**DRAFT**

**Project ID: 00053047**

**Sustainable Land Management Project to Combat Desertification in Pakistan – Phase I**

**Annual Progress Report**

**January – December 2013**

Photo credits and caption

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Cover Page Photo:

Country Director, UNDP-Pakistan examining a low-delta Pistachio plant at a farm in District Pishin, Balochistan

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**Project Snapshot**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Date: | 3 January 2014 |
| Award ID: | 00044979 |
| Project ID:  | 00053047 |
| Project Title:  | Sustainable Land Management to Combat Desertification in Pakistan - Phase I |
| Project Start Date:  | 1st January 2009 |
| Project End Date:  | 30th April 2014 |
| Implementing Partner:  | Cabinet Secretariat- Climate Change Division, Government of Pakistan  |
| Responsible Parties:  | Climate Change Division and Provincial P&D Departments |
| Project Budget (all years):  | US$ 4.6 million |
| Core Resources: Non-Core Resources:  Government contribution:  Global Environment Facility | US$ 1.35 millionUS$ 1.25 million (including $600,000 parallel funding)US$ 2.00 million |
| Project Brief Description and Outputs:The SLM Programme has been designed for combating land degradation & desertification in Pakistan and assisting the Government of Pakistan in implementation of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and National Action Programme through a participatory approach involving key stakeholders. The pilot phase of the Programme focuses on addressing policy, institutional & knowledge barriers through targeted capacity building, & implementation of site specific pilot projects for testing SLM practices and designing full-scale SLM Programme. The overall goal of the pilot phase is to combat land degradation & desertification in Pakistan in order to protect & restore degraded ecosystems & essential ecosystem services that are key to reducing poverty. Main objectives are: (1) to create enabling environment through policy reforms & mainstreaming SLM principles into sectoral polices & development plans; (2) to strengthen institutional capacity at national, provincial & local levels to implement SLM interventions; (3) to mainstream SLM into land use planning & develop a GIS based SLM information system; (4) to demonstrate SLM practices through implementation of 9 pilot projects in dryland districts; and (5) to document lessons learnt and best practices in SLM to be replicated under the Up-scaling Phase. |
| 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 | US$662,039 |
| Expenditure 2013 | US$569,624 |
| Delivery % | 86% |

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Annex 1: AWP Based Reporting Matrix

**Acronyms**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| APR | Annual Progress Review |
| AWP | Annual Work Plan |
| AZRC | Arid Zone Research Centre |
| CBOs | Community-based Organizations |
| CO | Community Organization |
| C&I | Criteria and Indicators |
| D.I. Khan | Dera Ismail Khan |
| EAD | Economic Affairs Division |
| EoI | Expression of Interest |
| EPPC | Expanded Project Procurement Committee |
| FAO | Food & Agriculture Organization |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GIS | Geographical Information System |
| GoP | Government of Pakistan |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| IP | Implementing Partner |
| KPK | Khyber Pakhtunkhwa |
| LoA | Letter of Agreement |
| MOE | Ministry of Environment |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| NAP | National Action Programme to Combat Desertification |
| NCCD | National Coordination Committee to Combat Desertification |
| NCU | National Coordination Unit |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NPC | National Project Coordinator |
| NPD | National Project Director |
| NRM | Natural Resource Management |
| NRSP | National Rural Support Programme |
| NTFP | Non Timber Forest Products |
| PARC | Pakistan Agriculture research Council |
| P&D | Planning and Development |
| PC | Planning Commission |
| PCC | Provincial Coordination Committee |
| PCUs | Provincial Coordination Units |
| PEC | Proposal Evaluation Committee |
| PMAS-AAUR | Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi |
| PMC | Project Management Committee |
| PMD | Pakistan Meteorological Department |
| PPC | Provincial Project Coordinator |
| PPD | Provincial Project Director |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| PSC | Project Steering Committee |
| QPR | Quarterly Progress Review |
| RS | Remote Sensing |
| SLM | Sustainable Land Management |
| SLMIS | SLM Information System |
| SLMP | Sustainable Land Management Project |
| TRDP | Thardeep Rural Development Programme |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| VDC | Village Development Committee |
| VDO | Veer Development Organization |

# Introduction

More than 70 % of population living in Pakistan’s rural areas derives their livelihoods from land based agro-pastoral systems. More than 80 % land area of Pakistan falls under arid, semi-arid, and sub-humid regions. These dryland ecosystems are experiencing land degradation and desertification in the form of soil and water erosion, loss of soil fertility and productive capacity, flash floods, depletion of biodiversity in native landscapes, impoverished livelihoods, reduced economic growth and increasing competition for declining land and water resources. National sectoral policies’ reforms are needed to support of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and address the complexity of land degradation issues. Poor communities dependent on natural resources in rural settings have to be brought at the forefront of such policies that provide incentives for SLM investments at grass-roots levels. There is a need to develop and implement effective long term land management programs which address root causes of land degradation and maintain ecological integrity of land and water related production systems at a wider landscape. Sustainable Land Management Project (SLMP), being implemented by Cabinet Secretariat, Climate Change Division in collaboration with the provincial Planning & Development Departments, which is a GEF, UNDP, and GoP funded programme to be implemented in two phases following an integrated and participatory approach to combat land degradation and desertification in Pakistan. The goal of the project is to combat land degradation & desertification in Pakistan in order to protect and restore degraded ecosystems & essential ecosystem services that are key to reducing poverty. The project has 6 outcomes: (i) Creating enabling environment for mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management (SLM) into sectoral policies and planning; (ii) Capacity building of line agencies and other implementing partners for SLM; (iii) Mainstreaming SLM Principles into Land Use Planning; (iv) Implementing 9 pilot projects to demonstrate SLM practices in 9 districts; (v) Lesson learnt, evaluation & adaptive management and (iv) Project Management and Coordination. This report provides an overview of progress made during year 2013 in implementation of this cross-sectoral project and designing of the upscaling phase of the SLM Peogreamme.

# Situation Analysis

The SLMP has passed through several difficult stages. Implementation of the project was started in 2009 after one-year delay. Floods in 2010 and prevailing over-all security situation in the country made field operations difficult. Devolution of Ministry of Environment in 2011 and transfer of many subject to provinces under the 18th Constitutional Amendment slowed down the project activities and created many uncertainties. Unavailability of suitable experts for some of the positions like Provincial Project Coordinators, M&E Expert, and consultant for study on impact assessment of on-the-ground SLM interventions. Lack of clarity on the application of new NIM manual for the up-scaling phase of the SLM Programme also delayed the approval of provincial and umbrella PC-Is for the up-scaling phase of the SLM Programme. Despite all these odds, the Project has been successful in keeping its cross-sectoral identity and bringing it on the track under the Climate Change Division. The overall security situation in the Country, especially in some project districts of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa remained a challenge. Out of four Provincial Project Coordinators, three of them left the SLMP in the end of 2012 and recruitment against these positions took considerable time due to lengthy and complicated recruitment procedures adopted for the NIM projects. All these negatively impacted the overall achievement and planned project results for 2013.

