



REQUEST FOR LAND DEGRADATION ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE (select Trust Fund)

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Alignment of the National Action Programs of Argentina with the UNCCD Ten-Year Strategy		
Country(ies):	Argentina	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	630474
Other Executing Partner(s):	Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development (SAyDS, for its name in Spanish)	Submission Date:	2014-06-12
GEF Focal Area (s):	Land Degradation	Project Duration (Months)	12
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	13,014

A. EA FRAMEWORK*

EA Objective:					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
Component A: Alignment of NAP with the Ten-Year Strategy of the Conference of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).	TA	NAP aligned with the UNCCD Ten-Year Strategy.	<p>A 1. National Coordination Body based on wide representativeness established with an agreed work plan for the NAP alignment</p> <p>A 2. First draft of the aligned NAP, based on identified information, components and structure.</p> <p>A 3. Second draft NAP to be submitted for validation with comments and advice from technical review and all stakeholders incorporated</p> <p>A 4. Final document of aligned and validated NAP.</p>	96,275	241,860

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

			A 5. NAP consolidated through administrative action by the National Government in accordance with public policies for institutionalization of Sustainable Land Management.		
Component B: Reporting and Review Process for the UNCCD	TA	Argentina has strengthened its monitoring capacities for the UNCCD implementation including monitoring of the impact of national actions to combat desertification through a data-collection systematized process for the development of the PRAIS report	<p>B.1 Methodological guide for the reporting mechanism and strengthened internal capacities.</p> <p>B.2. Informant network established through the empowerment and the institutional interrelation to increase the information flow which improves PRAIS quality by means of strategic alliances.</p> <p>B.3. Information Technology System for the national-scale participatory data reporting to obtain the information necessary for the PRAIS report.</p> <p>B.4. Network of informant institutions trained in the use of information-reporting tools.</p>	40,711	98,520
	(select)				

	(select)				
Subtotal				136,986	340,380
EA Management Cost²					
Total EA Cost				136,986	340,380

^a List the \$ by EA components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the EA components in this table.

B. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Directorate of Land Conservation and Combat Desertification of the Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development (SAyDS, for its name in Spanish)	In-kind	340,380
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			340,380

² This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
FAO	GEF TF	Land Degradation	Argentina	136,986	13,014	150,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				136,986	13,014	150,000

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*				0
International consultants*				0
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*			20,000	20,000
Travel*			45,000	45,000
Others**	Materials			0
	Computer service hiring			0
	Workshops			0
Total		0	65,000	65,000

* Details to be provided in Annex A. **For Others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields (1)-(3)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here:

The budgeted costs related to travels involve those of the parties who are relevant for the execution of the planned workshops, in order to achieve the expected goals of both A and B components. In particular, travel expenses are included in activities A.1.2; A.1.6; A.2.2; A.3.1; A.3.2; A.4.1; A5.2 y B.4.1.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):

1. - The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) entered into force in Argentina in 1996, and it was incorporated in the country's legal framework by Act Number 24.701. This Degree enables the ratification of the UNCCD to serve as a new policy tool and valid instrument to prevent, combat and reverse the land degradation processes in the country.

2. - The National Action Plan to Combat Desertification in Argentina (NAP, 1998) was formulated through a participatory process that involved civil society, national institutions and international cooperation.

3. - The process of implementation of the UNCCD has been developed with support from the National Advisory Committee (CAN, for its name in Spanish). This Committee is the national coordinating body that has been promoting the implementation of the NAP supported by the Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development (SAyDS), as the National Focal Point for the Convention.

4. - Argentina, as one of the UNCCD State Parties, has presented country reports on progress in the implementation of the Convention (2002, 2004 and 2006). However, with the implementation of the UNCCD Ten-Year Strategy, the adoption of a set of performance and impact indicators are required to measure the implementation of the UNCCD in the country. This is to be done through the Performance Preview and Assessment of Implementation System (PRAIS). In 2010 and 2012, Argentina submitted a report that included the performance and impact indicators, however specialized technical support is required to improve the capacities of the technical Institutions involved in the process; and thus, enabling the country to comply with the reporting requirements in this phase of the PRAIS cycle.

