Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

global environment facility
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Global
Country (ies):	Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malawi, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe
Project Title:	Global coordination project (GCP) for the Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes (DSL-IP)
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP /GLO/980/GFF
GEF ID:	10253
GEF Focal Area(s):	Multi Focal Area
Project Executing Partners:	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Centre for Development and Environment (CDE)
Initial project duration (years):	Five
Project coordinates: *This section should be completed ONLY by:* a) *Projects with 1st PIR;* *b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.*	Project coordinates: **DSL-IP Map**

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	17 May 2021
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	01 September 2021
Project Implementation End Date/NTE[1]:	31 December 2026
Revised project implementation End date (if approved) [2]	N/A

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	8,056,881
Total Co-financing amount (USD)[3]:	16,113,762
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	2,404,925
Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)4:	1,518,904
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 20235	758,510

[1] As per FPMIS

[2] If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

[3] This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO Document/Project Document.

[4] The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

[5] Please refer to the Section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	17 February 2023 Minutes of the meeting
Expected Mid-term Review date[6]:	2024
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	N/A
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date[7]:	July 2026
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	N/A

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	**Satisfactory** (S)
Overall implementation progress rating:	**Satisfactory** (S)
Overall risk rating:	Mode**rate**

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	*Low*

Status

Implementation Status ***(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):***	1st PIR

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Coordinator (PC)	Fritjof Boerstler	fritjof.boerstler@fao.org
Budget Holder (BH)	Fritjof Boerstler	fritjof.boerstler@fao.org
Alternate Budget Holder (BH)	Tiina Vahanen	tiina.vahanen@fao.org

[6] The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

[7] The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP)	**Angola** - Mr Julio Ingles Joao Ferreira **Botswana** - Mr Khulekani Mpofu **Burkina Faso** - Mr Pamoussa Ouedraogo **Kazakhstan** – Ms Zulfiya Suleimenova **Kenya** - Mr Festus K. Ngeno **Malawi** - Ms Shamiso Nande Banda **Mongolia** - Ms Tserendulam Shagdarsuren **Mozambique** - Mr Eduardo Baixo **Namibia** - Mr Teofilus Nghitila **Tanzania** - Mr Andrew Komba **Zimbabwe** - Mr Tanyaradzwa Mundoga	Chandalajif@yahoo.com khmpofu@gov.bw ouedpams@yahoo.fr z.suleimenova@ecogeo.gov.kz festus.k.ngeno@environment.go.ke shamiso_b@yahoo.com tserendulam@met.gov.mn ebaixo@hotmail.com teofilus.nghitila@met.gov.na andrew.komba@vpo.go.tz tmundoga@gmail.com
Lead Technical Officer (LTO)	Fidaa F. Haddad	fidaa.haddad@fao.org
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2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(*All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)*

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators[8]	Baseline	Mid-term TargetMid-term Target[9]	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress[10] since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating[11]
	Outcome 1.1: Child project investments are prioritised, targeted and coordinated to maximise effectiveness, realise the potential for synergies, and address transboundary issues	Number of child projects that have considered, and where appropriate reflected, transboundary issues and potential for synergies in their investments	0	5 child projects	11 (100% of child projects)	65% • Country core themes (6 child projects) with up, out and deep scaling potential identified and agreed upon. • Geo-portal for identification of transboundary priority established. • Regional and global assessments to feed into the geoportal initiated. • Participatory prioritization of core themes for REM Southern Africa conducted.	Highly **Satisfactory** (HS)
	Outcome 2.1 Child projects are at the forefront of global best practice to maximize enduring, replicable results at	Number of child projects applying knowledge inputs on best practices and stakeholder engagement and	0	5 child projects	11 (100% of child projects)	30% Programmatic, global Knowledge Management, Capacity Development and Outreach Strategy (KCOS) developed, incorporating lessons learned	**Satisfactory** (S)

[8] This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

[9] Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

[10] Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic co-benefits as well.

[11] Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Moderately Satisfactory** (MS), **Moderately Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU). Refer to Annex 1.

	scale to avoid, reduce and reverse land degradation.	system-wide capacity development supported by the GCP, in their operations				from GEF Impact Programs and comprising of: (i) "the What?" - Communities of Practices (CoP 1, 2 and 3) aligned with DSL-IP's key knowledge hubs and countries "core themes" (I) "the How"- engagement from the global level via the regional level (Regional Exchange Platforms) to the child project level (country docking via established MEL and KCOS working groups and tailored capacity needs assessment and corresponding TA support) (II) "the Who"? targeted stakeholder engagement through established outreach structure (III) "the Why?" Drylands matter in terms of geographic coverage, climate change, livelihoods the DSL-IP therefore links with strategic policy bodies such as the COFO WG on drylands • CPs with PMU in place where country docking process took place: Malawi, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Mongolia.	
	Outcome 2.2 The program and its child projects contribute to local, regional and global stores of knowledge.	Number/identity of local, regional and global knowledge hubs incorporating and sharing knowledge inputs received from child projects	0	5 child projects	One local/national knowledge hub per participating country *(indicator to be reviewed at MTR stage)*	27% • Knowledge Hubs that are fully established within the reporting period and linked to the child projects comprising of: WOCAT, WG on Dryland Forests, Global Farmer Field Schools Platform, Forest and Farm Facilities, Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources	**Moderately Unsatisfactory** (MU)

						• First regional workshop conducted with (i) additional (relevant) knowledge hubs mapped and (ii) child projects linked to existing key knowledge hubs (in directs support of implementation) • Assessment initiated (behavioral change) comprising of a social network analysis to identify local knowledge hubs • Best practice (core theme) documentation embedded in GCP support structure and linked to CDE/WOCAT database	
	Outcome 2.3 Public and private stakeholders at national, regional and global levels are effectively engaged and informed regarding the project and the models of sustainable dryland management, stimulating active participation and scaling up	Numbers/identities of entities at national, regional, and global levels receiving communications of experiences and models from child projects	0	5 entities	At least one national institution in each of the environmental, agriculture, forestry and livestock sectors, plus private sector, in each IP country and scaling out country.	30% • Global level: The COFO Working Group on Dryland Forests and Agro-silvopastoral Systems included the DSL-IP in their workplan and will support the dissemination of knowledge and impacts to other countries and regions beyond the programme. • Additional global platforms that will receive communications on evidence best practices are: UNCCD, Global Farmer Field Schools Platform, Global Landscape Forum etc. • Regional level: regional knowledge hubs that directly support the DSL-IP REM implementation comprising of SADC GGWI, CACILM, NEPAD/AU • National level: Selected APEX organizations, Forest and Farm Producer	**Satisfactory** (S)

						Organizations (note: tailored assessment/identification on-going), LDN (multisectoral) working groups (yet to be established/strengthened).	
		Numbers of partnership/value chain agreements entered into by child project actors with national, regional or global private sector actors	0	5 (in different IP countries)	11 (at least one per IP country)	30% • Green Value Chains mapped for 7 DSL-IP plus 1 non-IP country (linked to the core themes and SLM/SFM practices). • Private Sector consultant hired and mapping of private sector actors and market opportunities at regional level (with focus on core GVC) started May 2023 • Forest and Farm Producer Organization mapping and capacity needs assessment for GV development on-going in three child projects (with PMU in place)	**Satisfactory** (S)
	Outcome 3.1: The program and its child projects are subject to adaptive management, responding effectively to lessons learned and evolving conditions in order to maintain relevance and ensure sustainability	Number of child projects whose strategic directions and annual work plans and budgets consider, and where necessary respond to, the results of M&E across the IP (or their respective IP region) as a whole	0	5 countries	11 IP countries (100%)	40% • Malawi, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Mongolia, and Mozambique have been onboarded into the MEL WG and are currently incorporating M&E results into their strategic project directions.	**Highly Satisfactory (**HS**)**

Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 2.2 The program and its child projects contribute to local, regional and global stores of knowledge.	The delay is caused by slow operationalization of child projects. The latter is to a large extent related to the cross-ministerial operational partner structure (two-line ministries under one PMU to allow integration at all levels) and recent changes in government focal points besides operational bottlenecks. Improved support in OPIM-related issues identified as a need and relevant FAO units mobilized.	GCP, FAO OPIM unit, Regional Partnership Officer in RAF, and partners.	Facilitate access of OPIM-related support from HQ to FAO country office and partners.

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs[12]	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements[13] (please DO NOT repeat results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance[14] in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1: Child project investments are prioritised, targeted and coordinated to maximise effectiveness, realise the potential for synergies, and address transboundary issues	Number of child projects that have considered, and where appropriate reflected, transboundary issues and potential for synergies in their investments	N/A (annual targets were set at output level in alignment with outcome mid-term targets)	• Country core themes (6 child projects) with up, out and deepscaling potential identified and agreed upon. • Geo-portal (prioritization database with dryland relevant layers) for identification of transboundary priority established (all 11 child projects). • Regional and global assessments to feed into the geoportal initiated. • Participatory prioritization of core themes for REM Southern Africa conducted.	N/A
Output 1.1.1 Strategy documents defining objective, evidence-based regional and	Number of IP and non-IP countries covered by prioritization/strategy documents	(i) Database and information analysis system for each region (3) in place.	(i) Fully achieved: DSL-IP global geo-portal in place (covering all 3 regions) and additional assessment work (IUCN, CDE/WOCAT) is on-going for guidance and further refinements of the prioritization of transboundary themes. (ii) Fully achieved: All 11 Child projects prioritized national 'core themes' comprising of income generating interventions (with focus on green value chains) that are linked to SLM/SFM to address (region specific)	N/A

[12] Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

[13] Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

[14] Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

global priorities for investments in sustainable dryland management		(ii) Transboundary prioritization exercise conducted. (iii) Three studies on common transboundary challenges conducted. 6 IP countries (50%) 1 non-IP country	'common management challenges'. The DSL-IP introduced the "one country – one (core theme) champion" approach. Each of the identified themes meet a set of criteria for up, out and deep scaling. As part of a participatory "outscaling" exercise that was conducted during the first regional workshop in Southern Africa (22-26 May 2023, Harare, Zimbabwe), countries manifested interest in championing relevant themes of common interest within the DSL-IP. Angola (tbd), Botswana (human-wildlife conflict/tbc), Malawi (Integrated Food and Energy System), Mozambique (Agroforestry), Namibia (FSC charcoal), Tanzania (Sustainable Honey), and Zimbabwe (Non-timber forest products). Mongolia had already selected sustainable pasture management as its core theme. Kenya, Burkina Faso, and Kazakhstan are yet to define core themes, but exchanges are taking place with stakeholders. Core theme stocktaking study and fact sheet preparation ongoing for Zimbabwe (Bambara groundnuts and Finger millet), Namibia (FSC Charcoal), Tanzania (Sustainable Honey), and Malawi (Integrated Food and Energy System). In addition, 6 child projects (REM Southern Africa) identified, discussed and prioritized themes for transboundary interventions and future investments within the Southern Africa region (drought and fires, among others). (iii) Partially achieved: ILAM data analyzed to (a) identify common challenges, (b) the subsequent selection of country "core themes" and (c) the tailored development of the Sustainable Landscape Production Framework (SLPF) to address the challenges. Additional studies launched with a delay in identifying suitable consultant (IUCN).	
Output 1.1.2 Mechanisms for transboundary coordination of approaches and investments in sustainable dryland management	Number of IP and non-IP countries included in mechanisms for transboundary coordination	6 IP countries (50%) 1 non-IP country	Fully achieved: REMS (3) in place guided by REM ToRs and leveraging on existing regional country networks and knowledge sharing structures (CACILM, RFS, AU/GGWI, SADC GGWI). 8 DSL-IP countries (Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe) and Zambia (not DSL-IP) participated in the 1st Annual Regional Workshops for REM SA to discuss and identify areas where transboundary coordination is needed (see Output 1.1.1).	N/A

	Number/identity of regional and global policy/dialogue platforms with which the GCP and child projects is engaged	Expected platforms: UNCCD, SADC/GGWI, WG on Dryland Forests and Agro-silvopastoral Systems, Global Farmer Field Schools Platform, Global Landscapes Forum, and the Global Soils Partnership.	Fully achieved: The IP is currently engaged with: • UNCCD and GEO-LDN through its Community of Practice 1: LDN Assessment and Decision Making • CDE/WOCAT on good SLM/SFM practices and its documentation. • SADC/GGWI Coordination meetings took place in 2022/2023, including a mission early 2023. • Global Farmer Field Schools Platform (FAO) and the International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) for integrated SLM/SFM curricula development • Central Asian Initiative for Land Management (CACILM) to leverage on their experience in Central Asia, especially on sustainable pasture management. • Making Every Voice Count for Adaptive Management (MEV-CAM) initiative on process documentation and M&E. • WeCan on women advocacy and empowerment. South-South and Triangular Cooperation on the exchange of best practices on community of practice management.	N/A
Outcome 2.1 Child projects are at the forefront of global best practice to maximize enduring, replicable results at scale to avoid, reduce and reverse land degradation	Number of child projects applying knowledge inputs on best practices and stakeholder engagement and system-wide capacity development supported by the GCP, in their operations	6 IP countries (50%)	Fully achieved despite slow implementation start of child projects. • Programmatic, global Knowledge Management, Capacity Development and Outreach Strategy (KCOS) developed, incorporating lessons learned from GEF Impact Programs and comprising of: ○ "the What?" - Communities of Practices (CoP 1, 2 and 3) aligned with DSL-IP's key knowledge hubs and countries "core themes" ○ "the How"- engagement from the global level via the regional level (Regional Exchange Platforms) to the child project level (country docking via established MEL and KCOS working groups and tailored capacity needs assessment and corresponding TA support) ○ "the Who"? targeted stakeholder engagement through established outreach structure ○ "the Why?" Drylands matter in terms of geographic coverage, climate change, livelihoods the DSL-IP therefore	N/A

