plant could be used for agriculture thus for improving the use of land and preventing its degradation. More than 2,000 ha are being improved under this project.

Mongolia - FY 2004-2005: \$700,000

Two USAID-financed projects directly addressed desertification during FY 2004-2005:

1. GOBI FORAGE (\$300,000): A part of USAID's Global Livestock Collaborative Research Support Program (GLCRSP), GOBI FORAGE is applying forage and animal monitoring technology developed in an earlier phase of the program to pastoral communities in Mongolia. The project addresses rural business development by adapting proven monitoring technologies so that they can be used by Mongolia's livestock producers. These technologies provide timely information on forage conditions to increase lead time for making risk mitigation decisions by herder groups and policy makers. Nutritional profiling to assess and manage livestock performance are being integrated with the forage monitoring technology via other funding sources (Mercy Corps & USDA) to enable herders to make business decisions that enhance profitability within an array of livestock enterprises. Formation of herder alliances for marketing is also being pursued in collaboration with Mercy Corps.

2. Eastern Steppe Grassland Management (\$400,000): With USAID support through the centrally-funded Global Conservation Program, the Wildlife Conservation Society is implementing a landscape program in the Eastern Steppe Grassland of Mongolia. Working with local and central government and local pastoralists, the program focuses on improving management and conservation of wildlife, including the economically important marmot and Mongolian gazelle. The program provides information to decision makers on a range of programs, initiatives, and directives so that environmentally sustainable best practices can be incorporated in plans for conservation, development and management of the Eastern Steppe. An additional program emphasis is to develop and implement a landscape scale management planning process to address ecological needs and mitigate threats to the long-term viability of the grassland steppe.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Brazil - FY 2004: \$200,000; FY 2005: \$200,000

As part of a USAID's Global Conservation Program (GCP), Conservation International's Corridor Program is working to improve ecological connectivity within the agricultural landscape in the Brazil Cerrado. The Jalapão/West Bahia Corridor program focuses on strengthening the local communities and the municipalities to manage and conserve their natural resources, including the protection of the remnants of natural vegetation cover. Some of the activities include: a) improving the capacity of the GIS technicians from the municipalities; b) improving the coordination and capacity of local institutions and individuals to undertake positive conservation actions; and, c) providing support to private landowners to restore the natural vegetation in compliance with the Forestry Code. The program works with land owners to increase the area in private reserves as well as restore degraded lands; improvement of degraded lands increases the connectivity between protected areas and improves maintenance of ecological processes.

Bolivia - FY 2004: \$5,831,850 ; FY 2005: \$4,390,650

Four USAID activities help to combat desertification in the Bolivia's dry Valleys and Altiplano regions:

1. Market Access and Poverty Alleviation (FY 2004: \$3,000,000; FY 2005: \$2,000,000): USAID supports sustainable dryland agriculture through appropriate agricultural technology transfers to farmers in the Valleys and Altiplano eco-regions of Bolivia. The support, only for farmers using irrigation, helps to diversify crops and reach suitable domestic and foreign markets. With USAID support, farmers export oregano to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, hot peppers to Argentina, raspberries to Brazil, and peanuts to Japan.

2. PL 480 Title II Food Security Funding (FY 2004: 2,407,850; FY 2005: \$1,856,640): The Title II Program in Bolivia, under its Natural Resource component, implements several activities to combat desertification in the Altiplano and high valleys of Bolivia. In FY 2004-2005, a total of some \$4.2 million were devoted to developing sustainable agriculture systems in semi-arid and arid lands through technical assistance and training activities in soil conservation, forestation and re-forestation. Other efforts carried out under this component include mitigation activities through more effective natural resources management. Activities are carried out through very participatory systems that incorporate local communities in developing family farm management plans. These plans prioritize activities towards increased crop production via improved natural resource management. Main activities here are the implementation of plans to preserve native prairies, native woods and the construction of ditches, fences and terraces for rehabilitation of soils to incorporate new lands for conservation and agriculture production

3. BOLFOR II: Sustainable Forest Management Project of Bolivia (FY 2004: \$400,000; FY 2005: \$400,000): The BOLFOR II program supports activities in the Chiquitanía and Guarayos, a large region covering the eastern part of Santa Cruz. Average annual rainfall varies from about 1,100 mm to less than 800 mm. Soils are poor and often sandy, making the region even more subject to drought. These areas are two of five major forest regions in the country and account for approximately 20% of the BOLFOR II program.

4. Parks in Peril Program: Sama National Park and Eduardo Avaroa National Park (FY 2004: \$24,000; FY 2005: \$134,000): Eduardo Avaroa (Department of Potosi) and Sama National Parks (Department of Tarija) are both located in the Altiplano region of southwestern Bolivia. The Altiplano is a high elevation (3,000 – 4,500 meters above sea level), arid region with degraded and eroded soils. Funding supports conservation efforts in these fragile ecosystems, policy development in sustainable natural resource management, and community-based natural resource management. The majority of financing is for Sama National Park.

