

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR Land Degradation enabling activity

Proposal for Funding Under the GET
Processing Type: Expedite

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SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Enabling Activity Title

Enabling activities for implementing UNCCD COP15 decisions on drought

Country(ies)	GEF Enabling Activity ID
Global	11481
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID
FAO	748412
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
10/27/2023	1/1/2024
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
UNCCD - Global Mechanism	Others
GEF Focal Area (s)	Expected Duration (In Months)
Land Degradation	36
Type of Report(s)	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNCCD Reporting	12/31/2026

A. Funding Elements

GEF-8 Program	Trust Fund	GEF Financing (\$)
LD-EA	GET	1,941,780.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost		1,941,780.00

Does the enabling activity deviate from typical cost ranges? Yes No

If yes, please describe

B. Enabling Activity Summary

Enabling Activity Objective

Responding to the outcomes of the 15th UNCCD Conference of Parties [1] (COP) and the mandate of the 2022-2024 Intergovernmental Working Group on Drought [2] (IWG), the project objective is to enable the UNCCD Parties to address drought-related challenges and gaps through integrated land and water management approaches and land-based interventions. The project responds to the decisions of the COP 15 on drought, through enabling effective policies and partnerships on drought; identification and evaluation of global instruments and frameworks to manage drought under the Convention; identification of financing needs for drought risk reduction and resilience-building; scaling-up and facilitation of effective financing, knowledge and experience-sharing with transformative tools; and co-learning and collaboration with the communities of learning and practice. [1] https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2022-10/ICCD_COP%2815%29_23_Add.1-2208672E.pdf [2] <https://www.unccd.int/convention/governance/intergovernmental-working-group-drought-2>

Enabling Activity Summary

The project is in line with the GEF-8 Land Degradation Focal Area and Associated Programming/Objective 1 (Avoid and reduce land degradation through sustainable land management – Drought-Smart Land Management) and Objective 3 (Address desertification, land degradation and drought issues, particularly in drylands).

Drought is a global challenge that has intensified in recent years, thus accelerating the adverse impacts on livelihoods, ecosystems and economies, involving, inter alia, accelerated land degradation, limited availability of water, reduced resilience, loss of natural resources, poverty and forced migration^[3]. The UNCCD Science-Policy Interface established a scientific basis for the positive interlinkages of land use and drought to mitigate impacts proactively, also by considering the role of water to connect them. The concept of Drought-Smart Land Management (D-SLM), stemming from this scientific evidence, offers **opportunities for proactive drought risk management^[4], eventually, to harness the interdependence of land degradation neutrality, water security and drought mitigation**. Increased commitment is needed to enable strategic actions towards this objective and, ultimately, to enable Parties to achieve their vision under the UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework.

Building on the **Decision 9/COP.15** of the UNCCD on “Collaboration with the Global Environment Facility”, in particular, related to the **support to the implementation of the national drought plans and other drought-related policies**, the project responds to requests outlined in the decision **23/COP.15^[5]**, including the support to the **mandate of the 2022-2024 IWG on Drought, and contributes to other decisions (2/COP.15, 6/COP.15, 8/COP.15, 13/COP.15, 22/COP.15, 24/COP.15)**. Accordingly, the project achieves its objectives through 4 components:

1. Enabling effective policies and partnerships (Component 1): building global-level partnership with relevant sectors and stakeholders, including the commitment of Parties through their engagement with the work of the Intergovernmental Working Group on drought and capacity-building on the preparation for and negotiation on the decisions by the Conference of Parties, and supporting the implementation of a number of national drought plans by interlinking them with development agendas at all levels, including the sub-national one;

2. Enabling proactive drought management under the Convention (Component 2): assessing global policy instrument options, building on the existing baseline by the IWG (2019-2022), the retained options (8) by the IWG (2022-2024), and the identification of new options and their specification linked to national drought plans and policies through country-driven approaches, in support of the 2022-2024 IWG and toward proactive drought management, and providing a monitoring framework to measure the implementation of plans and policies;
3. Enabling financing for drought-resilience (Component 3): identifying financing needs and opportunities while enhancing national capacities to access finance in gender-responsive manner, and providing support to the scale-up and facilitation of financing with the inclusion of existing and new partnerships, inter alia, the participation of private sector;
4. Enabling enhanced capacities and knowledge exchange (Component 4): developing innovative and transformative solutions/tools integrated in the Drought Toolbox and in relevant knowledge platforms at global and national levels, also including accelerated utilization of information from drought monitoring, forecasting and risk assessment in vulnerable environments (i.e. drylands), and supporting the co-learning and collaboration for drought risk reduction with capacity-building tools and awareness-raising at all levels (a follow-up to the High Level Meeting on National Drought Policy 2014).

The enabling activities act at two levels: (1) global level actions to build an environment for drought mitigation, and (2) national level actions to support the Parties participated in the Drought Initiative in the implementation of the national drought plans and relevant policies. Knowledge generation can benefit the community of learning and practice, thus the project can catalyse actions at scale.

[3] <https://www.fao.org/policy-support/tools-and-publications/resources-details/en/c/1269045/>

[4] <https://www.unccd.int/resources/reports/land-drought-nexus-enhancing-role-land-based-interventions-drought-mitigation-and>

[5] <https://www.unccd.int/official-documents/cop-15-abidjan-cote-divoire-2022/documents/23cop15>

ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

1. Effective policies and partnerships

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 200,000.00

Outcome:

1.1 Parties' commitment increased to pursue effective policies and partnerships on drought

Output:

1.1.1. Global-level partnership on drought resilience strengthened with increased capacities of Parties and engagement with the IWG in the preparation for negotiation on COP decisions

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 75,050.00

Outcome:

Output:

1.1.2. National drought plans and policies aligned to sub-national, national and regional development plans

2. Proactive drought management under the Convention

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 125,400.00

Outcome:

2.1. UNCCD Parties enabled to effectively manage drought under the Convention

Output:

2.1.1. Development of national monitoring and reporting frameworks supported, including gender-sensitive approaches

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 265,680.00

Outcome:

Output:

2.1.2. Options for global policy instruments and frameworks linked to national drought plans and policies

3. Enabling environment for financing for drought-resilience

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 94,000.00

Outcome:

3.1. Parties supported in developing capacities to examine and identify financing needs and opportunities for drought risk reduction and resilience-building

Output:

3.1.1. Technical knowledge strengthened for gender-responsive monitoring of and access to drought finance

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 133,250.00

Outcome:

Output:

3.1.2. National capacities on **gender-responsive** financing for drought resilience-building built and approaches for **inclusive** portfolio management established