			links with strategic policy bodies such as the COFO WG on drylands • KCOS Working Group meeting taking place in line with operationalization. Mongolia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Namibia, and Zambia (non-DSL country) have been actively participating to numerous regional DSL-IP "country docking" meetings for exchange (includes Government focal points). **See Annex 3.** Core CD roll out planned in 2023. Pending operationalization of other child projects.	
Output 2.1.1 Knowledge inputs provided to child projects	Number of child projects receiving knowledge inputs responding to their expressed needs, by frequency of input	KCOS strategy finalized and (ii) working group established. 6 IP countries (50%)	Fully achieved: (I) KCOS available and overall implementation structure already applied (country docking)., (ii) KCOS and MEL working groups established (Namibia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mongolia, Tanzania (started), Zambia as non IP country) The tailored support the DSL-IP provides to child projects is embedded within the country docking process which goes hand in hand with the capacity needs assessments and onboarding to the DSL-IP. This process started during the PPG phase and is an everlasting approach that accompanies countries throughout the lifetime of the program. The first part of country docking is divided in 3 pillar phases: (1) awareness raising, (2) clarification and feedback and (3) joint workplanning. Through the country docking process each country PMU has a space to familiarize themselves with what is on offer as well as raise their needs and concerns. This approach ensures that project implementation is based on mutual understanding, and joint knowledge sharing and creation. Although country docking falls under the KCOS Working Group, throughout the process, countries tap into the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Working Group and also gain access to the Sustainable Landscapes Production Framework, the learning series and all other components of the DSL-IP Knowledge Flow. To this date, 6 countries have started this process within the Southern African Regional Exchange Mechanism. Pending operationalization of other child projects.	N/A
Output 2.1.2 System-wide capacity	% of requests from IP countries for capacity development support by the GCP that have been satisfied	(i) CoP1 established.	(i) Fully achieved. CoP1 launched and established. It focuses on Land degradation Neutrality Assessment tools and approaches at different scales.	N/A

development program for national and regional actors		(ii) CoP2 established. (iii) WeCan expanded to 8 DSL-IP countries 100% of operational countries	(ii) Fully achieved: CoP2 launched and established. It focuses on good SLM/SFM practices on Drylands. The core theme approach, and the Integrated Capacity Development and Implementation plan (ICDIP) are cornerstones of CoP2. (iii) Partially achieved: WeCan roadmap for the DSL-IP developed and entry points to enhance Gender aspects mapped. Revision and contribution to child project capacity development and M&E plans ongoing.	
Outcome 2.2 The program and its child projects contribute to local, regional and global stores of knowledge	Number/identity of local, regional and global knowledge hubs incorporating and sharing knowledge inputs received from child projects	N/A	• Knowledge Hubs that are fully established within the reporting period and linked to the child projects comprising of: WOCAT, WG on Dryland Forests, Global Farmer Field Schools Platform, Forest and Farm Facilities, Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources • First regional workshop conducted with (i) additional (relevant) knowledge hubs mapped and (ii) child projects linked to existing key knowledge hubs (in directs support of implementation) • Assessment initiated (behavioral change) comprising of a social network analysis to identify local knowledge hubs • Best practice (core theme) documentation embedded in GCP support structure and linked to CDE/WOCAT database	N/A
Output 2.2.1 Harmonized methodological guidance for knowledge collation and management by child projects	Number of child projects collating and managing knowledge in accordance with guidance	100% of operational countries	Partially achieved due to slow implementation start at child project level. Knowledge hubs and country linkages established, and knowledge exchange has started (see above). In addition: MEV-CAM participatory video approach incorporated into CPs annual workplan activities. MEL Working Group bilateral calls (5 countries) as recurrent capacity needs assessment in support of coordination efforts. KCOS Working Group established, where connection with DSL-IP knowledge hubs will be established. DSL-IP CoP forums established and active in the DSL-IP Website.	N/A
Output 2.2.2 System for feeding	Number of child projects feeding knowledge and results into knowledge hubs, by frequency of input	100% of operational countries	Partially achieved: DSL-IP knowledge management structure and processes established (all levels, global, regional and country). The (full)	N/A

knowledge and results generated by the project into regional and global knowledge hubs			operationalization is hindered by the slow implementation start of child projects. DSL-IP Knowledge Centre launched in the DSL-IP website. ME&L Working Group and KCOS Working Group operational and promoting project knowledge sharing.	
Outcome 2.3 Public and private stakeholders at national, regional and global levels are effectively engaged and informed regarding the project and the models of sustainable dryland management, stimulating active participation and scaling up	Numbers/identities of entities at national, regional, and global levels receiving communications of experiences and models from child projects	N/A	• Global level: The COFO Working Group on Dryland Forests and Agro-silvopastoral Systems included the DSL-IP in their workplan and will support the dissemination of knowledge and impacts to other countries and regions beyond the programme. • Additional global platforms that will receive communications on evidence best practices are: UNCCD, Global Farmer Field Schools Platform, Global Landscape Forum etc. • Regional level: regional knowledge hubs that directly support the DSL-IP REM implementation comprising of SADC GGWI, CACILM, NEPAD/AU • National level: Selected APEX organizations, Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (note: tailored assessment/identification on-going), LDN (multisectoral) working groups (yet to be established/strengthened DSL-IP global coordination and child project activities and updates communicated through e-Newsletter. • Mapping of the entities currently engaged with the child projects ongoing. In addition: DSL-IP Learning Series put in place to promote child project communications and experiences. Learning series event held (ILUP March 2023) and new events are planned for 2023 to support engagement with the DSL-IP CoPs and exchange of good practices. Pending operationalization of child projects for further engagement.	N/A
Output 2.3.1 Guidance for consistent stakeholder engagement, and branded outreach and	Number of child projects carrying out consistent and branded outreach and results communication in accordance with guidance	100% of operational countries	Fully achieved: Through onboarding calls and the KCOS Working Group engagement 5 countries received guidance on communications and outreach, including the DSL-IP visual identity and outreach materials. Countries have also used the visual identity in their own products I.e., roll-up banners and brochures as well as PowerPoint Presentations and social media cards.	

results communication by child projects			Awaits operationalization of child projects to enhance outreach efforts on behalf of countries through a dedicated KCOS onboarding call to streamline events, publications, and communications overall.	
Output 2.3.2: Direct outreach by the GCP	Number of events and outreach platforms identified where DSL IP related topics can be covered for a wider audience	N/A	Fully achieved: See Knowledge Management (section 11) below.	N/A
Outcome 3.1: The program and its child projects are subject to adaptive management, responding effectively to lessons learned and evolving conditions in order to maintain relevance and ensure sustainability	Number of child projects whose strategic directions and annual work plans and budgets consider, and where necessary respond to, the results of M&E across the IP (or their respective IP region) as a whole	N/A	• DSL-IP MEL working group in place to support adaptive management. • Countries receive guidance, templates, and tailored material to ensure adequate adoption and contribution to the DSL-IP M&E system. • Mongolia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, and Zimbabwe actively participating to the MEL WG. • Zambia, Tanzania, and Burkina Faso M&E focal points include in the MEL Working Group at the 1st Annual Regional Workshops for REM SA. Pending operationalization of other child projects.	N/A
Output 3.1.1: Programmatic M&E system incorporating child project M&E results and program-level indicators, guiding adaptive program management and reporting	Number of child projects from which the GCP is consistently incorporating M&E results	I) M&E Dashboard online II) 11 child projects trained and contributing to the M&E dashboard. 11 child projects M&E Dashboard section developed and online.	Partially achieved. I) M&E Dashboard developed and online. II) Mongolia, Malawi, Namibia, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe trained and contributing to the upkeep and update of the DSL-IP M&E Dashboard. Onboarding of remaining countries expected before end of 2023 as they become operational. III) 8 of 11 country sections in the DSL-IP M&E Dashboard developed and online.	N/A

program-wide contributions to GEF-7 core indicators and SDGs				
Output 3.1.2: Harmonised methodological guidance and standards for child project M&E systems	Number of child projects applying harmonized methodological guidance and standards in M&E systems	11 IP countries (100%) I) 11 child projects applying harmonized methodological guidance and standards in M&E systems 11 child projects onboarded and participating into MEL working group.	Fully achieved. I) Mongolia, Malawi, Namibia, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe (currently operational) are currently applying harmonized methodological guidance and standards on M&E through their participation in the DSL-IP MEL working group and bilateral meetings. II) Mongolia, Malawi, Namibia, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe currently onboarded into the DSL-IP MEL working group. Other countries pending operationalization to be onboarded.	N/A

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)
Significant **progress** can be reported despite operational challenges. One highlight in progress and outcomes is the finalization of the DSL-IP Knowledge Management, Capacity Development and Outreach Strategy (KCOS). The latter lays the substantial, institutional and operational foundations to clarify, specify and accelerate the programmatic implementation of the child projects. The KCOS (see graphical overview in Annex 3) specifies the "**how**" (structure and processes to capture/share knowledge and demand –based technical support at all levels); the "**what**" (relevant communities of practice, core themes and technical support to address identified common management challenges to overcome capacity gaps); the "**who**" (stakeholder engagement processes and outreach at all levels); and the "**why**" (bringing drylands on top of internal agendas and events by sharing evidence based approaches and linking knowledge to decision-making processes at global, regional, national and sub-national levels). More specifically, on the **"how"** (covering Outcome 1.1) given the regionally specific nature of many of the issues to be addressed by the DSL-IP, the GCP ensured a strongly decentralized structure through the establishment of Regional Exchange Mechanisms (REMs). The REMs in effect constitute regional outposts of the GCP, responding to regionally specific needs and leverage on already established national and regional knowledge networks, adding, amplifying and strengthening without duplication. Mirroring the geographic distribution of the 11 DSL-IP countries, three REMs with detailed Terms of Reference have been established under the GCP for Central Asia, Sahel/East Africa, and the Miombo/Mopane ecoregion in Southern Africa. Under the GCP, REMs facilitate collaboration and exchange both within and between regions as needed. The REM's overall objective is to accelerate as well as increase the magnitude, durability, and scope of impacts of GEF-7 investments in sustainable drylands management. The REMs link with each of the child projects through very tailored working groups (KCOS and MEL) through which the programmatic country docking process (including linking countries to the selected knowledge hubs and tailored technical support) takes place. The GCP PMU has established a partnership with the South-South and Triangular Cooperation Division and has, thus, incorporated the MEV-CAM Initiative (Making Every Voice Count for Adaptive Management). The latter pillar of the DSL-IP is in direct support of documentation and wider dissemination of the process countries go through in up and outscaling efforts of Sustainable Land and Forest Management related practices. To date, all IP countries have received two training modules on how to apply the participatory video approach in documenting their practices and four countries of the Southern Africa cluster of the DSL-IP have received capacity development on process documentation and monitoring of these practices. Further training will be delivered in the third quarter of 2023.

On the **"what"** (Covering Outcome 2.1, Outcome 2.2, and Outcome 2.3)**,** the GCP focuses on the question of relevance and addressed it through a review of country assessments and consultations (via the working groups) whereby region specific "common management challenges" linked to the targeted land-use systems and within the framework of the DSL-IP were systematically identified (year 1). Subsequently, tailored communities of practice were set up (see below), country core themes (11) jointly identified with up, out and deep-scaling potential (see above) and a sustainable landscape production framework (SLPF) developed. The SLPF integrates three of FAO's flagship programs and corresponding knowledge hubs (Forest and Farm Facility, Farmer Field Schools and Community Seed Banks) that are applied to support the core theme implementation.

CoP1: Co-led by FAO and CDE/WOCAT and under coordination of the respective REMs, Community of Practice 1 focuses on integrated landscape assessments for informed decision-making to achieve LDN. The CoP directly links to the child projects' programmatic component 1 and creates a space for stakeholders to exchange knowledge, experiences, tools, and methodologies that ensure land management decisions are guided by evidence-based information. Within CoP1, the DSL-IP focuses particularly on evidence based good practices related and tailored to the assessment and monitoring of the progress towards land degradation neutrality in project landscapes, as well as the preparation of integrated land use plans (ILUPs) that incorporate the LDN conceptual framework. The GCP launched CoP 1 during UNCCD COP 15 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire with a subsequent e-learning series jointly organized with CDE/WOCAT and the Land and Water Division of FAO on ILUP development. Further, the GCP PMU finalized the Integrated Landscape Assessment Methodology (ILAM) comprising of several assessment steps that were successfully applied during the PPG that are continuing to take shape as project implementation unfolds.

CoP2: Co-led by FAO and CDE/WOCAT and under the coordination of the respective REMs, CoP2 focuses on the identification, documenting and assessment of evidence based good practices with focus on the identified country core themes and falling under Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), as well as the development of Green Value Chains. The documentation of good practices will follow a customized and rigorous "experience capitalization" process based on state-of-the-art methodologies. Moreover, this CoP will include capacity development on SLM documentation and evaluation using the WOCAT Global SLM Database, recommended by the UNCCD.

CoP3: Led by FAO in collaboration with IUCN and the Women Community of Practice (WeCAN Initiative). CoP3 exemplifies the DSL-IP's view on the pivotal role women hold as agents of change in the use and care of land resources in Drylands – especially in those communities which are land-dependent. Gender responsiveness is a pillar criterion the DSL-IP uses in the identification of local best practices and management approaches that child projects will champion throughout the program and they are expected to upscale within and beyond borders. The GCP plays a strategic role in facilitating links between child projects and global bodies. For these purposes, the GCP has liaised with the *WeCan Nurturing Community of Knowledge Practice for Women in Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral Systems,* making it the DSL-IP's third Community of Practice. WeCaN was initiated by the Forestry Division in conjunction with the South-South & Triangular Cooperation division of FAO in June 2021. Operating regionally, WeCaN is a platform for women's empowerment in dryland regions to connect practices and policies through exchanges and knowledge sharing, learning opportunities and jointly co-outlined advocacy actions to influence policy processes. By adopting the *knowledge to action approach*, this network boosts leadership, advocacy and gender mainstreaming skills of women leaders and to reinforce

gender responsive multi-stakeholder partnerships to develop national and regional gender policies. WeCAN members are representatives from CSOs, CBOs, FAO gender national focal points, public institutions and researchers who are committed to women empowerment in land restoration and climate change-related projects. The main role of WeCaN in the DSL-IP is also to support the overall gender mainstreaming work that IUCN leads. (Covering outcome Outcome 3.1)

In order to allow a programmatic monitoring of progress and allow room for adaptive management, the GCP PMU has developed a free, easy to use, participatory and harmonized M&E system and dashboard (bit.ly/dsl_ip_dashboard). As part of the country docking, the GCP PMU uses the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Working Group (MEL WG) composed of 11 child project's M&E specialists, plus the GCP M&E officer to upkeep and update the dashboard using a bottom up and participatory approach. The MEL WG serves as a space for exchange on M&E related topics, to perform capacity needs assessments, to share learning opportunities, capture best practices, and to inform adaptive management. Through the engagement with the MEL WG, the GCP supports the revision of child project's M&E matrices, annual workplans, and ensure alignment and harmonization of the overall DSL-IP M&E system.

