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 **Climate Change Division**

**00081556: 5th Operational Phase GEF Small Grants Program Pakistan**

**Annual Progress Report**

**January – December 2013**

Photo credits and caption

**Project Snapshot**

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| Date: | February 17, 2014 |
| Award ID: | 00064901 |
| Project ID:  | 00081556 |
| Project Title:  | 5th Operational Phase GEF Small Grants Program in Pakistan  |
| Project Start Date:  | July 2011 |
| Project End Date:  | June 2015 |
| Implementing Partner:  | 41 Grantees and GEF SGP Pakistan |
| Responsible Parties:  | UNOPS and UNDP  |
| Project Budget (all years):  | $ 6,342,778 |
| Core Resources: Non-Core Resources:  Government contribution:  Donor 1 Donor 2  | * GEF $ 2,777,778
* UNDP $ 500,000
* CSOs $ 2,825,000
* Bilaterals $ 240,000
 |
| **Brief Description:** The project’s objective is to ensure a mosaic of land uses and community practices across the rural landscape (including small urban cities) that provide sustainable livelihoods while generating global benefits for biodiversity and climate change mitigation. The baseline project is comprised primarily of NGO and CBO implemented programs in Pakistan relevant to biodiversity and climate change, but without the strategic and technical inputs to enable to achieve local, national and global benefits. The GEF funded alternative to the baseline will address barriers to community-based biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation. In doing so, the project will support measures to improve community-based management of PA, mainstream biodiversity management objectives into community-level land and resource management planning, and support measures to avoid GHG emissions by improving the adoption of energy efficient and renewable energy technologies and sequester Carbon by restoring natural forests through community-based efforts. This project’s strategy is to build on SGP Pakistan Indus Delta focus by consolidating past gains in community-based conservation and sustainable development and scaling-up efforts to reach more communities across the Indus Delta region, and in other parts of Pakistan.**ProDoc Components, Outcomes and Outputs****Component I: Improved sustainability of protected areas (PA) and biodiversity mainstreamed in landscapes and seascapes of Pakistan’s Indus Delta****Outcome 1: Improved management effectiveness of Protected Areas****Output 1.1** Four community based management plans under implementation in at least 4 PA.**Output 1.2** Four pilot community based initiatives for species conservation within PAs.**Output 1.3** Guidelines and mechanisms for civil society engagement in community managed PA regarding water, irrigation, fisheries and other resources.**Outcome 2: Increased area of sustainably managed biodiversity in community-managed landscapes and seascapes****Output 2.1** Four community based land use management plans for at least 4 rural landscapes for better spatial and resource utilization.**Output 2.2** Improved ecosystem services of mangrove reforestation at 3 sites (5,000 hectares each) benefit 65,000 people.**Component 2: Demonstration, deployment, and transfer of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies and approaches, and promotion of conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks.****Outcome 1: Increased adoption of energy efficient technologies in community-based industry and the building sector****Output 1.1.** 100 CBOs and NGOs trained to design and build low-carbon housing and use EE material.**Output 1.2** Demonstration of EE products and technology business plans as income generating activities.**Output 1.3** Awareness raising of 50 (public, private, NGO) organizations regarding the socio-economic benefits of EE products and technologies**Outcome 2. Increased adoption of renewable and energy efficient technologies at community level.****Output 2.1** 7000 homes using solar energy products as a result of grantee efforts.**Output 2.2** 25,000 households using fuel-efficient stoves (FES) via up-scaling support.**Output 2.3** 100,000 people in three urban areas with reduced municipal waste from increased bio-composting.**Component 3: Cross Cutting Capacity Development and Knowledge Management.****Outcome 1: Increased capacity of SGP stakeholders to diagnose and understand the complex and dynamic nature of global environmental problems and to develop local solutions.****Output 1.1**. Mechanisms developed for peer to peer learning, and Guidelines and best practice notes and business models developed and demonstrated.**Output 1.2** New networks and partnership platforms formed for capacity building.**Output 1.3** Common marketing and branding mechanism for SGP supported initiatives in Pakistan.**Outcome 2.** **Enhanced capacities of SGP grantees to monitor and evaluate their projects and environmental trends****Output 2.1.** Training program on identification and tracking of indicators, and project participatory monitoring (> 6 workshops covering > 80 community groups). |
| Overall Project Quality Rating (mark on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria): |
| Exemplary (5)\*\*\*\*\* | High (4)\*\*\*\* | Satisfactory (3)\*\*\* | Poor (2)\*\* | Inadequate (1)\* |
| All outputs are rated High or Exemplary | All outputs are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least two criteria are rated High or Exemplary | One output may be rated Poor, and all other criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher | Two outputs are rated Poor, and all other criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher | One output is rated Inadequate, or more than two criteria are rated Poor |
| Budget 2013 | 1,358,373 (GEF+UNDP) |
| Expenditure 2013 | 884,303 |
| Delivery % | 95.86 |