Despite the difficulties and challenges faced during 2013, there have been several positive results. The PC-1s for securing provincial co-financing for the up-scaling phase of SLM Programme were got approved from Punjab, Sindh, and Balochistan provinces. The PC-1 for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is likely to be approved from the Provincial Development Working Party (PDWP) during the first week of January 2014. Governments of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provided necessary funds for the continuation of on-the-ground SLM activities during the bridging period of 2013. In general, awareness on the land degradation and climate change issues is increasing day-by-day. This will have a positive impact on the future operations of SLM programme. Another key positive result for 2013 was clearance of the Project Document for up-scaling phase from the GEF and its endorsement by the Chief Executive Officer of the GEF.

The positive results of a partnership agreement were also started trickling down with the funding of irrigation schemes in Lakki Marwat and Pishin districts by Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) to help in tackling land degradation and rural poverty in affected areas, as well as promoting sustainable management of land resources.

# Project Performance and results

## Contribution towards Country Programme Outcome[[1]](#footnote-1)

|  |
| --- |
| CPAP Outcome: Industrial development (both urban and rural), emphasizing small and medium enterprises/small and medium industry development, women's participation, clean development and sustainable energy supply and use at affordable cost |
| Indicator(s): | Baseline: | Target(s): | Achievement(s): |
| Number of critically threatened ecosystems sustainably managed by women and men in communities | Limited community-based ecosystem management with weak Capacities.SLMP’s interventions implemented from 2009-2012. | Two (2) critically threatened eco-systems of KP conserved through sustainable use of resources under two community based initiatives | Five (5) critically threatened eco-systems of Punjab, KP and Balochistan conserved through sustainable use of resources under community based initiatives |
| Description of output level high/outcome level results achieved in 2013:Critically threatened dryland eco-systems in Chakwal, Bhakkar, D.I. Khan, Lakki Marwat, Pishin, Lasbella and Kech were conserved through sustainable management of land resources under community based initiatives involving men as well as women local community members. |
| Means of Verification Quarterly and annual progress reports, project staff’s field visit reports, Implementing Partners monthly and project completion reports, field observation on the ground progress on SLM interventions. |