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 77,000.00

Outcome:

3.2 Parties, partners and financing mechanisms enabled to scale up and facilitate effective financing for the implementation of drought measures

Output:

3.2.1. Guidelines on extended readiness and technical support programmes provided for scale-up and improved effectiveness of financing

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 196,900.00

Outcome:

Output:

3.2.2. National drought plans and policies supported with resource mobilization action plans for public and private investment

4. Enhanced capacities and knowledge exchange

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 249,500.00

Outcome:

4.1 Parties supported in sharing knowledge of and experiences with relevant, innovative, and transformative tools for inclusion in the Drought Toolbox of the UNCCD and Drought Portal of FAO

Output:

4.1.1. Drought Toolbox, FAO Drought Portal, and relevant knowledge platforms upgraded with the inclusion of national experiences on transformative solutions and regional approaches

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 138,000.00

Outcome:

Output:

4.1.2. National knowledgebase platforms on drought monitoring (including land and water monitoring), forecasting and risk assessment developed **with gender aspects incorporated**

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 122,000.00

Outcome:

4.2 Communities of learning and practice (CLP) facilitated to pursue co-learning and collaboration for drought risk reduction and resilience

Output:

4.2.1. National drought plans and policies supported with integrated capacity-building programmes/ approaches/ tools and aligned to international best practices

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 85,000.00

Outcome:

Output:

4.2.2. Awareness-raising promoted at regional and global venues on co-learning and collaboration on drought risk reduction in gender-responsive manner

M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 120,000.00

Outcome:

Output:

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
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1. Effective policies and partnerships	200,000.00
	75,050.00
2. Proactive drought management under the Convention	125,400.00
	265,680.00
3. Enabling environment for financing for drought-resilience	94,000.00
	133,250.00
	77,000.00
	196,900.00
4. Enhanced capacities and knowledge exchange	249,500.00
	138,000.00
	122,000.00
	85,000.00
M&E	120,000.00
Subtotal	1,881,780.00
Project Management Cost	60,000.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost	1,941,780.00

Please provide justification

SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

C. Eligibility Criteria

Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

FAO as the implementing entity is a GEF agency with its comparative advantage of extensive technical capacity in fisheries, forestry, agriculture and natural resources management, and GEF is the financial mechanism of the UNCCD as executing entity. The project proposal falls within **the Land Degradation Focal Area (LDFA) of the GEF-8 Programming Directions**. It will support the achievement of the following objectives:

- **Objective 1:** Avoid and reduce land degradation through sustainable land management – Drought-Smart Land Management (D-SLM) practices, characterizing land-based interventions for drought mitigation (i.e. against drought impacts and vulnerability)
- **Objective 2:** Address desertification, land degradation, and drought (DLDD) issues, particularly in drylands – building resilience to mitigate the effects of droughts and to prevent the aggravating effects of land degradation through use of drought databases and tools such as the UNCCD drought toolbox, and implementation of D-SLM in croplands, rangelands, dryland forests, and mix land-uses.
- **Objective 4:** Improve the enabling policy and institutional framework for LDN. The proposal will help countries fulfil their obligations to the convention regarding drought in line with above-mentioned COP decisions and described in detail below.

The project responds to the LDFA's objective to mitigate the effects of drought and reduce the impacts on vulnerable and drought-prone ecosystems and populations. The proposal is fully in line with the **UNCCD Strategic Framework 2018-2030, recalled by the GEF-8 Programming Directions, and its vision “for a future that mitigates the effects of drought in affected areas at all levels”**, also referring to the Decision **9/COP.15 on Collaboration with the Global Environment Facility** “to support the implementation of the national drought plans and other drought-related policies, especially strengthening early warning, preparedness, mitigation and recovery, rehabilitation and monitoring systems and capacity-building”.

The project responds to the decisions of the UNCCD COP15, in particular, **23/COP.15 on Policy advocacy on drought** through a set of actions that create an enabling environment for Parties to implement their national drought plans and policies through enhanced resources and knowledge, and thus contributing to the objectives of the GEF LDFA and UNCCD Strategic Framework 2018-2030 simultaneously. Further details on the alignment of activities with the Decision 23/COP.15 on Policy advocacy on drought can be found in the ANNEX D. Furthermore, the project contributes to **other decisions of the UNCCD COP15**[\[6\]](#):

- **2/COP.15 on Promotion of capacity-building to further the implementation of the Convention:** the project includes targeted capacity-building actions at global and national levels on drought impact mitigation and its measures, including gender-responsive and transformative modules through diverse publication outlets, such as the UNCCD Drought Toolbox. In particular, building the community of learning and practices serves as umbrella for a systematic design and implementation of capacity-building.
- **6/COP.15 on Participation and involvement of the private sector in meetings and processes of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification:** the project will encourage and stimulate

private sector participation in financing for drought impact mitigations, in line with the UNCCD Business Engagement Strategy and Private Sector Strategy 2021-2030 of the Global Mechanism, thus involving and harnessing the potential of private sector solutions and investment.

- **8/COP.15 on Promotion and strengthening of relationships with other relevant conventions and international organizations, institutions and agencies:** the project will, through its institutional framework and implementation arrangement, promote and strengthen partnerships, also addressed by its actions on building functional partnerships for drought-resilience. The project will involve a wide range of partners, inter alia, development agencies, civil society organizations, national counterparties, regional organizations, academia, and financial organizations, as well as existing alliances and communities of practice in drought management.
- **Decision 13/COP.15 on Report by the Global Mechanism on progress made in the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the Convention:** the project will support Parties participating in the Drought Initiative to translate their national drought plans and policies into concrete field action by providing support in technical capacities, planning mechanism in cost-effective manner, and mobilization of non-financial and financial resources from diversified sources, involving private sector investment. Also, supporting the enabling environment for financing contributes to the intersectoral coordination of sectors, policies and plans, inter alia, agriculture and food systems, water, disaster risk management, rural development and employment, and energy as most impacted sectors, and achieved by supporting the targeted resource mobilization aligned with the national drought plans and policies.
- **Decision 22/COP.15 on The positive role that measures taken under the Convention can play to address desertification/land degradation and drought as one of the drivers that causes migration:** the project will build on the recognition that DLDD is a driver of migration and better planning mechanisms, including the drought plan and policy alignment of sub-national policies can strengthen the positive rural-urban linkages by mitigating the impact of drought on the livelihood of rural communities.
- **Decision 24/COP.15 on Follow-up on policy frameworks and thematic issues: Gender:** the project will mainstream the recognition that women play an essential role in mitigating and adapting to the effects of drought, complying with the Gender Action Plan of the Global Mechanism, and whereas relevant, possible or desirable, the project will provide concrete solutions to enable women in the participation in the planning, design and implementation of drought plans and policies.