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Annex 1: AWP Based reporting matrix

**Acronyms**

APR/PIR Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Reports

C Carbon

CH4 Methane

CBO community-based organizations

CC Climate Change

CDA Coastal Development Authority

EE energy efficient

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization

FD Forest Department

GEF Global Environment Facility

GHG greenhouse gases

GoP Government of Pakistan

IPCC Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change

LULUCF Land-use, Land-use Change and Forestry

FES fuel-efficient stoves

FMoE Federal Ministry of Environment

JP Joint Programme

METT management effectiveness tracking tool

MoA Ministry of Agriculture

NGO non-governmental organizations

NTFP non-timber forest products

NA Northern Area

NWFP Northwest Frontier Province

PA protected areas

PES Payment for ecosystem services

PMOE Provincial Ministry of Environment

SGP small grants Programme

SLM Sustainable Land Management

SFM Sustainable Forest Management

TCO2e tones CO2 equivalent

UNCCD United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNFCCC UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNOPS United Nations Office of Project Services

WD Wildlife Department

1. **Introduction**
* The program was launched in Pakistan in August 1993 subsequent to a process of consultations and preparatory activities which were commenced in February 1993 between the government of Pakistan, NGOs and UNDP.
* Funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as a corporate programme, SGP is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on behalf of the GEF partnership, and is executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS ) SGP supports activities of non-governmental and community-based organizations in developing countries towards climate change abatement, conservation of biodiversity , protection of international waters , reduction of the impact of persistent organic pollutants and prevention of land degradation while generating sustainable livelihoods.
* GEF SGP Pakistan From its pilot phase to date has successfully implemented 203 projects covering all GEF focal areas. Some of the projects attracted international attention by receiving international awards including Ashden, Alcan Prize and UN Habitat Award.
At present, 101 countries participate in SGP having ratified the conventions on biological diversity and climate change
1. **SITUATION ANALYSIS**
* Pakistan is the eighth most populous country in the world, with a population of 170 million projected to rise to 210 million by 2025. Approximately 64% of Pakistan’s population lives in rural areas in communities of 5,000 or less. Pakistan is characterized as a developing country with per capita income $860/year with 33% of its population living below the poverty line. This figure rises to almost 45% in rural areas. Agriculture contributes to about 24% of the GDP and employs 48% of the labor force, or almost 80% in rural areas. Aside from agriculture, the major income sources in poor urban communities are unskilled labor, trading, and the service sector. Pakistan has 11 climatic zones and is divided into three hydrological units: the Indus basin, covering an area of 566,000 km(70% of the country), the Kharan desert in west Baluchistan, and the arid Makran coast along the Arabian Sea that stretches 990 km.
* About 5,700 species of flowering plants are recorded in Pakistan. Thirty-seven species and 14 sub-species of internationally threatened or near-threatened mammals occur in the country. Pakistan is not an isolated entity in biogeographic terms, and has relatively low rates of endemism for some species – about 7% for flowering plants and reptiles, and 3% for mammals. There are 198 species of freshwater fish; levels of endemism are higher for freshwater fish (15%), indicative of the importance of the Indus River and its larger basin. Up to 174 mammal species are recorded in Pakistan with at least 668 species of birds of which 375 species breed in country. The Indus valley wetlands constitute a secondary area of bird endemism. Agro-biodiversity includes two breeds of buffalo, eight of cattle, one of yak, 25 of goat, and 28 of sheep.
* Occupying an area of about 600,000 ha between Karachi and the Desert of Kutch, the Indus Delta is the world’s seventh largest delta. The Delta harbors one of South Asia’s largest mangrove forests, extensive artisanal fisheries, coastal wetlands, and coastal tidal creek systems. Socio-economic and environmental indicators of Indus Delta are low, with low levels of education and health care, high food insecurity and shrinking community livelihood - sources characterized by the loss of critical ecosystem services due to ongoing environmental degradation. Agriculture and fishing are two important livelihood sources in this region, where agriculture employs more than 60% of the labor force. About 135,000 people depend directly on the Delta’s globally significant mangrove ecosystems for their sustenance and support, including fishing, shrimping and fuel wood. Many more tens of thousands of people in and near the Delta depend upon the mangrove’s ability to nurture healthy coastal fisheries.
* Pakistan’s network of 225 protected areas (PA) consists of 14 national parks, 99 wildlife sanctuaries, 96 game reserves, and 16 unclassified (private/proposed). The total area covered by PA is 9,170,121 ha or 10.4% of the total land area. The majority of Pakistan’s PAs were created in the 1970s. Though the target of enhancing the percentage of PA coverage to 12% has been nearly achieved, insufficient attention has been paid to ecological criteria and the requirements of neighboring communities. Pakistan has 19 designated Ramsar sites; one of which is recognized as a UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve. There are six Ramsar sites within Indus Delta.
