

**Regarding the proximate causes of land degradation:**

Land Degradation implies reduction of resource potential by one or a combination of processes acting on the land. These processes include water erosion, wind erosion and sedimentation by those agents, long-term reduction in the amount or diversity of natural vegetation, where relevant, and salinization and sodication. (UNEP, 1992).

Degraded land has been defined as land which due to natural processes or human activity no longer is able to sustain properly an economic function and/or the original ecological function. (ISO, 1996).

<http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/agll/lada/seldefs.stm>

**Working list of proximate causes:**

- Soil erosion due to deforestation
- Deforestation, forest degradation & fragmentation from disturbances such illegal logging
- Nutrient depletion due to low use of inorganic and organic fertilizer coupled with declining fallow periods
- Problems of de-vegetation and compaction leading to erosion, including bush burning
- Cultivation of fragile lands, including crop production on steep slopes
- Insecure or counter-productive land tenure systems
- Fragmentation of land holdings
- Fencing causing a concentration of livestock that had previously grazed on open lands
- Natural factors which are more difficult to control, such as topography, land cover, climate, soil erodibility, pests, and diseases
- Forest degradation due to fire, pest outbreaks and insects

[Note: this list will develop as we undertake the research. It may well develop into two sub-lists – one on biophysical factors and the other on unsustainable land management factors.]

**Table 1: CSIF Components and main types of activities**  
from: Annex 5 of the SIP Program Brief: Preparing a CSIF

<p><b>1. Supporting on-the-ground activities for scaling up SLM</b> <i>Key barriers/bottlenecks to be addressed:</i> institutional, knowledge, financial, implementation</p> <p>1.1 Identification of best entry points for scaling up SLM to achieve ecosystem integrity. 1.2 Capacity building for SLM implementers (farmers, forest users, rural community members, etc.) to support integrated approaches to natural resources management. 1.3 SLM investment pilots/demonstration sites with embedded scale-up strategy. 1.4 Strengthening farmer/producer organizations for adoption and up-scaling of SLM practices 1.5 Providing incentives for SLM adoption (including support to design of environmental services payments, targeted matching grants or credit programmes). 1.6 Strengthening alternative non natural-resources based livelihoods</p>
<p><b>2. Creating a conducive enabling environment for SLM</b> <i>Key barriers/bottlenecks to be addressed:</i> institutional, sectoral, knowledge, policy, financial, implementation</p> <p>2.1 Integrating SLM into national and sectoral development frameworks at national and decentralised levels. 2.2 Integrating SLM objectives and requirements into institutional and legal reform processes 2.3 Capacity building for SLM at all levels, to support awareness, coalition building and advocacy. 2.4 Strengthening cross-sectoral spatial planning systems at the national and decentralised level to prioritize investments between agro-ecosystems and types of intervention. 2.5 Reviewing country investment programmes and public expenditure frameworks to identify constraints and entry points for SLM and to increase predictability of financial flows to SLM. 2.6 Analysing and rectifying incentive frameworks for SLM. 2.7 Building or strengthening early warning systems, contingency and response capacity. 2.8 Strengthening traditional and innovative conflict resolution mechanisms to avoid, mitigate and resolve conflicts over NR</p>
<p><b>3. Strengthening commercial and advisory services for SLM</b> <i>Key barriers/bottlenecks to be addressed:</i> institutional, knowledge, financial</p> <p>3.1 Identify non-policy constraints/bottlenecks to SLM adoption. 3.2 Capacity building for SLM service providers. 3.3 Strengthening input suppliers (seeds, tools, seedlings, etc.). 3.4 Marketing support for outputs from SLM, including certification systems to strengthen fair trade and eco-labelling schemes. 3.5 Strengthening providers of financial services to offer financial products to support SLM adoption.</p>
<p><b>4. Developing effective SLM knowledge management, M&amp;E and information dissemination systems</b> <i>Key barriers/bottlenecks to be addressed:</i> knowledge, institutional, sectoral</p> <p>4.1 Supporting targeted and applied SLM research (technical, economic, social), including long-term ecological research and monitoring, directly linked to scale-up agenda. 4.2 Support knowledge sharing and innovation networks based upon participatory/community-driven and iterative approaches. 4.3. Strengthen capacity of SLM stakeholders for innovation 4.4 Developing M&amp;E MIS for SLM for CSIF implementation and evaluation.(selected elements aggregated up to regional level) 4.5 Developing effective national dissemination strategies for lessons and best practices (to complement regional TerrAfrica efforts).</p>

## COFOG – Classifications of Functions of Government

### 01 - General public services

- 01.1 - Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs
- 01.2 - Foreign economic aid
- 01.3 - General services
- 01.4 - Basic research
- 01.5 - R&D General public services
- 01.6 - General public services n.e.c.
- 01.7 - Public debt transactions
- 01.8 - Transfers of a general character between different levels of government

### 02 - Defence

- 02.1 - Military defence
- 02.2 - Civil defence
- 02.3 - Foreign military aid
- 02.4 - R&D Defence
- 02.5 - Defence n.e.c.

### 03 - Public order and safety

- 03.1 - Police services
- 03.2 - Fire-protection services
- 03.3 - Law courts
- 03.4 - Prisons
- 03.5 - R&D Public order and safety
- 03.6 - Public order and safety n.e.c.

### 04 - Economic affairs

- 04.1 - General economic, commercial and labour affairs
- 04.2 - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting
- 04.3 - Fuel and energy
- 04.4 - Mining, manufacturing and construction
- 04.5 - Transport
- 04.6 - Communication
- 04.7 - Other industries
- 04.8 - R&D Economic affairs
- 04.9 - Economic affairs n.e.c.

### 05 - Environmental protection

- 05.1 - Waste management
- 05.2 - Waste water management
- 05.3 - Pollution abatement
- 05.4 - Protection of biodiversity and landscape
- 05.5 - R&D Environmental protection
- 05.6 - Environmental protection n.e.c.

### 06 - Housing and community amenities

- 06.1 - Housing development
- 06.2 - Community development
- 06.3 - Water supply
- 06.4 - Street lighting
- 06.5 - R&D Housing and community amenities
- 06.6 - Housing and community amenities n.e.c.

### 07 - Health

- 07.1 - Medical products, appliances and equipment
- 07.2 - Outpatient services
- 07.3 - Hospital services
- 07.4 - Public health services
- 07.5 - R&D Health
- 07.6 - Health n.e.c.

### 08 - Recreation, culture and religion

- 08.1 - Recreational and sporting services
- 08.2 - Cultural services
- 08.3 - Broadcasting and publishing services
- 08.4 - Religious and other community services
- 08.5 - R&D Recreation, culture and religion
- 08.6 - Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.

### 09 - Education

- 09.1 - Pre-primary and primary education
- 09.2 - Secondary education
- 09.3 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education
- 09.4 - Tertiary education
- 09.5 - Education not definable by level
- 09.6 - Subsidiary services to education
- 09.7 - R&D Education
- 09.8 - Education n.e.c.

### 10 - Social protection

- 10.1 - Sickness and disability
- 10.2 - Old age
- 10.3 - Survivors
- 10.4 - Family and children
- 10.5 - Unemployment
- 10.6 - Housing
- 10.7 - Social exclusion n.e.c.
- 10.8 - R&D Social protection
- 10.9 - Social protection n.e.c.