Dominican Republic - FY 2004: \$125,000 ; FY 2005: \$150,000)

USAID addresses desertification in the Dominican Republic at both policy and programmatic levels.

1. Improving Policies for Environmental Protection (IPEP) (FY 2004: \$50,000; FY 2005: \$25,000): Working at the policy level, this project has developed a series of norms, and an accompanying regulation, to guide the use of groundwater in the country. These norms have nation-wide application and are helping to promote a more rational use of this scarce resource. In particular, the norms are helping to combat the salinization of aquifers in the country's Eastern Plains – an economically important region that is experiencing rapid tourism development.

2. IPEP Environmental Protection Investment Fund (EPIF) (FY 2004: \$75,000 ; FY 2005: \$125,000): The EPIF combats desertification at the program level by supporting investments that protect the environment and/or promote sustainable use of natural resources, while simultaneously offering the promise of financial sustainability. This portfolio includes a number of sustainable agriculture projects that combat desertification and land degradation:

- The Association of Agro-forestry Producers of Zambrana worked with the EPIF program to install solar-powered drying chambers for wood produced by its members under “Managed Plantation Guidelines” issued by the Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources. The chambers are producing 112,000 board feet of quality lumber per year. The value-added to the quality of the lumber, most of which is dedicated to the construction industry, is providing real economic benefits for the participants. The project, centered on the use of fast growing pine and acacia species, is combating desertification by assuring that lands within the project area are constantly under forest cover (FY04: \$25,000; FY05:\$25,000).

- The “Los Montones” Macadamia Nut project, located in the central highlands, is a joint venture between a major food production company and Dominican farmers. Under this venture, Dominican farmers are increasing the land area under ground cover in the region, and the approach is rapidly expanding to other regions in the country. The macadamia crop, produced with organic farming methods, is purchased by the company to produce a dessert wafer that is being marketed through private outlets in the eastern part of the country. (FY04: \$25,000; FY05:\$25,000).
- With EPIF financing and technical assistance, a group of small farmers have made the transition from open-field, hillside agriculture to greenhouse farming. The project is producing vegetables directed, for the time being, at domestic markets. Consideration is being given to expanding into the international arena in the near future. Using organic farming practices in the first year of the project, yields are up to 10 times greater than those realized under the open-field production regimes. The increased yields are generating higher profits for the growers. In addition, the participants are reforesting 45 ha formerly used for hillside agriculture. (FY04: \$25,000; FY05: \$25,000).
- The Society for the Integrated Development of the Northeast is using EPIF assistance to construct an organic chocolate factory and expand cacao production in a national park buffer zone. In addition to providing increased income to the farmers residing in or near the buffer zone, the project is increasing ground cover by 1,000 ha and is protecting the park. (FY05: \$25,000).
- EPIF is also supporting efforts of a cooperative of small cattle producers, “La Humildad” to improve the quantity of its herd and the quality of the meat and dairy products it sells in domestic markets. The upgrading of the quality of the herd is coming about through the purchase of purebred breeding stock (cattle and goats) and through enhanced livestock management practices. These practices include the construction of corrals and associated infrastructure. The project also includes the reforestation of land areas used for pasture in the past. (FY05: \$20,000).

Central America Regional (El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua) - FY 2004-2005: \$255,000 (El Salvador: \$150,000; Honduras: \$30,000; Nicaragua: \$75,000)

USAID supports activities to combat desertification and land degradation in three countries of Central America through its support for the International Sorghum and Millet Collaborative Research Support Program (INTSORMIL), a longstanding partnership of seven U.S. universities, USDA, and research institutions in the U.S. and collaborating countries. Working with partners in Africa and Latin America, INTSORMIL focuses on education, mentoring, and collaboration with host country scientists in developing new technologies to improve sorghum and pearl millet production and utilization worldwide.

INTSORMIL efforts in Central America address sustainable dryland agriculture. Specifically, INTSORMIL collaborators are developing resource efficient varieties of sorghum for water and nitrogen use. Notable progress has been made with the traditional

photoperiod-sensitive sorghum varieties for nitrogen use efficiency, and transfer of these varieties is progressing rapidly in El Salvador and has started in Honduras. Promoting more efficient and sustainable use of nitrogen fertilizer, in combination with the nitrogen use-efficient crop has also been a focus. In Nicaragua, the use of intercropped mungbean to provide sorghum nutrient needs has been studied, and this year will be tested widely in photoperiod-sensitive, photoperiod-insensitive and hybrid sorghum production systems. Research shows that this method can meet sorghum nutrient needs, provide more ground cover (thereby reducing erosion), reduce herbicide use for weed control, and improve soil organic matter and quality. Another component of INTSORMIL's work in this region is plant protection efforts to understand the biology of insect pests and diseases, establish economic thresholds, and develop non-chemical control methods, all of which reduce external input costs, increase environmental friendliness, and make sorghum production systems more sustainable.