* The concept of community-managed PAs is gradually developing and maturing in Pakistan, and there are a small number of community-based models in the country. In recent years, the Government has supported incorporating community management into PA management practice. Specific valleys within Chitral Gol Park in NWFP and in National Parks in Northern Areas (NA) of Pakistan are being operated as community managed areas within existing PA, but the concept has yet to gain momentum in Pakistan and lacks a range of models needed to prove the concept. Other trends in law and policy bode well for the continued development of community-based management of biodiversity. Wildlife laws empowering local communities to work with government in joint wildlife management have been adopted recently, such as the NWFP Wildlife Law (2005) and the Punjab Wildlife Law (2007).
* In terms of the CO and CO2 related emissions within the overall GHG emissions of country, the energy sector is the top contributor with carbon dioxide emissions as highest among the direct and indirect GHGs. Most of the energy is consumed at the household and the community level. In the residential sector, most fuel was consumed for cooking, heating and lighting purposes. Stationary sectors are the highest emitter of CH4, of which 98.4% is residential sector at household and community level primarily due to the combustion of biomass for domestic purposes. Almost 85% of rural households use wood and woody biomass for cooking. Twenty-five percent of Pakistan’s total energy consumption comes from biomass, contributing to 47% of all GHG emission of the country. Almost 100% of biomass energy consumption and consequent emissions are at the rural and small urban community level.
* Energy use in the housing and building sector at community level is growing more rapidly than other sectors of the economy. Thirty-five percent of the 22 million housing units in the country are in the small urban areas and 300,000 units are being built each year. The housing sector in Pakistan is energy intensive in production of building materials and in energy use (heating and cooling requirements), and because of heat loss through inefficient material and designs. The residential sector in Pakistan is one of the largest consumers of fuel outside the energy sector. Of the total energy usage in the country, 13% is used in construction material manufacturing (cement, bricks and steel) used in 95% of all urban housing.
* Energy conservation in the building sector at the community level also provides the most readily available opportunity to reduce GHG emissions through reduction of energy consumption in production of the building materials and encourage production of less energy intensive and more energy efficient materials. For example, Compressed Earth Blocks (CEBs)reduces CO2 emissions by 40% and 85% in production compared to cement blocks and bricks respectively and has 70% better insulation value than cement blocks. Similarly heat exchangers, such as solar water heating, fuel efficient stoves, and improved insulation may reduce by 50% emissions in housing.
* Forests in Pakistan cover 4.224 million hectares -- 5% of the total land area of 87.98 million hectares. If scrub forests are excluded, the total area of ‘tall tree’ forest falls to 2.4 million hectares of which 2 million have ‘sparse’ cover (patchy forests with less than 50% cover). More specifically, more than 50% of Pakistan’s remaining mangrove forests, more than 66% of remaining riverine forests, and more than 90% of remaining coniferous forests have less than 50% canopy cover. Pakistan’s woody biomass is declining at an annual rate of 5% (7,000-9,000 ha/year). This is the second highest rate of forest decline in the world. Consumption for fuel wood exceeds production in all the provinces, and at current rates could totally consume biomass within the next 15 years. ‘Tall tree’ forest in Pakistan with greater than 50% cover encompass less than 400,000 hectares and remaining fragmented and degraded forests are rapidly disappearing. In the last 20 years, mangrove cover has been halved, from 2,600 km2 in the late 1970s to 1,300 km2 in the mid-1990s, resulting in the fragmentation and degradation of mangrove ecosystems and their critical services for local communities in the Delta region.
* One of the primary drivers of the continuing loss, fragmentation and degradation of natural habitats in Pakistan is unsustainable land and resource use at the local community level. This is affecting forests, rangelands, freshwater and coastal/marine ecosystems. Of equal concern is the continuing decline in many native species of animals and plants. Some of the underlying causes of this biodiversity loss in Pakistan at the community level include a failure to assign full value to ecosystems and their ecosystem services; inequity in the ownership, management and flow of benefits from both the use and conservation of biological resources; deficiencies in knowledge and its application; legal and institutional systems that promote unsustainable exploitation; and the steadily narrowing spectrum of traded products from agriculture, forestry and fisheries.
* A principal cause of ecosystem degradation is poverty. Approximately 35 million inhabitants across Pakistan (approximately 2 million within the Indus delta) live in extreme poverty, contributing to environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity. Poor people need ecosystem services to survive: rural people cut trees to use or sell firewood; migrants live as squatters on protected land; slash-and-burn agriculture expands as a result of population growth and low soil productivity; and animals and plants are collected for consumption. This pressure will only increase with Pakistan’s increasing population. In Pakistan’s rural areas, “biodiversity management” requires effective “people management” in the form of sustainable livelihoods and effective engagement. Equally important, Pakistan’s huge rural population is critical to any effort to reduce Pakistan’s GHG emissions.
1. **Project Performance and results**