Through the MEL WG the GCP has aligned M&E efforts with Mongolia (Sep 17, 2021), Malawi (Oct 21, 2022; Jan 18, 2023), Mozambique (Feb 18, 2022), Zimbabwe (Feb 2, 2023; Feb 14-16, 2023), and Namibia (Jan 31, 2023). The MEL WG onboarding meeting covers different topics, with strong emphasis on the GEF project cycle reporting process (PPR, PIR, MTR, and TE), the project's GEF core indicators and results framework, the M&E plan and system updates, as well as assessments and baseline information needed to track progress.

Finally, on the **"why",** the motto is "drylands matter" covering over 40% of the global surface and being home for more than 2 billion people and livelihoods, the DSL-IP aims at influencing the global agenda. For this purpose, **FAO is convening the power and deploying the policy setting of the Committee on Forestry (COFO)** in order to facilitate DSL Program implementation, ensure overall coherence, and drive consistent Program-wide outcomes on the ground. **In particular, the FAO Working Group on Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral Systems, an inter-governmental and multi-stakeholder body established under COFO.** The GCP has established a strong partnership with the COFO WG, exemplified by the inclusion and capturing of the DSL-IP in the COFO WG's biannual workplan, and further strengthened by a quarterly strategy-oriented meeting between the GCP and the COFO WG Members. The focus of this collaboration allows for local and national evidence-based dryland management practices to be disseminated amongst dryland countries (beyond the 11 countries) and turned into policies at the global level. Further, the DSL-IP works in close partnership with the Global Landscape Forum, the world's largest knowledge-led platform on sustainable and inclusive landscapes. Connecting over 7 thousand organizations and more than 180 countries, it comes to no surprise that the DSL-IP chose to launch its program during a GLF Africa Session in 2021. This platform has become the yearly mark for the DSL-IP to reflect on where it's been and strategize on where its going. Indeed, in June 2022, the DSL-IP hosted a knowledge sharing event with other GEF-7 and GEF-6 Programs to learn and inspire replication of lessons learned and success stories, allowing for past experiences to harness future goals and ambitions of transformative Impact Programs. The GCP is currently organizing its third event for GLF Africa in October 2023, where it will launch its Knowledge Management, Capacity Development and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy.
(Covering Outcome 2.3)

On **challenges,** the majority are linked to the slow implementation start of the of child projects, resulting in delays for the country docking process. In contrast, projects that had an earlier implementation start due to favorable operational arrangements (e.g. Mongolia which is directly executed by FAO and WWF and Mozambique which transitioned from a first phase) could not (yet) fully benefit from the GCP programmatic support, including cross-pollination (South-South cooperation with all other countries). Further, the IUCN coordinated assessments had to be shifted due to difficulties in finding suitable experts and REM coordination in Central Asia was slowed down as new IUCN coordinator had to be selected.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2023 Development Objective rating[15]	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating[16]	Comments/reasons[17] justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	**Satisfactory** (S)	**Satisfactory** (S)	*In this first year (workplan 2022/23) of reporting, the majority of the global coordination project (GCP) activities were successfully completed with a focus on the gradual establishment of GCP's integrated implementation structure. Starting with the finalization of the contractual arrangement (core executing partners), the hiring of PMU staff, the establishment of internal (FAO) and external (regional) governance structure and continuing with the identification and establishment of communities of practice with relevant knowledge hubs and the start of the tailored and demand-driven country docking process (Namibia, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Tanzania), the GCP demonstrated its readiness for the fully fledged roll out of its integrated knowledge, capacity and outreach strategy. The highlight of the year was the first regional workshop for the Southern Africa Cluster, the program's 'centre of gravity' which combined knowledge transfer, south-south exchange with tailored capacity needs assessments covering 9 countries (including one non-IP country) which will allow the fine-tuning of the country docking process moving forward.*
Budget Holder	**Satisfactory** (S)	**Satisfactory** (S)	*From an operational perspective, the GCP was able to establish a comprehensive and cross-divisional (LTO fee supported) internal governance structure which enables several of FAO's technical divisions relevant for integrated (dryland) landscape management to provide tailored technical backstopping to the child projects. The structure is perfectly aligned with the identified common management challenges, the corresponding*

[15] **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.
[16] **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.
[17] Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

			communities of practices/knowledge hubs and will support countries in the implementation of selected SLM/SFM and GVC activities through the application of the Sustainable Landscape Production Framework (SLPF). For the first time, this GEF-7 IP links child project incentives with this unique structure, hence providing a bottom-up and demand driven approach which allows the application of tailored technical support at targeted landscape level.
GEF Operational Focal Point[18]	**Satisfactory** (S)	**Satisfactory** (S)	*Ratings/comments* ***Malawi*** *- The Project has made commendable progress in most of the components. However, the GCP should support the child projects in the smooth implementation of the operational implementation modality. The GCP should scale up efforts in supporting and capacitating the operational partners with necessary skills in order to ensure that financial reporting happens on time and disbursement of funds also happens timely. This is important in order to avoid delays and funding gaps for timely and smooth implementation of activities. Overall, there has been excellent and timely technical support from the GCP to the child projects.* ***Zimbabwe*** *- Significant progress can be reported despite obvious teething challenges. However, there is scope for more regular engagements with child projects to ensure global coordination becomes relevant to the projects the two levels benefit from each other.*
Lead Technical Officer[19]	**Satisfactory** (S)	**Satisfactory** (S)	*Being part of the PPG process, the progress up until now highlights strategic transformation in planning, operation, and partnership with the aim to contribute to its objectives and impacts at scale. The technical approach of this program considers the multifunctionality of the dryland landscape in contributing to land degradation neutrality through integrated and participatory land planning. However, despite the challenges in implementing the cross-sectorial engagement at the operation and implementation level, the strategic structure was set in place to ensure the horizontal and vertical support between the GCP and the child project is quite innovative.*
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	**Satisfactory (S)**	**Satisfactory (S)**	*During its inaugural year of reporting, the project has shown satisfactory progress in achieving its key objectives, providing support to child projects, and establishing a robust foundation for future operations. With a dedicated emphasis on knowledge transfer, it holds great potential for generating impactful and scalable outcomes in landscape management within the region.*

[18] In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.
[19] The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made to comply with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please indicate if new risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan **at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate:**

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	**Current ESS risk classification** Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid[20]. If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	Still valid

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.

[20] **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit (Esm-unit@fao.org) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf)

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during the project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Limited commitment of IP or non-IP countries to transboundary collaboration (for example due to political considerations or conflict)	High	Y	Use of existing inter-country networks in which IP countries are already active	By focusing on common management challenges in the different DSL-IP regions, and creating spaces for exchange (communities of practice, learning series, regional workshops, and working groups) the GCP has successfully reduced this risk.	In full agreement, the team has done an excellent job in establishing an implementation structure that focuses on core management challenges and corresponding solutions that countries are interested in. In addition, the program strategically leverages on existing regional country networks (rather than establishing new ones).

[21] Risk ratings means a rating of the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Limited organizational capacity or credibility of regional bodies	High	Y	Interactions with multiple regional bodies in order to spread risk; strengthening of the capacities of regional bodies	Regional "bodies" were selected based on (I) geographic coverage (ii) thematic alignment, (iii) capacities to deliver in the respective fields.	In full agreement, in addition, the GCP strengthens the capacity of identified regional partners through the established technical support structure (CoPs).
3	Limited receptiveness of IP and non-IP country institutions to knowledge inputs	High	Y	Outreach to IP and non-IP governments regarding the potential benefits from taking on and responding to knowledge inputs	The GCP knowledge inputs are closely linked to the CP's annual workplan, ensuring tailored, relevant, and timely provision of support. The CP's engagement from an early stage of implementation ensures country ownership of the process and allow for leveraging of existing structures/process, and co-creation of solutions.	In agreement, moreover the DSL-IP knowledge hubs and corresponding knowledge products are geared towards addressing the identified common management challenges that IP and non-IP countries in the targeted eco-regions face (hence highly relevant).

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
4	Reluctance of child project teams or IP country Governments to assign project resources to the GCP and GCP-related activities	High	Y	Outreach to child project teams and IP country Governments regarding the direct benefits to them of assigning resources to the GCP and related activities	The programmatic approach of the DSL-IP facilitates the understanding of the added value in participating to GCP-related activities. DSL-IP countries also received an incentive to participate in the program. In additional, resources from CP (6 in Southern Africa) were allocated for joint technical support from the GCP.	In agreement, see also above (3) relevance of GCP supported activities. Moreover, the one country champion one theme approach and the tailored capacity needs assessments with subsequent docking of tailored technical support will ensure countries' buy-in. This high interest has already manifested in the first regional workshop (Southern Africa) with the (self-funded) participation of 9 country delegation (including one non-IP country).
5	Climate change	Low	Y	Climate change with strengthen the rationale for the GCP, rather than undermine it. The GCP will support IP and non-IP countries in addressing climate change issues at national and transboundary levels.	In order to ensure project interventions are resilient to climate change impacts, the DSL-IP is expanding its scope to look into drought-related issues.	In agreement. Moreover, the respective interventions in the targeted dryland landscapes take climate change projections into account (e.g. a crop suitability assessment has been conducted for the Southern Africa cluster during the PPG with support form the Univeristy of Cape Town).

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
	Impacts on communication and participation due to national, regional or global health emergencies	Medium	Y	Advisory and IT support to participating countries to permit remote communication among team members and with project stakeholders	Although the COVID-19 pandemic hindered in-person field activities in the DLS-IP projects, the use of online communication channels has improved substantially. The GCP also utilizes alternative communication channels (e.g., WhatsApp) to strengthen the links with the program's stakeholders.	N/A

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
	Social and environmental threats posed by national, regional or global health emergencies	Low	Y	As with climate change, these threats will strengthen the rationale for the GCP, rather than undermine it: the GCP will support IP and non-IP countries in developing and implementing response, recovery and resilience strategies within the context of sustainable dryland management, including regional/global cooperation on these issues.	The COVID-19 pandemic impacted the operationalization of CPs in the DSL-IP. This impact was alleviated by FAO's strong and decentralized structures. FAO country offices (and subregional and regional offices) contributed greatly to minimize the impacts of the pandemic. The establishment of the DSL-IP Regional Exchange Mechanisms (REMS) also ensured threats were identified at early stages, and adaptive management could be implemented.	N/A

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
H	M	The project has well progressed in its risk mitigation efforts (mainly through the establishment of GCP implementation structure), the risks related to COVID 19 (only) contributed to the delay in child project design and implementation start.

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented during this Fiscal Year
Recommendation 1:	N/A
Recommendation 2:	
Recommendation 3:	
Recommendation…..	
Recommendation…..	

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize	

8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines[22]. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories and provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost	Following the shift of the budget holder responsibility from OCB to NFO, not all of the envisaged cost-sharing arrangements materialized which required budget re-allocations. The P3 Operations Officer position, has been downgraded to an international consultancy to allow for an enhanced PMU structure and to budget for procurement and general operating expenses, not included in the original budget as expected to be part of the cost-sharing; - Additional consultancies, an admin assistant and an internship have been included, mainly to strengthen the communication skillset needed to deliver the communication component of the programme and to provide the necessary administrative support. These positions were expected to be part of the cost-sharing; The allocation to the budget line "Travel" has been increased as originally under-budgeted.	December 2021	BH and PTF
Institutional and implementation arrangements	**none**	**none**	**none**
Financial management	**none**	**none**	**none**
Implementation schedule			
Executing Entity	**none**	**none**	**none**
Executing Entity Category	**none**	**none**	**none**
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			

22 Source: https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update

Risk analysis	**none**	**none**	**none**
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	**none**	**none**	**none**
Co-financing	**none**	**none**	**none**
Location of project activity	**none**	**none**	**none**
Other minor project amendment (define)			

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government institutions *Kindly note **ANNEX 3** with overview of special country level engagement*			
Angola Ministry of Environment	Operational Partner	Although delayed in operationalization, Government focal points attended the DSL-IP Regional Workshop for Southern Africa, contributing greatly to its objectives.	Changes in Government structures led to delays in starting the project.
Burkina Faso Permanent Secretariat for Coordination of Agricultural Sector Policies	Operational Partner	Attended the DSL-IP Regional Workshop for Southern Africa, contributing greatly to its objectives.	
Botswana Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Operational Partner	Although delayed in operationalization, Government focal points attended the DSL-IP Regional Workshop for Southern Africa, contributing greatly to its objectives. Once operational will be engaged through the KCOS and MEL working groups.	Changes in Government structures led to delays in starting the project.
Botswana Ministry of Agriculture	Operational Partner	Although delayed in operationalization, Government focal points attended the DSL-IP Regional Workshop for Southern Africa, contributing greatly to its objectives.	Changes in Government structures led to delays in starting the project.
Kazakhstan Association of Environmental Organizations	Operational Partner	Webinar "Sustainable management of pasture resources in Kazakhstan''	
Malawi Department of Forestry	Operational Partner	Effective engagement through the KCOS and MEL Working groups.	
Mongolia Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Operational Partner	Effective engagement through the KCOS and MEL Working groups.	
Mozambique Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentável	Operational Partner	Effective engagement through MEL working group.	
Namibia Ministry of agriculture, water, and land reform	Operational Partner	Effective engagement through the KCOS and MEL Working groups.	
Namibia Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	Operational Partner	Effective engagement through the KCOS and MEL Working groups.	