5.- The Department of Land Conservation and Combat Desertification, which belongs to the Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development, as UNCCD Focal Point, is in charge of promoting and encouraging strategies which refer to the issue of combating desertification by articulating social institutions and actors, through the NAP. Furthermore, the Secretariat of Soil Conservation and Combat Desertification has wide experience in implementing internationally financed projects related LD and Sustainable Land Management (SLM). The Directorate of Land Degradation and Combating

	<p>Desertification has coordinated projects for SLM, such as: “Land Degradation in drylands”, LADA; “Sustainable Management of Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystems for Desertification Control in Patagonia”, GEF”; “Regional thematic network on points of reference and desertification indicators in Latin America and the Caribbean”, TPN1; “Sub-regional Action Programme of the Great American Chaco”, GEF; “Project on Forest Sustainable Management in the Cross-border Ecosystem of the Great American Chaco”; “Increasing Climate Resilience and Improving Land Sustainable Management in the Southwest of the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina”, FA. Furthermore, the Directorate was responsible for the execution of the Project “Financial Strategic Alliances for consolidating the NAP Argentina”, which will serve as a tool for formulating the PAPA (Provincial Action Programmes to Combat Desertification and Drought within the NAP Framework). At present, this entity chairs the National Observatory on Land Degradation and Desertification.</p>
<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation) :</p>	<p>1. – The enabling activities (EAs) will contribute to the Objective Number 4 of the GEF Land Degradation strategy: “To increase capacity to apply adaptive management tools in SLM/SFM/INRM by GEF and UNCCD member countries”. In particular, the EAs will contribute to outcome 4.1: “To increase capacities of countries to fulfil obligations in accordance with provisions provided in the UNCCD” by strengthening technical and institutional capacities in Argentina allowing for improved quality and timeliness of reporting compliance.</p> <p>2. – The objective of the EAs is to strengthen national capacities and to assist Argentina in the alignment of its NAP with the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy, and in complying with the UNCCD reporting and review process.</p> <p>Justification:</p> <p>3. - Argentina is the second largest country in South America and the eighth in the world with 2,7 million km² of mainland, which covers a vast latitudinal range. In consequence, it has a great variety of landscapes and climates making it, from the environmental point of view, one of the most diverse countries in Latin America. It has 18 recognized ecoregions, ranging from tropical forests to temperate pasturelands and forests, and mountain ecosystems. Many have been identified as areas of global importance, and they also provide key ecosystem services to Argentina’s productive sectors; in particular, agriculture and livestock, which play a relevant role in the national economy. Agriculture accounted for 9% of GDP in 2010, and, including processed goods, provided 54% of export earnings.</p>

4. - The positive contribution of the agriculture and livestock sectors to the economy has not been without a toll on the environment and land degradation. More than two-thirds of Argentina's original 100 million hectares of forested lands have been lost or degraded within a span of less than 80 years since 1915 (First National Inventory of Native Forests), which can be mostly attributable to the expansion of agricultural frontier (crop and livestock production). Moreover, as the economy diversifies and land-use conflicts increase, there is a growing recognition of the need to strengthen SLM in agro-ecosystems and improve the cross-sectorial enabling environment for integrated natural resources management to avoid and reduce land degradation. At present, 70% of Argentine soils are drylands; out of which 81% suffer some kind of degradation process.

5. - The Direction of Soil Conservation and Combat Desertification is the Focal Point for the NAP, and it is key to promoting SLM practices. Moreover, it is part of the Under-Secretariat for Environmental Planning and Policies of the National Environment and Sustainable Development Secretariat (SAyDS, for its name in Spanish). As provinces have jurisdiction over their natural resources, their governments also play an essential role in both environmental governance and SLM. In relation to the provinces, the country is geopolitically organized into six regions.