**3.1.1(1.1) Component I: Improved sustainability of protected areas (PA) and biodiversity mainstreamed in landscapes and seascapes of Pakistan’s Indus Delta**

**Outcome 1: Improved management effectiveness of Protected Areas**

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| **Output 1.1** Four community based management plans under implementation in at least 4 PAs |
| Indicator(s): % METT Score improvement in four PA provides increased protection of globally significant species and habitats in Indus Delta, Balochistan & Himalayan region. | Baseline: No improvement/ No measurement | Target(s): METT Scores increase by 30%, indicating improved management of four PA and | Achievement(s):  |
| Description of output level high/outcome level results achieved in 2013:Not a Single grant was approved against this output by NSC. These activities are planned in next year, depending upon the availability of funds. |
| Means of Verification:  |

**3.1.1(1.2) Component I: Improved sustainability of protected areas (PA) and biodiversity mainstreamed in landscapes and seascapes of Pakistan’s Indus Delta**

**Outcome 1: Improved management effectiveness of Protected Areas**

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| **Output 1.2** Four pilot community based initiatives for species conservation within PAs. |
| Indicator(s): Number of guidelines and mechanisms for civil society engagement in community-managed PA. | Baseline: Zero | Target(s): At least 10 sets of guidelines and 10 sets of mechanisms for civil society engagement in community-managed PA. | Achievements: |
| Description of output level results achieved in 2013:NSC Approves One grant against this output. The Targets against this output will be achieved in the Year 2014  |
| Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):  |
| Exemplary (5)\*\*\*\*\* | High (4)\*\*\*\* | Satisfactory (3)\*\*\* | Poor (2)\*\* | Inadequate (1)\* |
| The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes | The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality | The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality | The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality | Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes |
| Means of Verification: |

**3.1.1(1.3) Component I: Improved sustainability of protected areas (PA) and biodiversity mainstreamed in landscapes and seascapes of Pakistan’s Indus Delta**

**Outcome 1: Improved management effectiveness of Protected Areas**

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| **Output 1.3** Guidelines and mechanisms for civil society engagement in community managed PA regarding water, irrigation, fisheries and other resources. |
| Indicator(s): Number of community-based initiatives for species conservation within PA. | Baseline: Zero | Target(s): At least four by end of project.  | Achievement(s):  |
| Description of output level results achieved in 2013:NSC Approves Four grants against this output. The Targets against this output will be achieved in the Year 2014 |
| Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):  |
| Exemplary (5)\*\*\*\*\* | High (4)\*\*\*\* | Satisfactory (3)\*\*\* | Poor (2)\*\* | Inadequate (1)\* |
| The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes | The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality | The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality | The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality | Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes |
| Means of Verification : |

**3.1.2(2.1) Component I: Improved sustainability of protected areas (PA) and biodiversity mainstreamed in landscapes and seascapes of Pakistan’s Indus Delta**

**Outcome 2: Increased area of sustainably managed biodiversity in community-managed landscapes and seascapes**

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| **Output 2.1** Four community based land use management plans for at least 4 rural landscapes for better spatial and resource utilization. |
| Indicator(s): Number of hectares and rural landscapes with improved management practices that incorporate biodiversity objectives  | Baseline: Zero | Target(s): 15,000 hectares. 3 rural landcapes.  | Achievement(s):  |
| Description of output level results achieved in 2013:NSC Approves 10 Grants against this output. MOAs were signed in November 2013 and 1st Installment to the Grantees NGOs also issued in December 2013. Targets (as described in the Grantees Proposals) against this output will be achieved in the Year 2014. |
| Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):  |
| Exemplary (5)\*\*\*\*\* | High (4)\*\*\*\* | Satisfactory (3)\*\*\* | Poor (2)\*\* | Inadequate (1)\* |
| The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes | The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality | The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality | The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality | Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes |
| Means of Verification:  |

