



# GEF-6 REQUEST FOR ONE-STEP MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT APPROVAL

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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## PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Forest Resources Assessment and Monitoring to Strengthen Forest Knowledge Framework in Azerbaijan		
Country(ies):	Azerbaijan	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	9795
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	640651
Other Executing Partner(s):	Forestry Department of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources	Submission Date:	01/03/2017
		Resubmission Date:	27/04/2017
GEF Focal Area(s):	Multi-focal Areas	Project Duration (Months)	24
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>		
Name of Parent Program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	141,003

## A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND PROGRAM<sup>2</sup>:

Focal Area Objectives/programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
LD-2 Program 3 (select) (select)	Support mechanisms for forest landscape management and restoration established	GEFTF	742,124	4,200,000
(select)	Policy, planning and regulatory frameworks foster accelerated low GHG development and emissions mitigation	GEFTF	742,123	2,800,000
CCM-2 Program 4 (select)				
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
<b>Total project costs</b>			<b>1,484,247</b>	<b>7,000,000</b>

## B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective:						
Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type <sup>3</sup>	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
Component 1: Forest Resource Information Management System (FRIMS)	TA	Outcome 1.1: A methodological mechanism for data collection, assessment and reporting developed  Indicator: Mechanism for FRIMS operational	Output 1.1.1: Concept paper and Guidelines on SFM prepared  Output 1.1.2: SFM General Coordination Committee (GCC) established  Output 1.1.3 National level SFM C&I set identified and agreed by stakeholders	GEFTF	206,830	500,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

<sup>2</sup> When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT programming directions](#).

<sup>3</sup> Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

		<p>Outcome 1.2: An Operational National Forest Assessment and Monitoring System providing reliable and up to date information on forest resources</p> <p>Indicator: Number of hectares covered by NFAMS, with a target of 72,737</p>	<p>Output 1.2.1: A capacity development program for cadres and stakeholders</p> <p>Output 1.2.2: An operational geographic information system for forest assessment and monitoring</p> <p>Output 1.2.3: Data collection and analysis</p> <p>Output 1.2.4 Participatory C &amp; I assessment</p>			
<p>Component 2: Multifunctional forest management leading to carbon sequestration, improvement in forest and tree resources and their contribution to local livelihoods</p>	Inv	<p>Outcome 2.1 Improved forest management planning in 2 pilot areas</p> <p>Indicator: -Number of hectares with multifunctional forest management plans, with a target of 38,405</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1: Guidelines for multifunctional management planning developed</p> <p>Output 2.1.2: Five forest management planning teams trained</p> <p>Output 2.1.3: Multifunctional forest management plans for two rayons (Qax and Agdas) developed and under implementation</p> <p>Output 2.2.1: Pastures in 2 selected sites are planned and rehabilitated</p>	GEFTF	960,500	5,350,000

Component 2 (continued)	Inv	<p>Outcome 2.2 Income generating activities for local small farm holders demonstrated</p> <p>Indicator: Number of farmers with diversified livelihood strategies, reducing pressure to nearby forests</p> <p>Outcome 2.3 Carbon stocks enhanced in degraded and deforested Forest Fund land</p>	<p>Output 2.2.1: Pastures in 2 selected sites have management plans and are and rehabilitated</p> <p>Output 2.3.1: Shemkir Nursery production capacity increased</p> <p>Output 2.3.2: Seed Lab under the National Monitoring Department on Environment of Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources modernized</p> <p>Output 2.3.3. Degraded forest land rehabilitated and restored</p> <p>Output 2.3.4 Afforestation of forest land across the selected rayons</p>	GEFTF		
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Component 3: Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge-sharing	TA	Outcome 3.1: Project implementation based on RBM	Output 3.1.1 Gender sensitive M&E Plan and system in place	GEFTF	181,985	700,000
		Outcome 3.2: Sustainability and upscale SFM ensured through provision of up to date information on forest resources and their trend and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices	Output 3.1.2 Project Final Evaluation			
			Output 3.2.1. A Communication Strategy Action plan (CSAP) developed			
			Output 3.2.2. A set of manuals for dissemination of improved practices, measures and technologies			
			Output 3.2.3. A web portal established			
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Subtotal					1,349,315	2
Project Management Cost (PMC) <sup>4</sup>				GEFTF	134,932	450,000
<b>Total GEF Project Financing</b>					<b>1,484,247</b>	<b>2</b>

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ( )

**C. SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE**

Please include confirmed co-financing letters for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources	In-kind	2,500,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources	Grants	3,500,000
GEF Agency	FAO	Grants	1,000,000
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>7,000,000</b>

**D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS**

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF	Agency	Total

<sup>4</sup> For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

		Regional/Global			Project Financing (a)	Fee <sup>a)</sup> (b)	(c)=a+b
FAO	GEF TF	Azerbaijan	Land Degradation	(select as applicable)	742,124	70,501	812,625
FAO	GEF TF	Azerbaijan	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	742,123	70,502	812,625
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>					<b>1,484,247</b>	<b>141,003</b>	<b>1,625,250</b>

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies.