6.- Likewise, as part of the agreements reached by the UNCCD COP negotiations, Member Countries are obliged to submit national reports, including the standardized impact indicators for the Convention. The new obligations have made it necessary to generate and strengthen the national capacities, so as to be able to fulfil these requirements. Clarification of performance and impact indicators contained in the country reports is crucial to measure and to strengthen the UNCCD implementation process. The development of an information system that supports continuity in monitoring of performance and impact indicators, within a sustainable institutional framework, is a priority for the government. The goal of the government is to develop an impact monitoring system in compliance with the new requirements including technical instruments required for systematic and harmonized overseeing of land degradation trends, as well as progress in positive impacts from implementing SLM practices. The system and the related report-submission process to the UNCCD were institutionalized in the annual work plan and budget of the Office of Soil Conservation, as National Focal Point for the NAP. Moreover, they will involve local (insuring

	<p>representation of women as well as of men, indigenous communities and the organizations of Civil Society) and national consultations and assessments, as part of the monitoring process. This will facilitate a clearer focus for the NAP implementation and for the achievement of the established targets set by the performance and impact indicators.</p> <p>7.- In the light of the above and in order to achieve the established objectives and outcomes of the EAs, the development and the strengthening of national capacities aimed at the NAP alignment as well as report submission containing high-quality performance and impact indicators, and capacity strengthening at both national and local level, will be prioritized.</p> <p>8.- NAP performance and impact indicators will not only be included in the country's report to the Convention, but also in the national indicators on SLM, as part of the result indicators that should be monitored in relation to the implementation of the National Development Plan. This will allow the sustainability of the monitoring system. Moreover, as mentioned above, the impact monitoring system will be institutionalized in National Observatory of Land Degradation, which has these activities already included in its Annual Work Plan and Budget; as well as the activities related to the report-submission process which will guarantee the institutional sustainability of the capacities created by the EAs. Moreover, the institutional sustainability of the alignment and the subsequent implementation of PRAIS are guaranteed by the UNCCD Focal Point.</p>
<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>Institutional Framework for project implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. - The SAyDS is the UNCCD implementing Authority. Its technical focal point is the Directorate of Soil Conservation and Combat Desertification (DCSyLCD, for its name in Spanish) will be the project technical executing agency taking the lead on project coordination and management and progress monitoring. This will be done in a participatory manner with the Advisory Committee of the National Observatory on Land Degradation and Desertification (ONDTyD, for its name in Spanish), as well as the development of the monitoring system for impact and performance indicators to be included in national reports to the UNCCD. 2. - As the Technical Focal Point for the UNCCD, the <i>DCSyLCD</i> is responsible for complying with the country's obligations to the UN Convention. 3. - FAO will be the GEF agency for the EAs providing technical

support, supervision of project progress and output quality. FAO will also be responsible for the financial execution of the EAs including financial and contract management in close collaboration with *DCSyLCD/SyDS*.

4. – FAO is a globally recognized leading international organization within the scope of natural-resource management and sustainable development. The proposed project will benefit from FAO's extensive work on conservation and sustainable management of soil and land resources. FAO's expertise has been built on a number of past and on-going initiatives directly relevant to project objectives. FAO has been the executing agency for the GEF- 4 LADA project developing methodologies and indicators for assessment of land degradation in drylands at global, national and local levels. At present, FAO is also coordinating the Global soils Partnership, which aims at improving assessment and monitoring of land-degradation trends, and promoting the exchange and the adoption of SLM practices to combat land degradation and desertification. In the case of Argentina, FAO has a long record of cooperation with the Argentine government in natural-resource management; the programs and the projects that include conservation agriculture, sustainable land management, combating land degradation and deforestation.