Paraguay - FY 2004: \$200,000 ; FY 2005: \$ 170,000

USAID has addressed desertification in Paraguay through two activities. In FY 2004, USAID provided \$50,000 to the Secretariat of the Environment to finish work on the Paraguay National Action Plan for Desertification. During FY 2004-2005, USAID provided a total of \$320,000 for ecosystem protection, strengthening environmental legislation related to land use and natural resources management, and the consolidation of public and private protected areas.

EUROPE & EURASIA

Ukraine - FY 2004: \$1.5 million; FY 2005: \$1.5 million

The USAID-funded Ukraine Land Titling Initiative contributes to ecologically sound privatization of agricultural land in dryland areas – the steppe and northern Crimea. Because private farmers are less destructive to land resources than collective farms, the project makes a substantial contribution to combating land degradation in these dryland areas.

Eurasia Regional (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia) – FY 2005: \$1,500,000

Beginning in FY 2005, USAID is assisting Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan in their joint implementation of the South Caucasus Water Program, with a focus on fostering regional cooperation in the management of transboundary water resources. Specifically, USAID is supporting the adoption of integrated water resources planning and management in the region, water data exchange among three countries, and strengthening entities dealing with water management. This is a three-year, \$4.5 million program, running from FY 2005 to FY 2007 and providing approximately \$500,000 per country per year to the three participating countries. While not directly targeted at combating desertification, the project is playing a critical role in strengthening the capacity of water management institutions for integrated, transboundary water resources management, an

effort that is laying an important foundation for all efforts to combat desertification and land degradation in the affected countries and areas.

GLOBAL PROGRAMS

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) – FY04: \$2.8 million; FY05: \$2.8 million

USAID supports efforts to combat desertification through its contribution to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). In a world where 75 percent of poor people depend on agriculture, new knowledge must be mobilized for creating agricultural technologies that promote growth, reduce poverty, and make more prudent use of the earth's dwindling natural resources. For over 30 years, CGIAR scientists and their collaborators have demonstrated the value of science-for-development partnerships.

- Scientists at the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) are drawing on indigenous knowledge for developing improved water harvesting techniques for arid areas (www.icarda.org).
- The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) headquartered in India has developed innovative techniques that use low-cost soil and water conservation structures to fight recurrent droughts, the leading cause of low crop yields in the dry tropics. The Desert Margins Program is developing sustainable land management practices that are helping reverse desertification (www.icrisat.org).
- The World Agroforestry Centre in Kenya is leading an effort to improve soil fertility by promoting the use of nitrogen-accumulating leguminous trees (Sesbania); scientists are also developing alternatives to slash-and-burn agriculture, a deleterious farming practice that reduces soil biodiversity and contributes to global warming (www.worldagroforestrycentre.org).
- The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) has been developing resilient rice varieties that can withstand drought yet give high yields. The Institute also introduced aerobic zero-tilled rice. Through this intervention, the highly water- and labor-demanding conventional puddle transplanting is replaced with zero-tilled direct-sowing systems of rice. This saves 35 to 40% irrigation, without decreasing yields. IRRI's projects are helping dryland farmers in the Indian subcontinent to improve productivity and fight drought.
- The International Potato Center (CIP) is working through conventional breeding and biotechnology to improve drought resistance in potato and sweet potato. Likewise, the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and ICRISAT, in collaboration with partners, are working to improve the digestibility of stalks by animals in millet and sorghum. This helps dryland farmers have better fodder for their cattle during drought periods.

- The International Water Management Institute (IWMI) is combining satellite technology with on-the-ground assessments, for drought monitoring and impact management in India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and in Central Asia. It is also working at policies for improve groundwater governance and the use of water harvesting as a strategic tool for drought mitigation.

USAID funding to CGIAR Attributed to UNCCD - 2004-2005			
Asia, Eastern Europe & Eurasia, Latin American & the Caribbean (USD)			
	FY 2004	FY 2005	TOTAL
CG Center			
CIAT	300,000	300,000	600,000
CIMMYT	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
CIP	200,000	200,000	400,000
ICARDA	400,000	400,000	800,000
ICRISAT	700,000	700,000	1,400,000
ILRI	200,000	200,000	400,000
IWMI	200,000	200,000	400,000
IRRI	300,000	300,000	600,000
TOTAL	2,800,000	2,800,000	5,600,000