#### E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS<sup>5</sup>

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>22,100 hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO <sub>2e</sub> mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>3,157,000 metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>

#### F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Fund) in Annex B.

<sup>5</sup> Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the *GEF-6 Programming Directions*, will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF, SCCF and/or CBIT.

**G. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)<sup>6</sup>**

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes  No  If no, skip item G.

**PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS\***

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee <sup>7</sup> (b)	Total c = a + b
FAO	GEF TF	Azerbaijan	Land Degradation	(select as applicable)	25,000	2,375	27,375
FAO	GEF TF	Azerbaijan	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	25,000	2,375	27,375
<b>Total PPG Amount</b>					<b>50,000</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>54,750</b>

<sup>6</sup> PPG of up to \$50,000 is reimbursable to the country upon approval of the MSP.

<sup>7</sup> PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

## **PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

1. *Project Description.* Briefly describe: a) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; b) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, c) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area<sup>8</sup> strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, d) incremental/ additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF, CBIT and co-financing; e) global environmental benefits (GEFTF), and adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Please refer to Section 1 of the PRODOC for full description of the project.

Azerbaijan's rich forests are currently managed for protection purposes only, yet they represent a vast untapped potential in terms of production, including in terms of carbon sequestration. Moreover, there are vast areas of land in Azerbaijan that currently have little or no forest cover yet are suitable for forestry. If brought under sustainable forest management, this land could make a major contribution to the local economy as well as to sequester carbon. Finally, much of the existing forest is currently being degraded, thereby losing both its production and protection values. To revert this situation, the project aims to introduce sustainable forest management into Azerbaijan in order to increase social and economic benefits from forests, to improve the quality of existing forests and to increase carbon sequestration. The project is articulated in three components:

Component 1: Forest Resource Information Management System. Under this Component, the project will support the development of a system to provide country-wide reliable, up-to-date information on forest resources, forestry related elements and their participatory assessment under seven globally accepted criteria.

Component 2: Multifunctional forest management leading to carbon sequestration, improvement in forest and tree resources and their contribution to local livelihoods. Under this component the project will revitalize the forest management planning system. It will provide updated maps and state of art tools for systematic sampling. It will pave the road for carbon sequestering implementations as well as an appropriate environment for improving the economy of local livelihoods and small farm holders. Field activities will be implemented in two rayons: Agdas and Qax.

Component 3: Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge-sharing. The project implementation and M&E systems will be supported under this Component. In addition, under this component the project aims to develop guidelines and extension material and to raise awareness towards environmental concerns and the role of forests in coping with this problems particularly mitigating climate change, thus improving the capacity of the forestry organizations by obtaining civil and private support that would be effective at political level.

<sup>8</sup> For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

The project's expected global environment benefits are summarized in the table below (see section 1.3.4). Greenhouse gas emissions avoided were calculated using FAO's EX-ACT model and are presented in detail in Appendix 6.

Table 1. Expected Global Environmental Benefits

Expected Global Environmental Benefits																										
Indicator	Target																									
Land under integrated forest management plans (ha) <sup>9</sup>	24,505 ha																									
GHG emissions avoided or reduced (tons CO <sub>2e</sub> )	3.158 million tons CO <sub>2e</sub> over a 20 year capitalization phase <sup>10</sup> ; equivalent to 7.1 tons CO <sub>2e</sub> per hectare per year																									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Intervention</th> <th>Area</th> <th>Million tons CO<sub>2e</sub> avoided</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Demo areas</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pastures</td> <td>1,500 ha</td> <td>0.09</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forests restored</td> <td>300 ha</td> <td>0.015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aff/Reforestation</td> <td>300 ha</td> <td>0.07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Upscaling area</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forests restored</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>0.73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aff/Reforestation</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>2.26</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Intervention	Area	Million tons CO <sub>2e</sub> avoided	Demo areas			Pastures	1,500 ha	0.09	Forests restored	300 ha	0.015	Aff/Reforestation	300 ha	0.07	Upscaling area			Forests restored	15,000	0.73	Aff/Reforestation	5,000	2.26
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Forests restored	15,000	0.73																								
Aff/Reforestation	5,000	2.26																								
Socio-economic benefits																										
Indicator	Target																									
Beneficiaries in pastoral forest systems	To be defined during project inception																									
Improvement in incomes from INRM (disaggregated by gender)	20% over the long run																									

2. *Child Project?* If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

Not applicable

3. *Stakeholders.* Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society organizations (yes  /no ) and indigenous peoples (yes  /no )? If yes, elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project.

Please refer to section 1.3.3 for an analysis of project stakeholders. The main stakeholder is the Department of Forest Development (DFD) and its subordinates, notably the locally based Forest Conservation and Reforestation Directorates (FCRD) which are responsible for managing the Forest Fund. The project will be implemented in areas where there are no indigenous peoples. The following table summarizes the key stakeholders and their role in the proposed project.