5. – The Representation of FAO in Argentina has technical field staff, which will monitor the project implementation. Furthermore, the soil and land management specialists based in FAO's Subregional office in Santiago, working in close collaboration with the Land and Water Division of the Natural Resource Management and Environment Department at FAO headquarters, will provide technical assistance to the EAs. Finally the EAs will also be supervised by the technical staff from the FAO GEF Coordination Unit in the Investment Centre Division at FAO headquarters.

6. – **Coordination and Synergies.** The EAs will be implemented in close coordination with other programs and projects concerning land degradation, desertification and SLM; in particular with the National Observatory on Land Degradation and Desertification. In Argentina, the LADA Project has laid the foundations for the creation of a national system to monitor and assess desertification at both local and national levels; generating, in consequence, a standardized assessment methodology, a first overview of the degradation situation in the country's drylands and capacities installed in different institutions. In light of this, the National Observatory on Land Degradation and Desertification was created and started with the purpose of laying the foundations for providing data to decision-makers, on the basis of the assessment of the processes that cause desertification.

This role of the Observatory continuously requires standardized information. The Directing Commission is the maximum body of the Observatory chaired by the SAyDS, and including the National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET, for its name in Spanish) and its Executing Entity, the Argentine Institute for Arid Lands Research (IADIZA, for its name in Spanish), the National Institute for Agricultural Technology (INTA, for its name in Spanish), the Centre for Surveying and Assessing Agricultural and Natural Resources (CREAN, for its name in Spanish) and the School of Agronomy of the University of Buenos Aires (FAUBA, for its name in Spanish). This Directing Commission will provide its own structure for the alignment process.

Activities and outputs expected:

Output A.1. National Coordination Body based on wide representativeness established with an agreed work plan for the alignment process.

Activities:

A.1. 1. Designation of lead entity, within the framework of the National Public Administration, for managing and coordinating the alignment process.

A.1. 2. Call for relevant actors to consolidate a planning, coordination, and supervising Unite for the alignment activities. (USD 5,000 GEF and USD 30,510 co-financing).

A.1. 3. Identification of other essential stakeholders for the process insuring wide and diverse participation. Special emphasis has to be put on the affected population and the involvement of rural and indigenous sectors.

A.1.4. Consolidation of a communication strategy by strengthening existing communication tools within the NAP framework; with the purpose of raising awareness among the involved stakeholders. (USD 1,200 GEF and USD 1,300 co-financing).

A.1.5. Compilation and summary of actions already carried out within the NAP framework and identification of the articulation gaps and needs between the activities, which have been developed up to present, and the involved stakeholders (USD 1,200 GEF and USD 12,500 co-financing).

A.1. 6. Definition of the general objectives of an action plan for the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders. Elaboration of a

schedule or road map to achieve such goals nationwide. (USD 1,200 GEF and USD 12,500 co-financing).

A.1.7. Definition of the creation of a National Coordination Body (USD 7,200 GEF and USD 30,510 co-financing).

Output A.2: First draft of the aligned NAP, based on the identified information, components and structure.

Activities:

A.2.1. Review of the alignment with the UNCCD operative goals of the existing projects and actions concerning SLM. The review should include information about the diagnosis, indicators, baselines and available resources (financial, human, institutional, etc.). (USD 3,600 GEF and USD 12,500 co-financing).

A.2. 2. Selection of an editing/writing committee and appointment of the person responsible for the writing of the first draft of the aligned NAP. Appointment of other actors responsible for writing specific sections. Elaboration of the first draft involving technical and scientific support, when necessary and required. (USD 3,100 GEF and USD 20,000 co-financing).

Output A.3: Second draft of the aligned NAP to be submitted for validation with comments and advice from technical review and all stake holders incorporated.

