



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Sustainable Land Management Programme to Combat Desertification in Pakistan			
Country (ies):	Pakistan	GEF Project ID: ¹	4754
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4593
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Climate Change Ministry of Disaster Management Provincial Planning & Development Departments	Submission Date:	28 Aug 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Land Degradation	Project Duration(Months)	60
Name of Parent Program (if applicable):		Agency Fee (\$):	379,100
➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> ➤ For SGP <input type="checkbox"/>			

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
LD-2	2.1 An enabling environment within the forest sector in drylands	Output 2.2 Types of innovative SFM practices introduced at field level over 100,000 ha of dryland forests	GEF TF	280,000	1,500,000
	2.2 Improved forest management in drylands	Output 2.5 Information on SFM technologies and good practice guidelines disseminated	GEF TF	180,000	1,340,000
LD-3	3.1: Enhanced cross-sectoral enabling environment for integrated landscape management;	3.1: Integrated land management plans developed and implemented for an area of around 800,000 ha	GEF TF	2,500,000	9,827,600
	3.2: Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities	3.2: INRM tools and methodologies developed and tested	GEF TF	641,457	3,094,400
Sub-total				3,601,457	15,762,000
Project Management Cost			GEFTF	189,543	868,000
Total project costs				3,791,000	16,630,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the [Focal Area/LDCF/SCCF Results Framework](#) when completing Table A.

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Sustainable land and natural resource management in the arid and semi-arid regions of Pakistan alleviates environmental degradation and maintains the continuous flow of ecosystem services, while increasing resilience to climate change

Project Component	Grant type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Enabling landscape-wide climate-resilient SLM approaches	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong enabling environment at national and provincial levels supports up-scaling of climate-resilient SLM practices to combat land degradation and desertification (by reducing pressures from unsustainable use of water and land, poor farming practices, overgrazing and poor forest management) through provincial land use policies, inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms and increased capacity Effective, targeted, and adaptive implementation of SLM practices to reduce land degradation and desertification is supported through local Land Use Planning & provincial Decision Support System using evidence-based and locally relevant information on land degradation and climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling policies and institutional mechanisms for SLM are in place at federal and provincial levels and being implemented, including through provincial land use policies, the integration of SLM guidelines into provincial sectoral policies (agriculture, forestry, water), and cross-sectoral Desertification Control Cells at national level and in each province Skills for up-scaling SLM are enhanced at all levels through institutionalisation of multi-tiered capacity building programme, including in-service training programme with certified competency standards, grassroots level training by trained local practitioners; a Masters course on SLM Up-scaling of SLM practices is enhanced through a knowledge management and outreach programme, including a network of SLM practitioners, documentation and sharing of indigenous knowledge and best practice approaches; outreach materials and events GIS-based district and village land use plans developed and being implemented in a participatory way according to standard guidelines, using indigenous knowledge and modern technology to provide a sound evidence base for addressing land degradation and building resilience to climate change through SLM interventions Provincial level capacity to make sound management decisions on local level SLM interventions is enhanced through a Decision Support System using GIS and Remote Sensing (RS) which provides decision-makers with locally relevant, evidence based information for designing, adapting, monitoring and resourcing approaches to combatting land degradation and desertification, and building resilience to climate change 	1,425,019	5,168,600
2. Applying and up-scaling landscape-wide climate-resilient SLM practices through integrated ecosystem management	TA	On-the-ground implementation of climate-resilient SLM activities is up-scaled in 4 provinces [Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, & Khyber Pakhtankhawa], 14 districts and more than 200 villages across landscapes covering 800,000ha based on successful interventions conducted during the pilot phase addressing integrated land and water management by local communities that improve livelihoods, restore degraded ecosystems and biodiversity and build resilience to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment and/or strengthening of local level CBOs/NGOs mobilises local communities in target areas for up-scaling SLM activities and ensures effective governance and monitoring including through socio-economic surveys Appropriate soil and water conservation measures and on-farm management practices, such as water control and storage structures, shelterbelts etc are up-scaled resulting in reduced soil erosion, more efficient use of land and water, improved farm profitability and greater resilience to climate change Reduction in grazing pressure through 	2,176,438	10,593,400

			<p>participatory rangeland management plans, as well as measures to improve the quality of rangelands through re-seeding and re-afforestation results in the rehabilitation of degraded rangelands, recovery of ecosystem services and improved livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The establishment of community tree nurseries and re-afforestation programmes, and on-farm energy plantations help restore degraded dryland forest, while shifting sand-dunes are stabilised with vegetation – resulting in the restoration of ecosystem services, and provision of new livelihood opportunities ▪ Policy incentives as well as viable community-based local SLM funds, will greatly enhance the up-scaling of SLM interventions through resource specific business plans, public-private partnerships and targeted matching grants 		
Project Management Cost				189,543	868,000
Total Project Costs				3,791,000	16,630,000

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount (\$)
National Government	Federal Government of Pakistan	Grant	1,000,000
Provincial Government (s)	Provincial Governments of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, & KPK	Grant	14,000,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	1,500,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	IFAD & GM	Grant	130,000
Total Co-financing			16,630,000

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name	Grant Amount	Agency Fee	Total
UNDP	GEF TF	LD	Pakistan	3,791,000	379,100	4,170,100
Total Grant Resources				3,791,000	379,100	4,170,100

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	40,500	0	40,500
National/Local Consultants	595,200	374,400	969,600

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF³

The project's strategic results framework has been refined from the version that was presented in the PIF, without changing the overall project objective or planned results. The main purpose of making these changes was: a) to improve the logframe structure as a tool for project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; and b) to distinguish more clearly between the Outcomes and Outputs, as requested by STAP. The project now has 2 components, 3 outcomes and 10 outputs.

The two components now clearly distinguish between:

- i. The enabling activities that are required to up-scale the application of SLM across the degraded landscapes of Pakistan. These enabling activities are structured under two outcomes: the first includes provincial level policies, national and provincial level coordination mechanisms for SLM, capacity building and outreach activities; the second includes the participatory development of district and village level land use plans based on standardised SLM guidelines, and the development of a provincial level decision support system that can provide decision-makers with the information, to plan and resource sustainable land management activities and respond to climate change.
- ii. The on-the ground SLM implementation activities that will be conducted by local communities within the degraded landscapes that will be the focus of this up-scaling project. The activities to be undertaken are structured under a single outcome and include: the mobilisation of local communities; integrated land and water management measures to reduce soil erosion in farm land; rehabilitation of degraded rangelands; rehabilitation of degraded dryland forests and control of shifting sand dunes; community-based financing mechanisms for SLM.

Please see Annex A for the revised strategic results framework, including the list of indicators and the means of verification. Further explanation of the indicators is provided in Part 2.6 of the Project Document.

A.1. National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc:

N/A

A.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities.

N/A

A.3. The GEF Agency's comparative advantage.

In addition to what was described in the PIF, UNDP has finalized its Biodiversity and Ecosystem Framework for 2012 and 2020 ("The Future We Want: Biodiversity and Ecosystems - Driving Sustainable Development"), which will be integrated in the UNDP Business plan and country programmes. Under the Framework, the first Programme is dedicated integrating biodiversity and ecosystem management into development planning and production sector activities to safeguard biodiversity and maintain ecosystem services that sustain human wellbeing.

A.4. The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address.

There have been no significant changes. As described in the project document, the baseline project consists of five broad categories of programmes and resources namely a) programmes planned and funded under the country's 10th Five Year Plan; b) on-going investments under the federal Public Sector Development Plan; c) sectoral investments in the provinces; d) other donor supported programmes; and e) NGO investments. The project builds on the important results and lessons drawn from the GEF's earlier investment "Sustainable Land Management Pilot- Phase". The pilot phase was approved in late 2007 and implemented from 2009-2013, and successfully accomplished piloting of SLM measures in nine districts and sixty-three villages in four provinces.

³ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter "NA" after the respective question

A. 5. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project.

The project will build on impressive achievements made by the SLM I (please see UNDP-GEF Project Document for details) to ensure the sustainable management of land and natural resources in the arid and semi-arid regions of Pakistan so that ecosystem functionality and critical ecosystem services are enhanced. It will promote the application of climate resilient SLM methods and technologies through integrated approaches that cover an area of 800,000 hectares. A legal basis for land use planning will be established making land management decision- making more informed and binding. This will balance competing environmental, social and economic objectives—to improve the sustainability of land management. The project will mobilize a large baseline investment to support implementation of SLM practices at scale across the target areas, thus transforming land use. It will facilitate the generation of community-level SLM funds and other means to incentivize rural farmers to adopt SLM practices. The project will also put in place an effective and comprehensive decision-support system for planning, monitoring and adapting climate-resilient SLM at the provincial and district levels—critical to mobilizing the investment needed for implementation. Further it will support the documentation of lessons, linking SLM actions to climate change adaptation and build capacities for provincial and local government functionaries and local communities to advance SLM.