## Progress towards Project Results/Outputs[[2]](#footnote-2)

|  |
| --- |
| Project Output 1: Enabling environment for mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices created |
| **Indicator(s):** | **Baseline:** | **Target(s):** | **Achievement(s):** |
| * Number of sectoral polices that incorporate SLM principles & UNCCD & NAP implementation;
* NAP mainstreamed into sectoral policies and development plans and its implementation facilitated
* SLM Criteria and Indicators (C&I) developed and adopted
* Provincial and Umbrella PC-Is & UNDP Project Document for Up-scaling Phase of SLMP developed
 | * National policy on environment & draft national policies on agriculture, forest and water. Pakistan-PRSP-II
* NAP for Pakistan as endorsed in 2002
* PC-I & UNDP Project Document for SLMP, Phase-I
 | * SLM guidelines incorporated in national agriculture & Water policies
* NAP mainstreamed into sectoral policies and development plans and its implementation facilitated. Updation& alignment of NAP with UNCCD.
* SLM C&I for Provincial and National levels finalized
* Provincial and Umbrella PC-Is & UNDP Project Document for Up-scaling Phase of SLMP developed & got approved from relevant forums
 | * Final Reports on National Agriculture and Water Policies printed and disseminated to the stakeholders.
* NAP review and gap analysis report printed and disseminated to the stakeholders.
* UNDP ProDoc for up-scaling phase developed and got approved from GEF and UNDP.
* Provincial PC-Is for Up-scaling phase for Punjab, Sindh, and Balochistan prepared and got approved from PDWP.
* Land Degradation enabling activity ProDoc prepared and got approved from GEF-UNDP
 |
| **Description of output level results achieved in 2013:**Detailed reviews of national agriculture, water and forest policy documents were conducted in 2011-12 were compiled into individual review reports. Final review reports on of these reviews and gap analysis of National Action Programme (NAP) to combat desertification in Pakistan were printed and disseminated to the stakeholders. Policy reform recommendations were shared with the line Ministries and Planning Commission, Govt of Pakistan. Project document of “Pakistan’s National Action Programme (NAP) alignment and strengthening UNCCD Reporting Processes” was prepared and got it approved from the GEF-UNDP. Since the adoption of NAP in 2002,a number issues have come up, including severity of climate change impacts in Pakistan, devolution of the environment subject to the provinces, adoption of UNCCD’s 10 year strategy and the UNCCD COP decision for up-dating NAPs. In order to update Pakistan’s NAP a proposal to access Land Degradation Enabling Activity funding from GEF was prepared and got approved from the GEF. Based on the PIF approved in 2012, the UNDP ProDoc for up-scaling phase of the SLMP was developed and got approved from GEF and UNDP. Major Co-financing for up-scaling phase of SLM Programme will come from the federal and provincial governments. To ensure in-cash contribution, provincial PC-Is for up-scaling phase were prepared. Provincial PC-1s for Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan were got approved from their PDWPs, whereas PC-1 for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is under process and is likely to be approved during 1st week of January 2014. Umbrella PC-I for submission to the Planning Commission for its clearance from the PDWP and ECNEC has been drafted.  |
| 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)\* |
| 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 |
|  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| **Means of Verification**Quarterly progress reports, approved provincial PC-!s, draft umbrella PC-!, Project Document for LD EA, UNDP Project document for up-scaling phase, minutes of the PDWPs, GEF CEO endorsement letter, and copies of published reports/documents. |
| Project Output 2: Capacity for SLM enhanced |
| **Indicator(s):** | **Baseline:** | **Target(s):** | **Achievement(s):** |
| * National and provincial desertification control cells/units established. Capacity gaps of provincial and local agencies in SLM identified and training plans developed. Community representatives trained and certified to facilitate SLM interventions
* National Coordination Committee on Desertification (NCCD) revived to implement UNCCD and NAP. Provincial Coordination Committees on Desertification (PCCs) established.
* Early warning system and mechanism for monitoring drought supported.
* Number of climate change impact studies conducted
* Awareness raising strategy on SLM developed and implemented.
* Mass awareness messages through print and electronic media
 | * Trained persons in NRM
* NCCD and NAP
* Existing drought contingency plan at the Planning Commission
* Existing agriculture and livestock extension services. Existing mass media campaigns of agriculture, forestry and livestock departments
 | * Awareness for desertification and land degradation related topics created in general public and policy makers
* Awareness raising workshops conducted to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders at National & provincial levels.
* NCCD made functional.
* Early Warning System for Floods and Drought strengthened.
* National and provincial desertification cells/units established.
 | * Published Diary of SLMP for the year 2013 and disseminated to the stakeholders
* The achievements of SLMP in District Bhakkar were published by the Daily Sama in a special supplement.
* NPC-SLMP participated in international fora/meetings to support UNCCD.
* Study on Operation and policy of Rod-Kohi Irrigation (Hill -Torrent) System was completed.
* Final reports of research projects concluded last year were received by the NCU.
* Meetings of Provincial Coordination Committee (PCCs) held.
* Draft final report of a study on “Extent of Desertification in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa” was received. The views and comments of PCU-SLMP, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were communicated to the University.
* Designed brochure on “Economic and Environmental Significance of kana shrub (*Saccharum spontaneum*)”.
* Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) continued Strengthening Flood Early Warning System in Pakistan with collaboration of UNESCO and SUPARCO.
 |
| Description of output level results achieved in 2013:The meetings of Provincial Coordination Committee held in Punjab and KP which helped in monitoring progress on implementation of SLM activities and selecting successful SLM interventions for the upscaling phase. Dairy and planner 2013 having SLM slogans and photographs of filed activities printed and distributed to the key stakeholders and partners, which helped in creating awareness on the SLM and UNCCD. NPC-SLMP attended meeting of the Bureau of Committee on Science and Technology of UNCCD held in Bonn- Germany from 9 to 12 April 2013, and UNCCD Consultative Experts meeting on Land Degradation Neutral World (LDNW) on 26-27 June, 2013 held in Seoul, South Korea. He also participated in the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification held in Windhoek, Namibia in September 2013 and represented Pakistan at the COP. Study on operation and policy of Rod-Kohi Irrigation (Hill -Torrent) System was completed and final completion report submitted by the Agriculture University Peshawar. Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi and Arid Zone Research Center-PARC Quetta submitted the final completion reports of targeted research projects titled “Assessment of Seasonal changes in Biomass Production and Utilization of rangelands in Potohar Tract” and “Promotion of drought and disease resistant wheat and barley crop varieties for rainfed areas of Balochistan” funded by the SLMP. PCU-KPK conducted a research study on extent of desertification and land degradation in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa in collaboration with the University of Agriculture, Peshawar. Comments and feedback on draft final report was communicated to the university and final report is awaited. Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) implemented project titled “Strengthening Drought and Flood Early Warning System in Pakistan” funded by the SLMP. Main focus of the project was to establish a community- based early Warning System on Drought and floods, including installation of an IVR System. PMD continued this initiative with the support of UNESCO, SUPARCO and GLOF project of the CCD. In this regard, more than 500 mid career managers were trained in “Flood forecasting and early warning systems”. The achievements of SLMP in District Bhakkar were published by the Daily Sama in a special supplement. In this supplement, the achievements of village communities and implementing agencies towards SLM activities were highlighted in detail. A brochure on sustainable propagation and use of Kana *(Saccharum Spp.)* for controlling land degradation and improving local livelihoods was prepared. |
| 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)\* |
|  |  | ✓ |  |  |
| **Means of Verification** Quarterly progress reports of SLMP, project completion reports, research study reports, minutes of the PCCs, and copies of published documents. |
| Project Output 3: SLM Principles mainstreamed into Land Use Planning |
| **Indicator(s):** | **Baseline:** | **Target(s):** | **Achievement(s):** |
| National land use planning process harmonized to SLM practicesProvincial land use plans developedBaseline at feasibility study sites established. GIS database on land degradation and desertification developed. Gaps analysis of GIS database conducted. Use of GIS based data in decision making process introducedPeriodic changes monitored | On-going national land use planning projectsData at PFI, WWF, IWMI, ADPB, and other organizations | * Dissemination of guidelines for preparation of village level land use plans.
* Preparation of land use plans of target villages.
* Facilitate in implementation of land use plans.
* GIS data base of target districts, villages and implemented activities developed.
* C&I to monitor performance and impact of SLM activities developed and performance of activities monitored.
 | * Guidelines for preparation of village level land use plans were published and disseminated to stakeholders.
* Prepared draft land use plans of four villages of Pishin.
* The village land use plans in Pishin and Lakki Marwat were implemented with the collaboration of Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF).
* ASTER satellite imageries for 9 new districts was procured and processed for developing baseline data-base and thematic & land cover maps of these districts.
* SPOT satellite data (2.5 m pan-sharpen) for 8 new villages; 4 in district Pishin and 4 in Lasbela, has been procured.
* GPS coordinates of on the ground SLM activities in district Lasbela have been processed.
* The SLMP website was upgraded.
* Report on Role of GIS/RS in SLM got printed and disseminated among stakeholders.
* Manual for participatory landuse mapping and concept paper on Decision Support System for SLM have been drafted.
 |
| Description of output level results achieved in 2013:Guidelines for preparation of village level land use plans were published in Urdu and disseminated to stakeholders, particularly to CBOs. Village Land use plans of four villages of District Pishin including Hurmzai, Mulkayar, Alizai and Dub Khanzai were prepared. The PPAF implemented following three schemes: (i) Drinking/agriculture water scheme at village Mandra Khel, District Lakki Marwat; (ii) Irrigation scheme in village Morgha Zakriya Zai in Pishin District, and (iii) irrigation scheme in village Sharan in District Pishin. These schemes were implemented by NGO Community Motivation and Development Organization, Lakki Marwat and Balochistan Rural Support Programme in Pishin as Partner Organizations of the PPAF in collaboration with the concerned CBOs. The total cost of these schemes was Rs.2.6 million. PPAF made these investments under a partnership agreement signed with the SLMP.ASTER satellite data for 9 new districts i.e. Khushab (Tehsil Noorpur Thal), Layyah (Tehsil Chaubara), Sanghar, Umerkot, Karak, Lasbella (Tehsil Bela), Kech (Tehsil Dasht), Mastung (Tehsil Kanak) and Qila Saifullah (Tehsil Muslim Bagh) was procured and processed. Extent of land degradation and desertification in these new target districts was mapped and quantified. Baseline datasets of these districts were developed and land cover maps prepared. The thematic maps of five districts were also prepared, including the following:* Aridity (Kharif & Rabi) Map
* Soil Erosion (wind &water) Map
* Land Capability Map
* Natural Surface Elevation Map (at 30meter ASTER DEM)
* Greenness Map
* Seasonal aridity (Rabi and Kharif)

GPS coordinates of 8 new village boundaries (4 of Pishin & 4 Lasbela) were processed and based on these coordinates SPOT (2.5 meter pan-sharpen) images were procured from SUPARCO. GPS coordinates of the SLM activities in district Lasbela was processed and activities undertaken were mapped. Report on “Role of GIS/RS in SLM” was published and disseminated among key stakeholders, planners, decision makers, universities, technical experts and land managers to share key findings of the study. The existing SLMP website was redesigned keeping in view needs of the up-scaling. Manual for participatory landuse mapping and concept paper on Decision Support System for SLM have been drafted. |
| 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)\* |
|  |  | ✓ |  |  |
| **Means of Verification:**Review of project reports, GIS images, LUPs, Field visit reports and observations |

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| Project Output 4: Projects for Demonstrating SLM Practices Implemented**Sub-Output 4.1: Integrated management of water resources and dry afforestation in District Chakwal and** **Sub-Output 4.2: Soil conservation through raising woodlots in District Bhakkar** |
| Indicator(s): | Baseline: | Target(s): | Achievement(s): |
| Continuity of technical and financial support to SLM programme/activities at national and provincial levels | Pilot Projects(PCU- Punjab) | * + Feasible SLM practices demonstrated
 | Execution of agreement to initiate following activities during year 2013.**District Chakwal*** + Constructed five rainwater harvesting structures/ponds
	+ Developed water conveyance systems on five ponds to utilize water for crop production/orchard development.

