



REQUEST FOR LAND DEGRADATION ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Alignment of Lesotho's National Action Plan with UNCCD 10-Year Strategy		
Country(ies):	Lesotho	GEF Project ID:	
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO	GEF Agency Project ID:	617708
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation	Submission Date:	24/5/12
GEF Focal Area (s):	Land Degradation	Project Duration (Months)	18
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	13,636

A. EA FRAMEWORK

EA Objective: To assist Lesotho in aligning its NAP with the UNCCD 10-year strategy and facilitate review and reporting processes for UNCCD					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
Component A: NAP alignment and revision	TA	NAP revised and aligned with the UNCCD 10-year Strategy	<p>A.1. Relevant plans, policies and reports relating to NAP reviewed.</p> <p>A.2. Existing NAP reviewed and needs for revision and realignment with the 10-year strategy identified.</p> <p>A.3.NAP priorities in the context of development planning, poverty reduction and climate change plans identified and agreed.</p> <p>A.4. Revised NAP approved.</p> <p>A.5. Communication and outreach strategy for NAP implemented.</p>	40,000	30,000
Component B: Strengthening human and scientific capacity for indicator-based monitoring and evaluation	TA	Capacities of national stakeholders for indicator-based monitoring and evaluation, and reporting strengthened.	<p>B.1. National stakeholders trained in M&E including on: identification of performance and impact indicators and targets, establishing the baseline, and methodologies and tools for collecting and analysing data on the indicators, and reporting.</p> <p>B.2. Indicators and targets for the aligned NAP defined.</p> <p>B.3. Biophysical and socio-economic baseline established.</p>	34,000	59,000
Component C: Strengthening the policy and institutional framework for	TA	Policy and institutional framework for NAP implementation	<p>C.1. NAP priorities mainstreamed into sectoral policies and strategies.</p> <p>C.2. National coordination structures strengthened.</p>	49,364	40,000

EA Objective: To assist Lesotho in aligning its NAP with the UNCCD 10-year strategy and facilitate review and reporting processes for UNCCD					
EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
NAP implementation		n strengthened.	C.3.NAP implementation plan developed, and financial and technology needs for implementation determined C.4. NAP resource mobilization strategy developed. C.4. Report for the fifth reporting cycle prepared and submitted through the PRAIS portal.		
Subtotal				123,364	129,000
EA Management Cost ¹				13,000	21,000
Total EA Cost				136,364	150,000

^a List the \$ by EA components.

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation	In-kind	100,000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	50,000
Total Co-financing			150,000

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)	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
FAO	GEF TF	Land Degradation	Lesotho	136,364	13,636	150,000
Total Grant Resources				136,364	13,636	150,000

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*			10,000	10,000
International consultants*				
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		5,000	5,000	10,000
Travel*				
Others: Inception and terminal workshops		7,000	6,600	13,600
Total		12,000	21,600	33,600

* Details to be provided in Annexes A and D. ** Other items to be clearly specified.

¹ 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.

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:

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):

Lesotho's size, location and topography are unique in many aspects and present both opportunities and challenges for management of its natural resources and sustenance of the livelihoods of the majority of rural dwellers who largely depend on the natural resources for their day to day lives. The country is divided into four agro-ecological zones, namely; the lowlands, the foothills, the mountains, and the Senqu River Valley. The lowlands, which constitute 17% of the total land area, form a narrow strip along the western and south-western parts of the country. Most of Lesotho's arable land is found in this agro-ecological zone. It ranges in altitude from 1388 metres above sea level (masl) to 1800 masl. Population density is highest in this zone and the land is extensively cultivated. As a result of human and livestock population pressure in the lowlands, soil erosion is rampant and overgrazing is a major problem.

The mountains form the largest agro-ecological zone for Lesotho, covering a total land area of 59%. The zone ranges in altitude from 2200 masl to 3482 masl. The source of all major rivers in Lesotho lies in this zone. It is characterized by cool to cold climate with regular occurrence of snow in winter. In terms of agriculture, the mountain zone has limited crop production potential due to limited arable land and shallow soil profile. It however forms a major summer grazing land for livestock. The zone is also home to rare bogs that are highly sensitive to overgrazing. Overgrazing is the major land management hazard in these areas and its threatening the extremely important bogs that are the main sources of the perennial streams and rivers flowing across the country.

The foothills form a narrow transition strip between the lowlands and the highlands and it's renowned for rich and fertile soils, constituting 15% of the total land area. This zone is not as extensively cultivated as the lowlands. Most plateaux and low lying areas are put under crop production while the hilly slopes are usually reserved for grazing. The latter are often overgrazed and seriously degraded.