Tanzania Forest Service (TFS)	Operational Partner	Effective engagement through the KCOS and MEL Working groups.	
Zimbabwe Environmental Management Agency (EMA)	Operational Partner	Effective engagement through the KCOS and MEL Working groups.	
Zimbabwe Forestry Commission	Operational Partner	Effective engagement through the KCOS and MEL Working groups.	
NGOs[23]			
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	Project partner	Effective engagement (continuous)	
Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT)	Project partner	Effective engagement (continuous)	
International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)	Project partner	Effective engagement (continuous)	
Private sector entities			
Others[24]			
CDE/WOCAT	Co-executing agency through Letter of Agreement (LoA)	Effective engagement through regular Executing agency coordination calls; Global Steering Commitee (yearly);	
IUCN	Co-executing agency (global project level); Implementing Agency (child project level; Coordinate Regional Exchange Mechamiss (REM) for West, East Africa and Central Asia;	Effective engagement through regular Executive agency calls and Global Steering Committee.	
World Bank	Implementing Agency for child projects in Mozambique and Kazakstan:	Effective engagement through regular engagement through the MEL working group and Global Streeing Committee.	
WWF Mongolia	Implementing Agency for child	Effective engagement through regular engagement through	

[23] Non-government organizations

[24] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then

	project in Mongolia;	the MEL working group and Global Streeing Committee.	
UNCCD Global Mechanism	Strategic partner	Effective engagement through Global Steering Committee. Technical exchanges.	
GEF-Secretariat	Donor	Effective engagement through Global Steering Committee. Virtual contribution to the DSL-IP Regional Workshop for Southern Africa May 2023 in Zimbabwe.	
GEF-STAP	Donor	Effective engagement through Global Steering Committee	
GEF OFPs		Participation in DSL-IP Regional Workshop for Southern Africa May 2023 in Zimbabwe	
COFO Working Group on Dryland Forests and Agro-silvopastoral Systems	Subsidary Body of the Committee on Forestry	Regular meetings between GCP and COFO-WG (every three months). The COFO -WG is critical to provide technical advice on the implementation of the Impact Program to help enhance its overall coherence, ensure South-South cooperation, strengthen dialogue with relevant regional actors and facilitate the development of knowledge products, outreach and engagement at national and regional levels, and share knowledge of the results and lessons learned from the implementation of the Impact Program.	
FAO Community Seeds Banks	Technical Partner Divison in FAO	Effective engagement through frequent interactions as part of the Sustainable Landscape Production Framework (SLPF). Participation in DSL-IP Regional Workshop for Southern Africa May 2023 in Zimbabwe.	
FAO Farmer Field Schools	Technical Partner Divison in FAO	Effective engagement through frequent interactions as part of the Sustainable Landscape Production Framework (SLPF). Participation in DSL-IP Regional Workshop for Southern Africa May 2023 in Zimbabwe.	
Forest Farm Facility	Technical Partner Divison in FAO	Effective engagement through frequent interactions as part of the Sustainable Landscape Production Framework (SLPF). Participation in DSL-IP Regional	

		Workshop for Southern Africa May 2023 in Zimbabwe	
New stakeholders identified			
Southern African Development Community (SADC) Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI)	Platform for leverage and coordination	REM partner. Regular meetings (see REM ToRs). DSL-IP is part of the SADC GGWI implementation.	
Central Asian Initiative for Land Management (CACILM)	Platform for leverage and coordination	REM partner. Regular meetings (see REM ToRs). Cross-pollination through the engagement of Mongolia in CACILM's capacity development effort.	
ZAMCOM	Aligned Project Partner	Engagement through DSL-IP Regional Workshop for Southern Africa May 2023 in Zimbabwe as speakers.	
GIZ	Aligned Project Partner	Engagement through DSL-IP Regional Workshop for Southern Africa May 2023 in Zimbabwe as speakers with focus on IFES in Malawi	
UNDP	Aligned Project Partner	Engagement through DSL-IP Regional Workshop for Southern Africa May 2023 in Zimbabwe as speakers.	

10.Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period.
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	Integrated Landscape Assessment Methodology (ILAM) has been conducted during the PPG phase and refined to ensure country projects receive best practices on incorporating Gender-related questions in socio-economic household surveys for informed decision making. Moreover, the GCP and executing partner IUCN have hired a gender expert to conduct, a comprehensive assessment of gender considerations in the global project and in the CPs. The results will be discussed in a global gender workshop (November 2023) and flow into a 2-year action plan to address the identified gender gaps including specific, demand-based technical backstopping. Moreover the GCP has hired a behavioural change expert to conduct selected behaviour change studies which will take gender aspects into close consideration.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	Revision of child project results framework to ensure indicators track women's participation to project interventions, as well as their engagement, and impact in their livelihoods.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	Elements of tenure and access to land resources are captured through the DSL-IP household assessment survey as part of ILAM with particular emphasis on gender.
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Engagement between the DSL-IP and WECAN to promote women's voices and amplify the DSL-IP impact.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	The development of green value chains and business plans planned under the DSL-IP is closely linked to gender-inclusive sustainable land and forest management practices (gender is a criteria for core theme selection, and in the capacity development curricula development).
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	ILAM Baseline information collected with gender-disaggregated data.

Staff with gender expertise	Yes	DSL-IP LTO with strong gender expertise, ensuring gender is mainstreamed across the program. In partnership with IUCN, gender specialists hired to support program implementation.
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	Engagement and promotion on the WeCan Community of practice for Women in dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems.

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval, during this reporting period.

Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	A DSL-IP programmatic Knowledge Management, Capacity Development and Outreach Strategy (KCOS) is available to leverage individual child projects activities to reach intended scale. The KCOS outlines a "circular flow" with corresponding institutional structures (See Annex 4) on how good practices are collected, documented and shared across local, national, regional and global levels to maximize learning, enhance capacities, maximize stakeholder engagement and flow into relevant decision-making processes. Moreover, a sequenced global capacity needs assessment is outlined that supports the country docking process. While too soon to identify sharable (i.e. validated) good practices at the global level, progress has been made to narrow down "core themes" that each country will champion with a potential for regional and global scaling (e.g. honey, integrated food and energy systems, sustainable charcoal, Non-Timber Forest Products etc.).
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges **this year**.	The communication strategy is embedded under the "outreach" component of the KCOS. Countries meet to drive forward flagship GEF-7 drylands impact programme (fao.org) A Resilient Future for Drylands: First Regional Workshop Held in Zimbabwe | Forest and Farm Facility | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (fao.org) Drylands matter – Experts unite to accelerate a trailblazing Global Environment Facility impact program to transform Dryland landscapes in harmony with its people and nature (fao.org) Making Every Voice Count for Adaptive Management Knowledge Bank MEV-CAM and DSL-IP make progress in Malawi | Dryland Forestry | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (fao.org) MEV-CAM and InsightShare's Journey to PV: the trainings conclude! | Dryland Forestry | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (fao.org) Update: The COFO WG on Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral Systems and DSL-IP strengthen

	collaboration | Dryland Forestry | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (fao.org) Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Impact Programme | International Institute for Environment and Development (iied.org)
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	Not yet applicable.
Please provide links to related website, social media account	GEF-7 Drylands Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program (fao.org) Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program LinkedIn Group

Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	• News page
	• GLF Africa - Reaching impact across the board: Scaling up, out and deep through knowledge and integration-based approaches. Sharm El-Sheikh (Egypt), Hybrid Event, 15/09/20
	  ○ English recording
	  ○ French recording
	Newsletters:
	• FAO Namibia newsletter
	• DSL-IP Newsletter
	  ○ First issue
	  ○ Second issue
	• Roll-up banner
	• UnaSylva Issue 253: Achieving impact at scale through an integrated landscape approach
	• DSL-IP BrochureMEV-CAM Good practice brochures:
	  ○ Gabion Baskets
	  ○ From charcoal to honey in Malawi
	  ○ Theatre for development to engage local communities
	  ○ Farmer managed natural regeneration in Uganda
	  ○ Live fencing in Uganda
	• GLF Africa White Paper

Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact details	Patrick Kalas (patrick.kalas@fao.org) and Maria Teresa Di Benedetto (maria.dibenedetto@fao.org)

12.Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

Covered at child project level especially in relation to FPIC.

At the global project level, several activities were advanced to elevate the participation and voices of indigenous communities to the regional and global level such as:

- Good practices on stakeholder consultation and FPIC during the design stage were shared by the GCP with child projects.
- Through the Integrated Landscape Assessment Methodology (ILAM), communities and households are assessed through a highly inclusive and participatory process for a set of variables that inform project implementation and tailoring to best fit the target land users, and this includes indigenous communities (where applicable);
-

Efforts by the GCP will continue to maximize presence and raise the voice of indigenous communities at regional and global fora. Moreover, indigenous practices will be integrated into the identification and documentation of good SFM/SLM practices through the DSL-IP community of practice 2.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing[25]	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing[26]	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
FAO GEF Agency	South-south cooperation Program on Knowledge Management	In-Kind		244,162		
FAO GEF Agency	Farmer Field School Platform	In-Kind		12,800		
FAO GEF Agency	Forest and Farm Facility	In-Kind		123,000		
FAO GEF Agency	FAO	In-Kind		73,932		
FAO GEF Agency	Committee on Forestry Working Group on Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral Systems	In-Kind		7,684		
FAO GEF Agency	Government of Botswana	In-Kind		296,932		
		TOTAL	16,113,762	758,510		16,113,762

[25]Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

[26]Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement?

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as "good practice"
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve **most** of its **major** global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major **relevant** objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to **achieve only some** of its major global environmental objectives
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits

Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the project's approved implementation plan.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of **all** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as "good practice"
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of **most** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of **some** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with **some** components requiring remedial action
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of **some** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with **most** components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of **most** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of **none** of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk rating will assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than **75%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between **51%** and **75%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between **26%** and **50%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to **25%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks

Annex 2.

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: https://coordinates-converter.com Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

The GCP is located in FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy. The country project locations can be found it their respective PIR, or **in this map.**

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate.

ANNEX 3: Child Project-GCP Docking Reference

ANNEX 3.1 Malawi-GCP Docking Reference

Malawi-GCP Docking Reference

Link to Document: https://docs.google.com/document/d/193jrl2Udr3dPE2DCdjl9K1IKdwdNeT3A3gWTZ0cXQoI/edit?usp=sharing

Main Documents

Summary of Global Coordination technical support provision	**DSL-IP Country Docking Template - Malawi**
Capacity Development Plan for FFPOs	**Integrated Capacity Development and Implementation Plan**

Table 1. Country docking meetings

Meeting subject and date	Summary objectives	Links and materials
Overview of the GEF-7 Dryland Sustainable Landscape Impact Program (DSL-IP) Southern African Countries – from global to regional to country level 12 July 2022	1. Who is who (virtual round table introduction) 2. Overview of the DSL IP Global, regional country level 3. Regional Exchange Mechanism (REM) 4. Core DSL-IP Themes (CoP + regional themes with country level examples from Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe) 5. Implementation arrangements (example Zimbabwe) 6. Country Docking / MEL working group	Minutes PPT Presentation

Meeting with Malawi-GEF 7 DSL IP-Update on Progress 05-Oct-2022	1. Status of PMU 2. PSC Composition 3. National Inception workshop 4. OPA	Inception Package (includes AWP template, and sample TORs for core technical experts-GVC expert, Rural advisory services specialists) Minutes
Joint Call with Country Focal Points-GEF 7 DSL IP 17-Oct-2022	1. To provide an update on the status of each Child Project. 2. To share the plan and preparations for the upcoming Regional Inception Workshop to be held in Harare from 28-30 November 2022 (official invitations to be sent soon). 3. To introduce you to the Child Project Inception Support Package that the global and regional teams have compiled.	Attendees: Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Working Group (MEL WG) Onboarding call. 19-Oct-2022	1. Onboard the M&E specialist and PMU members into the MEL Working Group 2. Present and discuss the GEF project cycle. 3. Provide M&E Guidance (ToRs) 4. Introduce the Integrated Landscape Assessment Methodology (ILAM) and hand over of baseline assessment reports 5. Train the M&E specialist on the **DSL-IP M&E Dashboard** for participatory monitoring. 6. MEV-CAM in Malawi	1,2: MEL WG Presentation 3: M&E Terms of Reference 4: ILAM Baseline Assessments 5: DSL-IP M&E Dashboard 6: MEV-CAM Malawi PPT 7:Minutes
Working session on "country docking" in preparation for the inception workshop 18-Nov-2022	1. Update from PMU members on preparation status and inception workshop date 2. Clarifications of "country docking" package (see country docking template - links/material) 3. Who-is-who PMU organogram	• GCP PPT Presentation • Malawi CP PPT Presentation • **DSL-IP Country Docking Template - Malawi** • Country PMU Organogram
MEL meeting in preparation of the inception workshop 30-Nov-2022	1. 2023 Workplan 2. Sustainable Landscape Production Framework (SLPF) and Integrated Landscape Assessment Methodology (ILAM) integration 3. M&E framework finalization	• Malawi M&E PPT • Malawi AWP (Draft) • Malawi AWP PPT

MEL bilateral- Malawi Assessment Work 18-Jan-2023	1. Present the Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) approach and ToRs for FFPO assessment 2. Present CoP1 and Cluster 1 of the DSL-IP Technical Assessment Package (ILM) 3. Alignment of M&E matrix and indicators (revision and inclusion of an indicator to account for the technical support provided by the DSL-IP Global Coordination (GCP))	1. ToRs of FFPO Assessment 2. DSL-IP TA Assistance ToRs 3. Minutes
Malawi-2nd Onboarding Call-DSL IP 16-Mar-2023	1. Updates on (i) ILUPs consultancy, (ii) PSC meeting held on Jan 16/17 (iii) Any upcoming regional/national events that are of relevance to the DSL IP. 2. Feedback/questions. Ref. document: *Country Docking template/Technical Assistance TORs.* 3. Core Activities-FFPOs Assessment	• PPT presentation • Minutes
DSL IP Malawi-Follow-up Call-FFPOs Assessment Work 24-Mar-2023	Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) team introduced Mr Stephen Mwangi, national consultant. Share the refined roadmap with clear timelines.	• Minutes
DSL IP Malawi - SLPF Technical Backstopping Meeting 19-June-2023	Agenda • Jointly review and discuss the findings of the FFPO assessment • Develop FFPO selection criteria (rating table) • Identification of most eligible FFPOs (based on assessment results and consultation with PMU)	• Preliminary Draft FFPOs Assessment Report Vo • FFPO Assessment List_Malawi_Rev (by IIED 14-Jun) • DRAFT FFPO selection criteria • GEF 7 Target Area and Selection of Villages March 2023

Table 2. Events

Event Title and Date	Type (Internal*/External) and Agenda	Audience
DSL-IP Learning Series: Integrated Land Use Planning	Internal	11 child projects

07-Mar-2023	Agenda	
Webinar "Sustainable management of pasture resources in Kazakhstan'' 13-Apr-20223	Objective: Draw the attention of stakeholders and decision-makers to the importance of preventing the degradation of pastures and carrying out work to restore soil resources by addressing institutional issues in the field of pasture management	Agenda and content
GEO-LDN Online Seminar: National approaches to mapping land degradation 25-Apr-2023	Seminar topic directly related to DSL-IP Community of Practice 1 on LDN Assessment and Decision Making	Event info
DSL-IP Regional Stakeholders Workshop for Southern Africa 22-26 May, Harare, Zimbabwe	Internal	Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, **Malawi**, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
Desertification and Drought Day 2023 - "Her Land. Her Rights: Advancing Gender Equality and Land Restoration Goals" Friday, 16 June 2023.	External (UNCCD) Agenda	11 child projects
Innovation for drought and agriculture Friday, 19 June 2023**.**	External (FAO) Agenda	11 child projects

*Internal events are organized by the GCP.