<sup>9</sup> This indicator refers to areas under land use plans that take an INRM approach.

<sup>10</sup> According to the GEF CC-M Tracking tool, for LULUCF projects, lifetime length is defined to be 20 years, unless a different number of years is deemed appropriate.

Table 2. Project Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role/responsibility in Project
The Department of Forest Development (DFD) of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR)	<p>Will be responsible for overall project coordination and for project success to Government of Azerbaijan.</p> <p>During project preparation, DFD will Provide technical and logistical support and will be a project co-financier. In addition, it will contribute to assessing impact of the project and benefit from capacity building activities.</p>
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR)	<p>Responsible for institutional guidance of the Project;</p> <p>During project preparation, MENR will be included as a member of the project's steering committee, ensuring country ownership.</p> <p>MENR will benefit from awareness raising and capacity building.</p>
State Registration and Cadastre Section (SRCS) of DFD	<p>A technical partner, will be involved during project preparation and implementation in the development of the national forest assessment. SRCS will benefit from capacity building, notably related to forest planning and forest monitoring and carbon.</p>
Forestation and Reforestation Sector of DFD	<p>A technical partner in the development and implementation of many Project activities at the site level. During project preparation, this Sector will be involved in the selection of pilot sites and analysis of alternatives.</p>
Forest Nursery and Seed Production Sector (DFD)	<p>A technical partner in the development and implementation of nursery modernization</p>
Forest conservation and reforestation Directorates (FCRD)	<p>Four of the FCRDs will be operational partners at the site level;</p> <p>The same FCRDs will benefit greatly from capacity building and from Project outputs;</p> <p>All FCRDs will benefit from some capacity building, and possibly from upscaling.</p>
Qax, Agdas, Municipalities	<p>During project preparation, representatives from the municipalities will be involved in the selection of pilot sites to ensure their impact is maximized and local communities truly own the project interventions.</p> <p>As with all FCRDs, these will benefit from some capacity building, and possibly from upscaling.</p>
Scientific Research Institute of Forestry	<p>A technical partner in the identification of SFM indicators and resource assessment.</p> <p>Will benefit from related capacity building, (including on financial, socio-economic and carbon related issues).</p>
Division of Ecology and Nature Protection Policy, MENR	<p>Will benefit from knowledge and data generated from Project on sustainable forest management, including data on forest biodiversity;</p> <p>Will benefit from some capacity building.</p>
Department of Protection of Biodiversity and Development of Especially Protected Nature Reserves, MENR	<p>Will benefit from data generated from Project on forest inventories. Will also benefit from some capacity building.</p>
National Monitoring Department on Environment	<p>May benefit from data generated by the Project. May also benefit from some capacity building</p>
Academia and Universities	<p>May provide scientific support and knowledge towards the development of new approaches and technologies;</p> <p>May be a beneficiary of improved information and some capacity building.</p>

Stakeholder	Role/responsibility in Project
The Committee on Cartography and Land	May benefit from data generated by the Project. May also benefit from some capacity building
Sustainable Development Research Centre, DIAM (NGO)	Will support SFM C&I implementation, therefore will be included during project design in the technical groups developing the relevant components. Will benefit from capacity building Potential Co-financer
HEYECAN (NGO)	Will support SFM C&I implementation, therefore will be included during project design in the technical groups developing the relevant components. Will benefit from capacity building Potential Co-financer
Farmer Councils and Local Self-government communities	A potential co-financier; A potential technical and operational partner.
Azerbaijan TV	Will support the communication strategy Potential co-financer

4. *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.* Are gender equality and women's empowerment taken into account (yes  /no )? If yes, elaborate how it will be mainstreamed into project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

The project builds on FAO's recent (2014) "Gender assessment in agriculture and rural development – Azerbaijan" and is aligned with FAO's Policy on gender equality (2013).<sup>11</sup> FAO's assessment revealed that there are traditional labour gender division and gender-specific tasks in rural regions. Women are responsible for household work (food preparation, cleaning, washing), childcare, small livestock and poultry keeping, farming on household plots, as well as dairy farming. Men are typically responsible for employment, irrigation, farmland and large livestock keeping, and marketing. Household budgets are formed mainly by men, though managed and controlled by men and women together. Decision making is done by men and women together and men usually consult with women in household and farming-related questions.

The assessment highlights several gender issues and gaps driven by a patriarchal attitude towards women in Azerbaijani society, by limitations in the legislation, and by poor rural infrastructure and limited availability of services. The gaps include: (i) property issues, (ii) employment issues, (iii) lack of healthcare facilities, (iv) cases of domestic violence and limits on women's education, and (v) lack of gender-disaggregated data. In particular, the assessment notes that the proportion of women employed in agriculture is higher than men, though women often are involved in unpaid work on family farms or hired as cheap labor without proper contracts, and so are not protected and eligible for social benefits.