The Senqu River Valley is the smallest of the four agro-ecological zones, covering only 9% of the total land area. It has good potential for irrigation given its location relative to the country's largest river system. It has very limited animal grazing area and thus highly degraded as a result of overgrazing.

Besides altitude and population pressure, three other factors contribute to the observed land degradation in Lesotho, namely the soil type, topography and the intensity of the rainfall. Most soils in the prime agricultural land (lowlands) are of the duplex type and highly erodible. These are further compounded by the high intensity rain that leads to splash/sheet erosion. The hilly topography of the country is also not helping as it is conducive to high run off which is largely to blame for the observed gully erosion.

These and other factors contribute to the increased rate of land degradation in Lesotho and therefore require stern efforts by all concerned including technical and financial support to stop the country from being eaten away by erosion. It is currently estimated that 40 million tonnes of top soil are lost to erosion every year and with that goes the soil fertility. The arable land as a percentage of the total land area is currently estimated at 9% down from 13% in the 1970s. This is a consequence of land degradation and encroachment of settlements on prime agricultural land. All these issues require commitment from all concerned to implement best land management practices and policies.

Lesotho is among 36 African countries affected by desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD). This puts a lot of risk on livelihoods and economic well-being of the majority of the population who depend on agriculture and natural resource base. The integration of sustainable land management into national development priorities as well as strengthening the human, technical and institutional capacities will foster better implementation of the Convention as well as adhering to adaptive measures to address DLDD issues.

The current NAP was developed some twelve years ago (1999) and since then a lot of developments of strategic importance to the land management issues have been done. Firstly the government of Lesotho developed Vision 2020 which articulates where the country aspires to be on the development path in the year 2020. This was followed by the drafting of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, which sought to incrementally implement the goals articulated in the vision over medium to long term period. In the area of climate change the country developed its own National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA).

The country is currently developing its five year National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and any development activity happening in the next five years should be in line with or in support of the NSDP. It is therefore an opportune time for NAP review and alignment, and ensuring that priority land management issues are well articulated in the relevant chapters of the NSDP. The current NAP of Lesotho was developed in 1999 and has never been reviewed. This therefore, calls for urgent review and alignment of the NAP with the 10 year Strategy of the UNCCD. Periodically, Lesotho as party to the Convention is obliged to regularly produce a report on the developments regarding the thematic topics mandated by UNCCD Secretariat.

The commitment of the Government of Lesotho and its effort to combat desertification pre-dates the UNCCD as evidenced by a range of policy initiatives facilitating action programmes across the spectrum of areas involved in environmental issues. These include the issues of land ranging from land use issues (Land Act 1979) to natural resource management (Range Management & Grazing Control Regulations of 1980). A number of projects have been implemented since the country became Party to the UNCCD. Besides the development of the NAP, the country carried out a National Capacity Self-Assessment supported by GEF from 2005 to 2007. The main capacity issues within the UNCCD identified included: weak incorporation of land degradation issues into national policies and plans; poor information management issues; low environmental consciousness and conceptual understanding of land degradation and desertification; lack of financial and information resources etc. The country also received a GEF grant for an ongoing GEF-UNDP project “Capacity Building and Knowledge Management for SLM” which seeks to address some of the issues mentioned, including setting up a monitoring and knowledge management system for SLM.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.)

The objective of the enabling activity is to assist Lesotho in aligning its NAP with the UNCCD 10-year strategy and facilitate review and reporting processes for UNCCD.

The alignment of Lesotho’s NAP with the 10 year strategy of the UNCCD will be critical in putting sustainable land management agenda high in the country’s priority list. It will take stock of existing land management policies and align them with key development strategies for the government of Lesotho. The exercise will in particular take advantage of the ongoing development of the National Strategic Development Plan and ensure that the land management issues are well articulated in the relevant chapters of this plan. The thrust of this undertaking is to consolidate the plethora of land management initiatives into a coordinated and coherent national strategy that can attract resources from both government and development partners. Currently, at least four government ministries are involved with land management issues but their programmes are hardly talking to each other. This exercise is therefore expected to improve coordination and complementarities between different players. The alignment of the Lesotho NAP will unite all role players and stakeholders involved in land management issues in achieving sustainable land management. The processes will contribute towards achieving the Strategic Objective 3 of the UNCCD 10 year Strategy. The collection of baseline data on the mandated impact indicators will provide information on the economic status of DLDD in Lesotho which is addressed in Strategic Objective 1 and Operational Objective 3 of the UNCCD 10 year Strategy.