Key GCP Inputs per Component and Outcome

Component 1

Provision of inception support package comprising of:

1. **Draft/example ToRs (PMU), including linkages to the GCP support structure**

- National Project Coordinator
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Knowledge management, stakeholder engagement, capacity development
- Technical Experts-CSB, GVC, Rural Advisory Services

2. **Inception workshop documents**

- Draft agenda
- Annual workplan template
- Monitoring and Evaluation plan (GEB template, Results Framework Template, Financial tracking Template)
- Draft Child Project PPT
- Draft Global & Regional DSL IP PPT
- ToRs national steering committee
- OPIM PPT

3. **Outreach starter package (for inception workshop)**

- Roll up Banner (global and child project)
- DSL-IP Brochure

Linking the Malawi PMU and government focal points to the GCP implementation (country docking) structure

- Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Working Group (to support in M&E, capacity development on M&E assessment tools and approaches, ILM best practices, lessons learning and sharing among DSL-IP M&E specialists)

· Knowledge, capacity , outreach Working Groups (to support in linking child projects to the technical support structures that have been established; tap into capacity development opportunities resulting from the technical support package; translating them into action and learning how to disseminate those actions in a way that up, out and deepscales results and findings with other child projects, regions and beyond the IP itself).

4. Gender

The GCP and executing partner IUCN have hired a gender expert to conduct a comprehensive assessment of gender considerations in the global project and in the CPs. The results will be discussed in a global gender workshop (November 2023) and flow into a 2-year action plan to address the identified gender gaps including specific, demand-based technical backstopping. Moreover the GCP has hired a behavioral change expert to conduct selected behavior change studies (Malawi IFES) which will take gender aspects into close consideration.

Component 2

- Linking Malawi to the MEL working group structure, and conducting orientation calls for the child project's ILM work.
- Review and alignment of Malawi CP ILM ToRs to ILAM

2. As part of the Knowledge Management, Communications, and Outreach Strategy (KCOS) working group preparatory work and subsequent country docking meetings took place to:

- Raise awareness about the CGP Technical support structure
- Define Malawi project's core theme (IFES) based on list of criteria
- Integrate the GCP TA (Sustainable Landscape Production Framework) into the Malawi CP work plan
- Finalize the FFPO assessment ToRs and initiate the assessment
- Draf the first Integrated Capacity Development and Implementation Plan

Outcome 2.1

The DSL-IP Global Coordination has reviewed the Terms of Reference of the service provided that will develop the project’s Integrated Landscape Management Plans (ILMP) in the target landscapes of Mangochi, Ntcheu and Balaka districts. Inputs were provided to enhance its technical scope, as well as and leveraging on the Integrated Landscape Assessment Methodology (ILAM) reports for evidence-based decision making.

ILAM - Baseline Assessments (2019)

Assessment Type	Description	Links to Documents
Remote Sensing	Landscape characterization using existing global layers through EarthMap	• ILAM Malawi – EarthMap Watershed Characterization.docx
Remote Sensing	Broader watershed/landscape and baseline locations according to DSL-IP criteria and endorsed project document	• Project Location PPT • Watershed Google Earth Files (.kml)
Remote Sensing	Open Foris Collect Earth Assessment using the Africa DEAL Methodology	• ILAM Malawi – Collect Earth/Africa Deal Survey.docx
Multi-stakeholder group (MSG) discussions	Land degradation/sustainable land and forest management (LD/SLM/SFM) assessments in the Ntcheu: Dzonzi and Mangochi: Monkey Bay areas	• ILAM Malawi - Land Degradation and SLM Assessment – Malawi.docx
Household Assessment	The Tailored SHARP survey included questions on food security and nutrition, the use of trees and forest products by land users, access to natural resources, as well as the impacts of land degradation at farm level.	• ILAM Malawi – Household Survey (SHARP)
Value Chain Assessment	(i) Value chain recommendations, (ii) Markets analysis, (iii) Community visits, (iv) Alternative livelihood options, (v) Forestry management schemes, (vi) potential implementation partners and other stakeholders.	• ILAM Malawi – Value Chain Assessment.docx
LDN Checklist	List of LDN criteria met by the project.	• Malawi LDN checklist.docx

Outcome 2.2 and 2.3

Malawi championing the Integration of food and energy systems in the project landscapes

The Global Coordination, in exchange with the PMU in Malawi, have looked into land management system options in Malawi that could be leveraged by the program to counterbalance land degradation, improve livelihoods, and be upscaled through extension services and land use planning processes.

Integrated Food and Energy System (IFES) was taken up for the Malawi project as a champion theme to be further explored, as it meets different criteria set by the program, and can contribute to tackling common management challenges across the DSL-IP landscapes in Southern Africa.

Stocktaking materials can be found here: IFES.

Tailored capacity development for farmers

Upon the selection of target beneficiaries, the project will work with farmers to tailor a comprehensive curriculum on SLM/SFM that includes value chain development and crop diversification.

The Integrated Capacity Development Implementation Plan (ICDIP) for Malawi is currently being developed in partnership with the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF), the Farmer Field Schools (FFS), and the Community Seed Banks (CSB) teams in FAO and their partners.

Link to document: Malawi Integrated Capacity Development and Implementation Plan

Component 3

- The child project participates and contributes to the DSL-IP Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Working Group (MEL WG) having received inputs on harmonization of indicators and baseline assessment approaches (ILAM).
- Malawi Results Framework and M&E system is integrated into the DSL-IP participatory M&E Dashboard. Link to M&E Dashboard: Malawi M&E Dashboard

ANNEX 3.2 Tanzania-GCP Docking Reference

Tanzania-GCP Docking Reference

Link to Document: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1rvPl5z8lb43ct3rlWJ1bFaOT3ExZA6wTjx1vOcaRlmk/edit?usp=sharing

Main Documents

Summary of Global Coordination technical support provision	**DSL-IP Country Docking Template - Tanzania**
Capacity Development Plan for FFPOs	To be developed

Project Management Unit	**DSL-IP PMU Organigram_template.pptx**

Table 1. Country docking meetings

Meeting subject and date	Summary objectives	Links and materials
MEV-CAM Module B Peer-to-Peer Session 14-Jul-2022	MEV-CAM Training on participatory video for documentation and advocacy	1. Presentation - Beekeeping Practices in Mkalama District, Tanzania
Joint Call with Country Focal Points-GEF 7 DSL IP 17-Oct-2022	1. To provide an update on the status of each Child Project. 2. To share the plan and preparations for the upcoming Regional Inception Workshop to be held in Harare from 28-30 November 2022 (official invitations to be sent soon). 3. To introduce you to the Child Project Inception Support Package that the global and regional teams have compiled.	Attendees: Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe
1st DSL IP Orientation Meeting-Angola and Tanzania 28-Mar-2023	1. Orient you to the Global and Regional dimensions of the program; 2. Introducing the "inception support package." 3. Outline and elaborate on the technical support available to the child project and how to access it.	2. Inception Package
2nd onboarding call 16-Jun-2023	1. Updates from country PMU (recent meetings, current CP status, next steps, etc.) 2. Clarification on country docking steps 3. Launch of core activity - FFPOs Assessment 4. Minutes from the meeting	1. n/a 2. Country Docking steps (PPT) 3. Forest and Farm Producer Organization Assessment work (PPT) 4. Minutes from the meeting

DSL-IP Tanzania MEL Onboarding | Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Working Group (MEL WG) **27-Jun-2023**	1. Updates from country PMU Workplan and M&E Matrix. 2. DSL-IP Monitoring and Evaluation framework. 3. Tanzania Integrated Landscape Assessment Methodology (ILAM). 4. MEV-CAM in Tanzania. 5. DSL-IP Participatory M&E Dashboard.	1. to be shared 2. to be shared 3. ILAM Assessments 4. to be shared 5. Tanzania DSL-IP M&E Dashboard section

Key GCP Inputs per Component and Outcome

Component 1

Provision of inception support package comprising of:

1. **Draft/example ToRs (PMU), including linkages to the GCP support structure**

- National Project Coordinator
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Knowledge management, stakeholder engagement, capacity development
- Technical Experts-CSB, GVC, Rural Advisory Services

2. **Inception workshop documents**

- Draft agenda
- Annual workplan template
- Monitoring and Evaluation plan (GEB template, Results Framework Template, Financial tracking Template)
- Draft Child Project PPT
- Draft Global & Regional DSL IP PPT
- ToRs national steering committee
- OPIM PPT

3. **Outreach starter package (for inception workshop)**

- Roll up Banner (global and child project)

· DSL-IP Brochure

Linking the Tanzania PMU and government focal points to the GCP implementation (country docking) structure

· Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Working Group (to support in M&E, capacity development on M&E assessment tools and approaches, ILM best practices, lessons learning and sharing among DSL-IP M&E specialists)

· Knowledge, capacity , outreach Working Groups (to support in linking child projects to the technical support structures that have been established; tap into capacity development opportunities resulting from the technical support package; translating them into action and learning how to disseminate those actions in a way that up, out and deepscales results and findings with other child projects, regions and beyond the IP itself)

4. Gender

The GCP and executing partner IUCN have hired a gender expert to conduct a comprehensive assessment of gender considerations in the global project and in the CPs. The results will be discussed in a global gender workshop (November 2023) and flow into a 2-year action plan to address the identified gender gaps including specific, demand-based technical backstopping. Moreover the GCP has hired a behavioral change expert to conduct selected behavior change studies (Tanzania/ Honey) which will take gender aspects into close consideration.

Component 2

- Linking Tanzania to the MEL working group structure, and conducting orientation calls for the child project's FFPO work.

2. As part of the Knowledge Management, Communications, and Outreach Strategy (KCOS) working group preparatory work and subsequent country docking meetings took place to:

- Raise awareness about the CGP Technical support structure
- Define Tanzania project's core theme (Forest Honey) based on list of criteria

ILAM - Baseline Assessments (2019)

Assessment Type	Description	Links to Documents

Remote Sensing	Landscape characterization using existing global layers through EarthMap	• ILAM Tanzania– Watershed characterization/ EarthMap
Remote Sensing	Broader watershed/landscape and baseline locations according to DSL-IP criteria and endorsed project document	• Project Location PPT
Remote Sensing	Open Foris Collect Earth Assessment using the Africa DEAL Methodology	• ILAM Tanzania– Collect Earth/Africa Deal Survey (Mlele).docx
Multi-stakeholder group (MSG) discussions	Stakeholder Engagement	• ILAM Tanzania - Stakeholder Engagement
Multi-stakeholder group (MSG) discussions	Land degradation Assessment (Simplified LADA)	LAM Tanzania - Land Degradation Assessment
Household Assessment	Tailored SHARP survey included questions on food security and nutrition, the use of trees and forest products by land users, access to natural resources, as well as the impacts of land degradation at farm level.	• ILAM Malawi – Household Survey (SHARP)
Value Chain Assessment	(i) NTFPs (Honey/Beekeeping, Charcoal briquettes, Wild foods, Medicinal plants), (ii) Crops (Sunflower, Maize, Rice)	• ILAM Tanzania – Value Chain Assessment.docx
LDN Check List	List of LDN criteria met by the project.	• Tanzania LDN checklist.docx

Tanzania championing the SFM Honey in the project landscapes

The Global Coordination, in exchange with the PMU in Tanzania, have looked into land management system options in Tanzania that could be leveraged by the program to counterbalance land degradation, improve livelihoods, and be upscaled through extension services and land use planning processes.

SFM Honey was taken up for the Tanzania project as a champion theme to be further explored, as it meets different criteria set by the program, and can contribute to tackling common management challenges across the DSL-IP landscapes in Southern Africa.

Stocktaking materials can be found here: SFM Honey.

Tailored capacity development for farmers

Upon the selection of target beneficiaries, the project will work with farmers to tailor a comprehensive curriculum on SLM/SFM that includes value chain development and crop diversification.

The Integrated Capacity Development Implementation Plan (ICDIP) for Tanzania is currently being developed in partnership with the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF), the Farmer Field Schools (FFS), and the Community Seed Banks (CSB) teams in FAO and their partners.