The project leverages the findings and outcomes of the “**Enabling Activities for Implementing UNCCD COP Drought Decisions**” implemented by FAO and executed by the UNCCD, whose outcomes correspond to the decisions of Parties at the UNCCD COP15, the final report and the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Working Group (2019-2022), and the mandate of the new Intergovernmental Working Group (2022-2024), namely:

- The global Community-of-Practice keeps growing as an immediate effect of the increasingly devastating drought events, experienced globally in the recent years, thus, global-level partnership and regional collaboration must be directed towards the most effective and efficient solutions towards resilience. The Intergovernmental Working Group on drought (IWG 2019-2022) played a vital role in creating partnerships that bring together the actors of development agendas, as well as the assessment and representation of the needs and interest of Parties related to the effective transformation of drought risk. A holistic approach in the coordination and the corresponding

partnerships are defined as the accelerator of resilience-building at all levels. Nevertheless, agreement on the recommendations proposed by the IWG towards options for global policy, advocacy and implementation measures for drought resilience requires further discussion, supported by strengthened partnerships. Inherently, experiences show that as much as drought impacts are far-reaching and complex, so does the institutional networks that evolve to address all aspects. Further clarification is required by countries to navigate the landscape of institutional partners to understand how their support can be best utilized and set in line with the abovementioned holistic approach that can feed policy processes. Closely related, policy frameworks must integrate drought plans and policies not only at national-level, but more vertical alignment from local to regional, and global levels are desirable to improve the effectiveness. **Partnership and policy frameworks have a reciprocal relationship**, as alignment of policies from local to regional levels requires a wider collaboration amongst Parties, technical and scientific entities, civil organizations, and policy-makers. Regarding the vertical partnerships, the policy alignment studies conducted in selected countries demonstrated the need to better integrate the sub-national actors. While recommendations on a more optimal integration of drought plans in the national policy frameworks are already proposed and complemented with the assignment of tasks to the institutions, the institutionalization of actions on the ground should be further explored. This is because a general decentralization trend is observed amongst the operational units of drought-related institutions to increase the effectiveness of the implementation of plans. Likewise, the planning of actions, often formulated as national-level actions in the drought plans, requires more bottom-up information to respond to the needs of communities identified as most vulnerable to drought. Such a decentralization process is also ensued by the multistakeholder nature of drought management, which can fragment the resilience-building efforts across varying development objectives. In other words, impact and vulnerability assessments that incorporate development needs should be in line with the recommended actions and priorities to implement the drought plans in a targeted manner and at the appropriate scale. Existing results on case studies and best practices at community level, such as the drought-smart land management practices form a basis for the implementation of the on-ground actions, but their applicability needs to be investigated at wider levels, including national, regional and global levels.

- Drought manifests in many different ways in distinct environments, thus calling for varying interventions and making the identification of **global policy instruments** intricate, in particular, if it is **intended to be linked to national plans and policies** and represent a harmonized approach. Further and on-the-ground experiences are required to generate options for fulfilling the individual aspirations of Parties and defining universally applicable instruments simultaneously. The conducted capacity needs assessment concluded, inter alia, that the lack of monitoring and reporting of the performed drought measures is a major impediment to the complete understanding of the status of the implementation of drought plans and policies. Such a knowledge gap thereby affects the assessment of further needs to build drought resilience. While drought is a multisectoral hazard, the insufficient coordination amongst actors and the lack of identification of synergies between sector-specific development and drought resilience result in impaired effectiveness of the implementation process of the national drought plans. Most strikingly, interventions on sustainable land management and development of water resources are effective means to address drought vulnerability, yet, the interconnectedness is not adequately acknowledged and their contribution to resilience-building is not evaluated. It is assumed that gender-mainstreaming is not sufficient, and isolated solutions are difficult to assess in the light of the progress on women's resilience, as no clear overview of the status and share of women in resilience-building actions is established and updated. A preliminary technical

instrument, a results framework, to support the monitoring of the technical measures on the ground has been already constructed and consulted with countries to pave a way for a more complex methodology. The instrument separates the systems affected by drought, including inter alia terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, to assess the contribution of drought measures to all. A further step to finalize and embed it into the operating mechanism of the drought plans and policies is required to enable countries to make use of the instrument. Furthermore, a more rigorous and gender-disaggregated monitoring and reporting on the technical implementation of the national drought plans could contribute to a wide array of objectives, including the one on the development of options for global policy instruments and frameworks. So far, much of the process to identify potential global policy instruments and frameworks by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) covered global initiatives that proved effective. In addition, case studies and assessments of legal, institutional, policy and financial instruments focused on the identification and objectives. The solid baseline established by the IWG and with suite of enabling activities should be complemented with a bottom-up development of potential options adopted by Parties and a closer collaboration at the level of the preparation of recommendations to facilitate and accelerate the endorsement of a future global policy instrument.

- The implementation process of the national drought plans and policies is contingent upon the availability of resources, in terms of technical knowledge, available technology and financial resources. A large share of the plans and policies prepared and endorsed by the Parties are intercepted due to the limited and increasingly limited financial resources. Innovative financial instruments and modalities are not feasible until steady and sufficient sources are identified and exploited. Financial resources can be secured **if a wider range of potential financial sources is explored and stimulated, including the reform of domestic spending and the private sector**. The consultations with countries and the analysis of project data in the constructed finance platform proved that most drought-related actions are financed by public sources as grant instruments, while the financial feasibility and sustainability are not investigated, thus decreasing the potential to crowd in the private sector. The review of different aspects of drought finance, including the evaluation of financial instruments and sources, showed that significant gaps exist both at demand and source sides, which inhibit the process of preparedness and resilience-building. In terms of demands, the assessment of national drought plans highlighted that the granularity of the action plans of the drought plans is not sufficient to define the concrete measures to be financed. Furthermore, revenues of drought measures are calculated mostly as social or environmental gains, while financial aspects are not investigated. For example, sustainable land management (SLM) and water management are often perceived as non-revenue practices, although, investment in SLM and water management practices at micro-level can generate high impact and direct, quantified revenues. Or, measures that prove to be cost-effective and profitable and qualify as feasible business cases are disseminated through isolated methods. A more comprehensive and systematic approach is required whereas the developed business cases are not only linked to national plans but are presented with sufficient information for decision-making. From the point of view of financial sources, domestic and private sector investment is not adequately known but for different reasons. Domestic public spending holds the potential to improve the effectiveness of administered funds at national level, but protocols to track the deployment and assess the efficiency are not in place. On the other hand, private sector contribution falls short of expectation due to the uncertainties surrounding drought management, most importantly the missing information to conduct business risk assessments, the little understanding of the scalability of established business

cases, the lack of direct link to stakeholders, and the limited knowledge of diversified financial products that go beyond or complement the popular instruments such as insurance products.