Key global environmental benefits of this project have been further clarified in the project document and include: (1) improved ecosystem stability and productivity, by adopting sustainable land management practices, and the restoration and subsequent protection of degraded dry-land ecosystems for enhancing their structural and functional stability, while improving the livelihood of local communities; (2) improved carbon sequestration, which would be achieved through the adoption of sustainable agriculture and rangeland/pasture management practices and the restoration of degraded vegetation in areas currently used for livestock production, as well as through promoting dry-afforestation; (3) conservation of plant and animal species of global significance; and (4) meeting Pakistan's obligation under UNCCD as well as other sister conventions- CBD, UNFCCC through cross-sectoral interventions and integrated management of land resources.

The global benefits that will be delivered directly include the following:

a) Sustainable land, natural resources, and water management in arid and semi-arid regions : adoption by at least 160 villages, and by over 15,800 households, that leads to integrated land, natural resources ecosystems and water management in important landscapes of at least 800,000 hectares including :

- Degraded forests, rangelands and shifting sand-dunes benefitting from SLM practices in 255,000 hectares of targeted districts
- Soil and water conservation techniques on household managed farms totalling at least 45,000 ha
- Increased vegetative cover of at least 400,000 ha through moving from mono-cropping to more mixed/ agroforestry systems on farm, restoration and rehabilitation of degraded lands (including forest lands) using native species. This is also expected to reduce exposure of soil to direct rainfall, reducing soil loss and maintaining soil structure, biomass content and water retention.
- Indirectly, the establishment of a strong enabling environment at national and provincial levels will provide a basis for further up-scaling of SLM approaches across the entire territory of Pakistan.

b) Avoidance of GHG emissions and GHG sequestration: The project is expected to remove pressure on forest resources – particularly the threats to conversion into other land uses. By conservative estimates, the carbon sequestration through better SLMP practices will results in about 20 million tons of avoided CO₂-eq by the end of the project life.

In addition the project will deliver the following national and local benefits:

a) Improved village planning, soil and water quality and conservation: The project supported SLM activities are expected to have strong benefits to local communities where about 160 villages will have SLM integrated village development plans through a participatory approach involving 4,500 community members including men, women and the young. These plans will incorporate management and conservation of soil, and water resources through maintenance/ conservation of water sources (bore holes, water springs and rivers/ streams), and through better management of vegetation cover and soil management (to retain water). Concurrent development and application of district level SLM land use plans developed with the participation of key sectoral representatives and NGOs/CBOs in 4 districts will assists in addressing and coordinating the SLM issues and the 'macro' level. The support by the project to convert a number of farmers for better on farm management practices, as well as development of community development and management of SLM funds that will also support farmers for better use of eco-friendly agriculture, improved grazing practices, and

decrease in waterways pollution from domestic animal and household wastes are for improved water quality. The project will also use a GIS based SLM Information System and Decision Support System to assist the farmers in the forest as well as the rangelands areas for timely response.

b) Increased ecosystem services and products from sustainable forest and rangeland management: The project's support to effectively manage at least 56,500 ha of forests and an additional 113,00 ha of rangeland integrated landscape is expected to maintain and enhance forest products that local communities depend on – including non-timber forest products (such as traditional medicinal plants) and even fuel wood, with approximately 2,400 households participating in new livelihood initiatives based on sustainable use of natural resources. (e.g NTFP). Sustainable harvesting will ensure that communities will continue to benefit from such services from the forests for the long term.

c) Soil conservation: The socioeconomic benefits of this project at local level will be improved productivity of agricultural lands through better land and water management practices that are expected to halt or reduce soil degradation. In addition, the project's work to support value chain development is expected to increase local employment and increase household level revenues. The project's support is expected to lead to an increased productivity of crops, increased annual incomes per household and improved household food and energy security. These will be tracked during project implementation. The project's main beneficiaries will also include women and the project will ensure thorough gender analysis to better promote equitable participation and benefit sharing in the project related actions, including strong gender dimensions as outlined in the national policies and plans. The project is expecting to involve at least 15,800 households in the adoption of SLM activities.

d) Increased national capacities: The project's capacity building actions at the national level is expected to increase the capacities at both the national and the provincial level through development of provincial land use policies, as well as development of sectoral agriculture and forest policies at the provinces level. Establishment of national and provincial coordination units for implementation of these policies will also strengthen capacities for implementing improved SLM practices in the province. Additionally, over 1,400 national and provincial government staff will be trained in better SLM practices, as well as 15,000 rural households with increased knowledge in SLM practices, resulting in increased household incomes by at least 20% from the baseline as a result of engaging in a new income generating activity or in a traditional activity improved by the application of SLM practices.

A.6. Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks.

No change.

A.7. Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives

The current project will draw upon and build on experience gained from implementation of a variety of projects being implemented by line ministries/departments in different agro-ecosystems, particularly in the target areas as described below:

a) *Mountain and Markets: Biodiversity & Business in Northern Pakistan*: The objective of this GEF project is to ensure sustainable production of biodiversity goods and services through community ecosystem-based enterprises. The project will use voluntary certification of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) as a tool to promote biodiversity conservation and strengthen existing conservation efforts with innovative market-based mechanisms. It will also develop community and institutional capacity for certified production of 'biodiversity-friendly' NTFPs in northern Pakistan and stimulate market demand for biodiversity-friendly NTFPs thereby creating new economic incentives for conservation. The current project will draw lessons and coordinate with this project on marketing and value addition of NTFP to increase benefits to local communities from alternative livelihoods such as NTFPs thereby reducing pressures on degraded areas. Mechanisms for sharing lessons and cross-fertilization of ideas will be agreed and made operational during implementation between the two projects.

b) *Small Grants programme (SGP) of the GEF-UNDP*: The SGP has been working in Pakistan for the last two decades supporting community level initiatives to help manage natural resources sustainably and reduce GHG emissions through the adoption of appropriate community level technologies. As part of the global SGP scale-up countries, Pakistan will also implement in GEF 5 a full scale project that aims to ensure a mosaic of land uses and community practices across the rural landscape that provide sustainable livelihoods while generating global benefits in terms of biodiversity conservation, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and increased carbon storage. The current project will draw lessons at the community level on engaging local communities on sustainable natural resource management and will also ensure sharing of

experiences with the SGP national team on various best practices and approaches that the project will implement including the local SLM funds and village land use plans.

c) *Land Degradation Enabling Activity*: Entitled “Pakistan - National Action Programme (NAP) Alignment and Strengthening National Reporting Processes” this GEF Enabling Activity project aims: to revise and align Pakistan’s National Action Programme (NAP) with the 10-Year Strategy of the UNCCD; develop and integrated investment framework for the implementation of the aligned NAP; and improve national reporting and review processes. The current project will benefit from the various studies and assessments that will be commissioned under the EA and it will be pertinent for the project interventions to be informed by the priority actions that will be defined under the new aligned NAP. Similarly the project will benefit from the measures and strategy developed under the integrated investment framework and will co-opt efforts to ensure project sustainability. Finally the two initiatives will cross-inform each other in terms of the information and knowledge generated on the assessment and monitoring of land degradation and ecological status in the country, including establishing effective and joint coordination mechanisms to ensure this. Both initiatives are led by the Ministry of Climate Change and this makes the required coordination much easier.

d) *Glacier Lake Out-burst Floods (GLOF)*: The project will reduce risks and vulnerabilities from GLOFs and snow-melt flash floods in Northern Pakistan. The main objectives of the project are: to develop the human and technical capacity of public institutions to understand and address immediate GLOF risks for vulnerable communities in Northern Pakistan; to enable vulnerable local communities in northern areas of Pakistan to better understand and respond to GLOF risks and thereby adapt to growing climate change pressures. The current project will learn from this project particularly in terms of knowledge and information on climate change and climate change impacts that will be generated. There will also be important lessons to build on in terms of establishing monitoring and early warning systems – useful during the design of a similar activity for monitoring and assessment of ecosystem integrity and function in the face of changing climate.