Component 3

- The child project participates and contributes to the DSL-IP Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Working Group (MEL WG) having received inputs on harmonization of indicators and baseline assessment approaches (ILAM).
- Tanzania Results Framework and M&E system is integrated into the DSL-IP participatory M&E Dashboard. Link to M&E Dashboard: Tanzania M&E Dashboard

ANNEX 3.3 Namibia-GCP Docking Reference

Namibia-GCP Docking Reference

Main Documents

Summary of Global Coordination technical support provision	**DSL-IP Country Docking Template - Namibia**
Capacity Development Plan for FFPOs	To be developed
Project Management Unit	**DSL-IP Namibia Organogram**

Table 1. Country docking meetings

Meeting subject and date	Summary objectives	Links and materials
Overview of the GEF-7 Dryland Sustainable Landscape Impact Program (DSL-IP) Southern African Countries – from global to regional to country level 12-Jul- 2022	1. Who is who (virtual round table introduction) 2. Overview of the DSL IP Global, regional country level 3. Regional Exchange Mechanism (REM) 4. Core DSL-IP Themes (CoP + regional themes with country level examples from Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe) 5. Implementation arrangements (example Zimbabwe) 6. Country Docking / MEL working group	Minutes PPT Presentation
FAO's contribution towards Sustainable Forest Management: a national and regional perspective 20-Jul-2022	1. DSL-IP Country Project Overview 2. DSL-IP Global Coordination Project Objective to present the DSL-IP Namibia project and DSL-IP global Impact Program in a high level meeting with MEFT Minister, GEF Operational Focal, Environmental Commissioner and the EU Ambassador.	1,2. Presentation
Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program (DSL-IP) - Namibia	1. Overview of FSC/Charcoal and opportunities for private sector involvement (GEFSec/Matt) 2. Overlapping child project activities (FAO Namibia/Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism)	

9-Sep-2022	3. Regional perspectives (FAO)	
Joint Call with Country Focal Points-GEF 7 DSL IP 17-Oct-2022	1. To provide an update on the status of each Child Project. 2. To share the plan and preparations for the upcoming Regional Inception Workshop to be held in Harare from 28-30 November 2022 (official invitations to be sent soon). 3. To introduce you to the Child Project Inception Support Package that the global and regional teams have compiled.	Attendees: Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe
Namibia-Status Update-GEF 7 DSL IP 23-Nov-2022	1. Status update on project operationalization	
Induction Workshop for PMU staff members on procedural issues for effective project execution 07-Dec-2022	Agenda: 1. Who is who 2. Overview IP and structure 3. Overview of areas of TA 4. Monitoring and Evaluation (Dashboard + MEL) 5. Timelines	Agenda
DSL-IP | Namibia core theme 21-Dec-2022	Agenda: 1. Brief Round of introduction 2. Background on Technical Support provided by FAO (country docking) 3. Core theme(s) Namibia 4. Discussion + way forward Objective: Discuss with PMU CMO certified charcoal production from encroaching bush as core theme supported by GEF-SEC and MEFT.	
Namibia | 1st DSL-IP onboarding call 25-Jan-2025	Agenda	1. Technical Assistance TOR for Namibia 2. Organigram template

	1. Plans for the national inception workshop – Namibia Programme Management Unit (PMU) to provide an update 2. Introduce the inception support package and overview/recap of technical support clusters 3. Who-is-who 4. Core theme (FSC charcoal from invasive bush) feasibility assessment 5. Introduce FFPO assessment ToRs 6. Annual Workplan and DSL-IP Technical Support / coverage 7. Provide updates on planned regional and global events – GCP PMU Objectives: After the call, the child project PMU and Government focal points: • Know core members of the DSL-IP GCP PMU and their roles • Have a clear understanding of the technical support that will be on offer – through the Technical Assistance TOR and matching annual work plan. • Are aware of the core approach (Forest and Farm Producer Organizations [FFPOs]) and necessary prep work (assessment) • Are aware of the importance of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning work, including the engagement of the Monitoring end Evaluation specialist • Have an accurate understanding of key preparatory interventions	
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Working Group (MEL WG) Onboarding call **31-Jan-2023**	Agenda: 1. Namibia M&E Plan and Workplan 2023 2. DSL-IP Monitoring and Evaluation framework 3. Namibia Integrated Landscape Assessment Methodology (ILAM) 4. MEV-CAM in Namibia 5. DSL-IP Participatory M&E Dashboard 6. Project Location	1. n/a 2. MEL Presentation, M&E Terms of Reference 3. ILAM Baseline Assessments 4. n/a 5. DSL-IP M&E Dashboard 6. Project Sites Shapefile
DSL-IP Global and REM (Regional Exchange Mechanism) Coordination Meeting FAO, UN House, Windhoek, Namibia 13-Feb-2023		

DSL-IP Namibia | GIZ feasibility study (FSC charcoal) 13-Mar-2023	Objective: Meeting to discuss the upcoming feasibility study on FSC charcoal by GIZ, and explore the possibility of expanding the assessment (Etosha landscape – potentially combined with FFPO assessments).	1. GIZ FSC Charcoal Reports
DSL IP Namibia-Launch of FFPO Assessment Work 05-Apr-2023	1. Introduce and launch the Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) assessment work in Namibia 2. Scope and status of the on-going GIZ study	1. FFPO ToRs
DSL-IP Namibia - follow-up call - Development of a governance framework for communal land areas for bush control/ biomass use 05-May-2023		
Briefing on BCBU and FFPOs field work 09-Jun-2023	Objective: Review preliminary finds of FFPO assessments undertaken in the Etosha and Kunene project landscapes.	• Report to be shared by external consultant.

Table 2. Events

Event Title and Date	Type (Internal*/External) and Agenda	Audience
DSL-IP Learning Series: Integrated Land Use Planning 07-Mar-2023	Internal Agenda	11 child projects

Webinar "Sustainable management of pasture resources in Kazakhstan'' 13-Apr-20223	Objective: Draw the attention of stakeholders and decision-makers to the importance of preventing the degradation of pastures and carrying out work to restore soil resources by addressing institutional issues in the field of pasture management.	Agenda and content
GEO-LDN Online Seminar: National approaches to mapping land degradation 25-Apr-2023	Seminar topic directly related to DSL-IP Community of Practice 1 on LDN Assessment and Decision Making	Event info
DSL-IP Regional Stakeholders Workshop for Southern Africa 22-26 May 2023, Harare, Zimbabwe.	Internal	Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, **Malawi**, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
Desertification and Drought Day 2023 - "Her Land. Her Rights: Advancing Gender Equality and Land Restoration Goals" Friday, 16 June 2023.	External (UNCCD) Agenda	11 child projects
Innovation for drought and agriculture Friday, 19 June 2023**.**	External (FAO) Agenda	11 child projects

*Internal events are organized by the GCP.

Key GCP Inputs per Component and Outcome

Component 1

Provision of inception support package comprising of:

1. **Draft/example ToRs (PMU), including linkages to the GCP support structure**

- National Project Coordinator
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Knowledge management, stakeholder engagement, capacity development
- Technical Experts-CSB, GVC, Rural Advisory Services

2. **Inception workshop documents**

- Draft agenda
- Annual workplan template
- Monitoring and Evaluation plan (GEB template, Results Framework Template, Financial tracking Template)
- Draft Child Project PPT
- Draft Global & Regional DSL IP PPT
- ToRs national steering committee
- OPIM PPT

3. **Outreach starter package (for inception workshop)**

- Roll up Banner (global and child project)
- DSL-IP Brochure

Linking the Namibia PMU and government focal points to the GCP implementation (country docking) structure

- Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Working Group (to support in M&E, capacity development on M&E assessment tools and approaches, ILM best practices, lessons learning and sharing among DSL-IP M&E specialists)

- Knowledge, capacity , outreach Working Groups (to support in linking child projects to the technical support structures that have been established; tap into capacity development opportunities resulting from the technical support package; translating them into action and learning how to disseminate those actions in a way that up, out and deepscales results and findings with other child projects, regions and beyond the IP itself)

4. **Gender**

The GCP and executing partner IUCN have hired a gender expert to conduct a comprehensive assessment of gender considerations in the global project and in the CPs. The results will be discussed in a global gender workshop (November 2023) and flow into a 2-year action plan to address the identified gender gaps including specific, demand-based technical backstopping. Moreover the GCP has hired a behavioral change expert to conduct selected behavior change studies which will take gender aspects into close consideration.

Component 2

- Linking Namibia to the MEL working group structure, and conducting orientation calls for the child project's ILM work.
- Review and alignment of Namibia CP ILM ToRs to ILAM

2. As part of the Knowledge Management, Communications, and Outreach Strategy (KCOS) working group preparatory work and subsequent country docking meetings took place to:

- Raise awareness about the CGP Technical support structure
- Define Namibia project's core theme (FSC charcoal) based on list of criteria
- Integrate the GCP TA (Sustainable Landscape Production Framework) into the Namibia CP work plan
- Finalize the FFPO assessment ToRs and initiate the assessment
- Draf the first Integrated Capacity Development and Implementation Plan

ILAM - Baseline Assessments (2019)

Assessment Type	Description	Links to Documents
Remote Sensing	Landscape characterization using existing global layers through EarthMap	• ILAM Namibia – Collect Earth/Africa Deal Survey
Remote Sensing	Open Foris Collect Earth Assessment using the Africa DEAL Methodology(Etosha and Kunene sub-basins)	• ILAM Collect Earth/Africa DEAL Assessment
Remote Sensing	Project Location shapefiles	• Project Location
Multi-stakeholder group (MSG) discussions	Stakeholder Capacity Needs Assessment	• ILAM Namibia - Stakeholder Capacity Needs Assessment

Multi-stakeholder group (MSG) discussions	Land degradation/sustainable land and forest management (LD/SLM/SFM).	• ILAM Namibia- Land Degradation and SLM Assessment
Multi-stakeholder group (MSG) discussions	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)	• ILAM Namibia - FPIC
Household Assessment	The Tailored SHARP survey included questions on food security and nutrition, the use of trees and forest products by land users, access to natural resources, as well as the impacts of land degradation at farm level.	• ILAM Namibia– Household Survey (SHARP) • ILAM Namibia - Household Survey/Trees of Interest
Value Chain Assessment	(i) Value chain recommendations, (ii) Markets analysis, (iii) Community visits, (iv) Alternative livelihood options, (v) Forestry management schemes, (vi) potential implementation partners and other stakeholders.	• ILAM Namibia– Value Chain Assessment.docx
LDN Checklist	List of LDN criteria met by the project.	• Namibia LDN checklist.docx
Greenhouse Gases	Namibia Ex-ACT Project emissions and removals estimate	• ILAM Namibia - Ex-ACT

Namibia championing the FSC charcoal in the project landscapes

The Global Coordination, in exchange with the PMU in Namibia, have looked into land management system options in Namibia that could be leveraged by the program to counterbalance land degradation, improve livelihoods, and be upscaled through extension services and land use planning processes.

FSC charcoal was taken up for the Namibia project as a champion theme to be further explored, as it meets different criteria set by the program, and can contribute to tackling common management challenges across the DSL-IP landscapes in Southern Africa.

Stocktaking materials can be found here: FSC charcoal.

Tailored capacity development for farmers

Upon the selection of target beneficiaries, the project will work with farmers to tailor a comprehensive curriculum on SLM/SFM that includes value chain development and crop diversification.

The Integrated Capacity Development Implementation Plan (ICDIP) for Namibia is currently being developed in partnership with the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF), the Farmer Field Schools (FFS), and the Community Seed Banks (CSB) teams in FAO and their partners.

Component 3

- The child project participates and contributes to the DSL-IP Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Working Group (MEL WG) having received inputs on harmonization of indicators and baseline assessment approaches (ILAM).
- Namibia Results Framework and M&E system is integrated into the DSL-IP participatory M&E Dashboard. Link to M&E Dashboard: Namibia M&E Dashboard

ANNEX 3.4 Zimbabwe-GCP Docking Reference

Zimbabwe-GCP Docking Reference

Main Documents

Summary of Global Coordination technical support provision	**DSL-IP Country Docking Template - Zimbabwe**
Capacity Development Plan for FFPOs	To be developed
Project Management Unit	**DSL-IP Zimbabwe Organogram**

Table 1. Country docking meetings

Meeting subject and date	Summary objectives	Links and materials

Overview of the GEF-7 Dryland Sustainable Landscape Impact Program (DSL-IP) Southern African Countries – from global to regional to country level 12-Jul- 2022	1. Who is who (virtual round table introduction) 2. Overview of the DSL IP Global, regional country level 3. Regional Exchange Mechanism (REM) 4. Core DSL-IP Themes (CoP + regional themes with country level examples from Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe) 5. Implementation arrangements (example Zimbabwe) 6. Country Docking / MEL working group	Minutes PPT Presentation
DSL-IP Zimbabwe Inception Workshop and Regional Support Package 11-Oct-2022	Objective: To introduce you to the Child Project Support Package.	Draft agenda Annual workplan template Monitoring and Evaluation plan (GEB template, Results Framework Template, Financial tracking Template) Draft Child Project PPT Draft Global & Regional DSL IP PPT ToRs national steering committee OPIM PPT
Joint Call with Country Focal Points-GEF 7 DSL IP 17-Oct-2022	1. To provide an update on the status of each Child Project. 2. To share the plan and preparations for the upcoming Regional Inception Workshop to be held in Harare from 28-30 November 2022 (official invitations to be sent soon). 3. To introduce you to the Child Project Inception Support Package that the global and regional teams have compiled.	Attendees: Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe
MEV-CAM - WeCaN Participatory Training session: Looking at PV with gender-inclusive lens 12-Dec-2022		

DSL IP Zimbabwe- 1st Onboarding Call with PMU 19-Jan-2023	1. Get updates from the PMU on the **progress** made since the inception in October, 2022. Also feel free to include **challenges**. 2. Introduce the inception support package (a.k.a **Technical Assistance TOR**) 3. Discuss the "**Core Theme**" for Zimbabwe. N/B: Each DSL IP country will champion a core theme. 4. Provide updates on planned **regional and global events**	1. n/a 2. DSL-IP Country Docking Template - Zimbabwe 3. NTFPs Core Theme Criteria Table 4. n/a
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Working Group (MEL WG) Onboarding call 02-Feb-2023	Agenda: 1. Zimbabwe M&E Plan and Workplan 2023 2. DSL-IP Monitoring and Evaluation framework 3. Zimbabwe Integrated Landscape Assessment Methodology (ILAM) 4. MEV-CAM in Zimbabwe 5. DSL-IP Participatory M&E Dashboard 6. Project Location	1. n/a 2. MEL Presentation, M&E Terms of Reference 3. ILAM Baseline Assessments 4. MEV-CAM Presentation 5. DSL-IP M&E Dashboard 6. Project Sites Shapefile
Forest and Farm Producer Organization assessment work in Zimbabwe. 23-Mar-2023 (Harare, Zimbabwe)	Objective: Introduction to the DSL-IP FFPO and Core Theme approach Introduce the FFPO assessment consultant to the PMU	

Table 2. Events

Event Title and Date	Type (Internal*/External) and Agenda	Audience
DSL-IP Learning Series: Integrated Land Use Planning 07-Mar-2023	Internal Agenda	11 child projects
Webinar "Sustainable management of pasture resources in Kazakhstan''	Objective:	Agenda and content

13-Apr-2023	Draw the attention of stakeholders and decision-makers to the importance of preventing the degradation of pastures and carrying out work to restore soil resources by addressing institutional issues in the field of pasture management	
GEO-LDN Online Seminar: National approaches to mapping land degradation 25-Apr-2023	Seminar topic directly related to DSL-IP Community of Practice 1 on LDN Assessment and Decision Making	Event info
Virtual regional webinars on integrating tenure into land restoration initiatives - 15-17 May 2023	Raise awareness on the value of tenure security and its contribution to biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, ecosystem restoration, and climate change mitigation and adaptation while improving food security and local livelihoods.	Concept note and agenda
DSL-IP Regional Stakeholders Workshop for Southern Africa 22-26 May 2023, Harare, Zimbabwe.	Internal	Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, **Malawi**, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
2023 Project Implementation Report (1st time PIR)	Objective: Provide an overview of the PIR exercise, to discuss reporting on project implementation progress and challenges; the progress in implementing the Stakeholders' Engagement Plan, the Gender Action Plan, Environment and Social Safeguards and Knowledge Management activities.	1. PIR template 2. Guidance - 2023 PIR Process 3. Detailed guidance on completing the PIR
Desertification and Drought Day 2023 - "Her Land. Her Rights: Advancing Gender Equality and Land Restoration Goals"	External (UNCCD) Agenda	11 child projects

Friday, 16 June 2023.		
Innovation for drought and agriculture Friday, 19 June 2023**.**	External (FAO) Agenda	11 child projects

*Internal events are organized by the GCP.