Agriculture in all its forms (crop production, Livestock production, Forestry, Fisheries, and broader natural resource management) continues to be the mainstay of the rural livelihoods in Lesotho. The base for any agricultural production system is the land and any failure to manage and sustain that base has devastating impact on the livelihoods of agricultural dependent households. This project will directly be contributing towards the broader agricultural development as it seeks to conserve the natural resource base of the country. Land degradation is already impacting negatively on the performance and output of the agricultural sector. Both crop and livestock sub-sectors outputs have been declining at an alarming rate to the detriment of the rural economy and livelihoods of those who depend on these sub-sectors. A number of streams that were previously known as perennial have now become seasonal due to land degradation in the upper reaches of such streams. The economic impact of these drying streams and the associated loss of opportunities to the downstream communities are significant.

Natural resource management has major gender dimensions in Lesotho, particularly in the rural areas. Firstly, the rural households are highly dependent on biomass for their energy requirements. For cultural reasons women are the most affected when such biomass is depleted due to inappropriate land management practices. When that happens, women spend a lot of their time collecting woody shrubs from places that are getting farther and farther away. In the same token when the streams that used to bring water closer to the homes dry, women are responsible for collecting water for family use from remote places. This project will therefore contribute directly and indirectly in alleviating hardships that are

often disproportionately endured by the women and girls. This project will put into account the Lesotho Gender Policy (2006) whose overall goal is to take gender concerns into account in all national and sectoral policies, programmes, budgets and plans in order to achieve gender equality in the development process as well as to give equal opportunities for males and females in the development process in order to promote better standards of living and to achieve economic efficiency for all.

This project is in line with the GEF Land Degradation Objective 4 on increasing the capacity to apply adaptive measurement tools in SLM in particular addressing results monitoring of UNCCD action programmes. This would include NAP alignment with the 10 year Strategy of the UNCCD and 5th reporting cycle on the mandated impact indicators.

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).

Enabling activity. The enabling activity has been structured into the following components:

Component A: NAP Alignment and Revision. As mentioned, the current NAP was developed some twelve years ago (1999) and since then a lot of developments of strategic importance to the land management issues have been done. A comprehensive review and gap analysis of the current NAP including its implementation, as well as an analysis of the extent to which NAP priorities have been integrated into policies and plans will be conducted. The NAP will be checked against strategic and operational objectives of the UNCCD Strategy to determine gaps and needed revision in order to be in line with/contribute to the achievement of the UNCCD Strategic objectives. In addition to this, in line with objective 1 of the Strategy, a review of existing communication approaches and tools will be undertaken and a communication and outreach strategy developed and implemented. Working under the supervision of the Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation, the review and analysis of the current NAP will be led by a national NAP consultant and a team of national experts, who will make recommendations for its revision and alignment with the 10-year Strategy. NAP priorities will be identified through comprehensive consultations with relevant stakeholders and approved by the National Desertification Steering Committee prior to final approval by the Government

Component B: Strengthening human and scientific capacity for indicator-based monitoring and evaluation. Linked to the first component, key national stakeholders will be trained on monitoring and evaluation, in particular on UNCCD requirements for indicator based monitoring and reporting, defining performance and impact indicators, setting targets and on methodologies and tools for collection of data. The trained team will be involved in identifying NAP priorities, setting targets, defining indicators, establishing the baseline and specifying a range of activities to reach the targets. The enabling activity will be implemented closely with the ongoing GEF-UNDP project “Capacity Building and Knowledge Management for SLM”. One of the activities related to M&E under the GEF-UNDP project is setting up a national monitoring and knowledge management system for compulsory UNCCD indicators, so to compliment rather than duplicate the work that is already being done, here the focus will be on training key stakeholders on indicator-based M&E, and establishing the baseline and targets for the indicators selected.

Component C: Strengthening the policy and institutional framework for NAP implementation. The component will build on existing structures for coordination and collaboration and seek to strengthen these. As mentioned, currently, at least four government ministries are involved with land management issues but their programmes are hardly talking to each other, which means there are weaknesses in the existing coordination mechanisms. Therefore the main task under this component will to identify and address coordination issues that could realistically be addressed under an enabling activity. Regarding mainstreaming of NAP priorities into sectoral policies and strategies, the enabling activity will capitalize on the current drafting of the five year National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and ensure that the priorities are reflected in the plan. Following on from the analysis of relevant policies which should identify opportunities for mainstreaming, NAP priorities will be mainstreamed into other sectoral policies and plans (the process should at least be initiated by the end of the enabling activity). In addition to these, a NAP implementation plan will be developed, financial and technology needs for implementation determined, and the national report for the fifth reporting cycle prepared and submitted to the UNCCD Secretariat through the PRAIS portal.