In addition, the project will also establish working linkages and coordinate with projects and programmes funded by other international donors such as Royal Netherlands Embassy, GIZ, FAO, USAID, World Bank, JICA, SDC, IFAD, and ADB. Some of the relevant projects include Area Development Programme Balochistan (UNDP); Water Sector Capacity Building, Small-scale Irrigation Project Balochistan, Sindh On-Farm Water Management Project (World Bank); and Improvement of Agriculture Practices in Balochistan (USAID/FAO). With the GIZ implemented biodiversity project, the current project will establish mechanisms at the Province level to share experiences and lessons on natural resource management strategies and approaches and also facilitating cross-fertilization of ideas and ensuring synergies related to land use planning – a key output for both the projects.

B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation.

The pilot phase of the SLMP placed strong emphasis on stakeholder participation and this same inclusive approach will be carried forward and amplified during this up-scaling phase. The proposed project follows a cross-sectoral and participatory approach, and a wide range of stakeholders would be involved in implementation at national, provincial, district and local levels including relevant federal ministries, provincial line departments, local communities (farmers, livestock herders, forest communities and nomad pastoralists), arid-zone research institutions, NGOs, Citizen Community Board (CCBs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), private sector and donor community. Detailed consultations with the major stakeholders have been undertaken during the preparation of the provincial component for the Up-scaling Programme and the preparation of the Project Document through national and provincial consultative workshops. The purpose of these consultations was to evolve consensus on the nature of the SLM interventions and the new target districts.

The project will provide the following opportunities for long-term participation of all stakeholders, with a special emphasis on the active participation of local communities:

- **Decision-making** – through the Project Steering Committee, to ensure a participatory and transparent process involving the confirmation of all project stakeholders; conducting one-to-one consultations with all stakeholders; development of Terms of Reference and ground-rules; inception meeting.
- **Capacity building** – at systemic, institutional and individual level – is one of the key strategic interventions of the project and will target all stakeholders that have the potential to be involved in planning, implementing and/or monitoring activities that will enhance SLM practices. The project will give particular attention to stakeholders operating at the community level to enable them to actively participate in measures to improve SLM practices. The project will also seek to raise public awareness regarding SLM and its value and importance in the ecosystem.

- **Communication** - will include the participatory development of an integrated communication strategy to ensure that all stakeholders are informed on an on-going basis about: the project's objectives; the projects activities; overall project progress; and the opportunities for stakeholders' involvement in various aspects of the project's implementation. The communication strategy will be based on the following key principles: a) providing information to all stakeholders; b) promoting dialogue between all stakeholders; c) promoting access to information.

Finally, the project will be launched by a well-publicized multi-stakeholder inception workshop. This workshop will provide an opportunity to provide all stakeholders with updated information on the project as well as a basis for further consultation during the project's implementation, and will refine and confirm the work plan. The inception workshop will provide the opportunity to finalise a comprehensive "stakeholders' participation strategy" defining roles and responsibilities of the project partners building on the lessons from the pilot phase (See Annex 2 of Prodoc for a draft). This will include: a mechanism for effective coordination among different stakeholders; a strategy for mobilization of local communities and their involvement in preparation and implementation of site specific land use plans; a mechanism for providing technical assistance to the local communities through line agencies, district governments, and contracted NGOs for implementation of SLM interventions; a system for participatory monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the project activities; a complete road map for stakeholders' participation in project activities based on what, how, who, when and where, as well as sustainability and affordability; and a mechanism for involvement of local groups of both men and women for participatory resource assessments and identification of local priorities. The Key stakeholders and their proposed role is described in the following Table.

Table 7: Key stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities in the project

Stakeholder	Relevant Role
Climate Change Division (CCD): National Coordination Unit and Forestry Wing/Inspector General of Forests (IGF)	At the federal level, CCD will be responsible for coordinating implementation of the programme through the National Coordination Unit established during the project's pilot phase. This Unit will primarily be responsible for overall project execution, coordination and mobilizing project inputs. IGF is the national focal point for the UNCCD. The main function of the Office of IGF is to facilitate inter-provincial and inter-ministerial coordination on the issues related to forestry, wildlife, biodiversity conservation, and desertification control as well as ensuring national compliance with international conventions to which Pakistan is a party.
Economic Affairs Division, Ministry of Finance Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning, Development & Reforms	The EAD and Planning Commission will be responsible for providing and promoting effective donor coordination and timely releases of funds for the Project. The Planning Commission is the main coordinating body for cross-sectoral investment programs and for making budgetary allocations.
Ministry of National Food Security and Research Ministry of Water and Power Ministry of Science & Technology Ministry of Inter-Provincial Coordination	With the recent adoption of Amendment 18 to the Constitution, the national government dramatically increased provincial autonomy. Under this Amendment, many of the federal ministries such as the Ministries of Environment and of Food Agriculture and Livestock have now been dissolved and their functions at the federal level have now been entrusted to the CCD and MoNFSR, and other federal ministries relevant to SLM as stated in the stakeholder column. These federal Ministries will help in creating a conducive enabling environment and support by sectoral policy reforms through integration of SLM principles and practices into respective policies and plans.
Provincial Planning and Development Departments	Provincial P&D departments will be responsible for leading the implementation of the programme activities in their respective provinces and coordination of on-the ground interventions. They will also provide support to integrate SLM into their policy, planning and budgetary processes.
Provincial Line Departments	They will provide the necessary technical and extension services for undertaking SLM activities at the level of local communities. In addition these departments will also participate as members of the Provincial Coordination Committees (PCCs) at the provincial levels.
Research and Academic Institutions	A degree level SLM course will be initiated through an academic institution strong in dryland agriculture. The R & D institutions will provide technical support to identify climate resilient SLM interventions to dryland communities, targeted research studies, and will also be the responsible parties to deliver programme results on documentation of on-the-ground SLM innovations particularly in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation needs including local knowledge.
NGOs and CBOs	They will provide necessary technical and financial support and will be critical in mobilization of local communities. They will also be enlisted to support the field level implementation of programme activities. Key NGOs/CBOs include: the Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment (SCOPE), Baanhan Beli, Sindh, Sungi Development Foundation, Aga Khan Foundation, Aurat Foundation, Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF), National Rural Support

	Programme (NRSP), Rural Support Programme Network (RSPN), Trust for Volunteer Organizations (TVO), Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO)), and the Taraqee Foundation Balochistan.
Chambers of Commerce and multinational companies	These organizations will assist the project in promoting public private partnerships for SLM and will be key partners in this regard.
Local communities (women, men, youth)	The main beneficiaries of SLM interventions and improvements are the local farmers, herders, pastoralists. They will actively be engaged in planning and implementation of village land use plans and other field activities and following on existing good practice of providing community co-funding for project activities.
Media	Outreach and awareness raising will be a priority of the SLM Programme in order to mobilize commitment for conservation and sustainable management of natural resources. This will be achieved through developing and implementing an “awareness raising strategy”. Such a strategy will help in highlighting desertification issues as a major threat to humanity, biological diversity and contributor to rural poverty, as well as promoting best SLM options by targeting print and electronic media. The key elements of the strategy would include: (i) Awareness raising mechanism at national, provincial, district and local levels; (ii) Complete print and electronic media plan including timing and costs of activities to be undertaken for raising awareness on desertification and SLM; and (iii) Dissemination of best SLM practices.

Project oversight and management

The project is to be nationally executed (NEX), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the UNDP and the Government of Pakistan, and with the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP). The project will be implemented over a period of five years.

Climate Change Division (CCD), Cabinet Secretariat will serve as the Executing Agency (EA) with overall responsibility for project execution, including the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. The CCD will report to a Project Steering Committee (PSC), which will be established to ensure project oversight and maintain long-term vision and direction. Specifically, the CCD will support and provide input for implementation of all project activities, coordinating overall project delivery with and through the provincial agencies responsible for the daily execution of the project “on the ground”. The CCD will be the project’s main co-financing agency with oversight of project financing and spending and recruitment of project staff and contracting of consultants and service providers, under the advice and involvement of UNDP as required by the contracting arrangements.

UNDP is the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. It will assist the Government in implementation of the project to be governed under an instrument envisaged in Article 1, Paragraph 2 of the agreement between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and UNDP concerning assistance under the Special Fund Sector of the UNDP. The proposed Project will be executed in accordance of the rules and procedures laid down under the Project Cycle Operations Manual for Pakistan (PCOM-IV). The UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) will be responsible for: (i) providing financial and audit services to the project; (ii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by PSC; (iii) appointment of independent financial auditors and evaluators; and (iv) ensuring that all activities including staff and equipment procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with UNDP/GEF procedures. International procurement will be mainly handled by the UNDP upon request of the CCD. A UNDP staff member will be assigned the responsibility for the day-to-day management and control over project finances.