The project will operate in areas where gender inequality in the labor market prevails. In particular, it is expected that women will play a key role in the development and implementation of management plans (Outputs 2.1.2 and 2.1.3) and the establishment and operation of the nursery (Output 2.3.1) and seed laboratories (output 2.3.2). The project will target women via its capacity development activities. The results will be used to increase employment opportunities for rural women by providing trainings and building new marketing channels. FAO will explore

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/i3205e/i3205e.pdf>

the possibilities to co-finance activities aimed at reducing the domestic workload of women in order to facilitate their full participation

5. *Benefits.* Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. Do any of these benefits support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) and/or adaptation to climate change?

The objective of the project is to introduce sustainable forest management into Azerbaijan in order to increase social and economic benefits from forests, to improve the quality of existing forests and to increase carbon sequestration. As discussed before, this project will support the implementation of the draft National Forest Policy and Azerbaijan's commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), where, the country committed to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 35% relative to its 1990 emissions.<sup>12</sup>

In this context, the project seeks to develop financially sustainable models of forest management for Azerbaijan. To a great extent, the country's forest cover can only be conserved and expanded if there are socio-economic benefits arising from them. If mechanisms to generate the financial benefits are not established, forests in Azerbaijan will continue to be under threat, during and after the project is finished. Therefore, the Project will develop activities and strategies to foster financial sustainability of projects. The project will attempt to showcase SFM in a holistic and integrated approach, that is, through a multi functional and integrated forest management plan supported by participatory SFM mechanism that includes pasture rehabilitation, wood and non wood production, rehabilitation, restoration, afforestation, and the provision of services such as recreation, soil protection or water protection.

As discussed in the draft National Forest Program for Azerbaijan, degradation of forest resources in Azerbaijan has been caused mainly by illegal cuts, overgrazing and livestock raising. These causes are driven by local farmers trying to improve their livelihoods. Under component 2 (Outcome 2.2), the project seeks to pilot alternatives to relieve pressures on neighboring forests by providing local farmers with improved livelihoods linked to more efficient agroforestry systems and better pasture management. The improvement in livelihoods will be accompanied with stricter enforcement of rules to protect forests as the sector develops with the support of the project. The following two indicators have been defined to track socioeconomic benefits (see PRODOC, section 1.3.2 and Appendix 1):

- Percent beneficiaries in pastoral forest systems improving their income
- Improvement in incomes from INRM, with a target of 20% increase

6. *Risks.* Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental future risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks:

Please refer to section 2 of the PRODOC. The table below presents a summary of the risks that may prevent the project objectives from being achieved, as well as proposed measures to address these risks (see section 2.2.1 in the PRODOC):

<sup>12</sup> See Azerbaijan's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) at <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Azerbaijan/1/INDC%20Azerbaijan.pdf>

Risk	Level	Management strategy
<p>Government engagement in the Project at the highest level is insufficient to ensure mainstreaming, upscaling and replication. As a result, the enabling and institutional measures to be proposed by the Project will not be adopted.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The Project will have several strategies to mitigate this risk: (i) most of the work in the early years will be undertaken at the local level, so during this period time will be taken to advocate and build partnerships at high level government; (ii) the project will demonstrate the advantages of SFM in economic terms, which should attract high level government interest; (iii) the project will establish partners with many stakeholders and will create joint approaches to fostering high-level commitment.</p>
<p>The enabling legal and institutional framework is not sufficiently conducive to the Project Objectives, and is not modified/adopted in a timely way.</p> <p>The policy, legal and regulatory framework for forestry in Azerbaijan has changed in recent years, however, it still has several weaknesses, which may hinder achieving some of the Project Objectives.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The Project is designed so that most objectives can be reached through the site level, demonstration and pilot activities.</p> <p>However, some objectives (notably replication and upscaling) will require ultimately changes in the enabling framework. This situation will be monitored in a continuous manner by the Government and FAO, and strategic changes to the Project approach will be determined if necessary.</p>
<p>Financially sustainable models of forest management have not been identified/developed yet for Azerbaijan.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>To a great extent, the forests cover can only be conserved and expanded if there are financial benefits. If mechanisms to generate the financial benefits are not established, forests in Azerbaijan will continue to be under threat, during and after the project is finished.</p> <p>In response, the Project will develop activities and strategies to foster financial sustainability – this is a main strategy of the Project.</p>
<p>Climate change may lead to increased threats to forest, through fire, pests, diseases and changing climatic conditions (temperature, precipitation).</p> <p>Many of the forests are currently vulnerable to pests and diseases – these are two vectors that are likely to be exacerbated by the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The time scale for climate change should mean that it does not significantly impact forests during the Project implementation. Further, the Project, by greatly increasing overall forest management capacity, should greatly contribute to climate change resilience in Azerbaijan.</p>

In addition, section 2.1 of the PRODOC presents the results of the environmental and social screening relative to FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards. Table 6 in Section 2.1 highlights the safeguards triggered under FAO's Environmental and Social Guidelines and the level of risk they present to the project. Full details of the analysis are included in Annex 5 of the PRODOC. In addition

7. *Cost Effectiveness*. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

The project is cost-effective as it will build on existing government capacity and government programs and will use FAO-developed open-source technologies (Collect Earth and EX-ACT), as well as other open-source imagery and GIS in order to reduce project costs.