Activities:

A.3.1. Distribution of the First Draft among the sectors included in the National Coordination Body. Sectorial enquiries for the improvement of the different sections of the draft report. Positioning of general enquiries for corrections from a comprehensive point of view of the new NAP. Calling a meeting with the main stakeholders in order to validate the document. Making the last corrections resulting in a Second Draft Document. (USD 16,700 GEF and USD 30,510 co-financing).

A.3.2. Setting up of an *ad hoc* group for the technical review of the Second Draft Report, with the purpose of verifying that it fulfils the requirements of an aligned NAP. Such review will check whether the draft report has been elaborated on the basis of a synergy platform; and if it has included relevant indicators and baselines; as well as an assessment and monitoring mechanism. Furthermore, it has to ensure that the document meet the requirements of the political and normative framework, and is aligned with the national priorities as regarding combating desertification. (USD 5,940 GEF and USD 30,510 co-financing).

Output A.4: Final validated and aligned NAP.

	<p>Activities: A.4.1. Dissemination of the second advanced draft of the aligned NAP. Reception of stakeholder's comments. Meeting arrangement for the final validation of the document. Elaboration and correction of the final document. (USD 8,500 GEF and USD 30,510 co-financing).</p> <p>Output A 5: NAP consolidated through administrative action by the National Government in accordance with public policies for institutionalization of Sustainable Land Management.</p> <p>Activities: A.5. 1. Drawing up and sanction of the Resolution Project for the approval of the aligned NAP with UNCCD goals.</p> <p>A.5. 2. Dissemination of NAP to all stakeholders at both national and international levels. (GEF USD 29,350 and USD 30,510 co-financing).</p> <p>A.5. 3. Consolidation of the network created with the purpose to support the NAP implementation.</p> <p>Output B.1: Methodological guide for the report mechanism and strengthened internal capacities.</p> <p>Activities: B.1.1. Identification of the type of information to be provided by each informant, meta data and access mechanisms for the above-mentioned guide. Development of an informant map and identification of relevant information for PRAIS reporting. (USD 2,100 GEF and USD 12,500 co-financing).</p> <p>B. 1. 2. Elaboration of a Procedure Manual that responds to each PRAIS section, including the methodological data sheets of the Advisory Committee of the ONDTyD for the Impact Indicators. Training of the work team of the UNCCD Focal Point in the PRAIS process, as well as in the Procedure Manual, which will assign roles to be performed during the process. (USD 8,500 GEF and USD 30,510 co-financing).</p> <p>Output B.2: Network of informants created through the empowerment and the institutional interrelation to increase the information flow improving PRAIS quality through strategic alliances.</p> <p>Activities: B. 2. 1. Design of a strategy of empowerment, articulation and incorporation into the process with the informant institutions,</p>
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	<p>including the ONDTyD. (USD 1,400 GEF and USD 12,500 co-financing).</p> <p>Output B.3: IT system for national-scale participatory data reporting to obtain the necessary information for PRAIS report.</p> <p>Activities: B. 3. 1. Elaboration of a website and its corresponding operating manual for the informants to be able to include the respective information and the overview of results (graphics, maps, etc.). (USD 13,000 GEF and USD 12,500 co-financing).</p> <p>Output B. 4: Network of informant institutions trained in the use of information-reporting the tools</p> <p>Activities: B. 4. 1. Final presentation workshop and training for all the involved stakeholders in the methodological guide, as well as in the use of the website. (USD 9,200 GEF and USD 30,510 co-financing).</p>
<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>The EA will strengthen the capacities of DCSyLCD (as technical focal point of the Convention) of the SAyDS in management and coordination of actions together with the involved stakeholders that take part in the UNCCD implementation activities (central government offices, academic and research organizations, NGOs, women's organizations and the private sector); with the purpose of avoiding duplication of efforts and promote synergies. In this regard, a dynamic flow will be achieved in relation to the exchange of information; a key tool for decision-making. This will guide the policies for combating desertification, according to the concepts and decisions taken within the UNCCD framework.</p> <p>Furthermore, this will allow, not only to have a report to the UNCCD aligned with assumed obligations, but also to have a tool for the monitoring of the impacts of public policies to combat desertification in the country.</p>
<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</p>	<p>N/A</p>