The project’s implementation arrangements will build on the arrangements established during the pilot phase, emphasizing and supporting strong collaboration and cooperation between different sectors, and seeking to create synergy among SLM-related initiatives currently underway in the country. The Project will comprise the following management, oversight and coordination structures at national level:

- i. A **Project (Programme) Steering Committee (PSC)** already established for the pilot phase will continue to function for the up-scaling programme to provide guidance and over-see implementation of the project as well as coordination with the concerned ministries, provincial line departments, and relevant research institutions. The PSC will meet at least twice a year or as needed to review the project implementation. The PSC will have high level, cross-sectoral representation and of civil society organizations, line ministries, provincial Planning and Development Departments, national research institutions, and relevant NGOs. The Secretary, CCD, will be the Chair of the PSC.
- ii. A **National Coordination Unit (NCU)** established during the pilot phase through the Climate Change Division, Cabinet Secretariat will have overall responsibility for overseeing project management, and will be responsible for coordination with the Provincial Coordination Units (PCUs) for timely delivery of project inputs and achievement of project outputs. CCD will designate a part time National Project Director (NPD) not below the rank of a Joint Secretary (BPS 20) who will oversee the operations of NCU. The NCU will be headed by a

National Project Coordinator (NPC), who will manage day-to-day operations of the NCU. The NPC will report to the NPD and will be supported by a team of professional and technical staff assisted by the administrative finance officer, assistants, secretaries and other support staff. The NCU will serve as the secretariat of the PSC and the NPD will act as its member/secretary. The NCU will act as a National Desertification Control Cell as has been envisaged under the NAP, and a permanent National Desertification Control Cell will be established from the NCU during the close of the up-scaling programme to ensure continuity. This cell will work in close coordination with the units established in the Provincial Planning & Development Departments to ensure that SLM programme is fully mainstreamed in national and provincial level budgetary planning process.

At the provincial level, the Project would be implemented by the Planning and Development Departments and will comprise the following management, oversight and coordination structures:

- iii. **Provincial Coordination Committees (PCCs):** The successful experience of establishing PCCs in the provincial Planning and Development Departments of the respective province during SLMP Phase-I will be continued during the up-scaling programme. The PCCs will over-see the implementation of provincial components of the programme as well as ensuring coordination with line departments, provincial research institutions, and relevant NGOs. The PCCs will meet annually or as needed to review the progress on implementation of the pilot projects. The PCCs will have cross-sectoral representation, including provincial secretaries of agriculture, forest, livestock and irrigation departments, concerned Chief Sections of P&D Depts., NPD, NPC and heads of relevant research institutions. The Additional Chief Secretary (ACS), Development/Chairman P&D Board will be the Chair of the PCC.
- iv. **Provincial Coordination Units (PCU)** established in the pilot phase under the provincial Planning and Development Department (P&D) of each province will coordinate implementation of the pilot projects in each province, acting as the Provincial Desertification Units envisaged under the NAP. The operations of the PCUs will be overseen by the Secretary, P&D, of the respective province, who will act as the Provincial Project Director (PPD). In Punjab, Balochistan & Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Secretary Planning & Development Departments will continue to be designated as Provincial Project Directors of the up-scaling SLM Programme who will be assisted by the Provincial Project Coordinators and implementing partners as in the SLMP Pilot Phase. In Sindh, the Special Secretary (Tech) to P&D Department has been designated as the Provincial Project Director (PPD). The PCUs will be headed by a Provincial Project Coordinator (PPC), who will report directly to the Secretary, P&D/PPD with additional reporting to the NPC. The PPCs will work closely with the Chief of Sections of the relevant sectors (like agriculture, environment, irrigation and poverty). The PCUs will act as the secretariat of the PCC and Provincial Project Director (PPD) will act as member/secretary of the PCC.
- v. **Provincial level Desertification Control Cells:** To ensure long-term sustainability of the programme after the project ends, establishment of Desertification Control Cells (DCCs) in provincial P&D Departments has been envisaged under the Up-scaling phase of the project. These independent units will ensure the enabling environment for mainstreaming SLM policies in development plans and would also guarantee the sustainability of the project after completion of the project. For this purpose, at the provincial level, a post of Chief Desertification Control Cell in BS 19 with supporting staff will be created in P&D Department under this project in 4th year. He/she will take-over the functions of Provincial Project Coordinator SLMP in 4th year of the project.

A 2-month Inception Phase will be used to carefully plan the whole project implementation process, culminating in the Inception Workshop. In addition, the necessary communication structures will be established between the main project components and partners to ensure optimal coordination and that key stakeholders are in full agreement with project objectives and hence committed towards the outcomes to be achieved.

B.2. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):

The overall goal of the project is to combat land degradation and desertification in Pakistan in order to protect and restore degraded ecosystems and essential ecosystem services. The successful implementation of the project will have a positive impact on the global, national and local environment. The major environmental (also leading to economic and social) benefits would include: improved ecosystem stability and productivity; enhanced carbon sequestration capacity; conservation of biological diversity; controlled soil erosion from wind and water; and improved local climate and resilience to climate change.

The National Benefits generated from the project will include: (1) implementation of National Action Programme (NAP) to combat desertification and mainstreaming SLM principles into national policies and plans; (2) improved economic productivity through sustainable management practices, including efficient use of water resources, introduction of soil conservation measures, introduction of integrated management of land resources, and introduction of land use planning; (3) sustainable livelihood opportunities for rural communities and reduced poverty through benefits derived from ecosystem “goods and services” associated with improvement in land management; (4) improved policy and planning framework to support sustainable land management concepts and practices; (5) enhanced institutional strengths and human-resource capacity to promote sustainable use of natural resources; and (6) improved management skills at the local level through participatory learning and actions and involvement of local communities in decision making process for making on-the-ground investments for building social infrastructure and promoting SLM practices.

At the local level, the project will establish mechanisms for the involvement of local communities in decision-making processes. As the principal beneficiaries of the project, these investments in building social infrastructure will contribute to collective actions by the communities and their improvement - benefits that go beyond the project life.

Although it is very difficult to have an economic analysis in monetary terms at this stage, on-the-ground implementation of the project will result in increase of household income from the SLM interventions. Specifically, the project will help in reducing poverty among the project communities, improving land productivity, improving local environment, controlling soil erosion and conserving precious water resources. Specific socio-economic benefits will be derived from: (i) better management of crop lands and other natural resources—thereby improving the sustainability of livelihoods of people dependent on these resources (ii) rehabilitation and sustainable management of degraded rangelands and integrated management of water resources that will help communities to cope with water scarcity and provide adequate water for human and livestock consumption and the recharge of groundwater resources; (iii) conservation and sustainable use of indigenous plants and NTFP (e.g. Mazri, Guggal, *Saccharum* spp.), thus enhancing sustainable income generating opportunities, and (iv) reduced vulnerability and enhanced resilience to climate change. Socio-economic assessments conducted during the project will measure the economic benefits the project brings to local communities.

The project will strengthen capacity of the local communities and address their needs in relation to sustainable land management. It will also strengthen the capacity of project and line agencies staff to respond to the challenges of combating desertification. The participatory nature of the project will result in testing appropriate technologies for their field application and subsequently adoption by the local communities. This will ultimately contribute to rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and improvement in local livelihoods.

Community leaders will be direct beneficiaries from the technical skills development and training program of the Project. The training will enable these community leaders to assist villagers in development and implementation of local land use plans. Local NGOs/CBOs will have an improved understanding of community based and participatory approaches for introduction and implementation of SLM practices at the local level. The formation of local community-based organizations will enable farmers and women folks to receive direct benefits from the project. The establishment of National Desertification Control Fund (NDCF) under the Phase-II will provide an opportunity to the local NGOs/CBOs to receive small grants for addressing land degradation and desertification issues.

Finally, the Project will generate direct employment opportunities for the contractual staff to be recruited for the Project activities at the National Coordination Unit and Provincial Coordination Units, as well as a large number of local technical consultants and contractees. In addition, the project would indirectly generate both on-farm and off-farm employment opportunities for the local communities through the SLM interventions.

Gender considerations: In many cases, in research and in policy-making, women’s knowledge and abilities are neglected. Women’s participation in NRM, use, decision-making and implementation needs to be recognized more fully and their contributions valued. The project’s underlying principle embraces cultural diversity and gender equity because sustainable land management needs strong participation of all members of the community – all men, women and youths. Given the strong (but often different) roles women play in communities, the project will ensure equitable participation of women, men and the youth in project activities through supporting gender-sensitive and environmentally-sound land management practices based on thorough analysis of local land use systems and the roles played by men and women at the local level.