Under component 1 (Forest Resource Information System), the project will promote the use of Collect Earth for land monitoring through augmented visual interpretation. Collect Earth is a free and open source software for forest analysis and land use and land use change monitoring that was developed under the auspices of the *National Forest Monitoring and Information Systems* (NFMIS) project<sup>13</sup> to promote transparent and truthful REDD+ processes. Collect Earth uses Google Earth interface and technology (Google Engine) that facilitates access to multiple archives of satellite imagery (Landsat, Sentinel 2) in order to visually interpret them for forestry, land use and land use change data collection. Under this component, the project will train experts from the Department of Forestry Development (DFD) and the Cartography and Geodesy Department, and they will in turn develop and carry out the National Forest Assessment.

Under Component 2, the project will operationalize multifunctional forest management planning via existing forest management planning teams (DFD and Forest Conservation and Reforestation Directorate). A similar approach will be undertaken for Rehabilitation/Restoration and Reforestation/Afforestation activities, where existing government staff will lead the processes on the ground, with FAO's technical support.

8. *Coordination*. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives [not mentioned in 1]:

Please see Project document, Section 1.5.

The project will develop mechanisms for collaboration with other relevant GEF-financed project, particularly the "Sustainable Land and Forest Management in the Greater Caucasus Landscape" project (GEF ID 4332). This project has developed a forest inventory system, together with guidelines and a field manual. The forest inventory has been completed in the project site (5,000 ha). The system uses the Corine land classification system. Project activities also included the establishment of a GIS training center at MENR and training of 15 people (including foresters). The project is currently initiating the development of two management plans for forests and pastures. In order to ensure the coordination between the two initiatives, a representative from the

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<sup>13</sup> The project was supported by FAO, the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and the International Climate Initiative. See Open Foris at <http://www.openforis.org/tools/collect-earth.html>

UNDP project may be invited to participate in the Project Steering Committee or an advisory committee.

9. *Institutional Arrangement.* Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation:

Please refer to PRODOC, Sections 3.1 and 3.2 (pg. 33-38).

The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources will be the project lead implementing partner. It will be responsible for ensuring the overall coordination of the project implementation, as well as coordination and collaboration with partner institutions, local community organizations and other entities participating in the project.

FAO and the implementing partners will collaborate with the implementing agencies of other programs and projects in order to identify opportunities and mechanisms to facilitate synergies with other relevant GEF projects, as well as projects supported by other donors. This collaboration will include: (i) informal communications between GEF agencies and other partners in implementing programs and projects; and (ii) exchange of information and outreach materials between projects.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is the GEF agency responsible for monitoring and providing technical backstopping during project implementation. FAO's role and responsibilities is described in the PRODOC, section 3.2.2.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established for strategic project decisions. The PSC will be comprised at least of Deputy Minister responsible for DFD and the FAO Representative in Azerbaijan; and will have the role of overseeing the project's planning and implementation. If necessary, other institutions may be invited by the DFD to participate in the PSC. Its main functions are: i) monitor and support the PIU for the successful implementation of project's components; ii) coordinate and manage, through institutional means, in kind and/or in cash contribution agreed by each participating institution of the project, as well as other funding sources; iii) review and agree on the project's strategy and methodology as submitted by the PIU, as well as changes and modifications as a result of its application in the field; iv) convene and organize meetings with the various national and regional participants in the project; and v) promote agreements and other forms of collaborations with national and international organizations. The PSC will endorse annual work plans and budgets (AWP/B), and progress reports prepared by the Project Implementation Unit and FAO.

A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be created, and comprised of (i) a National Project Director; (ii) a Project Technical Team led by a National Technical Coordinator, and including technical staff located at the project sites; and (iii) a Project Administrative Team lead by a National Operations Officer, assisted by a Procurement associate and a Finance associate.

The Government of Azerbaijan will designate a National Project Director (NPD). The NPD will be a government staff and will have the responsibility of supervising and guiding the Project team with regard to national policies and priorities. He/she will also be responsible for coordinating the activities with all institutional bodies related to the different project components, as well as with the project partners. He/she will be responsible for requesting FAO the timely disbursement of GEF resources that will allow the execution of project activities, in<sub>14</sub>

strict accordance with the Project Budget and the approved Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B) for the current project year.

*10. Knowledge Management.* Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

Please see PRODOC, Outcome 3.2 (pg. 22).