Implementation Arrangements. The Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation (MFLR) will be the lead agency coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the enabling activity. MFLR is the Government entity charged with addressing and reversing the challenge of land degradation in the country and is the UNCCD focal point. The Director of Soil and Water Conservation under MFLR will provide overall coordination and monitoring of the enabling activity, and ensure comprehensive participation of key stakeholders in the NAP alignment process.

A multi-disciplinary National Desertification Steering Committee (NDSC) will oversee the revision and NAP alignment process. The NDSC was set up in 2000 to lead the NAP process, ensure participation of all relevant stakeholders in NAP implementation and assess progress in implementing the NAP and evaluate impacts. This Committee will direct and assess the NAP alignment progress, facilitate mainstreaming of NAP priorities into sectoral policies, plans and processes, and approve the final draft of the revised and aligned NAP.

FAO, through the FAO Country Office in Lesotho will support the implementation of the EA as the GEF agency. FAO will provide technical advice and supervise progress and output quality, and be responsible for financial management of the GEF grant, in collaboration with MFLR.

FAO is a globally recognized leading international organization in the area of natural resources 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 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 at global, national and local levels and is now coordinating the newly established Global Soil Partnership aimed at improving assessment and monitoring of land degradation trends and promote the exchange and adoption of SLM practices to combat land degradation and desertification. The country office will be backed by FAO soil and land management specialists from the Land and Water Division of the Natural Resource Management and Environment Department at FAO headquarters in Rome.

Stakeholder involvement. As mentioned in the preceding sections, there are a number of players that have a stake on land management issues in Lesotho. The ongoing drafting of the National Strategic Development Plan has provided platforms for collaboration and working together for a common goal. This project will therefore be building on an existing base for collaboration and cooperation.

The identification of the key stakeholders in the project was based on Operational Objective 1 of the 10year Strategy of the UNCCD for allowing Government Ministries, Civil Societies, NGO's, CBO's and International Community to be actively involved in UNCCD processes. The key stakeholders in this project are all involved in land management issues and are expected to afford information in activities relating to DLDD from their respective organizations.

They include the following:

1. Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation
2. Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
3. Ministry of Natural Resources
4. Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture
5. Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
6. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
7. Ministry of Local Government and Chieftainship
8. Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA)
9. Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM)
10. Rural Self-Help Development Association (RSDA)
11. Serumula Development Association
12. Transformation Resource Centre (TRC)
13. Geographical Environmental Movement
14. Civil Society, HIV/AIDS, Traditional Knowledge, CBO's
15. National University of Lesotho
16. Lesotho College of Education
17. Tikoloho ea lehae la rona (Coordinated by UNESCO)
18. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
19. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:

The enabling activity will be implemented taking into account the results and planned activities under the GEF-UNDP SLM project to avoid any duplication and ensure that the NAP alignment benefits from the SLM project – and therefore contribute to cost-effectiveness.

Also, because NAP review and revision should be a continuous process, emphasis has been put on training a team of key stakeholders on NAP process, and having them fully involved in the current revision and alignment. In addition, there will be minimal involvement of international consultants.

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Monitoring of progress in the implementation of the enabling activity and delivery of expected outputs will be the responsibility of the National Project Director (Director of Soil and Water Conservation Department), assisted by the national NAP consultant, and the National Desertification Steering Committee (NDSC). The FAO Country Office will also monitor progress through the review of project progress reports and consultant reports/outputs, and participation in periodic project reviews by the NDSC.

Within two weeks of the start of project implementation, an **inception workshop** will be held. The workshop will be used to raise awareness and build stakeholder engagement in the NAP process. A core NAP team of experts that will directly work with a national NAP consultant to facilitate stakeholder consultations and development of the aligned NAP will be constituted/confirmed. A detailed work plan will be presented and approved by the National Desertification Steering Committee. Immediately following the workshop, the national NAP consultant will draft an inception workshop report with inputs from the NAP team, the National Project Director and FAO Country Office.