Traditionally women in rural areas of Pakistan are actively involved in managing land resources. They work alongside their men to adopt land management strategies to meet their household needs and other productive needs. In many cases, men are often engaged in off-farm activities, whereas the women act as managers solely responsible for making decisions on adopting SLM practices in the project area. The project will develop and implement a gender inclusion strategy that promotes the role of women in both the planning and implementation of SLM interventions. This will be discussed and finalised at the project’s Inception workshop. The gender strategy will promote the role of women in both the planning and implementation of SLM interventions and focus on mainstreaming gender issues into all components of the project. It will recognise that women may also need special help and attention through training activities and that their involvement

in decision-making will need special support under the project. The project will therefore ensure that socio-economic benefits will span across all sections of society including women and marginalized groups.

B.3. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

The project approach aims to maximize cost-effectiveness by targeting system level barriers that will have wider multiplier effects. The project's approach of mainstreaming sustainable land management through community-led landscape scale management supported by national, provincial and local enabling mechanisms is considered to be more cost-effective than sectoral and largely government driven approaches. This is because such public-private partnership reduces costs for each group of stakeholder as costs are shared or substituted by investment by another group.

This project represents a total GEF investment of approximately US\$ 4 million. This investment will catalyse a substantial course change through the long-term promotion and mainstreaming of SLM approaches across the entire degraded landscapes of Pakistan. The well-crafted and targeted GEF investment will re-align the baseline to strategically support the achievement of SLM-based approaches. The result is a relatively small amount of financing potentially leveraging the long-term rehabilitation of degraded landscapes across Pakistan, with associated local, national and global benefits. This catalytic effect coupled with the objective of sustainability makes the GEF investment highly cost-effective.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

Project M&E procedures will be designed and conducted by the project team and the UNDP-CO (with support from the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) in Bangkok), in accordance with established GoP and UNDP-GEF procedures. The project's Strategic Results Framework in Part III contains objective and outcome level impact indicators for evaluating project implementation, along with their corresponding means of verification. The LD tracking tool will also be used as to monitor progress. These provide the basis on which the project's M&E system will be built.

The M&E plan includes: inception report, project implementation reviews, quarterly and annual review reports, a mid-term review and final evaluation. The following sections outline the principal components of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and indicative cost estimates related to M&E activities. The project's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will be presented and finalized in the Project's Inception Report following a collective fine-tuning of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

Inception Phase

A Project Inception Workshop (IW) will be conducted within the first 2 months of project start, with the full project team, relevant government counterparts, co-financing partners, the UNDP-CO and representation from the UNDP RCU. A fundamental objective of this Inception Workshop will be to assist the project team to understand and take ownership of the project's goal and objective, as well as finalize preparation of the project's first annual work plan on the basis of the log-frame matrix. This will include reviewing the log-frame (indicators, means of verification, assumptions), imparting additional detail as needed, and on the basis of this exercise, finalizing the Annual Work Plan (AWP) with precise and measurable performance indicators, and in a manner consistent with the expected outcomes for the project. In addition, the Inception Workshop will initiate a Sustainability and Exit Plan for the project, which will be reviewed at regular intervals during project implementation.

Additionally, the objective of the Inception workshop will be to: (i) introduce project staff with the UNDP-GEF team which will support the project during its implementation, namely the CO and responsible RCU staff; (ii) detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP-CO and RCU staff *vis à vis* the project team; (iii) provide a detailed overview of UNDP-GEF reporting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements, with particular emphasis on the Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) and related documentation, the Annual Review Report (ARR), as well as mid-term and final evaluations; (iv) finalise the project's stakeholder inclusion and gender strategies/plans. Equally, the workshop will provide an opportunity to inform the project team on UNDP project related budgetary planning, budget reviews, and mandatory budget re-phasing. The workshop will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff and decision-making structures will be discussed in order to clarify for all, each party's responsibilities during the project's implementation phase.

Monitoring responsibilities and events

A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Project Steering Committee Meetings and (ii) project-related Monitoring and Evaluation activities. Day-to-day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the NPC based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. The NPC will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion. The NPC will fine-tune the progress and performance/impact indicators of the project in consultation with the full project team at the Inception Workshop with support from UNDP-CO and assisted by the UNDP-GEF RCU. Specific targets for the first year implementation progress indicators together with their means of verification will be developed at this Workshop. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the Annual Work Plan. Targets and indicators for subsequent years would be defined annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the project team.

Measurement of impact indicators related to global benefits will occur according to the schedules defined in the Inception Workshop. Besides the status of the impact indicators against the planned targets will be assessed independently at the occasion of the Mid-term and Final Evaluations. The measurement of certain indicators will be undertaken through subcontracts or retainers with relevant institutions. Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the Implementing Partner, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.

Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports: Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports will be prepared for submission to the UNDP. Progress against work-plan is provided in these reports. A detailed annual Programme Implementation Review (PIR) is conducted for GEF on annual basis which covers both quantitative and qualitative review of programme progress against objectives, outcomes and outputs. The NPC will present the PIR/ARR to the Project Steering Committee, highlighting policy issues and recommendations for the decision of the PSC participants.

Monitoring Visits: Provincial Programme Coordinators will visit on-the-ground SLM interventions in each district at least twice every quarter and submit report. NPC and thematic experts of the NCU also periodically visit on-the-ground SLM interventions and submit report.

Project (Programme) Steering Committee (PSC) Meetings: To be held twice a year to review the progress against approved work plan, and recommend corrective measures. The terminal PSC meeting is held in the last month of project operations. Through a Terminal Report, it considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader SLM objective. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results, and acts as a vehicle through which lessons learnt can be captured to feed into other projects under implementation or formulation.

Provincial Coordination Committee (PCC) Meetings: The PCC has already been established in each province. Its meetings are held twice a year to review and approve the interventions to be implemented in the province.

Mid-term and Terminal Evaluation of SLM Programme: The Mid-term Evaluation will be conducted at the start of year 3 of implementation and the Terminal Evaluation of SLM programme is to be undertaken at the start of the fourth quarter of Year 5. These evaluations are to be conducted through independent consultants hired by UNDP, according to standardised TORs.

The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. The evaluation will pay close attention to achievement of indicators identified in the project document and subsequent AWP. Findings of this evaluation will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term.

The Terminal Evaluation will focus on the same issues as the Mid-Term evaluation, but will particularly focus on the impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities.

Risk and Issues Logs: The purpose of the Risk Log is to provide a repository of information about the risks, their analysis, countermeasures and status. The risk log covers risks related to environment; finance (both external and internal); organizational setup; political status; programme & operation; regulatory and security. The Issue Log is a document to track issues as they arise. It serves as a source of information when writing Quarterly, Annual or terminal reports.

Quarterly Planning & Review Meetings: Planning & Review meetings are held on quarterly basis, at the NCU-SLMP, to discuss and review the progress for the previous quarter, and finalize the work-plan for the next quarter. These meetings are attended by SLMP NCU staff, representatives from UNDP, GEF Cell, EAD, and Planning Commission, in addition to the Provincial Programme Coordinators of SLMP.

Best Practices/Case Studies: All the PPCs are required to assess the efficacy and effectiveness of all physical interventions under the programme and prepare best practice case studies, on prescribed format. It covers in depth analysis of socio-economic, environmental and SLM related benefits accruing to the direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Updating of criteria and indicators for SLM at national level: Criteria and indicators for SLM at national level were drafted during the pilot phase of SLMP. These are to be updated during second year of programme implementation.

Independent Review Missions: Periodically, donors may send independent review missions to assess the performance of SLMP towards its goal and objectives, and recommend course correction measures, if required. The review focuses on Programme performance based on quantitative and qualitative indicators. The review considered issues related to management and substantive/technical implementation, including programme delivery, implementation, and finances.

Publications: SLM related communication and dissemination material is published and widely circulated among all stakeholders, according to the branding guidelines described below.

Impact Assessment: Nature of SLM interventions is such that it takes several years to show its impact in terms of improvement of land conditions and reduction in poverty of local communities. Studies to assess impacts are to be conducted.

Indicative cost estimates related to M&E activities are shown in Table below.