**3.1.2(2.2) Component I: Improved sustainability of protected areas (PA) and biodiversity mainstreamed in landscapes and seascapes of Pakistan’s Indus Delta**

**Outcome 2: Increased area of sustainably managed biodiversity in community-managed landscapes and seascapes**

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| **Output 2.2** Improved ecosystem services of mangrove reforestation at 3 sites (5,000 hectares each) benefit 65,000 people. |
| Indicator(s): Number of hectares of mangrove systems with improved management of biodiversity conservation.  | Baseline: Zero | Target(s): Improved management for biodiversity conservation of 15,000 ha of mangrove systems. | Achievement(s):   |
| Description of output level results achieved in 2013:NSC Approves 05 Grants against this output. Out of 05 Proposals approved one NGO with draws from the proposal after approval of Grants. Four MOAs were signed in November 2013 and 1st Installment to the Grantees NGOs also issued in December 2013. Targets (as described in the Grantees Proposals) against this output will be achieved in the Year 2014. |
| Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):  |
| Exemplary (5)\*\*\*\*\* | High (4)\*\*\*\* | Satisfactory (3)\*\*\* | Poor (2)\*\* | Inadequate (1)\* |
| The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes | The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality | The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality | The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality | Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes |
| Means of Verification :  |

**3.2.1(1.1) Component 2: Demonstration, deployment, and transfer of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies and approaches, and promotion of conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks.**

**Outcome 1: Increased adoption of energy efficient technologies in community-based industry and the building sector**

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| **Output 1.1.** 100 CBOs and NGOs trained to design and build low-carbon housing and use EE material. |
| Indicator(s): Number of CBOs and NGOs completing training to design and build low-carbon housing using EE materials. | Baseline: Zero | Target(s): At least 100 by end of project. With at least 20% of these to be led by women. | Achievement(s):  |
| Description of output level results achieved in 2013:NSC Approves 04 Grants against this output. MOAs were signed in November 2013 and 1st Installment to the Grantees NGOs also issued in December 2013. Targets (as described in the Grantees Proposals) against this output will be achieved in the Year 2014. |
| Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):  |
| Exemplary (5)\*\*\*\*\* | High (4)\*\*\*\* | Satisfactory (3)\*\*\* | Poor (2)\*\* | Inadequate (1)\* |
| The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes | The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality | The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality | The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality | Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes |
| Means of Verification :  |

**3.2.1 (1.2) Component 2: Demonstration, deployment, and transfer of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies and approaches, and promotion of conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks.**

**Outcome 1: Increased adoption of energy efficient technologies in community-based industry and the building sector**

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| **Output 1.2** Demonstration of EE products and technology business plans as income generating activities. |
| Indicator(s): Number of knowledge platforms on energy efficient technology adoption established to share lessons learned among CBO and CSO. | Baseline: No knowledge platform exists | Target(s): At least one knowledge platform on energy efficient technology adoption established to share lessons learned among CBOs and CSOs | Achievement(s):  |
| Description of output level results achieved in 2013:There were no activities planned last year against this output. Activities against this output are planned in 2014. |
| Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):  |
| Exemplary (5)\*\*\*\*\* | High (4)\*\*\*\* | Satisfactory (3)\*\*\* | Poor (2)\*\* | Inadequate (1)\* |
| The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes | The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality | The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality | The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality | Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes |
| Means of Verification :  |

**3.2.1 (1.3) Component 2: Demonstration, deployment, and transfer of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies and approaches, and promotion of conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks.**

**Outcome 1: Increased adoption of energy efficient technologies in community-based industry and the building sector**

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| **Output 1.3** Awareness raising of 50 (public, private, NGO) organizations regarding the socio-economic benefits of EE products and technologies |
| Indicator(s): Number of public, private, NGOs able to identify primary benefits of EE products and technologies. | Baseline: TBD at Inception | Target(s): AT least 50 by end of project; At least 20% of this target number of NGOs to be led by women. | Achievement(s):  |
| Description of output level results achieved in 2013:There were no activities planned in year 2013 against this output. Activities against this output are planned in 2014. |
| Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):  |
| Exemplary (5)\*\*\*\*\* | High (4)\*\*\*\* | Satisfactory (3)\*\*\* | Poor (2)\*\* | Inadequate (1)\* |
| The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes | The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality | The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality | The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality | Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes |
| Means of Verification   |

**3.2.2 (1.1) Component 2: Demonstration, deployment, and transfer of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies and approaches, and promotion of conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks.**