**District Bhakkar** * Raised woodlots of Tamarix plants on 165 acres sand dunes/ sandy soil.
* Installed improvised irrigation system (peter engines along with dunkey pumps) for irrigation of woodlots.
* Excavated water bores to provide water for improvised irrigation system for woodlots.
* Developed water distribution system on 165 acres for water lifting through peter engines**.**
 |
| **Description of output level results achieved in 2013:****District Chakwal**Continuation SLM interventions in district Chakwal involves soil & water conservation measures through active participation of line agencies and local communities. Agreement was signed with the IP to implement the project. ToPs were signed between the IP and CBOs to execute the project on ground. The construction of 5 water ponds and fixation of 5 water conveyance systems was completed during 2013. The project completion report were prepared and submitted.**District Bhakkar**SLM interventions in district Bhakkar included sand dune stabilization through raising woodlots/shelterbelts with active participation of line agencies and local communities. An agreement was signed with the IP (Forest Department) to implement the project. ToPs were signed between the IP and CBOs to execute the project on ground. The purchase of 19 peter engines and water pumps their installation on water bores holes to irrigate plantations over 165 acres were completed. Planting was completed during monsoon season and subsequently maintained up to November 2013. The field inspection of project activities was conducted by the Secretary, P&D department in village Khew/Mahni and Dagar Kotli/Gil Kala on 04.08.2013. Meetings were also held with the communities in both the villages. Recommendations for the upscaling phase of SLMP were also discussed during these meetings. The project completion report were prepared and submitted. |

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| **Sub-Output 4.3: Promotion of agro-forestry in Command Area of Mirani Dam, Districts Kech****Sub-Output 4.4: Introduction of Sustainable Land Use Practices with the involvement of local communities in Districts Lasbela****Sub-Output 4.5: Promoting integrated management of land resources to combat land degradation through introducing high-yielding and low delta crops/fruit trees in Districts Pishin** |
| **Indicator(s):** | **Baseline:** | **Target(s):** | **Achievement(s):** |
| * Number of communities mobilized. Socio-economic study conducted. Number of demonstration sites of HEIS developed. Number of farmers trained in operation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems. Water erosion control measures introduced. Native low delta – high commercial value crops and fruits varieties introduced
* Pastoral communities of district Kech organized and integrated NRM plan developed. Transhumant and nomadic system of range utilization revived. Stock water ponds constructed to harvest rain water. Indigenous horticulture practices strengthened. Dry-land afforestation introduced. Sustainable use of medicinal plants explored
 | * Pilot Project implemented
* Local community mobilized. Sustainable use plan developed. Depleted sites rehabilitated. Number of nurseries established for propagation and regeneration Mazri Palm. Local community trained to make value added products of Mazri Palm and NTFP. Number of households directly benefiting from sustainable use of NTFP
 | * + Feasible SLM practices demonstrated
 | **District kech** * + Introduced 4000 citrus fruit plants.

**District lasbela** * + Carried out dry land Plantation on 200 acres through ditches/eye-brows on degraded land for soil conservation and protection of embankment;
	+ Rehabilitation of degraded land through earthen works embankment protection, channel lining etc. on 200 acres;
	+ Constructed 135 rainwater harvesting & soil conservation structures;
	+ Demonstrated two acres of low delta and high yielding field crops

**District Pishin** * + Introduced drip/mini-bubbler irrigation system for grapes, apricot, pomegranate and pistachio on 16 acres;
	+ introduced hose-fed irrigation system for fruits on two acres;
	+ raised and demonstrated low delta varieties of grapes, apricot, pomegranate, pistachio and olive on 18 acres;
	+ raised shelterbelts (3 rows) on 2 avenue kilometers;
	+ introduced efficient field water conveyance system through PVC piping on 2.5 kilometers;
	+ Established two nurseries of fruit plants (10,000 saplings each).
 |
| **Description of output level results achieved in 2013:****District Kech**SLM interventions in Command Area Mirani Dam of District Kech were implemented for promotion agro-forestry through active participation of line agencies and local communities. Letter of Agreement was signed with the IP i.e. Balochistan Forest Department to implement to undertake the project activities. Under this project 4000 citrus plants were planted on the farm lands.**District Lasbella**Project interventions in Lasbela District included soil & water conservation activities and demonstration of low delta crops through active participation of local communities. Grant Agreement was signed with the IP i.e. NRSP to implement the project activities. ToPs were signed between the IP and CBOs to execute the project. The results achieved through the SLM interventions are mentioned above under the achievements.**District Pishin**The main target for District Pishin water conservation through introduction of low-delta crops/fruit trees. On-the-ground SLM activities were under taken with active involvement of local communities. Grant Agreement was signed with the IP i.e. Center for Peace and Development to implement the project. Efficient irrigation system like drip-irrigation and low-cost hose-fed irrigation systems were installed to promote water conservation, where farmers picked around 50% of the cost of these irrigation systems. The ToPs were signed between the IP and CBOs to execute the project on the ground. The results achieved under this project are mentioned above under the achievements. |
| **Sub-output 4.6: Strengthening of Rod Kohi in District D.I. Khan, and** **Sub-output 4.7: Promotion of sustainable dryland management in District Lakki Marwat** |
| Continuation of successful SLM interventions during the bridging period of Sustainable Land Management Project:  |
| **Indicator(s):** | **Baseline:** | **Target(s):** | **Achievement(s):** |
| * Number of communities mobilized. Land use plan developed. Rain water harvesting promoted. Range condition and carrying capacity assessed. Degraded rangelands rehabilitated. Number of households directly benefiting from project
* Number of communities mobilized. Indigenous irrigation system (Rod Kohi) revived. Plant nurseries established. Dry land afforestation promoted. Depleted rangelands rehabilitated. Water harvesting structure/bunds constructed. Alternative livelihood (Apiculture/horticulture) introduced.
 | * Barani area development project. Forestry Sector development Project
* Existing project for livelihood improvement. Natural resource management project.
 | * Feasible SLM practices demonstrated
 | **SLM activities in District D.I .Khan*** + Constructed 93 farm level water inlet structures (79 from PSDP & 14 from Prov. ADP) with plantation on both sides;
	+ Constructed 16 Gated structures (9 from PSDP & 7 from Prov. ADP);
	+ Constructed two water harvesting ponds (earthern/cemented), from Prov. ADP;
	+ Constructed four water diversion bunds, from Prov. ADP;
	+ Installed one solar pump on water bore, from Prov. ADP; and
	+ Planted 125 date palm nursery saplings in the field, from Prov. ADP