Indicative Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Corresponding Budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$	Timeframe
Inception Workshop (IW)	NPD UNDP Country Office (CO) UNDP-GEF Regional Service Centre (RSC)	3,000 USD	Within first two months of the appointment of NPD
Inception Report	NPD and NCU UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators	PC under close supervision of PD will oversee the hiring of specific institutions and delegate tasks and responsibilities to relevant Project Administrative Team members	2,000 annually; total 10,000	Start, mid and end of project
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Project Steering Committee (PSC) with overseeing by UNDP-CO and NPD; Measurement of progress conducted by NCU	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to Annual Project Report and Project Implementation Review and upon completion of the implementation of the annual work plans
Annual Project Report (APR) and Project Implementation Review (PIR)	NPC UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Tripartite Review (TR) and Terminal Tripartite Review (TTR) Reports	GEF Operational Focal Point UNDP-CO NPC	None	Every year, upon receipt of APR
Annual status reports /seminar /workshop	PC and NSC staff	2,000	To be determined by Project Team and UNDP
Technical reports/ knowledge and advocacy material	NCU, PCUs UNDP External consultants as needed	5,000	To be determined by Project Team and UNDP
Mid-term Evaluation	UNDP-CO, UNDP-GEF RCU NPC and Project staff External Consultants (evaluation team)	30,000 USD	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Final External Evaluation	UNDP-CO, UNDP-GEF RCU NPC and Project staff External Consultants (evaluation team)	35,000 USD	At the end of project implementation
Lessons learnt and shared at international level	Project Team and UNDP		Yearly
Financial Audits	MoF and UNDP	2,000 annually; total	Yearly

Visits to field sites (UNDP staff travel costs to be charged to IA fees)	UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF RCU (as appropriate) PSC Members	10,000 5,000	Yearly
TOTAL INDICATIVE COST		100,000 USD	For 5 years
Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses			

Learning and knowledge sharing: Capturing and sharing knowledge and lessons learned will constitute an important component of the project and an essential way to ensure sustainability and replicability of project achievements. Learning and knowledge sharing cuts across all three outcomes and relevant outputs are included under each respectively. Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through a number of existing information sharing networks and fora. In addition, the project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in UNDP/GEF sponsored networks, organized for senior personnel working on projects that share common characteristics. UNDP/GEF RCU has established an electronic platform for sharing lessons between the project coordinators. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyse, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Identifying and analysing lessons learned is an ongoing process, and the need to communicate such lessons as one of the project's central contributions is a requirement to be delivered not less frequently than once every 12 months. UNDP/GEF shall provide a format and assist the project team in categorizing, documenting and reporting on lessons learned.

Communications and visibility requirements: Full compliance is required with UNDP's Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>, and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: <http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html>. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects needs to be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The GEF logo can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The UNDP logo can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>.

Full compliance is also required with the GEF's Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the "GEF Guidelines"). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at:

http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf.

Amongst other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo needs to be used in project publications, vehicles, supplies and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by Government officials, productions and other promotional items. Where other agencies and project partners have provided support through co-financing, their branding policies and requirements should be similarly applied.

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 [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this form. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mr Mohammad Javed Malik	Secretary / GEF Focal Point	Ministry of Disaster Management	11/24/2011

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator,	Signature	Date (Month, day,	Project Contact	Telephone	Email Address
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Agency Name		year)	Person		
Adriana Dinu UNDP/GEF Officer-in-Charge and Deputy Executive Coordinator		08/28/2013	Doley Tshering Regional Technical Advisor, EBD	+66-2-304- 9100 Est. 2600	doley.tshering@undp.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	Source of Information	Risks and assumptions
GOAL: To combat land degradation and desertification in Pakistan					
Objective: To promote sustainable management of land and natural resources in the arid and semi-arid regions of Pakistan in order to restore degraded ecosystems and their essential services, reduce poverty, and increase resilience to climate change	Area of farmland in target districts with reduced land degradation resulting from introduced SLM practices	100,000 ha	400,000 ha by end of project	PIRs and Project Final Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current security situation in project districts allows implementing and monitoring on-the-ground activities - Current political and economic stability continues to hold in the country - Prevailing climate change impact (i.e. drought cycle) in south and south-western part of the country ends - Political situation in the neighbouring countries remains stable and there is no further influx of refugee - Co-financing is secured from Government allocations and other donors - Government willingness to accept and implement policy reforms and mainstreaming SLM into sectoral policies
	Area of degraded forests and rangelands and shifting sand-dunes in target districts benefiting from introduced SLM techniques	Forests: 43,500 ha Sand-dunes: 11,700 ha Rangelands: 175,000 ha	Forests: 100,000 ha by end of project Sand-dunes: 12,300 ha by end of project Rangelands: 287,700 ha by end of project	PIRs and Project Final Report	
	Project communities are participating in SLM interventions and have increased their average household income earned from dryland farming and NRM activities as compared to baseline.	5% of households participating YR1 3,000 US\$ average income	15% of households benefiting by YR5 Income increased by 20% by YR5	Household survey reports	
	Total amount of CO2 equivalent greenhouse gas sequestered in the target districts due to effective application of SLM practices	7 million tons CO2 equivalent	Sequestration of additional 20 million tons CO2 equivalent	Carbon sequestration reports	
Outcome 1: Strong enabling environment at national and provincial levels supports up-scaling of SLM practices	Output 1.1: Enabling policies and institutional mechanisms for SLM are in place at federal and provincial levels and being implemented Output 1.2: Skills for up-scaling SLM enhanced through institutionalisation of multi-tiered capacity building programme Output 1.3: Up-scaling is enhanced through a knowledge management and outreach programme for SLM				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political situation in provinces remains conducive for policy reforms. - Federal ministries, PRSP secretariat, provincial line agencies and district governments are collaborating and receptive for introducing SLM practices.
	Number of provincial land use policies with SLM and NAP mainstreamed, being implemented	0	4 provincial land use policies owned by Provincial P&D Departments.	Land use policy documents	
	Number of key sectoral policies, especially agriculture and forests	0	LD issues and SLM principles integrated into	Sectoral policy documents	

Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	Source of Information	Risks and assumptions
	address desertification issues and SLM principles		sectoral provincial policies on agriculture and forests in all 4 provinces		
	Functioning National & Provincial Desertification Control Cells	National & provincial coordination units established during SLMP Phase I	1 National and 4 Provincial Coordination Units converted into respective Desertification Control Cells by the end of YR1	Progress reports Project Final Report	
Outcome2: Effective, targeted, and adaptive implementation of SLM Land Use Planning & Decision Support System	Output 2.1: GIS-based participatory district and village land use plans developed and being implemented Output 2.2: Climate-resilient SLM Decision Support System developed and implemented using GIS and Remote Sensing (RS)				
	Number of integrated participatory district level SLM land use plans being implemented (developed with the participation of key sectoral representatives and NGOs/CBOs)	0	At least 4 districts are implementing land use plans integrating SLM	District land use plans and meeting records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provincial Governments are willing to develop and implement land use plans. – Willingness to share Information and use of GIS outputs by the line agencies
	SLM Information System and Decision Support System operational and being used	0	Systems operational and being used in 2 provinces	Project reports, manuals etc	
Outcome 3: On-the-ground implementation of climate-resilient SLM activities is up-scaled across landscapes	Output 3.1: Local communities mobilized for up-scaling SLM activities Output 3.2: Appropriate soil and water conservation measures and on-farm management practices are up-scaled Output 3.3: Degraded rangelands are rehabilitated through improved management Output 3.4: Improved dryland forest and sand-dune management restores ecosystem services, and provides new livelihood opportunities Output 3.5: Community-financed viable local SLM funds, resource specific business plans, public-private partnerships and targeted matching grants designed and supporting up-scaling				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Political situation remains conducive for enabling implementation of SLM – Provincial and district governments and line agencies are collaborating and receptive for introducing SLM initiatives – Private sector is ready to invest in SLM related interventions
	Number of villages and households in target districts participating in SLM activities	63 villages 2,300 households	400 villages 12,500 households	Project reports	
	Number of farms in target districts implementing soil and water conservation measures and on-farm management practices	12,600 farmers	28,400 farmers	Project reports	
	% of livestock owners in target districts participating in agreements to	2%	10%	Signed agreements	

Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	Source of Information	Risks and assumptions
	restore degraded rangelands				
	% of households participating in agreements to restore degraded dryland forests	1%	5%	Signed agreements	
	Number of community-financed viable local SLM funds, resource specific business plans, public-private partnerships and targeted matching grants designed and supporting up-scaling	5 Funds 1 Business plans 1 PPPs 3 Grants	49 Funds 8 Business plans 7 PPPs 50 Grants	Community financing reports and project reports	