**Outcome 2. Increased adoption of renewable and energy efficient technologies at community level.**

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| **Output 2.1** 7000 homes using solar energy products as a result of grantee efforts. |
| Indicator(s): Number of homes using solar energy products as a result of grantee efforts. | Baseline: Zero | Target(s): At least 7,000 by end of project | Achievement(s):  |
| Description of output level high/outcome level results achieved in 2013:NSC Approves 06 Grants against this output. MOAs were signed in November 2013 and 1st Installment to the Grantees NGOs also issued in December 2013. Targets (as described in the Grantees Proposals) against this output will be achieved in the Year 2014. |
| Means of Verification:  |

**3.2.2 (2.2) Component 2: Demonstration, deployment, and transfer of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies and approaches, and promotion of conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks.**

**Outcome 2. Increased adoption of renewable and energy efficient technologies at community level.**

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| **Output 2.2** 25,000 households using fuel-efficient stoves (FES) via up-scaling support. |
| Indicator(s): Number of homes using fuel efficient stoves via up-scaling support of project. | Baseline: Zero | Target(s): At least 25,000 by end of project. | Achievement(s):  |
| Description of output level results achieved in 2013:NSC Approves 12 Grants against this output. MOAs were signed in November 2013 and 1st Installment to the Grantees NGOs also issued in December 2013. Targets (as described in the Grantees Proposals) against this output will be achieved in the Year 2014. |
| Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):  |
| Exemplary (5)\*\*\*\*\* | High (4)\*\*\*\* | Satisfactory (3)\*\*\* | Poor (2)\*\* | Inadequate (1)\* |
| The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes | The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality | The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality | The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality | Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes |
| Means of Verification :  |

**3.3.1(1.1) Component 3: Cross Cutting Capacity Development and Knowledge Management.**

**Outcome 1: Increased capacity of SGP stakeholders to diagnose and understand the complex and dynamic nature of global environmental problems and to develop local solutions.**

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| **Output 1.1**. Mechanisms developed for peer to peer learning and Percent increase in amount of co-funding for Pakistan SGP by year 3. |
| Indicator(s): # of new grants that replicate consolidated approaches (BD, CC) by year 4 | Baseline: Zero | Target(s): Consolidated approaches (BD, CC) replicated in at least 30 new grants by end of year 4. | Achievement(s):  |
| Description of output level results achieved in 2013:This is final Year (2015) activity. |
| Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):  |
| Exemplary (5)\*\*\*\*\* | High (4)\*\*\*\* | Satisfactory (3)\*\*\* | Poor (2)\*\* | Inadequate (1)\* |
| The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes | The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality | The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality | The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality | Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes |
| Means of Verification :  |

**3.3.1(1.2) Component 3: Cross Cutting Capacity Development and Knowledge Management.**

**Outcome 1: Increased capacity of SGP stakeholders to diagnose and understand the complex and dynamic nature of global environmental problems and to develop local solutions.**

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| **Output 1.2** New networks and partnership platforms formed for capacity building. |
| Indicator(s): % increase in amount of co-funding for Pakistan SGP by year 3. | Baseline: TBD at Inception | Target(s): 50% increase in amount of co-funding for Pakistan SGP by year 3.  | Achievement(s):  |
| Description of output level results achieved in 2013:Activities against this output are planned in AWP 2014 |
| Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):  |
| Exemplary (5)\*\*\*\*\* | High (4)\*\*\*\* | Satisfactory (3)\*\*\* | Poor (2)\*\* | Inadequate (1)\* |
| The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes | The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality | The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality | The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality | Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes |
| Means of Verification :  |

**3.3.1(1.3) Component 3: Cross Cutting Capacity Development and Knowledge Management.**

**Outcome 1: Increased capacity of SGP stakeholders to diagnose and understand the complex and dynamic nature of global environmental problems and to develop local solutions.**

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| **Output 1.3** Common marketing and branding mechanism for SGP supported initiatives in Pakistan. |
| Indicator(s): # of governors who launch community-based partnership SGP by year 4. | Baseline: Zero | Target(s): At least 2 governors launch community-based partnership SGP initiatives year 4.  | Achievement(s):  |
| Description of output level results achieved in 2013:This is final Year (2015) Activity |
| Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):  |
| Exemplary (5)\*\*\*\*\* | High (4)\*\*\*\* | Satisfactory (3)\*\*\* | Poor (2)\*\* | Inadequate (1)\* |
| The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes | The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality | The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality | The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality | Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes |
| Means of Verification :  |