**SLM activities in District Lakki Marwat*** + Carried out plantation of suitable fodder tree species (Kiker, Ber, Sirin and Phulai) on 60 acres in hill side ditches (35 from PSDP & 25 from Prov. ADP) against the water flow to arrest maximum rainwater;
	+ Carried out energy plantation of forest plants on 90 acres (40 from PSDP & 50 from Prov. ADP);
	+ Planted shelterbelts on 52 avenue kilometers (42 from PSDP & 10 from Prov. ADP); and
	+ Stabilized sand dunes by kana planting on 45 acres from PSDP;
	+ Established ten Farmer nurseries for forest plant saplings raising from Prov. ADP;
	+ Established 14 acres demonstration plots of Ber and other dry-land fruits from Prov. ADP;
	+ Introduced two Chik making machines from Prov. ADP.
 |
| **Description of output level results achieved in 2013:**SLM activities were undertaken in pilot villages of districts of Dera Ismail Khan and Lakki Marwat. These activities were highly demanded by local communities owing to their impact and contribution land degradation control and local livelihood improvement.The outputs from these activities contributed to strengthening of the traditional Rod Kohi water management system in Dera Ismail Khan and promoting land use practices on low productive dry farm lands of Lakki Marwat. The construction of inlets and gated structures helped in managing flood water at farm and stream level. In addition, the water diversion bunds were meant to divert flood water towards farm lands before allowing water to flow down the stream to other villages. All these activities decreased the erosion of fertile soil that often occur during flood seasons and conserved water for irrigation that contributed to crop production. The SLM activities were implemented by signing Letter of Agreement with KP Agriculture, Livestock & Cooperative Department.On other hand, the stabilization of sand dunes and protection of crop lands through raising shelter-belts against heavy wind storms sand desert areas of Lakki Marwat were carried out. The energy plantations, dryland afforestation and fruit orchards demonstrated the effectiveness of specialized techniques for raising plantation in dryland ecosystem through harvesting rain water, thus contributing to soil conservation and supporting local livelihoods. The farm nurseries provided planting stock for these plantations at local level and also provided additional income for the poor farmers. One of the other key achievements was the research study on extent of desertification and land degradation in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa conducted in collaboration with the University of Agriculture, Peshawar. The study provided a baseline for all future interventions in KP. |
| 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)****\*** |
|  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| **Means of Verification** Physical verification of outputs in the field, photographs, progress reports, field visit reports, project completion reports, GPS Coordinates, land use plans |
| Project Output 5: Documentation of Lesson Learnt, Evaluation & Adaptive management Increased**Sub-Output 5.1 National & Provincial Coordination Units(NCU & PCU) established** |
| **Indicator(s):** | **Baseline:** | **Target(s):** | **Achievement(s):** |
| NCU established. PCUs established. |  | NCU and PCUs functional | The NCU and all the four PCUs remained functional during the year. |
| **Description of output level results achieved in 2013:**The NCU and PCUs implemented the programme activities as described in the approved annual work plan 2013. |
| **Sub-Output 5.2 *Monitoring and Evaluation*** |
| **Indicator(s):** | **Baseline:** | **Target(s):** | **Achievement(s):** |
| Final (project termination) evaluation conducted | Annual Progress Reports. TPR reports. Midterm evaluation report. Progress reports  | Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of SLM activities. | The SLM activities were monitored through field visits. The progress reports received from Implementing Partners were evaluated and based on such evaluations, the IPs were provided further releases.  |
| **Description of output level results achieved in 2013:**Field visits/monitoring were conducted by NPC, PPCs, and thematic experts to monitor field interventions. The progress reports received from Implementing Partners i.e., Punjab Forest Department for SLM activities in Chakwal and Bhakkar, KP Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperative Department for District D.I. Khan, KP Forest Department for District Lakki Marwat, NGO Center for Peace and Development for District Pishin, NRSP for District Lasbela, were evaluated and based on the evaluations further releases to the IPs were authorized against the deliverable of Letter of/Grant Agreements. |
| **Sub-Output 5.3 Lessonslearned** |
| **Indicator(s):** | **Baseline:** | **Target(s):** | **Achievement(s):** |
| Lessons learned documented and disseminated. Best SLM practices documented and disseminated at provincial, national and regional levels | Four case studies of SLM best practices compiled and submitted to UNCCD in 2012. | Lessons learnt and best SLM practices documented and disseminated at provincial, national and regional levels | The lessons learnt from different field interventions were processed and submitted for presentation at different international forums. |
| **Description of output level results achieved in 2013:**The lessons learnt from different SLM interventions and best practices tested were processed for presentation at international forums as under:1. An abstract on “Woodlots as a sustainable land management measure in Thal Desert of Pakistan” was submitted for inclusion in European Geosciences Conference to be held in 2014.
2. An abstract on “Impact on yield of Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L) in rainfed areas raised through Public-Private Partnership mode in Potohar Tract of Punjab, Pakistan” has been accepted for oral presentation in Nexus 2014: Water, Food and Energy Conference” to be held in 2014.
3. Abstracts on “Adoptability of Integrated Soil and Water Conservation measures in Potohar Plateau of Pakistan” and Combating Land Degradation through Sustainable Land Management in Pakistan” were submitted for inclusion in Farmers First for Conserving Soil and Water resources in Northern Region Conference to be held 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)\* |
|  |  | ✓ |  |  |
| **Means of Verification:**Quarterly Progress Reports, Field Visit Reports, |
| Project Output 6: Project Management & Coordination |
| **Description of output level results achieved in 2013:**Recruitment of project staff was completed. Two meetings of Project Steering Committee were held, first on 5th March and second on 27th December 2013. The PSC approved the progress, work plans and extension of the current phase of the project up to April 2014. The PCUs were provided necessary support in project implementation. |
| 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)\* |
|  |  | ✓ |  |  |
| **Means of Verification:**Progress reports and minutes of the PSC/project board |

# Lessons Learnt

1. The efforts made by the project for making SLM interventions successful and motivating local communities towards SLM are required to be continued if the impact of the project interventions is to be sustained. If we failed to do this, it will have repercussions during the up-scaling phase of the SLM programme.
2. Village land use plans with the positive aspect of community ownership differentiates the SLMP from other projects being implemented in NRM sector. For this very reason, the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) has appreciated the village land use planning and offered a partnership for implementation of these plans. During 2013, three schemes were financed by the PPAF.
3. The activities in bridging period were funded mainly from government funds allocated under the provincial Annual Development Programme (ADP) and the Federal Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP). Utilizing these resources requires extra efforts and poses a number of limitations, including delays in fund releases and disbursements which hamper the season bound activities like planting of forest and fruit trees.
4. Uncertainty in fund releases and deadlines for utilization funds often creates a situation where time available for undertake field activities was very limited.
5. Some of the interventions demonstrated in different ago-ecological zones of dryland ecosystems were quite successful and liked by the local communities, while others have comparatively low success. Consequently, low success activities had to be abandoned.
6. It was noted that water ponds developed through Gully Plugging in Punjab resulted in storage of more rainwater than the dug water ponds. Water stored in water ponds was utilized for crop production in District Chakwal by installing water conveyance systems on water ponds. This option is better than mining of underground water resource.
7. Most of the SLM activities in dry areas are dependent upon growing seasons, availability of rain water, and labour. Such activities take time to show visible impact for proving the success or failure of an activity. Extended drought periods and increasing frequency of flash floods and wind storms may also affect the outcome. Adequate response to these land degradation drivers will require careful planning and monitoring.
8. SLMP being a cross-sectoral project is finding it difficult to attract trained manpower in specialized disciplines for policy, planning, land degradation assessment, and impact evaluation of the project interventions.
9. Most of beneficiaries of SLM interventions were poor farmers. Their livelihood requirements to be looked into while implementing SLM interventions.
10. During implementation of pilot projects, it was realized that contracting only one partner for project implementation and involving others informally does not fulfill the need of effective project implementation and active involvement of local stakeholder. A single partner often does not possess all skills required for integrated SLM interventions required for combating land management. For example, in case of D.I. Khan the IP VDO was quite successful in winning the trust of primary beneficiaries (community) for SLM interventions, but was relatively weak in providing technical support for successful implementation of NRM related activities like nursery raising, dry-afforestation, range management etc).