- Despite the significant and robust results achieved from the science community, knowledge management is yet not inclusive enough to reach out to all stakeholders, including grassroots-level actors, in particular, in the case of individual applications of required resources, most importantly data and information generation from drought monitoring and risk assessment systems, and concrete and ground-level tools to support the implementation of the identified mitigation measures. A significant bottleneck reiterated by countries and the participatory assessment of challenges of planning and technology needs is the inadequate data management at national-level, which, then, prevent planners from connecting the pillars of integrated drought management through consistent actions. A gradual capacity-building programme was rolled out to support the understanding of systematic planning and implementation. Such programme provided support to the identification of the best measures as per the three pillars of integrated drought management to enable a solid baseline for the implementation of the drought plans and policies. The capacity-building needs assessment showed that while an ample number of tools and accumulated knowledge base are available to support the most effective implementation of the identified mitigation measures regarding natural resources management (e.g. land-based interventions and water resources management), their uptake is slow due to the lack of technical knowledge of their use. Global tools such as the Drought Toolbox and FAO Drought Portal are valuable resources, and their functionality can be enhanced and made more complementary if the provided knowledge is scalable and on-demand customizable, whereas **Parties can leverage peer learning and participate the community of learning and practices**, and, simultaneously, generate context-specific information. CLP platforms require dissemination and awareness-raising to encourage the participation, therefore, the CLP platform developed under the Drought Toolbox would greatly benefit from channels that support visibility.

The findings are consistent with the decisions of COP15, the UNCCD Strategic Framework 2018-2030, and the Objective 1 and 3 of the LDFA of the GEF-8 Programming Directions, and the project addresses them as per the below. The project has a global focus by conducting enabling activities for all Parties. In those cases, where building on national experiences proves an effective approach to generate evidence and good practices for globally applicable knowledge transfer and large-scale implementation, the project involves select countries defined by several criteria (e.g. interest/demand, balanced regional representation, etc.)

- Component 1 ‘Effective policies and partnerships’ responds to the need to build partnerships at all levels by enabling the participation of Parties in global policy processes, led by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG 2022-2024) to identify policy instruments and frameworks, including several and relevant institutional frames (e.g. the community of practice built by UNCCD and partners, International Drought Resilience Alliance, etc.). It strengthens the process of policy alignment at sub-national, national and regional levels to unlock resilience-building actions in cost-effective and targeted ways. Policies and partnerships are enablers to guide good practices in mitigating the diverse effects of drought in a holistic way, eventually to create a ground for addressing DLDD issues and D-SLM practices through harmonized regulatory environment. The component responds to the conclusion of the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) on the need to accelerate the holistic approach in coordinating with other global processes and in multiple partnerships in two ways. Firstly, it enables the participation and strong partnership in the process of the development of and decisions on options for global policy instruments, thus anchoring the process in the experiences of Parties. On the other hand, it harnesses the approach of IWG to build partnership through interlinking

development agendas, addressing land and climate challenges, at horizontal and vertical levels. The outcome ‘Parties’ commitment increased to pursue effective policies and partnerships on drought’ is achieved through two outputs:

- ‘Global-level partnership on drought resilience strengthened with increased capacities of Parties and engagement with the IWG in the preparation for negotiation on COP decisions’: The output aims to support the participation of the IWG members and Parties in the preparation of the negotiation process that foresees the recommendations of the IWG on global policy options, thus, to enable Parties to take part in the development and review of the recommendations through the organizations of capacity-building programmes/technical consultations (3) for national UNCCD focal points. It supports the identification and analysis of institutional frames corresponding to the global policy processes to promote the coordinated approach amongst the existing and evolving partnerships at all levels. The corresponding activities are the following:
 - Support the collaboration of Parties and members in the preparation of the negotiation by Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG 2022-2024) at the COP through the organization of technical consultations.
 - Prepare synthesized knowledge products (e.g., interactive story) on partnerships, including their mandates and collaboration platforms for drought resilience building at national and regional levels to promote the holistic and coordinated approach in global policy processes.
- ‘National drought plans and policies aligned to sub-national, national and regional development plans’: Building on the results of the policy alignment and coordination mechanism at national level and the results of the analysis of and guidance on vulnerability and impact assessments, the process of integrating policies and partnerships will be further supported with vertical expansion that addresses development needs at local-level, while considering the horizontal coordination. The activities respond to and build on the partnerships evolved through the approach by IWG that interlinks agendas for sustainable development to find and create synergies amongst complex issues driving drought risk, including but not limited to land degradation and climate change. The output will build on national experiences to generate knowledge for a global-level utilization by targeting actions towards the most vulnerable in stakeholder-differentiated manner, thus responding to the need to define disaggregated actions in national drought plans and policies. The project will conduct activities to align the implementation of national drought plans to sub-national development needs at country level to identify globally applicable enablers and best practices that accelerate the effect of harmonized coordination and partnership in the process of resilience-building. On one hand, it will increase the effectiveness of the action plans defined by the national drought plans and policies along the decentralized institutional mechanisms, and it will enable the programming of the concrete, ground-level implementation. On the other hand, the output will enhance the peer-learning and the transfer of best practices amongst countries with similar environments by producing and promoting scalable results. The corresponding activities are the following:
 - Prepare comparative analysis between the sub-national/national development plans and the national drought plans together with the identification of partners at all levels in a set of countries (selected based on interest/demand);