Component 3 will build on the normative and policy framework and on the Government agencies efforts in awareness raising, communication, knowledge management and monitoring activities. The GEF incremental investment will be invested in strengthening the enabling environment for SFM, in order to ensure sustainability and upscaling, thereby achieving far greater global benefits, notably in terms of increased carbon sequestration, decreased land degradation, and as a basis for sustainable forest management. GEF support will also ensure that the achievement of project outcomes is monitored, the project is implemented with a RBM approach and lessons learned are systematized and shared at national and regional level. Under this outcome, the project will carry out the following outputs:

- **Output 3.2.1.** A Communication Strategy Action plan (CSAP) to raise awareness on the role of forests in supporting terrestrial life, stabilizing climate and providing sustainable and renewable material and energy will be developed. Unsustainable use of forest resources, illegal interventions such as encroachments, illegal cuts in the past have created an adverse vision of forest management and lack of information exacerbated the situation. The project will prepare a questionnaire and conduct a public survey with a set of interviews to identify the perceptions of different stakeholders about forestry and forestry organization in Azerbaijan. The questionnaire will be formed in a way that will also reflect forestry sector interaction with other sectors, cross cutting issues, forest industry, trade issues, forestry organization, socio-economic and gender issues. Based on this report, DFD in cooperation with FAO will design a gender sensitive communication strategy action plan (CSAP) for Azerbaijan Forestry. As per CSAP, communication material will be prepared, disseminated, events organized, contents and format of public announcements or declarations drafted. Knowledge will be shared and public informed about development and environmental benefits of forests including how sustainable use of forest resources contribute to the mitigation of climate change.
- **Output 3.2.2.** A set of manuals or guidelines for forestry managers and technicians that captures and describe the improved practices, measures and technologies.
- **Output 3.2.3.** A web portal will be established to inform public on the results of the inventory and provision of data for research and scientific institutions. This portal will also be used for awareness building messages recommended by the Communication Strategy Action Plan prepared.

*11. Consistency with National Priorities.* Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes  /no  ). If yes, which ones and how:

NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NCs, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

Please refer to PRODOC, Sections 1.5.2 and 1.5.3 (pg. 26-28)

The project seeks to implement the country's draft National Forest Policy, and therefore is consistent with National Priorities. It is also aligned with the country's State Program on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development in the Republic of Azerbaijan, the National Program for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development in the Republic of Azerbaijan (Presidential order No. 1152 from 2003), and the National Energy Action Plan/Azerbaijan and State Program on Renewable and Alternative Sources of Energy.

The project is also consistent with the Second National Communication to the UNFCCC, which recognizes that forests play an important role in the improvement of the quality of soil, air and water, being the first carbon sink together with the agriculture sector. Similarly, the project is consistent with the country's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC, where it commits to reducing the level of greenhouse gas emissions by 35% by 2030 compared to the base year (1990). In particular, under the Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) sector, the country commits to plant new forest areas, water and land protecting forest strips (windbreaks), urban and roadside greenery as well as further improve the management of pastures and agricultural lands.

Regarding the country's commitments under the UNCCD, at the time of PRODOC preparation, the National Action Programme (NAP) aligned to the UNCCD's 10 year strategy has not been published. In addition, the country's report to the UNCCD lacks information on forests.<sup>14</sup> Nonetheless, the proposed project via the establishment of a forest monitoring system (component 1) will support the country in its efforts to report to the different conventions.

The project is consistent both with the country's Fifth National Report to the CBD<sup>15</sup> and the National Strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for 2017-2020 (NBSAP),<sup>16</sup> where forests play an important role in providing ecosystem services. During the period leading up to the preparation of the NBSAP, the country spent significant effort expanding the national forest coverage, greening urban areas, and rehabilitating the ecological functioning of degraded forests. Under the 2017-2020 NBSAP, forest activities show prominently under section 6.3 "Restoring and preserving biodiversity, ecosystems, and genetic diversity". In particular, the action plan targets the reduction of degradation by increasing management effectiveness of forest areas and wetlands (action 6.3.1.2). Similarly, action 6.3.1.6 states that the country will assess the current status of forest areas and produce maps, and under action 6.3.1.7, it will improve the effectiveness of forest and shrub land management by developing and implementing urgent measures to ensure natural restoration and conservation of rare species of biodiversity components and their sustainable use.

Regarding Aichi targets, the project will support the country in its efforts to achieve Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use, in particular

<sup>14</sup> Fourth UNCCD reporting cycle, 2010–2011 leg. Report as Affected Country Party. Azerbaijan. Region: Central and Eastern. see <http://www.unccd-prais.com/Data/Reports>.

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/az/az-nr-05-cn.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/az/az-nbsap-v2-cn.pdf>

Target 5: “By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced” and Target 7 “By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity”.

12. *M & E Plan*. Describe the budgeted monitoring and evaluation plan.