# The Way Forward/Key Priorities for 2014

The SLMP Pilot Phase will be completed by the end of April 2014 and the left over Federal PSDP funds would be used for on-the-ground activities during the remaining four months. Impact of the SLM interventions implemented during the pilot phase would be assessed during this period. However, the priority is start the up-scaling phase of SLM Programme as early as possible. Following are some of the priority needs for next four months:

* Secure the approval of provincial PC-I of KP from the provincial PDWP;
* Finalize the umbrella PC-I of the up-scaling phase of the SLMP and submit the same to the Ministry of PD&R for seeking approval of the CDWP and ECNEC;
* Finalize the UNDP Strategic Document and arrange its signing by the UNDP and Climate Change Division.
* Revise/finalize Enabling Activity NAP Alignment and UNCCD National Reporting document and arrange its signing by the UNDP and CCD;
* Process SPOT satellite images for developing base lines and thematic maps of 8 new villages;
* Process ASTER satellite images for developing land cover and thematic maps of 4 new districts of the up-scaling phase of the project;
* Continue on-the-ground SLM activities with PSDP funding in districts Bhakkar, Chakwal (Punjab) Lakki Marwat, D.I. Khan (KP), and Kech (Balochistan), and
* Conduct impact assessment of SLM interventions in selected districts undertaken during the pilot phase.