**3.3.2(2.1) Component 3: Cross Cutting Capacity Development and Knowledge Management.**

**Outcome 2.** **Enhanced capacities of SGP grantees to monitor and evaluate their projects and environmental trends**

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| **Output 2.1.** Training program on identification and tracking of indicators, and project participatory monitoring (> 6 workshops covering > 80 community groups) |
| Indicator(s): # Number of SGP grantees participating in monitoring and evaluation training; % increase in knowledge before/after training. | Baseline: Grantees not yet trained. | Target(s): At least 80 community groups/ grantees participate in training; Improvement of 30% in level of knowledge on fundamentals of monitoring and evaluating. Note: At least 20% of these groups to be led by women. | Achievement(s):  |
| Description of output level results achieved in 2013:The activities against this output are planned in 2014 |
| Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):  |
| Exemplary (5)\*\*\*\*\* | High (4)\*\*\*\* | Satisfactory (3)\*\*\* | Poor (2)\*\* | Inadequate (1)\* |
| The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes | The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality | The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality | The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality | Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes |
| Means of Verification :  |

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| **Project Management Cost** |  |
|  |  |  |
| **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** | **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** | **Expenses** |
| *List activity results and associated actions*  |
| Project Personnel | SGP/UNOPS | $71,764.00  |
| Equipment/Operation /Maintenance | SGP/UNOPS | $8,482.00  |
| Premises | SGP/UNOPS | ($2,643.00) |
| Workshops | SGP/UNOPS | $63,188.00  |
| Outreach/KM | SGP/UNOPS | $579.00  |
| Sundry | SGP/UNOPS | $9,822.00  |
| Technical Assistance | SGP/UNOPS | $848.00  |
| Travel | SGP/UNOPS | $33,557.00  |

 **185597.00**

**Description of other activities/Result achieved in 2013**

* Grant Commitments of USD 1,512,945.88 to 41 Projects (96% Commitments of Total Funds Available)
* One day National Inception workshop Organized on Phase-5, Prodoc. The Inception workshop is the key reference document for formalize various agreements, plans, and get innovative ideas during the workshop sessions.
* The Workshop was attended by over hundred participants (representatives of NGOs, Govt Line Departments, INGOs and Journalists) from all over Pakistan
* Three Proposal Review Workshops were organized for Proponents of Sindh, Punjab, KPK, GB and Baluchistan Based Organizations at Karachi and Lahore
* Consultant was hired to review the Proposals
* Two Events organized for Business men of Karachi at Thatta and Badin and distributed 500 Solar Lanterns worth amount 1.5 Million Rupees
* Organized three NSC meetings in April, September and November 2013 Respectively
* Mr Kirk Bayabos, and Mr. Edriss Riffat UNOPS HQ visit to SGP Projects in Thatta and keenjhar.