Please refer to PRODOC, section 3.5 for full details. The M&E plan is summarized below:

<b>M&amp;E Activity</b>	<b>Responsible parties</b>	<b>Time frame/ Periodicity</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Inception workshop	NTC; FAOAZ (with support from the LTO, and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit)	Within two months of project start up	USD 9,000
Project Inception report	NTC, Expert M&E and FAOAZ with clearance by the LTO, BH and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	Immediately after the workshop	To be prepared by PIU
Field-based impact monitoring	NTC; project partners, local organizations	Continuous	USD 7,000 (10% of the Project's Technical Coordinator and Operations Manager's time, technical workshops to identify indicators, monitoring and evaluation workshops)
Supervision visits and rating of progress in PPRs and PIRs	PC; FAO (FAOAZ, LTO). FAO-GEF Coordination Unit may participate in the visits if needed.	Annual, or as needed	FAO visits will be borne by GEF agency fees Project Coordination visits shall be borne by the project's travel budget
Project Progress Reports (PPRs)	PC, with stakeholder contributions and other participating institutions	Six-monthly	USD 1,500 (3.5% of the Project Coordinator's time)
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Drafted by the NTC, with the supervision of the LTO and BH. Approved and submitted to GEF by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	Annual	FAO staff time financed through GEF agency fees. PCU time covered by the project budget.
Co-financing reports	PC with input from other co-financiers	Annual	USD 500 (1% of the Coordinator's time)
Technical reports	PC, FAO (LTO, FAOAZ)	As needed	
Mid-term review	FAOAZ, External consultant, in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and others	Midway through the project implementation period	USD by an external consultancy

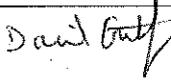
<b>M&amp;E Activity</b>	<b>Responsible parties</b>	<b>Time frame/ Periodicity</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Final evaluation	External consultant, FAO Independent Evaluation Unit in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and others	At the end of the project	USD 40,000 by an external consultancy. FAO staff time and travel costs will be financed by GEF agency fees.
Terminal Report	PC; FAO (FAOAZ, LTO, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, TCS Reporting Unit)	Two months prior to the end of the project.	USD 6,550
<b>Total budget</b>			<b>USD 64,550</b>

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

**A. Record of Endorsement<sup>17</sup> of GEF Operational Focal Point (S) on Behalf of the Government(S):** (Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template. For SGP, use this SGP OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Hussein Baghirov	Minister GEF OFP	MINISTRY OF ECOLOGY AND NATURAL RESOURCE	12/21/2015

**B. GEF Agency(ies) Certification**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies <sup>18</sup> and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for a medium-sized project approval under GEF-6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Mr Daniel Gustafson, Deputy Director-General (Programmes) and Officer-in-Charge, TCI And TC – FAO Rome		28/04/17	Peter Pechacek Forestry Officer FAO SEC	+90 312 3079533	Peter.Pechacek@fao.org
Mr Jeffrey Griffin Senior Coordinator FAO GEF Coordination Unit Investment Centre Division FAO Rome					

<sup>17</sup> For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

<sup>18</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and CBIT

**C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION** *(Applicable only to newly accredited GEF Project Agencies)*

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required **GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template** to be attached as an annex to this project template.

**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).

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<b>Component 1: Forest Resource Information Management System</b>							
<u>Outcome 1.1.1: A methodological mechanism for data collection, assessment and reporting developed</u>	At national level, SFM C&I assessed and reported by stakeholders including recommendations to MENR	There is no SFM C&I mechanism for the monitoring assessment and reporting of forestry		SFM General Coordinating Committee established, Azerbaijan national SFM C&I set is identified, monitored, assessed and reported.	Inception Workshop Report Final national workshop report	The government is willing to start the SFM C&I works. MENR will officially invite all stakeholders to take part in SFM GCC. The identified set of SFM C&I will be publicly declared.	Stakeholders, NGOs MENR FAO Office-Baku UNDP
Output 1.1.1: Concept paper and Guidelines on SFM prepared.	Concept paper designed	0	Concept paper designed		Concept paper published		PIU
Output 1.1.2: SFM General Coordination Committee (GCC) established	SFM General Coordination Committee (GCC) established and operational	0	SFM General Coordination Committee (GCC) established	SFM General Coordination Committee (GCC) operational (at least 2 meetings)	GCC meeting minutes		MERN NTC
Output 1.1.3 National level SFM C&I set identified and agreed by stakeholders	National SFM C&I for Azerbaijan officially declared	0	National SFM C&I for Azerbaijan officially declared	National SFM C&I for Azerbaijan officially declared	GCC meeting minutes		MERN NTC

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 1.2: An Operational National Forest Assessment and Monitoring System providing reliable and up to date information on forest resources	Number of hectares covered by NFAMS	0 The last forestry inventory was made in 1988. The data on forests is inconsistent, unreliable and incomplete.		Countrywide data and information collected, analyzed, classified and stored in a GIS based database, covering 72,737 hectares	Web portal Final workshop report Forest Res. Ins. Baku	The government will devote all necessary personnel and other means to complete the inventory.	DFD of MENR DCG of MENR
Output 1.2.1: A capacity development program for cadres and stakeholders.	Number of trained cadres	0		10 trained cadres	Training modules Training reports Project progress reports		Project Management Unit
Output 1.2.2: An operational geographic information system for forest assessment and monitoring	GIS lab established and operational	0	GIS lab established and operational	GIS lab established and operational	Project progress reports		Project Management Unit
Output 1.2.3: Data collection and analysis.	Data collected and analyzed	The Cartography and Geodesy Department has images and photos of the country land.	Satellite images and photos obtained and interpreted, sample plots identified	Ground survey conducted, data stored and analyzed.	survey report		Department of Cartography and Geodesy
Output 1.2.4 Participatory C & I assessment.	SFM Criteria & Indicators assessed	0		SFM Criteria & Indicators assessed	Workshop minutes		Project Management Unit