**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** |
| **Output 1.1: SLM related policy reforms mainstreamed into sectoral policies and planning** |  |  |  |  |
| ***Baseline:***National policy on environment & draft national policies on agriculture, forest and water. Pakistan-PRSP-II***Indicators:*** Number of sectoral polices that incorporate SLM principles & UNCCD & NAP implementation***Targets:*** SLM guidelines incorporated in national agriculture & Water policies | 1. Technical Assistance Local (Coordinator Policy Reforms, Research Assistant and partially NPC)- Action
 | On-going | 61,644 | 61,267 | 99% |
| 1. Stakeholders consultations
 | Completed | - | - |  |
| 1. Printing & dissemination of Agriculture & Water Policies, NAP Review & GIS reports to the line ministries/provinces and other stakeholders.
 | Completed | 8,0 00 | 7,109 | 89% |
| 1. Follow-up meetings with federal Ministries of National Food Security & Research and Water & Power on SLM policy reform recommendations.
 | Completed | - | - |  |
| 1. Provide Technical backstopping for preparation of Land Use Policy of Punjab
 | Put off to Upscaling Phase | 5,464 | - |  |
| **Output 1.2: NAP aligned with the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy and mainstreamed into sectoral planning** |  |  |  |  |
| ***Baseline:*** NAP for Pakistan as endorsed in 2002.***Indicators:*** NAP mainstreamed into sectoral policies and development plans and its implementation facilitated***Targets:*** NAP mainstreamed into sectoral policies and development plans and its implementation facilitated. Updation& alignment of NAP with UNCCD*.* | 1. Printing & dissemination of NAP Review & Gap Analysis Report to stakeholders
 | Completed | - | - |  |
| 1. Preparation of UNDP PRODOC for GEF LD EA for NAP alignment & follow-up with UNDP
 | Completed | - | - |  |
| 1. Hiring National/Provincial individual consultants for NAP alignment/IFS Development.
 | Put off and linked Upscaling Phase | - | - |  |
| 1. Initiate process of NAP Alignment with 10-Year Strategy of the UNCCD including preparation of provincial Action Programmes and Integrated Financing Strategies (IFS) through consultative process.
 | On-going | - | - |  |
| **Output 1.3: National Criteria & Indicators (C&I) developed for SLM** |  |  |  |  |
| ***Baseline:******Indicators:*** *SLM Criteria and*  | 1. Hold Provincial Consultations on preparation of draft SLM C & I discussed
 | Linked to NAP alignment process | - | - |  |
| *Indicators (C&I) developed and adopted****Targets:*** *SLM C & I for Provincial and National levels finalized**Related CP outcome:* | 1. Finalize SLM C & I for Provincial and National levels
 | Linked to NAP alignment process |  |  |  |
| **Output 1.4: PC-I Document for Up-scaling Phase developed** |  |  |  |  |
| ***Baseline:*** PC-I & UNDP Project Document for SLMP, Phase-I***Indicators:*** Provincial and Umbrella PC-Is & UNDP Project Document for Up-scaling Phase of SLMP developed***Targets:*** Provincial and Umbrella PC-Is & UNDP Project Document for Up-scaling Phase of SLMP developed & got approved from relevant forum | 1. Hiring Individual Consultant (International) for preparation of project document
 | Completed | 15,000 | 10,125 | 68% |
| 1. Hiring Individual Consultant (national) for preparation of project document
 | Completed | 12,000 | 10,500 | 88% |
| 1. Hold consultative meetings for Punjab & Balochistan for designing provincial components for Umbrella PC-I components
 | Completed | - | - |  |
| 1. Preparing Provincial PC-I for SLMP Up-scaling in Punjab, Balochistan and KP based on stakeholder consultations and PCC decisions
 | Completed | - | - |  |
| 1. Prepare umbrella PC-I for up-scaling Phase for submission to CDWP/ECNEC & UNDP
 | On-going | - | - |  |
| 1. Approval of the PC-I for SLMP Up-scaling by the PDWPs in the 4 provinces
 | Completed(except in KP) | - | - |  |
| 1. Prepare UNDP ProDoc and request for GEF CEO endorsement
 | Completed | - | - |  |
| **Output 2.1: Institutional capacity at National , Provincial and Local levels strengthened** |  |  |  |  |
| ***Baseline:*** Trained persons in NRM***Indicators:*** National and provincial desertification cells/units established. Capacity gaps of provincial and local agencies identified in SLM and training plans developed. Community representatives trained and certified to facilitate SLM interventions***Targets:*** National and provincial desertification cells/units established.Awareness raising workshops conducted to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders at National & provincial levels. | 1. Communication & Audio Visual
 | On-going | 2,500 | 3,608 | 144% |
| 1. Host Chinese delegation's exchange visit to Pakistan
 | Put off and linked Upscaling Phase | 4,000 | 1097 | 27% |
| 1. Conduct National Media Workshop (awareness) on Land Degradation, Desertification and Drought
 | Abandoned | 1,900 | - |  |
| 1. Participate in SLM and UNCCD related International forums/meetings.
 | Completed | - | - |  |
| **Output 2.2: Apex bodies for monitoring land degradation and desertification formed** |  |  |  |  |
| ***Baseline:*** NCCD and NAP***Indicators:*** National Coordination Committee on Desertification (NCCD) revived to implement UNCCD and NAP. Provincial Coordination Committees on Desertification (PCCs) established.***Targets:*** NCCD made fictional. | 1. Hold meetings of National Coordination Committee to Combat Desertification (NCCD)
 | Delayed | - | - |  |
| **Output 2.3: Knowledge generated for SLM** |  |  |  |  |
| ***Baseline***Existing drought contingency plan at the Planning Commission*I****ndicators***Early warning system and mechanism for monitoring drought supported. Number of climate change impact studies conducted***Targets***Early Warning System for Floods and Drought strengthened & climate change impact studies conducted | 1. Follow up of Early Warning System for Floods and Drought, strengthened by Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) implemented through SLMP funding
 | Completed | - | - |  |
| 1. Launch study on "extent of desertification in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa" with funds from Provincial government of KP
 | Completed | 12,645 | 12,645 | 100% |
| **Output 2.4 Outreach & Awareness Raised** |  |  |  |  |
| ***Baseline***Existing agriculture and livestock extension services. Existing mass media campaigns of agriculture, forestry and livestock departments***Indicators***Awareness raising strategy on SLM developed and implemented. Mass awareness messages through print and electronic media***Targets***Awareness for desertification and land degradation related topics created in general public and policy makers | 1. Observe World Day to Combat Desertification (WDCD) on 17th June
 | Completed | - | - |  |
| 1. Develop advocacy and awareness raising material pertaining to SLM and combating desertification, e.g. Diary for 2012 & policy brief on Rudkohi study
 | Completed | - | - |  |
| **Output 3.1: National and provincial land use plans developed/harmonised to SLM principles** |  |  |  |  |
| *Baseline*On-going national land use planning projects*Indicators*National land use planning process harmonized to SLM practicesProvincial land use plans developed*Targets*Dissemination of guidelines for preparation of village level land use plans. Preparation of land use plans of target villages. Facilitate in implementation of land use plans | 1. Technical Assistance local (Land use Planning Expert and GIS Specialist)
 | On-going | 37,586 | 35,314 | 94% |
| 1. Consultations and field surveys for land use planning & monitoring of on-the-ground SLM interventions under PSDP/ADPs
 | On-going | - | - |  |
| 1. Provide backstopping to PCUs in developing participatory land use plans in further 14 new villages selected for bridging period (Pishin, Lasbela & Kech)
 | On-going | - | - |  |
| 1. Printing & dissemination of "Guidelines for preparation of Village Land use plans for SLM (in Urdu)" to stakeholders & getting feedback
 | Completed | - | - |  |
| 1. Preparation of "Guidelines for preparation of District Land use plans for SLM"
 | On-going | - | - |  |
| 1. Finalization of training manual and brochure on Village land use planning for SLM
 | On-going | - | - |  |
| 1. Execute MoU signed with the PPAF and forge other opportunities to support implementation of Land Use Plans
 | On-going | - | - |  |
| **Output 3.2: SLM information system based on GIS database developed** |  |  |  |  |
| *Baseline*Data at PFI, WWF, IWMI, ADPB, and other organizations*Indicators*Baseline at feasibility study sites established. GIS database on land degradation and desertification developed. Gaps analysis of GIS database conducted. Use of GIS based data in decision making process introduced*Targets*GIS data base of target districts, villages and implemented activities developed | 1. Satellite image procurement for new districts to be covered during up-scaling phase
 | Completed | 1,600 | 1,576 | 99% |
| 1. Process satellite data and prepare baseline thematic maps for the new districts.
 | On-going | - |  |  |
| 1. Satellite image procurement for the new villages
 | Completed | 3000 | 3,000 | 100% |
| 1. Process satellite data to develop baseline database and prepare thematic and land use maps of new villages to be covered during up-scaling phase
 | On-going | - |  |  |
| 1. Monitor new SLM field interventions through GPS and GIS/RS and impact of earlier pilot interventions
 | On-going | - |  |  |
| 1. Prepare manual for participatory land use mapping/ground truthing at local level
 | Completed | - |  |  |
| 1. Prepare concept paper on Decision Support System for SLM in Pakistan
 | Delayed | - |  |  |
| 1. Printing & dissemination of the report on “Role of GIS/RS in SLM"
 | Completed | - |  |  |
| 1. Upgrade/update project web site
 | Completed | 3000 | 2,991 | 100% |
| **Output 3.3: Sustainability of SLM practices at pilot project sites assessed** |  |  |  |  |
| *Baseline:**Indicators:*Periodic changes monitored*Targets:*C&I to monitor performance and impact of SLM activities developed and performance of activities monitored | 1. Finalize C&I to assess impact/sustainability of SLM practices for each of the completed pilot projects
 | Completed | - | - |  |
| 1. Draft C&I for monitoring performance of on-the-ground projects planned for Lasbela and Kech districts selected for bridging period
 | Completed | - | - |  |
| **Output 4: Pilot Projects for Demonstrating SLM Practices Implemented** |  |  |  |  |