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Review Criteria	Secretariat Comment at PIF Stage	Response
Recommendation at PIF Stage	<p>1. By CEO endorsement stage, please provide further details on how the community financed local SLM funds will operate.</p> <p>2. Please make sure that the establishment of baselines will be taken care of during the design phase – even without PPG funding - and also incorporates requirements of the LDFA tracking tool.</p> <p>3. Please provide further information on the mentioned gender inclusion strategy at CEO endorsement stage.</p> <p>4. Please outline the involvement of CSOs in more detail at CEO endorsement stage.</p>	<p>Details of the community-financed local SLM funds have been provided on pages 40 and 41 of the Project Document. “Output 3.5 Community-financed viable local SLM funds, resource specific business plans, public-private partnerships and targeted matching grants designed and supporting up-scaling”</p> <p>The Strategic Results Framework (Part III of the Project Document) includes detail of the baselines and targets for each of the Objective, Outcome and Output indicators. The means of verification have also been noted under the Project Document. The most significant gap in the methodology (Baseline is currently zero) is how the project will assess carbon sequestration as a result of the project’s interventions. This will be the subject of a specialist contract to be undertaken in the first year, so that the project will have access to a clear methodology for tracking this indicator.</p> <p>During the pilot phase, the project has already gained much information on the relative roles of men and women through participatory rural appraisals and other assessments. This has identified several needs (eg capacity building, and help in gaining access to decision-making processes) and opportunities (eg particular roles of women in various livelihood options such as Kana processing – see Annex 6 of the Project Document). These elements will be written into a draft Gender Strategy during the first 2 months of the project and presented to the Inception workshop for discussion and finalisation</p> <p>The key role that CSOs will play are described in detail in two sections of the Project Document:</p> <p>a) Output 3.1 “Local communities mobilized for up-scaling SLM activities” – pages 37 and 38</p> <p>b) Output 3.5” Community-financed viable local SLM funds, resource specific business plans, public-private partnerships and targeted matching grants designed and supporting up-scaling” – pages 40 and 41</p>

STAP Screening of PIF	Responses at Time of CEO Endorsement Request	Reference in Documents
STAP welcomes UNDP's proposal on "Sustainable Land Management Programme to Combat Desertification in Pakistan". The proposal integrates a number of recommendations made in the project's pilot phase final evaluation (PIF, Annex 1). These will strengthen the project's interventions on sustainable land management (SLM) and climate change resilience. Nonetheless, there are several aspects of the proposal that could be strengthened further during the full development of the project. STAP notes these points below.	We welcome this positive assessment of the proposed project by the STAP, and have addressed the points raised by the STAP in the Project Document, as follows:	
1. The project framework is clear and the	The project’s strategic results framework has been refined from	Please see the

<p>project's scope and activities can be adequately understood by a summary reading of the framework. There are, however, two problems with the framework that will need to be addressed:</p> <p>a. There is an apparent confusion between what constitutes an expected output and what constitutes an expected outcome. This is readily apparent in Component 2 where the expected output #2.1.1 is effectively the same as the expected outcome #2.1. The first should be a tangible project deliverable that will be achieved by the end of the project. The second should be a project contribution to a much larger downstream change. So in the case of the project's delivery of a decision-support system for SLM, the expected outcome should be what that support system might achieve after the project is completed – for example, better decisions that build a climate resilient approach to SLM in 4 provinces. Similarly, in Component 1, "SLM applied to 800,000 ha" is an output, not an outcome. STAP strongly urges a careful re-examination of all the outputs and outcomes in order to aid the logic of the project approach, as well as better to track the impact of the project.</p> <p>b. There is an inconsistency between the framework and the proposal text. The latter lacks some of the specificity of the project framework. For example, the incremental activities are not specific (e.g. SLM activities in component 1); thereby, it is difficult to assess the scientific and technical rationale underlining these activities as well as their expected contribution to global environmental benefits. STAP, therefore, recommends that UNDP first restructured the project framework to conform with a clear logical progression from activities to outputs to outcomes, and then ensures that the landscape/climate change resilient interventions, along with their incremental reasoning, be reflected (and be consistent with the project framework) in the full proposal.</p>	<p>the version that was presented in the PIF, without changing the overall project objective or planned results. The main purpose of making these changes was: a) to improve the logframe structure as a tool for project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; and b) to distinguish more clearly between the Outcomes and Outputs, as requested by STAP. The project now has 2 components, 3 outcomes and 10 outputs. The two components now clearly distinguish between:</p> <p>i. The <u>enabling activities</u> that are required to up-scale the application of SLM across the degraded landscapes of Pakistan. These enabling activities are structured under two outcomes: the first includes provincial level policies, national and provincial level coordination mechanisms for SLM, capacity building and outreach activities; the second includes the participatory development of local land use plans based on standardised SLM guidelines, and the development of a provincial level decision support system that can provide decision-makers with the information, to plan and resource sustainable land management activities and respond to climate change.</p> <p>ii. The <u>on-the ground SLM implementation activities</u> that will be conducted by local communities over the 800,000 ha of degraded landscapes that will be the focus of this up-scaling project. The activities to be undertaken are structured under a single outcome and include: the mobilisation of local communities; integrated land and water management measures to reduce soil erosion in farm land; rehabilitation of degraded rangelands; rehabilitation of degraded dryland forests and control of shifting sand dunes; community-based financing mechanisms for SLM.</p> <p>As suggested by STAP, the Strategic Results Framework was first refined and clarified. The description of the project's interventions was then drafted in detail in Part II of the Project Document, so that the two sections are now fully consistent.</p>	<p>revised strategic results framework. Further explanation of the indicators is provided in Part 2.6 of the Project Document.</p> <p>See Parts II and III of the Project Document</p>
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<p>2. STAP suggests including a general description of the recent trends and projections for climate change in Pakistan. This information can be found in the climate change profile for Pakistan, which UNDP houses readily in its website – http://country-profiles.geog.ox.ac.uk/ . Reference to and utilization of the climate data information funded by UNDP itself would contribute a scientifically-valid evidence-base to the claims of the project to contribute to climate resilience. Further, this information is useful to define and support the project interventions. As such, STAP recommends making more explicit how each land management intervention seeks to address climate change resilience based on climatic trends/projection data. Furthermore, STAP suggests to specify the interventions by region (Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber) if their climate trend/projects are distinctively different than the mean climate trends/projections.</p>	<p>A general description of the recent trends and projections for climate change in Pakistan has been added to Part I of the Project.</p> <p>The text of the Project Document details how the project interventions will support greater climate resilience.</p> <p>The interventions, by province, have been described in some detail in Annex 6. Work on the development of an SLM Decision Support System, as included under Output 2.2 will seek to make climate change predictions relevant at a local level to assist decision-makers in planning and resource allocations.</p>	<p>See Part I of the Project Document, page 11.</p> <p>Part 3 (Outputs 3.2, 3.3, 3.4)</p> <p>Annex 6 and Output 2.2</p>
<p>3. STAP appreciates the barrier analysis in Section B1 but questions the justification for economic incentives to be necessary for the adoption of SLM (barrier 2 and component 2). In the same paragraph, the proposal talks of sustainable practices, economically and socially. If incentives are to be provided, then sustainability will be dependent on the continued provision of these incentives - an unlikely scenario and one which has proven to be based on a false premise in many South Asian projects. This rationale requires a more thorough justification, since it is unclear why economic incentives are needed to implement SLM. Also, it will be good to detail what are the proposed incentives, who will provide them, as well as their potential limitations.</p>	<p>Further details and justification for economic incentives necessary for the adoption of SLM has been provided in ProDoc. There is a need to introduce direct incentive packages to underwrite up-front initial investments from a diversity of sources using innovative financing means. During the pilot phase, community-based funds have already proven to be extremely useful tools for sustainability of project interventions. The SLMP has already successfully introduced community based Rud Kohi Management Fund in Dera Ismail Khan (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) during first phase. These funds are owned and managed by the community themselves with financial resources coming from community and other local or non-local sources. Matching funds from the project (or governmental sources) are crucial to (at least) the initial success of these funds. However, the success of these funds particularly depends upon the internal system and procedures adopted for operation and maintenance of the fund, and the capacities of office bearers.</p>	<p>See Output 3.5 on Page 41-42 of Prodoc</p>
<p>4. STAP urges UNDP to specify in the full proposal how the global environmental benefits (GEBs) will be measured and monitored. The table in the PIF mentions several credible indicators such as RUE, C-sequestration and biodiversity intactness. First, the list of indicators should be reviewed by UNDP in order to ensure compatibility and consistency with the GEF-5 Focal Area Strategy and, if possible, the new UNCCD impact indicators. Secondly, the methods of measurement and monitoring, currently absent in the proposal, will need to be specified, along with who is to accomplish the monitoring. STAP is unfortunately unable scientifically to validate the global environmental benefits without these two items of information. An array of possible measurements could be drawn from the land degradation tracking tools (www.thegef.org). In addition, any project with claims to build climate resilience must</p>	<p>The list of indicators has been reviewed and refined in the Strategic Results Framework. The methods of measurement and monitoring have been defined in Table 8.</p> <p>The most significant gap in the methodology (Baseline is currently zero) is how the project will assess carbon sequestration as a result of the project's interventions. This will be the subject of a specialist contract to be undertaken in the first year, so that the project will have access to a clear methodology for tracking this indicator.</p>	<p>See Strategic Results Framework and section 2.9 Key Indicators, Risk And Mitigation Strategy For Risks.</p>