**Annex: AWP based Reporting Matrix**

| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS** *And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets* | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)** | **Activity Status** *Completed, Ongoing, Delayed, Cancelled* | **AWP Budget ($)** | **Expenditure ($)** | **% Delivery** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1.1** Four community based management plans under implementation in at least 4 PAs***Indicators:***% METT Score improvement in four PA provides increased protection of globally significant species and habitats in Indus Delta, Balochistan & Himalayan region.***Baseline:*** No Improvement/No Measurement***Targets:*** METT Scores increase by 30%, indicating improved management of four PA and | NSC Approves 23 Grants against Components 1. The outputs of the activities will be achieved through grantees. | On going | 886212 | 476168 | 54% |
| **Component1,Outcome 1,Output 1.2** Four pilot community based initiatives for species conservation within PAs.***Indicators:*** Number of guidelines and mechanisms for civil society engagement in community-managed PA.***Baseline:*** Zero***Targets:*** At least 10 sets of guidelines and 10 sets of mechanisms for civil society engagement in community-managed PA. |
| **Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1.3** Guidelines and mechanisms for civil society engagement in community managed PA regarding water, irrigation, fisheries and other resources.***Indicators:*** Number of community-based initiatives for species conservation within PA.***Baseline:*** Zero***Targets:***At least four by the end of the Project  |
| **Component 1, Outcome 2, Output 2.1** Four community based land use management plans for at least 4 rural landscapes for better spatial and resource utilization***Indicators:*** Number of hectares and rural landscapes with improved management practices that incorporate biodiversity objectives***Baseline:*** Zero***Targets:*** 15,000 hectares. 3 rural landscapes |
| **Component 1, Outcome 2, Output 2.2** Improved ecosystem services of mangrove reforestation at 3 sites (5,000 hectares each) benefit 65,000 people.***Indicators:*** Number of hectares of mangrove systems with improved management of biodiversity conservation. ***Baseline:*** Zero***Targets****:* Improved management for biodiversity conservation of 15,000 ha of mangrove systems. |
| **Component 2, Outcome 1, Output 1.1.** 100 CBOs and NGOs trained to design and build low-carbon housing and use EE material.***Indicators****:* Number of CBOs and NGOs completing training to design and build low-carbon housing using EE materials.***Baseline:*** Zero***Targets:*** At least 100 by end of project. With at least 20% of these to be led by women. | NSC Approves 18 Grants against this Component. The Outputs of this components will be achieved through Grants |  | 626734 | 323367 | 52% |
| **Component 2, Outcome 1, Output 1.2** Demonstration of EE products and technology business plans as income generating activities.***Indicators:*** Number of knowledge platforms on energy efficient technology adoption established to share lessons learned among CBO and CSO.***Baseline:*** No Knowledge platform exists***Targets:*** At least one knowledge platform on energy efficient technology adoption established to share lessons learned among CBOs and CSOs |
| **Component 2, Outcome 1, Output 1.1.** 100 CBOs and NGOs trained to design and build low-carbon housing and use EE material.***Indicators****:* Number of CBOs and NGOs completing training to design and build low-carbon housing using EE materials.***Baseline:*** Zero***Targets:*** At least 100 by end of project. With at least 20% of these to be led by women. |
| **Component 2, Outcome 1, Output 1.2** Demonstration of EE products and technology business plans as income generating activities.***Indicators:*** Number of knowledge platforms on energy efficient technology adoption established to share lessons learned among CBO and CSO.***Baseline:*** No Knowledge platform exists***Targets:*** At least one knowledge platform on energy efficient technology adoption established to share lessons learned among CBOs and CSOs |
| **Component 2, Outcome 1,Output 1.3** Awareness raising of 50 (public, private, NGO) organizations regarding the socio-economic benefits of EE products and technologies***Indicators:***Number of public, private, NGOs able to identify primary benefits of EE products and technologies.***Baseline:*** To be Decided at Inception ***Targets:*** AT least 50 by end of project; At least 20% of this target number of NGOs to be led by women. |
| **Component 2, Outcome 2, Output 2.1** 7000 homes using solar energy products as a result of grantee efforts.***Indicators:***Number of homes using solar energy products as a result of grantee efforts.***Baseline:*** Zero***Targets:*** AT least 7000 by end of project. |
| ***Component 2, Outcome 2, Output 2.2*** 25,000 households using fuel-efficient stoves (FES) via up-scaling support.***Indicator(s):*** Number of homes using fuel efficient stoves via up-scaling support of project.***Baseline:*** Zero***Targets:*** Consolidated approaches (BD, CC) replicated in at least 30 new grants by end of year 4. |

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| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS** *And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets* | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)** | **Activity Status** *Completed, Ongoing, Delayed, Cancelled* | **AWP Budget ($)** | **Expenditure ($)** | **% Delivery** |
| **Component 3, Outcome 1, Output 1.1** Mechanisms developed for peer to peer learning and Percent increase in amount of co-funding for Pakistan SGP by year 3.***Indicators:***# of new grants that replicate consolidated approaches (BD, CC) by year 4***Baseline:*** Zero***Targets:*** Consolidated approaches (BD, CC) replicated in at least 30 new grants by end of year 4. | Not a Single Activity was planned against component 3 in the year 2013 |  |  |  |  |
| **Component 3, Outcome 1, Output 1.2** New networks and partnership platforms formed for capacity building.***Indicators:*** % increase in amount of co-funding for Pakistan SGP by year 3.***Baseline:*** TBD at Inception***Target(s):*** 50% increase in amount of co-funding for Pakistan SGP by year 3.  |
| **Component 3, Outcome 1, Output 1.3** Common marketing and branding mechanism for SGP supported initiatives in Pakistan.***Indicator(s):*** # of governors who launch community-based partnership SGP by year 4.***Baseline:*** Zero***Target(s):*** At least 2 governors launch community-based partnership SGP initiatives year 4. |
| **Component 3, Outcome 2, Output 2.1.** Training program on identification and tracking of indicators, and project participatory monitoring (> 6 workshops covering > 80 community groups)***Indicator(s):*** Number of SGP grantees participating in monitoring and evaluation training; % increase in knowledge before/after training.Baseline: Grantees not yet trained.***Target(s):*** At least 80 community groups/ grantees participate in training; Improvement of 30% in level of knowledge on fundamentals of monitoring and evaluating. Note: At least 20% of these groups to be led by women. |