| *Baseline:* Monitoring and technical backstopping for implementation of pilot projects during bridging period*Indicators:*Review of IP Contractual Mechanism*Targets:* | 1. Monitoring and technical backstopping for implementation of pilot projects during bridging period
 | On-going | 3,693 | 3,640 | 99% |
| 1. Coordination & Admin Expanses of PCU-Balochistan from Balochistan Government’s ADP funds
 | Completed | 26,085 | 9,037 | 35% |
| **Output 4.1: Continuation of SLM Activities during bridging period in District Chakwal, Punjab** |  |  |  |  |
| *Baseline:*Pilot Project implemented*Indicators:*Community mobilized and site specific SLM plans prepared. Capacity of local communities in SLM built. Indigenous water harvesting and dry land agriculture practices improved. Depleted rangelands rehabilitated. Innovative rain water harvesting techniques tested and introduced. Low delta cash crops introduced*Targets:*Feasible SLM practices demonstrated | 1. Facilitate in preparation of Project proposal for continuation of SLM activities during bridging period and its approval
 | Completed |  |  |  |
| 1. Release of payment to the lead IP from Federal PSDP Funds
 | Completed | 14,860 | 14,860 | 100% |
| 1. Monitoring and backstopping for implementation of SLM activities during bridging period
 | Completed |  |  |  |
| 1. Reporting on best practices from the pilot project activities
 | Completed |  |  |  |
| **Output 4.2: Continuation of SLM Activities during bridging period in District Bhakkar, Punjab** |  |  |  |  |
| *Baseline:*Pilot Project implemented*Indicators:*CBO established and site specific Soil Conservation Plans prepared. Capacity of local communities in SLM. Shelterbelts/wind breaks established. High efficiency irrigation system (HEIS) introduced. Dry afforestation promoted. Wind erosion controlled*Targets:*Feasible SLM practices demonstrated | 1. Facilitate in preparation and approval of Project proposal for continuation of SLM activities during bridging period
 | Completed |  |  |  |
| 1. Monitoring and backstopping for implementation of SLM activities during bridging period
 | Completed |  |  |  |
| 1. Release of payment to the lead IP from Federal PSDP Funds
 | Completed | 27,691 | 27,691 | 100% |
| 1. Reporting on best practices from the pilot project activities
 | On-going |  |  |  |
| **Output 4.3: SLM Activities during bridging period in District Kech Balochistan** |  |  |  |  |
| *Baseline*Pilot Project implemented*Indicators*Pastoral communities organized and integrated NRM plan developed. Transhumant and nomadic system of range utilization revived. Stock water ponds constructed to harvest rain water. Indigenous horticulture practices strengthened. Dry-land afforestation introduced. Sustainable use of medicinal plants explored*Targets*Feasible SLM practices demonstrated | 1. Facilitate in revising the proposal and initiating the revised project from Balochistan Government’s funds
 | On-going | 16,299 | 5,966 | 37% |
| 1. Implementation of Project activities from Federal PSDP Funds
 | On-going | 13,292 | 8,765 | 66% |
| 1. Monitoring and facilitating the revised project interventions during bridging period in target area
 | On-going | - | - |  |
| 1. Reporting on best practices from the pilot project activities
 | On-going | - | - |  |
| **Output 4.4: SLM Activities during bridging period in District Lasbela, Balochistan** |  |  |  |  |
| Baseline:Local community mobilized. Sustainable use plan developed. Depleted sites rehabilitated. Number of nurseries established for propagation and regeneration Mazri Palm. Local community trained to make value added products of Mazri Palm and NTFP. Number of households directly benefiting from sustainable use of NTFPIndicators:Targets:Feasible SLM practices demonstrated | 1. Facilitate IP in proposal submission and getting approval for Balochistan Government’s funds
 | Completed | - |  |  |
| 1. Initiating and backstopping the IP in carrying out the interventions funded by PSDP
 | Completed | 33,737 | 33,737 | 100% |
| 1. Monitoring and reporting of progress of PSDP funded project
 | Completed |  |  |  |
| 1. Reporting on best practices from the pilot project activities
 | Ongoing | - | - |  |
| **Output 4.5: SLM by introducing of low delta and high commercial value crops with micro irrigation in Surkhab, District Pishin in Balochistan** |  |  |  |  |
| Baseline:Pilot Project implementedIndicators:Number of communities mobilized. Socio-economic study conducted. Number of demonstration sites of HEIS developed. Number of farmers trained in operation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems. Water erosion control measures introduced. Native low delta – high commercial value crops and fruits varieties introducedTargets:Feasible SLM practices demonstrated | 1. Facilitate IP in proposal submission and getting approval for Balochistan Government’s funds
 | Completed | 47,668 | 47,668 | 100% |
| 1. Initiating and backstopping the IP in carrying out the interventions funded by Provincial PSDP
 | Completed | - | - |  |
| 1. Monitoring and reporting of progress of PSDP funded project
 | Completed | - | - |  |
| 1. Reporting on best practices from the pilot project activities
 | Ongoing | - | - |  |
| **Output 4.6: Continuation of SLM Activities during bridging period in Sheikh Haider Zam, District D.I Khan in KP** |  |  |  |  |
| *Baseline*Existing project for livelihood improvement. Natural resource management project.*Indicators*Number of communities mobilized. Indigenous irrigation system (Rod Kohi) revived. Plant nurseries established. Dry land afforestation promoted. Depleted rangelands rehabilitated. Water harvesting structure/bunds constructed. Alternative livelihood (Apiculture/horticulture) introduced.*Targets*Feasible SLM practices demonstrated | 1. Monitoring the progress on RudKohi Management Fund
 | Ongoing |  | - | - |
| 1. Facilitate the implementation of ADP Scheme on SLM in Dera Ismail Khan in collaboration with line agencies
 | Ongoing | 33,507 | 33,507 | 100% |
| 1. Implementation of selected field activities from additional funds provided by PSDP, GoP
 | Ongoing | 35,953 | 35,952 | 100% |
| 1. Reporting on best practices from the pilot project activities
 | Ongoing | - | - |  |
| **Output 4.7: Continuation of SLM Activities during bridging period in low productive lands in District Lakki Marwat in KP** |  |  |  |  |
| *Baseline*Barani area development project. Forestry Sector development Project*Indicators*Number of communities mobilized. Land use plan developed. Rain water harvesting promoted. Range condition and carrying capacity assessed. Degraded rangelands rehabilitated. Number of households directly benefiting from project*Targets*Feasible SLM practices demonstrated | 1. Facilitate the implementation of ADP Scheme on SLM in Lakki Marwat in collaboration with line agencies
 | Ongoing | 14,251 | 14,251 | 100% |
| 1. Implementation of selected field activities from additional funds provided by GoP
 | Ongoing | 15,996 | 15,996 | 100% |
| 1. Reporting on best practices from the pilot project activities
 | Completed | -- | - |  |
| **Output 5.1: National & Provincial Coordination Units(NCU & PCU) established** |  |  |  |  |
| *Baseline:**Indicators:*NCU established. PCUs established.*Targets:*NCU and PCUs functional | Provincial coordination & establishment of PCUs | On-going | 74,457 | 39,236 | 53% |
| **Output 5.2: Monitoring and Evaluation** |  |  |  |  |
| *Baseline:*Annual Progress reports. TPR reports. Midterm evaluation report. Progress reports *Indicators*M & E strategy developed and implemented. External evaluation of Pilot phase conducted. Final (project termination) evaluation conducted*Targets:*Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of SLM activities. | 1. Conduct M&E visits
 | On-going | 3,000 | 2,475 | 83% |
| 1. Review progress and reports of Pilot Projects during bridging period
 | On-going | - | - |  |
| 1. Preparation of progress reports with coordination of NCU, PCUs and all stakeholders.
 | On-going | - | - |  |
| 1. Develop quarterly and Annual Work plans with inputs from PPCs and thematic Coordinators
 | Completed | - | - |  |
| 1. Hold Quarterly Review Meetings at NCU level.
 | On-going | - | - |  |
| **Output 5.3: Lessons learned documented and disseminated** |  |  |  |  |
| *Baseline:**Indicators:*Lessons learned documented and disseminated. Best SLM practices documented and disseminated at provincial, national and regional levels*Targets:*Lessons learnt, best SLM practices documented & disseminated. | 1. Documentation of best practices & lessons learned in SLM
 | On-going | - | - |  |
| 1. Impact Assessment of SLMP field activities
 | On-going | - | - |  |
| **Output 6: Project Management & Coordination** |  |  |  |  |
| **Project Management & Coordination** | 1. Coordination and Project Management
 | On-going | 14,200.24 | 12,762 | 90% |
| 1. Support Staff
 | On-going | 72,511.49 | 64,380 | 89% |
| 1. Hold Project Steering Committee meeting
 | On-going | 2,000 | 590 | 30% |
| 1. Office equipment and furniture
 | On-going | 500 | - |  |
| 1. Office Supplies
 | On-going | 3,000 | 2,691 | 90% |
| 1. In-country-Travel
 | On-going | 5,000 | 4,995 | 100% |
| 1. Rental and Maint. of Premises
 | On-going | 22,000 | 23,881 | 109% |
| 1. Rental and Maint. Of Equipment
 | On-going | 10,500 | 17,267 | 164% |
| 1. Professional Services
 | On-going | 1,000 | 410 | 41% |
| 1. Misc. Expenses
 | On-going | 2,500 | 632 | 25% |
| **Total:** | **662,039** | **569,624** | **86%** |

1. Outcomes describe the intended changes in development conditions that result from the interventions of governments and other stakeholders, including international development agencies such as UNDP. They are medium-term development results created through the delivery of outputs and the contributions of various partners and non-partners. Outcomes provide a clear vision of what has changed or will change globally or in a particular region, country or community within a period of time. They normally relate to changes in institutional performance or behavior among individuals or groups. Outcomes cannot normally be achieved by only one agency and are not under the direct control of a project manager. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Outputs are short-term development results produced by project and non-project activities. They must be achieved with the resources provided and within the time-frame specified (usually less than five years). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)