monitor changes in total system carbon, which itself can be a proxy for many other beneficial environmental impacts ranging from enhanced productivity to improved biodiversity		
5. On non-timber forest products (NTFPs), STAP recommends for the full proposal to specify what NTFPs will be commercialized and the criteria that will be used to decide which products to commercialize. For example, will a market analysis be done to evaluate the market feasibility for forest products? Furthermore, given there is a high risk of over-exploitation of NTFPs (This point was raised in the table following the GEB section.), what measures will be put in place to address this risk?	<p>“NTFPs” is perhaps a misnomer for the products that the project will seek to commercialise, since they will be drawn from activities also relating to rangelands, sand-dunes and farmland. In virtually all cases, the products will be derived from plantings carried out by the local communities, supported by the project (eg Kana planting on sand dunes, energy crop plantations, tree nurseries). These efforts will therefore reduce pressures on natural forest products, rather than increasing pressure on them.</p> <p>The crops and products selected to be commercialised are either already known to be used for successful commercialisation elsewhere in the country (eg Kana), or have been found to show great promise during the pilot phase (eg energy plantations).</p>	See descriptions of Outputs 3.3 and 3.4 in Part II of the Project Document, as well as Annex 6
6. STAP recommends for UNDP to refer to STAP's Advisory Document "Environmental Certification and the Global Environment Facility". Although the report only covers agricultural commodities, fish and timber, the report could assist UNDP as it thinks through the design of certified NTFPs (Component 1). STAP's Advisory Document on Certification can be found at www.unep.org/stap	Thank you for pointing us to this very helpful document. Given the very informal (eg current Kana processing mechanisms) and innovative proposals (eg energy plantations), we have reduced the attention to certification of products in the project document. This seems to be a “bridge too far” within the timescales of the project, particularly recognising the challenges outlined in the STAP report (the need for stringent standards and price premiums). However, the STAP report will be brought to the attention of the experts supporting this work through the training programmes.	See Annex 6 of the Project Document
7. The proposal states that women will benefit from the socio-economic benefits. However, the proposal is weak on designing interventions based on gender needs. For example, NTFP project activities are more likely to yield socio-economic benefits for women if they are designed according to gender needs (Shackleton, S. F. Paumgarten, H. Kassa, M. Husselman, M. Zida (2011). Opportunities for enhancing poor women's socioeconomic empowerment in the value chains of three African non-timber forest products (NTFPs). International Forestry Review, 13 (2), 136-151).	<p>Gender considerations have been incorporated in the project document based both on the issues and opportunities for strengthening the role of women in the project's interventions.</p> <p>Please see the response to GEFSec comment #3 above</p> <p>The significant role of women identified and proposed in the (NTFP) natural product commercialisation opportunities identified in the project are detailed in Annex 6 of the project document.</p>	See Annex 6 of the Project Document

Germany (Council) Screening of PIF	Responses at Time of CEO Endorsement Request	Reference in Documents
Germany would like to compliment UNDP on the very impressive amount of baseline data compiled, but has serious doubts on the feasibility of the approach in the enormous scale of 800,000 ha, especially in the current political insecurity Pakistan is facing.	Germany is thanked for providing these constructive comments, to which individual responses are detailed below. The 800,000ha represents the total area of the target districts in the four provinces. While some issues such as land use planning and capacity building will apply over the whole area, the on-the-ground SLM interventions will be over a much smaller area, as defined in Annex 6 of the Project Document.	Annex 6 of the Project Document

1. We consider a significant, measurable decrease in extent of degraded areas on a landscale level (Project component 1) to be unrealistic within a project timeframe of 5 years. We kindly request to differentiate between the area covered by new land use plans, and the total area where the improved SLM practices will actually be applied.	This comment has been addressed both in the targets included now in the Strategic Results Framework, and in the broader description of the project in Part II of the project document, as described above.	Strategic Results Framework, Part II, Annex 6 of ProDoc
2. While the PIF recognizes the importance of participatory approaches, we have reservations regarding the level of participation that can realistically be achieved given the large scale targeted for a time period of five years. We recommend putting more emphasis on the participation of local communities and farmers, and less emphasis on scale.	Output 3.1 details the approaches that will be used to secure participatory approaches, particularly working through CBOs and NGOs. The number of communities engaged in different components of the project is described in detail in Annex 6 of the project document – and focuses on numbers of communities rather than scale, in line with Germany’s comments.	Output 3.1 on page 38, Annex 6 of Project document.
3. The PIF mentions that “The project will develop and implement a gender inclusion strategy” We recommend that the inclusion of gender aspects should not be “postponed” to a separate strategy, but should be an integral part of the PIF and the overall approach from the beginning, and should therefore receive more emphasis in the PIF	Gender issues have been given strong attention during the consultations at province level that resulted in the different types and scales of SLM interventions that are proposed for implementation. Several gender issues (eg capacity building needs of women and ensuring their roles in decision-making) and opportunities (eg women’s involvement in “cottage industries”) have been identified. This information will be further assessed during the inception phase, and a gender strategy/plan will be submitted for finalisation to the inception workshop to ensure that gender issues are mainstreamed through the project.	Please see design principles under project strategy, page 30 of the Project document.
4. The PIF mentions that “legal basis for land use planning will be established making land management decision making more informed”. We consider the legal basis as a pre-condition for introducing SLM on a large scale, and therefore we request a clarification whether the expected outcomes can be achieved without a reform of the current legal basis.	The project team would like to thank for this comment. We would like to clarify that in the period from the approval of the PIF to present, encouraging developments have taken place in the country. With the 18 th amendment pushing for greater autonomy and independence of the Provinces, the Local Government Ordinances promulgated by the provincial governments in 2001, which empowers the Union Councils and Villages and Neighbourhood Councils for land management decision-making has gained prominence – providing an important legal basis for land use planning. This however needs to be clarified clearly and implementation in different Provinces harmonised to ensure that the legal provision enables effective land use planning to balance the competing environmental, social and economic objectives at the local level.	N/A
5. Germany development cooperation is preparing a project on protection and sustainable management of Biodiversity in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, to be implemented by German International Cooperation, GIZ. This project has strong linkages to SFM and the UNDP PIF and is scheduled to start end of 2012. We recommend to contact the GIZ country office to discuss possible synergies, especially on land use planning, on supporting provincial structures in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, and on supporting the implementation of the National Action Plan for Biodiversity.	The German Development Agency is indeed supporting the Government of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa in designing and implementing a biodiversity and NRM project through the GIZ. The project has been agreed but is yet to be launched. The project team has contacted the GIZ Country Office to inform each other of the respective project objectives and interventions, explore and establish synergies and linkages. It was established that the biodiversity project will be implemented in districts of Swat and Chitral in the north, whereas SLM Programme will be implemented in three dryland districts namely, D. I. Khan, Lakki Marwat, and Karak. Despite the different geographic focus of the two initiatives, the two projects are expected to have strong complementarities, particularly at the provincial level. The SLM Programme has already established an office in the provincial P&D Departments. Through this office, the project will ensure that the two projects proactively share lessons and facilitate cross-fertilization of ideas between	Revised text under Strategy, section linkages with other programmes, Project document, page 31; CEO Endorsement, page 6 – coordination with other initiatives

	them on natural resource management practices and approaches. In addition the GIZ implemented project is expected to assist project communities in land use planning to mitigate disaster risks. The two projects can benefit each other from sharing of experience and lessons learned especially those already available under the SLMP pilot phase in local level land use planning. Further, key project personnel of GIZ project will be invited to the inception workshop and planning events of the current project to ensure synergies and linkages during implementation.	
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ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS⁴

A. DESCRIBE FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, IF ANY:

None

B. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: No PPG resources were requested			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Total			

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used):

N/A

⁴ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.