- Identify enablers to create synergies between the development needs of communities and the actions defined by the national drought plans based on in-country experiences to interlink agendas for sustainable development;
 - Prepare policy brief for the integration of stakeholder-differentiated actions based on the identified enablers and disseminate the country cases at the relevant regional and global level;
 - Conduct case studies on interlinked development agendas to promote strategic collaboration among actors, including civil organizations and public-private partnerships.
- Component 2 ‘Proactive drought management under the Convention’ contributes to the mandate of the 2022-2024 IWG by supporting the identification of options for global policy instruments that are built on and consistent with evidence from the ground, thus those that can be applied by Parties are showcased. The project will leverage the established baseline that incorporates the results by the global- and national-level investigation of potential financial, legal, technical and policy instruments. To facilitate the identification of a global instrument and complement the existing work, the project will take a bottom-up approach, and evaluate the instruments identified and proved effective at national level, which, in turn, can be considered as options scaled at global level. The outcome ‘UNCCD Parties enabled to effectively manage drought under the Convention’ is achieved through two outputs:
 - ‘Development of national monitoring and reporting frameworks supported, including gender-sensitive approaches’: The stepwise process will build on a more synthesized and streamlined assessment of the implementation of national drought plans and policies by introducing and building capacities on an all-encompassing, gender-disaggregated framework for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and verification as a technical instrument. The technical instrument will help keep track on the multisectoral coordination of drought, as it integrates all sectors concerned by drought, and will be implemented through a bottom-up approach, from national experiences, to generate transferable best practices. It will also feed into the reporting process of the UNCCD SO3, in particular, by indexing the concrete measures taken to contribute to drought risk management, measured by the level 2 and 3 indicators of the SO3 framework. The corresponding activities are the following:
 - Conduct review and provide synthesis of the multisectoral drought management measures in national drought plans and policies and the relevant on-going and planned interventions in a set of countries (selected based on interest/demand) to generate best practices;
 - Prepare a model results framework with gender-disaggregated monitoring, evaluation, reporting and verification protocol for the implementation of national drought plans in line with the strategic framework of the Convention (2018-2030);
 - Build capacities at a global level on reporting in the model results framework, including the identification of linkages between national drought plans/policies and multisectoral measures based on the national experiences;

- Develop a globally accessible online tool for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and verification protocol for the measurement of the contribution to resilience-building, correlated with the UNCCD SO3 reporting methodologies.
 - ‘Options for global policy instruments and frameworks linked to national drought plans and policies’: The project will build further on the results of the existing case studies on financial, legal, policy and institutional instruments, complemented with the proposed monitoring instrument and in line with the work of the IWG, to assess the gaps in relevant frameworks, thus, to propose the enhancement or the introduction of corresponding instruments. Technical measures associated to institutional, policy, financial and legal instruments at national level will highlight the gaps that, so far, have been impeding the implementation process in countries. Such country-driven approach has a dual objective. On one hand, it can identify the instrument options to facilitate the implementation of drought plans and policies. On the other, it will build on the existing work of the IWG (2019-2022) and will complement the existing inventories of potential global level instruments developed by the IWG 2022-2024 (8 retained options) and evaluate the ones with the highest potential in terms of effectiveness and endorsement by Parties. The holistic assessment of tested instruments will support the recommendations of the IWG to the Parties, also by enabling the involvement and leverage of country experiences. Global instruments also give the opportunity to enhance the gender-responsiveness of mitigation measures by supporting the implementation with disaggregated information (monitoring and reporting). The corresponding activities are the following:
 - Prepare a gap analysis and categorization of the identified institutional, policy, financial or legal instruments for the framing of the objectives of drought plans and policies based on a bottom-up approach, from national experiences identified in selected countries (based on interest/demand);
 - Assess the identified and categorized instruments through participatory processes to address the gaps for the effective implementation of drought plans and policies at national level;
 - Organize a technical workshop to showcase the assessed instruments and co-evaluate the scalability at global level;
 - Conduct periodic consultation with the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG 2022-2024) about the identified options for global policy instruments and report findings and recommendations to UNCCD COP.
- Component 3 ‘Enabling environment for financing for drought-resilience’ addresses the resources at global and national levels of finance flows by stimulating a broader scale of actors and linking financial resources to technical capacities, including a more pronounced role of the private sector in financing the implementation of national drought plans and policies. Enabling environment for financing drought risk reduction and resilience-building is put on technical basis, also, to support and advocate the scale-out and scale-up of actions incorporated in the national drought plans and policies and linked to adequate financing mechanisms. The component has two outcomes that stimulate finance flows from demand and source side simultaneously. While the first outcome focuses on the support Parties in using adequate approaches for the identification of needs, the second outcome aims to improve the access to financial resources and enable alternative financial actors to intensify their financing and link directly to the Parties. The outcome ‘Parties supported in developing capacities to

examine and identify financing needs and opportunities for drought risk reduction and resilience-building' is achieved through two outputs:

- 'Technical knowledge strengthened for gender-responsive monitoring of and access to drought finance': Gender-responsive monitoring of finance flows is an important instrument to ensure equal access to finance flows, but the application of gender marker is limited to international public finance flows. Therefore, protocol will be developed to introduce gender-responsive assessment of finance flows at all levels, including domestic and private financial sources. On the other hand, the existing digital tool on drought finance tracking (Drought Finance Tracker) will be complemented with country-level mechanism to track and evaluate domestic finance flows. Instruments such as public expenditure reviews will be developed and introduced to improve the effectiveness of the on-going and future financing, and case studies will be generated to showcase tested protocols, thus benefitting the community of practice at global level. The corresponding activities are the following:
 - Prepare technical guidelines on gender-responsive analysis of finance flows;
 - Further develop digital application for drought finance tracking with marking and gender-responsive monitoring protocol of domestic drought finance through established protocols (public expenditure review for drought).
- 'National capacities on **gender-responsive** financing for drought resilience-building built and approaches for **inclusive** portfolio management established': Strongly related to the local-level action plans of the national drought plans and policies, establishment of national portfolios, including the prioritization of actions based on effectiveness, best-fitting instruments, and institutional roles and mechanism will increase the understanding of financial needs, thus the estimation of the implementation of national drought plans and policies. As financial needs are broadly varying even at sub-national level and depend on the selected and combined measures, solid and evidence-based approaches in the financial management of drought risk reduction and resilience-building can benefit Parties to tackle the complexity by applying rigorous processes. Further and systematic evaluation of financial options is critical to addressing the gaps in implementation and partnerships, also articulated by the IWG as a need for 'a menu of funding and financing options that national governments should be aware of' while formulating their plans and policies. Such menu of funding and financing options will involve new innovative mechanisms and modalities, and it will leverage the existing one, such as development funds and climate financing. As a critical aspect of the assessment, actors at vertical levels will be integrated in the process to support inclusiveness and **gender-responsiveness** in the fund allocation mechanisms. The national portfolios will be established in a dynamic manner and accompanied with capacity-building to respond to future needs, and such process will be promoted to build capacities at a larger scale, thus, enabling Parties to adopt best practices. The corresponding activities are the following:
 - Review the action plans and proposed measures defined by the national plans and policies, together with institutional roles in financing and identify intermediaries for vertical integration at national level to support the establishment of global approaches;

- Link financial instruments and effective financial mechanisms to the national drought plans for inclusive, efficient and **gender-responsive** fund allocation (in countries selected based on interest/demand);
- Establish national portfolios for drought financing in a set of countries (based on interest/demand);
- Prepare training programme on national portfolios and **inclusive** portfolio management;
- Develop accessible knowledge products to enhance global capacities on financing for drought resilience-building, including approaches in portfolio management.