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<b>Component 2: Multifunctional forest management leading to carbon sequestration, improvement in forest and tree resources and their contribution to local livelihoods</b>							
<u>Outcome 2.1: Improved forest management planning in 2 pilot areas</u>	No. of stakeholders trained Number ha under improved Sustainable Forest management practices	5 Forest management planning teams are idle, stakeholders are far from new developments and technologies in forestry		10 persons including members of the idle management teams trained as trainers 38.405 ha under SFM practices		Forest management planning teams accept the new planning concept.	DFD of MENR FMP supervisory
Output 2.1.1: Guidelines for multifunctional management planning developed	Guidelines on forest management planning FMP developed and validated.	0		Guidelines on FMP developed and validated.	Workshop minutes Document containing the guidelines		Project management unit
Output 2.1.2: Five forest management planning teams trained	Number of foresters trained	0		10	Training attendance list Project progress reports		Project management unit
Output 2.1.3: Multifunctional forest management plans for two rayons (Qax and Agdas) developed and under implementation	Number of Forest management Plans developed	0		2 Forest management Plans developed	Project progress reports		Forest management planning teams PIU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 2.2 <u>Income generating activities for local small farm holders demonstrated</u>	Number of farmers with diversified and improved livelihood strategies reducing pressures to nearby forests	Farmers are deprived of diversified income options; overgrazing is very common, overgrazing is very common		xxx	PIR	Local farmers are interested in the proposed management practices and willing to implement them.	FAO Project management unit
Output 2.2.1: Pastures in 2 selected sites are planned and rehabilitated	Number of hectares rehabilitated	0		1,500 hectares rehabilitated (Qax: 1000 ha; Agdash: 500 ha)			
Outcome 2.3 <u>Carbon stocks enhanced in degraded and deforested Forest Fund land</u>	Number of ha of degraded forest rehabilitated using modern techniques. Number of ha of land afforested. Carbon stored and avoided emissions	The government carries out rehabilitation and afforestation activities with very limited funds and in a traditional way.		15,300 hectares rehabilitated using modern techniques (GEF plus co-financing) 5,300 hectares afforested using modern techniques (GEF plus co-financing)	PIR	Government assumes the cost associated with the employment of additional workers.	FAO Project management unit
Output 2.3.1: Shemkir Nursery production capacity increased	Number of potted seedlings	The nurseries are in poor condition and there is no substantial potted seedling production.		2,500,000 potted seedlings		PPR	PIU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.3.2: Seed Lab under the National Monitoring Department on Environment of Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources modernized		The existing lab has only one small Jakobsen germinator and an old small refrigerator. It lacks many necessary tools and equipment.		Fully functional lab			
Output 2.3.3. Degraded forest land rehabilitated and restored	Number of ha of degraded forest rehabilitated using modern techniques.	0		15,300 hectares rehabilitated(300 with GEF resources plus 15,000 with co-financing resources)		PPR	PIU
Output 2.3.4 Afforestation of forest land across the selected rayons	Number of ha of land afforested.	0		5,300 hectares afforested (300 with GEF resources plus 5,000 with co-financing resources)		PPR	PIU

**Component 3: Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge-sharing**

Outcome 3.1: Project implementation based on RBM	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 3.1.1 Gender sensitive M&E Plan and system in place	M&E system ensuring timely delivery of project results Monitoring system developed and operational	-		M&E system ensuring timely delivery of project results Monitoring system developed and operational	Inception report M&E strategy document PIR PPR PIR		PIU
Output 3.1.2 Project Final Evaluation	Final evaluation conducted	-		Final evaluation conducted	Final report of the FE		Independent consultant

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 3.2: Sustainability and upscale SFM ensured through provision of up to date information on forest resources and their trend and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices	Public perception of forest management is assessed and increased.	Public is not well informed about the ecologic, economic and social functions of forests.		Public perception of forest management is assessed and increased	Survey results	MENR accepts the findings and the release or circulation of communication material	NGO Project Management Unit
Output 3.2.1. A Communication Strategy Action plan (CSAP) developed	Communication strategy designed Number of communication pieces produced	No communication strategy available 0	Communication strategy designed	Number of communication pieces produced will be determined in the communication strategy	Communication strategy document Publications		Project Management Unit
Output 3.2.2. A set of manuals for dissemination of improved practices, measures and technologies	Number of dissemination material published	0		500 manuals published	Dissemination manuals and guidelines PPR		Project management unit
Output 3.2.3. A web portal established	Web portal established and updated monthly	0		Web portal established and updated monthly	Web page of the portal		Project management unit

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

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

Not applicable