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
 (Please attach the country endorsement letter(s) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month/Day/Year)
Dr. Diana Celia VEGA	Director Secretary of Environment and Sustainable Development	SECRETARY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	12/06/2014

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD			
UNFCCC			
UNCCD	10/18/1996	JOSE RAMON CUEVA	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION			
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION			

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Land degradation Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Gustavo Merino Director, Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation Department FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153, Rome, Italy		June 12, 2014 12 / June / 14	Francisco Yofre, Operations Officer, FAO Argentina Rikke Olivera, FAO-GEF Programme officer for LAC, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, FAO Rome	+39 0657055701	Francisco.Yofre@fao.org Rikke.Olivera@fao.org
Jeffrey Griffin Officer-in-Charge for daily matters FAO GEF Coordination Unit Investment Centre Division, FAO Rome				+3906 57055680	GEF-Coordination- Unit@fao.org

ANNEX A

CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
For EA Management			
Local			
International			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			

<p>Consultant: Specialist Rank II (Communications). Bachelor of Arts in Communication, Bachelor's Degree in Advertising or similar fields; with experience in literary writing or graphic design; especially in IT platforms. (Duration of the contract: 2 months).</p>	300	12	<p>Reference to Activities A. 1.4 and A. 5.2.2. Strengthening of the existing communication tools within the framework of the NAP, website, newsletter, elaboration and design of new brochures for the involved actors' awareness-raising.</p>
<p>Consultant: Specialist Rank II (Component A). Bachelor's Degree in Social, Human or Environmental Sciences; with experience in the implementation of projects or in UNCCD-related activities. (Duration of the contract: 12 months).</p> <p>Consultant: Specialist Rank III (Component B). Bachelor's Degree in Human, Social or Environmental Sciences; with experience in the execution of projects or in activities related to the the UNCCD or any other Multilateral Environmental Agreement. (Duration of the contract: 5 months).</p>	325	80	<p>Tasks to be carried out are described in activities A. 1. 4, A. 1. 5, A. 1. 6, A. 2.1; A.2.2, A.3.1; A.3.2; A.4.1 and A.5.2. (48 weeks)</p> <p>Tasks to be carried out are described in activities B.1.1; B.1.2, B.2.1, B.2.2 and B.4. (32 weeks)</p>
International			

OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Biodiversity

- GEF/C.7/Inf.11, June 30, 1997, Revised Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities
- GEF/C.14/11, December 1999, An Interim Assessment of Biodiversity Enabling Activities
- October 2000, Revised Guidelines for Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activities (Expedited Procedures)

Climate Change

- GEF/C.9/Inf.5, February 1997, Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications from Non-Annex I Parties
- October 1999, Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities – Part II, Expedited Financing for (Interim) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas
- GEF/C.15/Inf.12, April 7, 2000, Information Note on the Financing of Second National Communications to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
- GEF/C.22/Inf.15/Rev.1, November 30, 2007, Updated Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from Non-Annex I Parties

Persistent Organic Pollutants

- GEF/C.17/4, April 6, 2001, Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- GEF/C.39/Inf.5, October 19, 2010, Guidelines for Reviewing and Updating the NIP under the Stockholm Convention on POPs

Land Degradation

- (ICCD/CRIC(5)/Inf.3, December 23, 2005, National Reporting Process of Affected Country Parties: Explanatory Note and Help Guide

National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

- Operational Guidelines for Expedited Funding of National Self Assessments of Capacity Building Needs, September 2001
- A Guide for Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs for Global Environmental Management, September 2001

National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

- GEF/C.19/Inf.7, May 8, 2002, Notes on GEF Support for National Adaptation Plan of Action,