The outcome ‘Parties, partners and financing mechanisms enabled to scale up and facilitate effective financing for the implementation of drought measures’ is achieved through two outputs:

- ‘Guidelines on extended readiness and technical support programmes provided for scale-up and improved effectiveness of financing’: Capacity-building and improved awareness from the side of financial actors are inevitable to increase the available financial sources. Beyond the identified knowledge gap in drought finance, further needs assessment will be rolled out to enable financial actors to assess the business risk. Selected readiness and technical support programmes will be reviewed to provide recommendations on the improvement of the catalytic roles of public finance and the financial sustainability of drought measures. The selection will consider how the lessons learned from existing programmes, such as the ones of climate funds, can be best utilized to improve effectiveness. Innovative learning products will be built and made accessible to provide evidence-based practices on drought finance. The activity will be implemented at the widest possible scale, involving all stakeholders, to reach out to all possible financial actors. The corresponding activities are the following:
 - Conduct an information and capacity needs assessment for private sector inclusion in drought financing;
 - Review selected readiness and technical support programmes and assess the potential of private sector inclusion at their scale-up phase;
 - Prepare accessible knowledge materials in response to the information and capacity needs.
- ‘National drought plans and policies supported with resource mobilization action plans for public and private investment’: The activity will match the identified financial needs and accessible sources through the assessment of the financial feasibility of action plans in countries where national portfolios for drought financing are established, with a particular emphasis on investment in sustainable land management practices (SLM) and water management. SLM and water management practices will be highlighted to prove their revenue-generating potential at micro- and macro-levels. The activity will initiate a multistakeholder dialogue with national stakeholders and financial actors to support the identification of bankable projects and the development of resource mobilization plans. The corresponding activities are the following:
 - Assess the financial feasibility of the action plans based on a developed methodology, with a focus on investment in sustainable land and water management activities,

defined by the national drought plans and propose the best-fitting financial sources in a set of countries (based on interest/demand);

- Establish an open-access dialogue on drought finance with diverse stakeholders and private sector participation (including the private sector participation), and conduct regular meetings.
- Component 4 ‘Enhanced capacities and knowledge exchange’ builds capacities at various levels, including data and information generation on drought monitoring, forecasting (including water and land resources) in vulnerable environments whereas DLDD issues are specific (drylands), as a response to individual needs. The project will coordinate a global-scale and harmonized capacity-building approach by managing and developing transformative and scalable tools such as the UNCCD Drought Toolbox and FAO Drought Portal. Such tools will be made available to respond to specific needs such as the provision of drought-specific data and information for specific environments, i.e. drylands. The project will contribute to the objective of the community of learning and practice by providing issue-based and individual, and at-scale capacity-building actions, including the high-level awareness through specialized events (follow-up on the High-Level Meeting on National Drought Policy 2023). The component has two outcomes. The outcome ‘Drought Toolbox, FAO Drought Portal, and relevant knowledge platforms upgraded with the inclusion of national experiences on transformative solutions and regional approaches’ is achieved through two outputs:
 - ‘Drought Toolbox, FAO Drought Portal, and relevant knowledge platforms upgraded with the inclusion of national experiences on transformative solutions and regional approaches’: FAO Drought Portal collects the technical tools, methodologies and field experiences developed by FAO, including interactive learning materials. The activity will synthesize the knowledge materials about the implementation of transformative tools, methodologies, and field experiences to support their use during the implementation of drought plans and policies. In particular the ones related to natural resources management in the context of vulnerable environments (e.g. drylands) will be formulated to complement the existing capacity-building materials on the three pillars of integrated drought management with technical-level and evidence-based learning products, displayed in the Drought Toolbox. Knowledge product on planning regional programmes on drought monitoring and risk mitigation will be included in the Drought Toolbox at the request of Parties on the development of regional approaches in drought management. The corresponding activities are the following:
 - Strengthen the Drought Toolbox through the integration of the virtual knowledge materials of the Drought Portal on drought mitigation measures within the thematic topics of natural resources management in vulnerable environments (including land-based approaches and water management in drylands) to build capacities on transformative approaches;
 - Prepare interactive knowledge products on planning regional programmes on drought monitoring and risk mitigation;
 - Extend the functionality of the Drought Toolbox through multilingual features to improve accessibility.
 - ‘National knowledgebase platforms on drought monitoring (including land and water monitoring), forecasting and risk assessment developed **with gender aspects incorporated**’: The

output will address the identified gaps in comprehensive and consistent development and management of datasets, which can connect the measures under the three pillars of integrated drought management at national level. It will synthesize the national experiences for the establishment of a standard protocol for data inventory that can support countries in data management for drought risk reduction and resilience-building. By leveraging the existing datasets and tools for monitoring, forecasting and risk assessment, the project will support the data management through establishing links between monitoring, forecasting and mitigation actions at national level. More and micro-level information sets will, then, contribute to a more rigorous reporting on UNCCD SO3, in particular, under level 3 indicators on vulnerability. The developed country profiles will be showcased in support of knowledge-sharing. The corresponding activities are the following:

- Provide a protocol and knowledge products for the development of robust and **gender-disaggregated** data inventory systems connecting the three pillars of integrated drought management in a set of country profiles, established based on interest/demand;
- Prepare good practice guidance on the data inventory systems;
- Review potential monitoring, forecasting and risk assessment tools and methodologies, including the compatibility with UNCCD guidelines on reporting on SO3, and generate case studies on the application of the data inventory systems in support of the **gender-disaggregated** reporting;
- Link the country profiles to the Drought Toolbox as national-level case studies to support knowledge-sharing and scale-out.