At the end of every six-months during each project year, the National Project Director, assisted by the national NAP consultant, will prepare **six monthly project progress reports** to be submitted to the FAO Country Office. **Periodic reviews** of progress will be done by the National Desertification Steering Committee quarterly. A **terminal workshop** will be held at least three months before the end of the enabling activity. The purpose of the workshop will be to present an approved aligned NAP and its implementation plan to all relevant stakeholders, and also to promote stakeholder engagement in the implementation of the NAP.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$	Time frame
Inception Workshop	National Project Director National NAP Consultant FAO Country Office	\$3,500	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	National Project Director National NAP Consultant FAO Country Office	Printing Costs	Immediately following the inception workshop
Periodic Project Review by Project Steering Committee (National Desertification Steering Committee)	National Desertification Steering Committee (meeting reports shared with project partners and FAO)	None	Quarterly.
Semi-annual Project Progress Reports	National Project Director National NAP Consultant	None	Submitted by 31 July and 31 January.
Financial Reports – six monthly project expenditure and final accounts	FAO Country Office (Budget Holder)	None	Submitted by 31 July and 31 January.
Terminal Workshop	National Project Director National NAP Consultant FAO Country office National Desertification Steering Committee	\$3,500	At least three months before the end of the project
Terminal Report	National Project Director National NAP Consultant FAO Country office	Printing Costs	At least two months before the end of the project
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding staff time and FAO staff and travel expenses		~ US\$ 7,000	

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):

Not applicable

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)
Stanley Damane	Director	Department of Environment Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture	03,07,2012

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION*

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT

*To be filled for NCSA proposals only

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 Biodiversity Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Garry Smith Officer-in- Charge, Investment Center Division FAO Barbara Cooney FAO GEF Coordinator Email: Barbara.Cooney@fao.org Tel.+3906 5705 5478		May 24, 2012	Attaher Maiga FAO Representative – Lesotho FAO-LS@fao.org	+266 22315584/+2 66 2227 3300	FAO-LS@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			
<i>Local</i>			
<i>International</i>			
-	-	-	-
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i>			
National NAP consultant	750	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a detailed work plan/road map for the process of NAP alignment with the 10-year Strategy and facilitate the whole process (including consultations with key stakeholders); - Review and analyze the current NAP to determine its validity or shortcomings with regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistency or alignment with the UNCCD 10-year Strategy; • National development and poverty reduction plans and strategies, and climate change (in particular NAPA) and CBD related policies; - Identify institutional, financial and capacity gaps with regard to effective implementation of the NAP; - Through consultations with key stakeholders, and working with the NAP team, identify priority areas of intervention including the definition of objective (s), results expected and proposed activities (preliminary results framework), aligned with the 10-year Strategy; - Prepare and present draft NAP document (with inputs from other consultants incorporated) to the Desertification Steering Committee and other stakeholders for their inputs and comments and make revisions as necessary; - Assist the Project Director/Coordinator in preparing project progress reports to FAO; - Prepare a draft report for the fifth reporting cycle to be submitted through the PRAIS portal.
Strategic planning and institutional specialist	750	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review relevant sectoral policies and identify constraints and opportunities for mainstreaming NAP into these; - Propose measures for integrating NAP priorities and targets into relevant policies and plans, as well as into budgetary processes; - Working with the NAP consultant, analyse existing institutional structures and mechanisms for SLM coordination and collaboration, identify gaps and needs for strengthening and propose measures to be taken; - Through stakeholder consultations, develop NAP implementation plan prioritizing short and medium term actions, defining roles and responsibilities of various actors/stakeholders, and financial and technology needs for implementation; - Present the draft NAP implementation plan to the Desertification Steering Committee and other stakeholders; for their inputs and comments and make revisions as necessary;

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
<i>International</i>			
Indicator-based monitoring and evaluation specialist	2500	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train a national team of experts on M&E including identification of performance and impact indicators and targets, methodologies and tools for data collection and analysis, and reporting. - Working closely with the NAP consultant, and the GEF-UNDP project team, assist the NAP team in defining results indicators (including biophysical and socio-economic indicators) for the aligned NAP, setting targets, and establishing the baseline, which should be included in the monitoring and knowledge management system (under development in the GEF-UNDP project); - Assist in determining the most effective and cost-efficient way of collecting and analysing the biophysical and socio-economic baseline data.
Resource mobilization specialist	2500	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and propose innovative mechanisms for financing NAP implementation; - In consultation with key stakeholders, prepare a NAP resource mobilization strategy; - Train national stakeholders on resource mobilization from local and international funding sources, developing proposals that meet international standards (GEF, World Bank, etc.)