Key GCP Inputs per Component and Outcome

Component 1

Provision of inception support package comprising of:

1. **Draft/example ToRs (PMU), including linkages to the GCP support structure**

- National Project Coordinator
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Knowledge management, stakeholder engagement, capacity development
- Technical Experts-CSB, GVC, Rural Advisory Services

2. **Inception workshop documents**

- Draft agenda
- Annual workplan template
- Monitoring and Evaluation plan (GEB template, Results Framework Template, Financial tracking Template)
- Draft Child Project PPT
- Draft Global & Regional DSL IP PPT
- ToRs national steering committee
- OPIM PPT

3. **Outreach starter package (for inception workshop)**

· Roll up Banner (global and child project)

· DSL-IP Brochure

Linking the Zimbabwe PMU and government focal points to the GCP implementation (country docking) structure

· Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Working Group (to support in M&E, capacity development on M&E assessment tools and approaches, ILM best practices, lessons learning and sharing among DSL-IP M&E specialists)

· Knowledge, capacity , outreach Working Groups (to support in linking child projects to the technical support structures that have been established; tap into capacity development opportunities resulting from the technical support package; translating them into action and learning how to disseminate those actions in a way that up, out and deepscales results and findings with other child projects, regions and beyond the IP itself)

4. Gender

The GCP and executing partner IUCN have hired a gender expert to conduct a comprehensive assessment of gender considerations in the global project and in the CPs. The results will be discussed in a global gender workshop (November 2023) and flow into a 2-year action plan to address the identified gender gaps including specific, demand-based technical backstopping. Moreover the GCP has hired a behavioral change expert to conduct selected behavior change studies which will take gender aspects into close consideration.

Component 2

- Linking Zimbabwe to the MEL working group structure, and conducting orientation calls for the child project's ILM work.
- Review and alignment of Zimbabwe CP ILM ToRs to ILAM

2. As part of the Knowledge Management, Communications, and Outreach Strategy (KCOS) working group preparatory work and subsequent country docking meetings took place to:

- Raise awareness about the CGP Technical support structure
- Define Zimbabwe project's core theme (NTFPs) based on list of criteria

- Integrate the GCP TA (Sustainable Landscape Production Framework) into the Zimbabwe CP work plan
- Finalize the FFPO assessment ToRs and initiate the assessment
- Draf the first Integrated Capacity Development and Implementation Plan

ILAM - Baseline Assessments (2019)

Assessment Type	Description	Links to Documents
Remote Sensing	Remote sensing identification of areas led by country project teams.	• Project Locations
Multi-stakeholder group (MSG) discussions	Stakeholder, Policy and Capacity Assessment	• ILAM Zimbabwe - Stakeholder, Policy and Capacity Assessment.docx
Household Assessment	Tailored SHARP survey included questions on food security and nutrition, the use of trees and forest products by land users, access to natural resources, as well as the impacts of land degradation at farm level.	• ILAM Zimbabwe – Household Survey (SHARP).docx
Value Chain Assessment	(i) Value chain assessment, (ii) Baobab analysis, (iii) Groundnut analysis, (iv) Honey and free-range chicken analysis (v) Sorghum analysis, (vi) Natural oils analysis.	• ILAM Zimbabwe – Value Chain Assessment.docx
Greenhouse Gases Balance	Ex-Act tool applied to estimate emission and removals from project interventions.	• Zimbabwe Ex-Act.xls

Zimbabwe championing NTFPs in the project landscapes

The Global Coordination, in exchange with the PMU in Zimbabwe, have looked into land management system options in Zimbabwe that could be leveraged by the program to counterbalance land degradation, improve livelihoods, and be upscaled through extension services and land use planning processes.

NTFPs was taken up by the Zimbabwe project as a champion theme to be further explored, as it meets different criteria set by the program, and can contribute to tackling common management challenges across the DSL-IP landscapes in Southern Africa.

Stocktaking materials can be found here: NTFPs.

Tailored capacity development for farmers

Upon the selection of target beneficiaries, the project will work with farmers to tailor a comprehensive curriculum on SLM/SFM that includes value chain development and crop diversification.

The Integrated Capacity Development Implementation Plan (ICDIP) for Zimbabwe is currently being developed in partnership with the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF), the Farmer Field Schools (FFS), and the Community Seed Banks (CSB) teams in FAO and their partners.

Component 3

- The child project participates and contributes to the DSL-IP Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Working Group (MEL WG) having received inputs on harmonization of indicators and baseline assessment approaches (ILAM).
- Zimbabwe Results Framework and M&E system is integrated into the DSL-IP participatory M&E Dashboard. Link to M&E Dashboard: Zimbabwe M&E Dashboard

Annex 3.5: Botswana-GCP Docking Reference

Botswana-GCP Docking Reference

Table 1. Country docking meetings

Meeting subject and date	Summary objectives	Links and materials

Overview of the GEF-7 Dryland Sustainable Landscape Impact Program (DSL-IP) Southern African Countries – from global to regional to country level 12-Jul- 2022	1. Who is who (virtual round table introduction) 2. Overview of the DSL IP Global, regional country level 3. Regional Exchange Mechanism (REM) 4. Core DSL-IP Themes (CoP + regional themes with country level examples from Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe) 5. Implementation arrangements (example Zimbabwe) 6. Country Docking / MEL working group	Minutes PPT Presentation
Botswana-DSL IP_Country Updates and Planned Online Survey 31-Aug-2022	Objective: • Country updates on project operationalization • Capacity Needs Assessment Survey	
DSL IP Botswana Child Project-Status Update and Next Steps 22-Nov-2022	Objective: 1. Status of OPA 2. PMU and PSC establishment 3. Inception workshop	

Table 2. Events

Event Title and Date	Type (Internal*/External) and Agenda	Audience
DSL-IP Learning Series: Integrated Land Use Planning 07-Mar-2023	Internal Agenda	11 child projects
Webinar "Sustainable management of pasture resources in Kazakhstan''	Objective:	Agenda and content

13-Apr-20223	Draw the attention of stakeholders and decision-makers to the importance of preventing the degradation of pastures and carrying out work to restore soil resources by addressing institutional issues in the field of pasture management.	
GEO-LDN Online Seminar: National approaches to mapping land degradation 25-Apr-2023	Seminar topic directly related to DSL-IP Community of Practice 1 on LDN Assessment and Decision Making	Event info
DSL-IP Regional Stakeholders Workshop for Southern Africa 22-26 May 2023, Harare, Zimbabwe.	Internal	Angola, **Botswana**, Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
Desertification and Drought Day 2023 - "Her Land. Her Rights: Advancing Gender Equality and Land Restoration Goals" Friday, 16 June 2023.	External (UNCCD) Agenda	11 child projects
Innovation for drought and agriculture Friday, 19 June 2023**.**	External (FAO) Agenda	11 child projects

*Internal events are organized by the GCP.

ILAM - Baseline Assessments (2019)

Assessment Type	Description	Links to Documents
Remote Sensing	Landscape characterization using existing global layers through EarthMap	• ILAM Botswana– Collect Earth/Africa Deal Survey
Remote Sensing	Project Location shapefiles	• Project Location

Multi-stakeholder group (MSG) discussions	Stakeholder Capacity Needs Assessment	• ILAM Botswana - Stakeholder Capacity Needs Assessment
Household Assessment	The Tailored SHARP survey included questions on food security and nutrition, the use of trees and forest products by land users, access to natural resources, as well as the impacts of land degradation at farm level.	• ILAM Botswana – Household Survey (SHARP)
Value Chain Assessment	(i) Value chain recommendations, (ii) Markets analysis, (iii) Community visits, (iv) Alternative livelihood options, (v) Forestry management schemes, (vi) potential implementation partners and other stakeholders.	• ILAM Botswana– Value Chain Assessment.docx

Annex 3.6: Angola-GCP Docking Reference

Angola-GCP Docking Reference

Table 1. Country docking meetings

Meeting subject and date	Summary objectives	Links and materials

Overview of the GEF-7 Dryland Sustainable Landscape Impact Program (DSL-IP) Southern African Countries – from global to regional to country level 12-Jul- 2022	1. Who is who (virtual round table introduction) 2. Overview of the DSL IP Global, regional country level 3. Regional Exchange Mechanism (REM) 4. Core DSL-IP Themes (CoP + regional themes with country level examples from Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe) 5. Implementation arrangements (example Zimbabwe) 6. Country Docking / MEL working group	Minutes PPT Presentation

Table 2. Events

Event Title and Date	Type (Internal*/External) and Agenda	Audience
DSL-IP Learning Series: Integrated Land Use Planning 07-Mar-2023	Internal Agenda	11 child projects
Webinar "Sustainable management of pasture resources in Kazakhstan'' 13-Apr-20223	Objective: Draw the attention of stakeholders and decision-makers to the importance of preventing the degradation of pastures and carrying out work to restore soil resources by addressing institutional issues in the field of pasture management	Agenda and content

GEO-LDN Online Seminar: National approaches to mapping land degradation 25-Apr-2023	Seminar topic directly related to DSL-IP Community of Practice 1 on LDN Assessment and Decision Making	Event info
DSL-IP Regional Stakeholders Workshop for Southern Africa 22-26 May 2023, Harare, Zimbabwe.	Internal	Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, **Malawi**, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
Desertification and Drought Day 2023 - "Her Land. Her Rights: Advancing Gender Equality and Land Restoration Goals" Friday, 16 June 2023.	External (UNCCD) Agenda	11 child projects
Innovation for drought and agriculture Friday, 19 June 2023**.**	External (FAO) Agenda	11 child projects
Launching event of the Drought Finance Tracker 28 July 2023	External (FAO) Agenda	11 child projects

*Internal events are organized by the GCP.

Key GCP Inputs per Component and Outcome

ILAM Angola - Baseline Assessments (2019)

Assessment Type	Description	Links to Documents
Remote Sensing	Landscape characterization using existing global layers through EarthMap	• ILAM Angola– Collect Earth/Africa Deal Survey
Remote Sensing	Project Location shapefiles	• Project Location
Multi-stakeholder group (MSG) discussions	Stakeholder Capacity Needs Assessment	• ILAM Angola - Stakeholder Capacity Needs Assessment
Household Assessment	The Tailored SHARP survey included questions on food security and nutrition, the use of trees and forest products by land users, access to natural resources, as well as the impacts of land degradation at farm level.	• ILAM Angola – Household Survey (SHARP)
Value Chain Assessment	(i) Value chain recommendations, (ii) Markets analysis, (iii) Community visits, (iv) Alternative livelihood options, (v) Forestry management schemes, (vi) potential implementation partners and other stakeholders.	• ILAM Angola – Value Chain Assessment.docx

Annex 3.7: Mongolia-GCP Docking Reference

Mongolia-GCP Docking Reference

Table 1. Country docking meetings

Meeting subject and date	Summary objectives	Links and materials
	1. DSL-IP Monitoring and Evaluation framework 2. DSL-IP Participatory M&E Dashboard	Attendees: Mongolia PMU FAO MN WWF MN

DSL-IP Mongolia Training - FAO M&E Dashboard 13-Sep-2021		
DSL-IP Regional Exchange Mechanism for Central Asia 04-May-2022	**1. Orientation** 1. Introduction DSL-IP 2. IUCN (Regional Coordination) 3. CACILM (core KM/Outreach platform) **2. Country docking** 1. Core DSL-IP Themes 2. Alignment and operational aspects 3. Joint discussion	Attendees: FAO MN WWF MN FAO KZ WB KZ IUCN FAO GEF
Mongolia: MEV-CAM_Module D Training_Starting 02-Sep-2022	**Objective:** 1. Facilitate participatory knowledge documentation processes using participatory video in a range of contexts 2. Become a facilitator of participatory video methodologies who can pass on skills to other individuals 3. Become an expert of participatory knowledge sharing methods and process documentation	Agenda
WOCAT DSl-IP Communities of Practice 07-Dec-2022	Objective: Introduction of DSL-IP Communities of Practice by CDE/WOCAT	

Making Every Voice Count for Adaptive Management: An innovative method of upscaling change 14-Dec-2022	Introduction and setting the scene - Victoria Valenzi, Moderator & FAO MEV-CAM Facilitator · MEV-CAM and an overview of Process Documentation - Fidaa Haddad, FAO Forestry Officer · Participatory Video and its achievements in knowledge management, M&E, and advocacy - Pooja Kishnani, Trainer, InsightShare · Q&A / Interactive discussion · **Case study: Good practice in Mongolia: Pastureland management for dryland restoration – Javzansuren Norvanchig, Knowledge Management and M&E Specialist, FAO Mongolia** · Case study: Good practice in Burundi: Improved livelihoods through watershed management, contour farming, improved cook stoves, rural agroforestry – Eddy Bellard Ntore, Trainee, FAO Burundi · Case study: Good practice in Tanzania: Beekeeping to protect forest resources & enhance markets – Gerald Gindo, M&E Specialist, FAO Tanzania · Interactive discussion · DSL-IP: Upscaling of lessons learned and steps forward – Fritjof Boerstler, FAO Senior Natural Resources Officer	Agenda and objectives

Table 2. Events

Event Title and Date	Type (Internal*/External) and Agenda	Audience
DSL-IP Learning Series: Integrated Land Use Planning 07-Mar-2023	Internal Agenda	11 child projects
Webinar: Launching FAO's new e-learning course on Dryland Management 29-Mar-2023	Objective: Launch the Transforming Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral Systems e-Learning course.	Communication Link to course
Webinar "Sustainable management of pasture resources in Kazakhstan'' 13-Apr-20223	Objective: Draw the attention of stakeholders and decision-makers to the importance of preventing the degradation of pastures and carrying out work to restore soil	Agenda and content

	resources by addressing institutional issues in the field of pasture management	
GEO-LDN Online Seminar: National approaches to mapping land degradation 25-Apr-2023	Seminar topic directly related to DSL-IP Community of Practice 1 on LDN Assessment and Decision Making	Event info
Integrating Tenure Security into Land Restoration Initiatives 15-17 May 2023	Objective: To provide updated information on the joint UNCCD-FAO work on land tenure to all interested stakeholders, including private sector and civil society.	Agenda and Information
Desertification and Drought Day 2023 - "Her Land. Her Rights: Advancing Gender Equality and Land Restoration Goals" Friday, 16 June 2023.	External (UNCCD) Agenda	11 child projects
Innovation for drought and agriculture Friday, 19 June 2023**.**	External (FAO) Agenda	11 child projects

Annex 3.8: Mozambique-GCP Docking Reference

Mozambique-GCP Docking Reference

Table 1. Country docking meetings

Meeting subject and date	Summary objectives	Links and materials
Invitation to the virtual Launch of the GEF-7 Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program 31 May 2021	virtual event hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will take place during the Global Landscapes Forum Conference (Restoring Africa's Drylands: Accelerating Action on the Ground)	Concept note and Program
FAO DSL-IP and Monitoring and Evaluation Introduction - Mozambique 7 Feb 2022	1. Introductions 2. Overview of the DSL-IP Coordination Structure and its Regional Exchange Mechanisms (REMs) 3. Overview of Mozambique Child Project and PMU structure (Mozambique PMU) 4. M&E Plan, Dashboard and Working Group 5. AOB	
SL-IP M&E System and Dashboard - Training Mozambique MozBio 25 Feb 2022	Training on the design of the dedicated Dashboard section for Mozambique	

DSL-IP | Mozambique – updates and 2023 activities 21 Feb 2023	1. Updates from the Global Coordination Project (GCP) 2. Updates from the team in Mozambique 3. Upcoming events – Community of Practice (CoP) learning series and Mozambique's participation, the DSL-IP Regional Stakeholders Workshop in Southern Africa, MEL bilateral meeting and MEL WG call.	1.
	1.	1.