The outcome ‘Communities of learning and practice (CLP) facilitated to pursue co-learning and collaboration for drought risk reduction and resilience’ is achieved through two outputs:

- ‘National drought plans and policies supported with integrated capacity-building programmes/ approaches/ tools and aligned to international best practices’: The activity builds on the thematic knowledge materials developed in the Drought Toolbox, but further specifies their applicability to support the implementation of national drought plans and policies in a comprehensive manner and by linking the three pillars of integrated drought management and information-sharing amongst members of CLP. The activity will encourage the development of the CLP by enabling the peer-to-peer learning through the virtual platform of the CLP and workshops. The corresponding activities are the following:
 - Prepare thematic catalogue on capacity-building programmes/ approaches/ tools to support the implementation of drought plans by linking monitoring, risk and vulnerability assessments with actions;
 - Conduct workshops on the capacity-building programmes/ approaches/ tools to promote the use and enforce the implementation capacities of national drought plans and policies.
- ‘Awareness-raising promoted at regional and global venues on co-learning and collaboration on drought risk reduction in gender-responsive manner’: The activity will roll out a comprehensive dissemination programme to promote the CLP. It will support the visibility at

global events (e.g. COP, Stockholm World Water Week, etc.). The corresponding activities are the following:

- Facilitate the gender-balanced participation at global events to raise-awareness on the CLP (2);
- Prepare promotion materials (e.g. articles, interactive stories).

[6] <https://www.unccd.int/convention/cop-decisions>

D. Institutional Framework

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

FAO as GEF agency will be **responsible for the implementation of the project**, in liaison with the GEF Secretariat. Along the different project implementation phases, FAO will be responsible for the oversight of the project execution to ensure that the project remains compliant with the GEF and FAO policies, procedures and standards. The project will be **executed by FAO and the Global Mechanism of the UNCCD in collaboration with other partners**. The Global Mechanism (GM) of the UNCCD was established under Article 21 of the Convention to facilitate “actions leading to the mobilization and channeling of substantial financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, on a grant, and/or on concessional or other terms, to affected developing country parties” (Article 21, paragraph 4, UNCCD), thus, to address desertification, land degradation and drought. The GM advises countries on, inter alia, the development of national drought plans, also supported by and voluntary participation of Parties in the **Drought Initiative**. Further partners will be engaged within the project execution, according to the different project components. In the specific:

- Component 1 will be executed by FAO and the UNCCD-GM, in collaboration with Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP), World Meteorological Organization, International Organization of Migration (IOM) and relevant institutions at national and regional level.
- Component 2 will be executed by FAO and the UNCCD-GM, in consultation with the 2022-2024 IWG, and in collaboration with relevant research centers.
- Component 3 will be executed by FAO in collaboration with UNCCD-GM, World Bank, World Food Programme, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Banks, and relevant research centers.
- Component 4 will be executed by FAO and the UNCCD-GM, in collaboration with the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP), World Meteorological Organization, and research centers such as Imperial College of London, University of Cordoba, Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, University degli studi di Firenze, and Asian Development Bank Institute.

The **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will include FAO, UNCCD-GM, and it will be responsible for the overall coordination and project validation along the project implementation. It will meet regularly, at least biannually, to provide operational guidance, track progress, share and uptake lessons and discuss and agree on potential synergies related to project activities. The PSC will serve as an advisory body to identify the most effective operational modalities and ensure the successful implementation of project activities.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

M&E responsibilities and tasks will be carried out through different modalities and by relevant resources, including: (a) daily monitoring, performed by the FAO; (b) technical monitoring of project indicators, performed by the FAO in coordination with project partners; (c) overall monitoring and supervision, performed by the FAO Lead Technical Officer (LTO).

The project monitoring system will be agreed upon by the PSC at the beginning of implementation, to keep track of project progress. The system will focus on participatory mechanisms and methodologies, thus ensuring the adoption of the most effective M&E approaches of performance indicators and outputs. **Additionally, the project M&E framework will explicitly include the reporting of gender-specific results to assess and inform on impacts on gender equality and women's empowerment.** The M&E approach established by the PSC will be illustrated during the project inception workshop with relevant stakeholders.

The M&E plan will be formulated by FAO within the first 3 months of project implementation and will be presented during the first PSC meeting, for partners' validation. The plan will include detailed information related to: 1) Results Framework, based on annual indicators; 2) explanation of the monitoring strategy, including reporting schedule; 3) updated baseline and relevant tools for data collection; 4) data collection and processing strategy, including roles and responsibilities, for inclusion in the final evaluation; 5) calendar of evaluation workshops, to be held throughout the project lifespan.

The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B) and the Project Progress Report (PPR) will be the standard documents for the delivery of the M&E plan, complemented by other ad-hoc reports and documents. Both the AWP/B and PPRs will be submitted to the PSC for validation and sent to FAO GEF unit for no objection and related internal processing.

The AWP/B will be drafted and presented to the PSC meeting, no later than 10 December of each year. The document will detail activities to be conducted by project Outcomes and Outputs and will be complemented by the relevant budget. The PPRs will be prepared on a six-month basis and presented during the PSC meetings. The document will present progress according to the Results Framework and will indicate any constraint, bottlenecks and hurdles that prevent timely implementation of activities.

Additional reports that will be part of the M&E plan include, amongst others: i) Project Inception Report, to be circulated within the PSC for validation, and internally processed by FAO; ii) Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR), to be drafted by FAO; iii) Technical and Co-Financing reports, to be prepared by FAO and reported to the PSC on specific matters of relevance; iv); v) Terminal Report, to be prepared and submitted to the PSC for validation, before approval by FAO budget holder, LTO and GEF unit.

M&E budget table with the earmarked M&E costs is provided below, together with the detailed description of costs.

M&E Activity	Responsible parties and roles	Timeframe/ Periodicity	Budget (USD)
Inception workshop	Project Manager (PM); FAO Lead Technical Officer (with support from the BH and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit), UNCCD Secretariat and Global Mechanism	Within three months of project beginning	22,500
Project Inception Reports	PM, FAO Budget Holder, M&E expert	Following inception workshops	6,000 (PM) FAO staff time covered by FAO
Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B) and Project Progress Reports (PPRs)	PM, FAO Budget Holder with stakeholder contributions and other participating institutions	Six-monthly	10,000 (PM) FAO staff time covered by FAO
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Drafted by the PM, with the supervision of the LTO and BH. Approved and submitted to GEF by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	Annual	FAO staff time financed through GEF Agency fees
Co-financing reports	PM with input from other co-financiers	Annual	4,000 (PM) Staff time covered by FAO
Technical reports	PM; FAO (LTO, FAO Budget Holder)	As needed	GEF Agency fees
Independent mid-term review	PM; FAO Budget Holder; FAO-GEF; FAO technical staff participating in project implementation	Midpoint of year 2 of project	10,000
Final Evaluation	External consultant, FAO Independent Evaluation Unit in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and others	At least five months before end of project	30,000
Terminal Report	PM; FAO (FAO Budget Holder, LTO, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, Business Development and Resource Mobilization (PSR) Reporting Unit)	Two months prior to the end of the project	15,000
Project completion workshop	PM; FAO Lead Technical Officer (with support from the BH and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit), UNCCD Secretariat and Global Mechanism	One month prior to the end of the project	22,500
Total budget			120,000

SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES

F. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
FAO	GET	Global	Land Degradation	LD Set-Aside	1,941,780.00	184,469.00	2,126,249.00
Total GEF Resources					1,941,780.00	184,469.00	2,126,249.00

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

G. Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Desertification
No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2

H. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point(s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template.

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

Describe how the enabling activity has addressed comments from stakeholders, including Council Members, Convention Secretariats, and STAP (if applicable).

N/A

ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

FAO Cost Categories	Unit	N/U	C/U	C1		C2		C3		C4		Subtotal	M&E	PMC	Total GEF	FAO Support	Operational
				01.1.	02.1.	03.1.	03.2.	04.1.	04.2.								

														Service s	Partner Budget
5011 Salaries professionals															
5011 Sub-total salaries professionals				30,000	30,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	120,000	20,000	40,000	180,000	180,000	0
Drought specialist/project manager	Y	3	60,000	30,000	30,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	120,000	20,000	40,000	180,000	180,000	
5012 GS Salaries															
5012 Sub-total GS salaries										0	0	0	0	0	0
5013 Consultants (International consultants)															
Drought policy expert	P/D	490	400	42,000	63,000	45,500	24,500		21,000	196,000			196,000	196,000	
Drought management expert	P/D	40	350			14,000				14,000			14,000	14,000	
Development expert	P/D	40	350	14,000						14,000			14,000	14,000	
Communication expert	P/D	82	500	10,500				10,500		21,000		20,000	41,000	41,000	
M&E expert	P/D	40	350		14,000					14,000			14,000	14,000	
Gender expert	P/D	20	350		7,000					7,000			7,000	7,000	
Software engineer	P/D	70	350		24,500					24,500			24,500	24,500	
Application development expert	P/D	20	350		7,000					7,000			7,000	7,000	
Policy expert	P/D	90	350		31,500					31,500			31,500	31,500	
Finance expert	P/D	280	300			42,000	42,000			84,000			84,000	84,000	
Analyst (finance)	P/D	40	350			14,000				14,000			14,000	14,000	
E-learning specialist	P/D	147	250			8,750	14,000	14,000		36,750			36,750		36,750
Economist	P/D	100	420				42,000			42,000			42,000	42,000	
Sustainable land management expert	P/D	40	350					14,000		14,000			14,000	14,000	
Water management expert	P/D	40	350					14,000		14,000			14,000	14,000	
Drought monitoring expert	P/D	25	420					10,500		10,500			10,500	10,500	
Learning expert	P/D	42	250					10,500		10,500			10,500		10,500
Sub-total international Consultants				66,500	147,000	124,250	122,500	52,500	42,000	554,750		20,000	574,750	527,500	47,250
(National consultants)													0		
National drought plan alignment to development plans	L/S	1	14,800	14,800						14,800			14,800	14,800	

(vulnerability-based)													
National experiences on planning and results framework	L/S	1	26,400		26,400				26,400			26,400	26,400
National policy instruments and their assessment	L/S	1	23,900		23,900				23,900			23,900	23,900
Analysis on domestic financing for drought management	L/S	1	30,500			30,500			30,500			30,500	30,500
Analysis on financing action plans of drought plans	L/S	1	23,900				23,900		23,900			23,900	23,900
Sub-total national Consultants				14,800	50,300	30,500	23,900	0	0	119,500		119,500	69,200
5013 Sub-total Consultants				81,300	197,300	154,750	146,400	52,500	42,000	674,250		694,250	596,700
5650 Contracts													
LoA on policy instruments (IWG support)	Con	1	42,500		42,500				42,500			42,500	42,500
LoA on finance (monitoring protocol of domestic drought finance)	Con	1	55,000			55,000			55,000			55,000	55,000
LoA on capacity-needs assessment for private sector inclusion and review of technical support programmes	Con	1	45,000				45,000		45,000			45,000	45,000
LoA on the development of the Drought Toolbox, complemented with other knowledge portals	Con	2	100,000					200,000	200,000			200,000	200,000
LoA on the development of the prototypes of national drought data portals	Con	2	58,750					117,500	117,500			117,500	117,500

LoA on thematic capacity-building packages	Co n	2	43,750						87,500	87,500			87,500		87,500
LoA on the development of the Community of Learning and Practice	Co n	1	40,000						40,000	40,000			40,000		40,000
Mid-term Review	Co n	1	10,000						0	10,000			10,000	10,000	
Final Evaluation	Co n	1	30,000						0	30,000			30,000	30,000	
Terminal report	Co n	1	15,000						0	15,000			15,000	15,000	
5650 Sub-total Contracts				0	42,500	55,000	45,000	317,500	127,500	587,500	55,000	0	642,500	197,500	445,000
5021 Travel															
DSA, national + intl. travel	L/S	99	1,250	68,750	30,000		15,000	0	10,000	123,750			123,750	123,750	
5021 Sub-total travel				68,750	30,000	0	15,000	0	10,000	123,750		0	123,750	123,750	0
5023 Training															
Regional workshops in support of national UNCCD FPs to facilitate their active engagement with the IWG	each	3	30,000	90,000						90,000			90,000	90,000	
Workshops on capacity-building on monitoring framework and validation of policy instruments	each	2	43,140		86,280					86,280			86,280		86,280
Workshop on dialogue on drought finance	each	1	50,000				50,000			50,000			50,000	50,000	
Participation in global events	each	5	2,000						10,000	10,000			10,000		10,000
Project inception/completion workshop	each	2	22,500							0	45,000		45,000	45,000	
5023 Sub-total training				90,000	86,280	0	50,000	0	10,000	236,280	45,000	0	281,280	185,000	96,280
5024 Expendable procurement															
5024 Sub-total expendable procurement										0			0	0	0
6100 Non-expendable procurement															

6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement										0			0	0	0
5028															
Supplies for PMU	L/S			5,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	20,000			20,000	10,000	10,000
6300 Sub-total GOE budget				5,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	20,000			20,000	10,000	10,000
TOTAL				275,050	391,080	227,250	273,900	387,500	207,000	1,761,780	120,000	60,000	1,941,780	1,292,950	648,830

ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Attached any screening documents or other ESS related documents (if applicable). ESS screening is not required for EAs but should be included if its available.

Check this box is ESS screening is not required per Agency's regulations