Table 2. Events

Event Title and Date	Type (Internal*/External) and Agenda	Audience
DSL-IP Learning Series: Integrated Land Use Planning 07-Mar-2023	Internal Agenda	11 child projects

GEO-LDN Online Seminar: National approaches to mapping land degradation 25-Apr-2023	Seminar topic directly related to DSL-IP Community of Practice 1 on LDN Assessment and Decision Making	Event info
DSL-IP Regional Stakeholders Workshop for Southern Africa 22-26 May 2023, Harare, Zimbabwe.	Internal	Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, **Malawi**, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
Desertification and Drought Day 2023 - "Her Land. Her Rights: Advancing Gender Equality and Land Restoration Goals" Friday, 16 June 2023.	External (UNCCD) Agenda	11 child projects
Innovation for drought and agriculture Friday, 19 June 2023**.**	External (FAO) Agenda	11 child projects
Launching event of the Drought Finance Tracker 28 July 2023	External (FAO) Agenda	11 child projects

*Internal events are organized by the GCP.

Annex 3.9: Kazakhstan-GCP Docking Reference

Kazakhstan -GCP Docking Reference

Table 1. Country docking meetings

Meeting subject and date	Summary objectives	Links and materials
Invitation to the virtual Launch of the GEF-7 Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program 31 May 2021	virtual event hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will take place during the Global Landscapes Forum Conference (Restoring Africa's Drylands: Accelerating Action on the Ground)	Concept note and Program
MEV-CAM_Module A SESSION 9 - Follow up and Homework 22 Apr 2022	1. Based on video on rotational grazing, structure PV fieldwork process around this theme.	Link to video

Table 2. Events

Event Title and Date	Type (Internal*/External) and Agenda	Audience
DSL-IP Learning Series: Integrated Land Use Planning	Internal	11 child projects

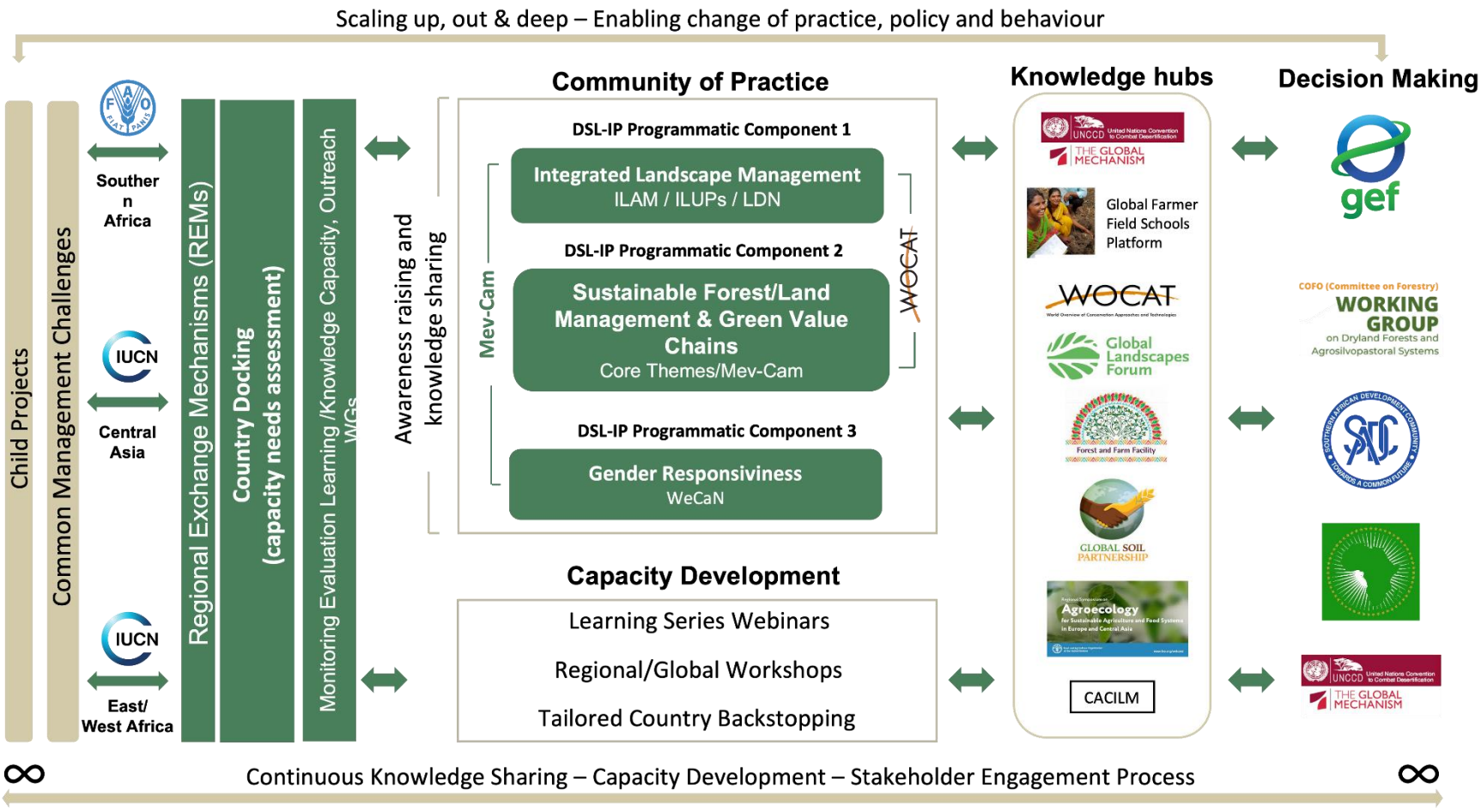
07-Mar-2023	Agenda	
Webinar "Sustainable management of pasture resources in Kazakhstan'' 13-Apr-2023	Objective: Draw the attention of stakeholders and decision-makers to the importance of preventing the degradation of pastures and carrying out work to restore soil resources by addressing institutional issues in the field of pasture management	Agenda and content
GEO-LDN Online Seminar: National approaches to mapping land degradation 25-Apr-2023	Seminar topic directly related to DSL-IP Community of Practice 1 on LDN Assessment and Decision Making	Event info
Desertification and Drought Day 2023 - "Her Land. Her Rights: Advancing Gender Equality and Land Restoration Goals" Friday, 16 June 2023.	External (UNCCD) Agenda	11 child projects
Innovation for drought and agriculture Friday, 19 June 2023**.**	External (FAO) Agenda	11 child projects
Launching event of the Drought Finance Tracker 28 July 2023	External (FAO) Agenda	11 child projects

*Internal events are organized by the GCP.

Kenya and Burkina Faso awaiting operationalization.

Burkina Faso DSL-IP focal point Mr Rouamba Boudassida attended the DSL-IP Regional Stakeholders Workshop for Southern Africa. 22-26 May 2023, Harare, Zimbabwe. A needs assessment survey was conducted. Results here.

Annex 4: (I) Circular Graph of the DSL-IP Knowledge Management, Capacity Development and Outreach Strategy (KCOS) , (ii) "Country Docking" steps under the KCOS working group


Scaling up, out & deep – Enabling change of practice, policy and behaviour
Child Projects
Common Management Challenges
Souther n Africa
Central Asia
East/ West Africa
Regional Exchange Mechanisms (REMs)
Country Docking (capacity needs assessment)
Monitoring Evaluation Learning /Knowledge Capacity, Outreach WGs
Awareness raising and knowledge sharing
Community of Practice
DSL-IP Programmatic Component 1
Integrated Landscape Management
ILAM / ILUPs / LDN
DSL-IP Programmatic Component 2
Sustainable Forest/Land Management & Green Value Chains
Core Themes/Mev-Cam
DSL-IP Programmatic Component 3
Gender Responsiviness
WeCaN
Mev-Cam
WOCAT
Capacity Development
Learning Series Webinars
Regional/Global Workshops
Tailored Country Backstopping
Knowledge hubs
Global Farmer Field Schools Platform
Global Landscapes Forum
Forest and Farm Facility
GLOBAL SOIL PARTNERSHIP
Agroecology
CACILM
Decision Making
gef
COFO (Committee on Forestry)
WORKING GROUP
on Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral Systems
Continuous Knowledge Sharing – Capacity Development – Stakeholder Engagement Process

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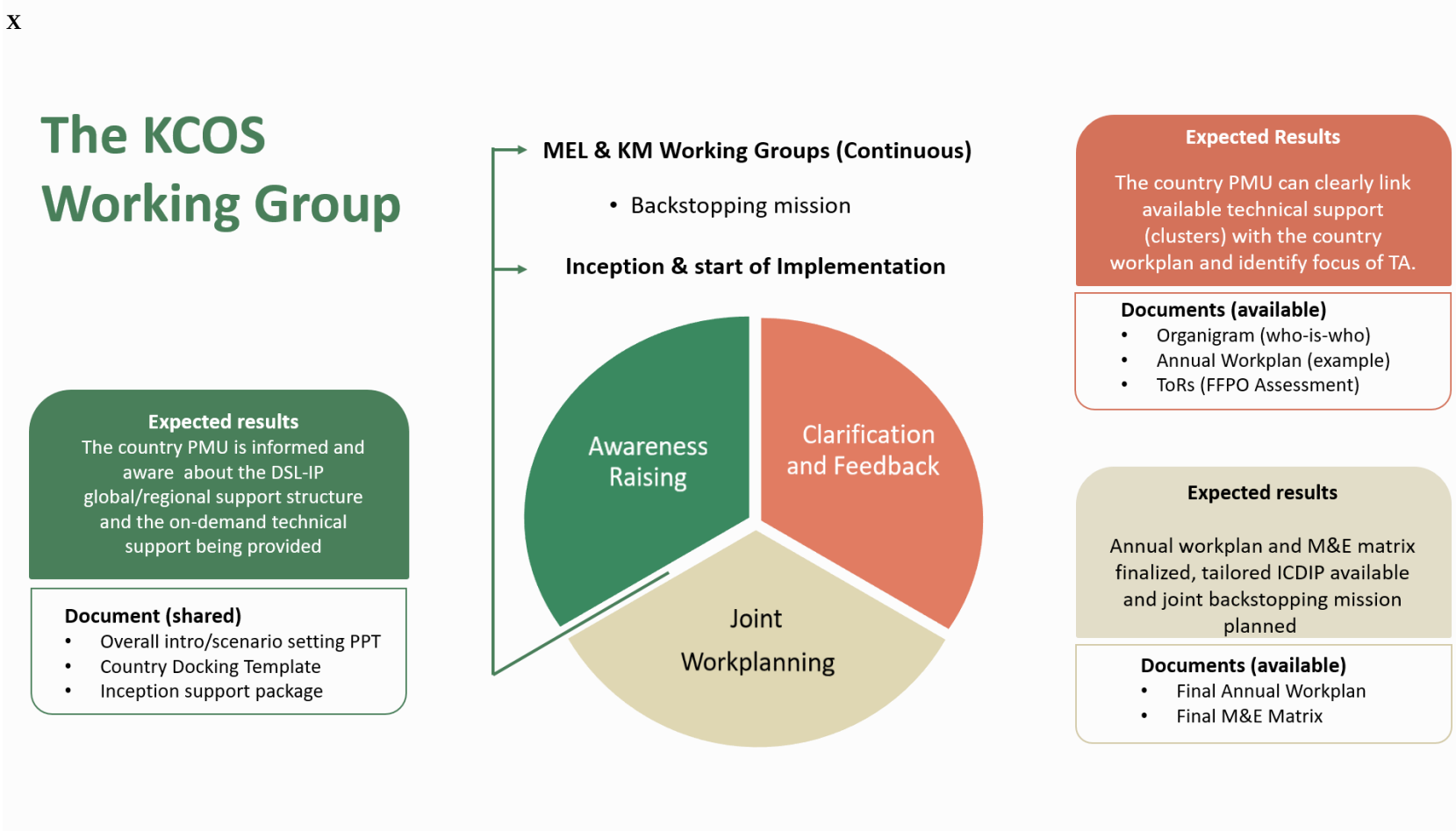
The KCOS Working Group
MEL & KM Working Groups (Continuous)
• Backstopping mission
Inception & start of Implementation
Awareness Raising
Clarification and Feedback
Joint Workplanning
Expected results
The country PMU is informed and aware about the DSL-IP global/regional support structure and the on-demand technical support being provided
Document (shared)
• Overall intro/scenario setting PPT
• Country Docking Template
• Inception support package
Expected Results
The country PMU can clearly link available technical support (clusters) with the country workplan and identify focus of TA.
Documents (available)
• Organigram (who-is-who)
• Annual Workplan (example)
• ToRs (FFPO Assessment)
Expected results
Annual workplan and M&E matrix finalized, tailored ICDIP available and joint backstopping mission planned
Documents (available)
• Final Annual Workplan
• Final M&E Matrix