SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: Pakistan

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):
CC-3.A-3 III.I: Improved living conditions through environmental management for sustainable development.
PA.A-2.1.3: Improved water and NR Management and Utilization.

Expected CP Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):
A comprehensive approach integrating environmentally sustainable development, global environmental concerns and commitments in national development planning, with emphasis on poverty reduction and with quality gender analysis.

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s):
Commitments under global Convention on Biological Diversity being implemented.

Implementing partner:
The World Conservation Union, IUCN-Pakistan

Other Partners:
Federal Ministry of Environment, Provincial Forest Department-Government of Balochistan, Planning & Development Department-Government of Balochistan, NGOs.

Programme Period: 2004-07
Programme Component: Environment
Project Title: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into production systems in the Juniper Forest Ecosystems
Project ID: 1055
ATLAS ID: 00041720
Project Duration: 48 Months

Total budget:	US $ 2,518,737
Allocated resources:	
▪ GEF project	US $ 975,000
▪ UNDP	US $ 150,000
▪ Government* (Parallel Financing)	US $ 666,670
▪ Private Sector (PKP)	US$ 57,000
▪ Bilateral*	US $ 20,000
▪ NGO's and CBO's*	US $ 616,767
▪ Others (Private Sector)*	US $ 33,300
Sub-Total Co-Financing:	US $ 1,543,737

* contributions are going to be in parallel and will not be channeled through project accounts, but will be reported separately in PIRs, APRs.

Agreed by (Government): 9 Oct 2006
AMIR TARIQ ZAMAN
Joint Secretary
Economic Affairs Division
Government of Pakistan
Islamabad

Agreed by (UNDP):
Haoliang Xu
Country Director
United Nations Development Programme
Islamabad, Pakistan

Agreed by (Government of Balochistan):
Additional Chief Secretary (Dev.)
Government of Balochistan.

UNDP Project Document

UNDP-GEF Medium-Size Project (MSP)

Government of Pakistan

United Nations Development Programme

IUCN– The World Conservation Union, Pakistan Office

Economic Affairs Division

Title of Project
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into production systems in the Juniper Forest Ecosystem

Brief description

The project will mainstream biodiversity into a range of productive sector activities across a landscape covering 150,000 ha, of which approximately 100,000 ha is covered by Juniper forest. In addition, dissemination to other areas and up-take of ideas could moderately impact significant parts of Balochistan. The Project will work closely with local communities to determine acceptable ways to modify grazing systems and incorporate biodiversity concerns into the Juniper forests of Balochistan. The Project will determine ways to remove barriers to sustainable energy use, to demonstrate innovative and sustainable models of tourism/recreation and hunting. The Project will first work in selected communities and will build government-community working partnerships. The Project will then develop capacity – in key government agencies and in communities – to replicate and disseminate project results.

Table of Contents

Acronyms

ADPB	Area Development Programme in Balochistan
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BCS	Balochistan Conservation Strategy
BFSMP	Balochistan Forestry Sector Master Plan
CBO	Community based organisations
CP	(UNDP) Country Programme, 2004-2008
EU	European Union
GoB	Government of Balochistan
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
JEC	Juniper Environment Council
MACP	Mountain Area Conservancy Project (UNDP/GEF Project)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NCS	National Conservation Strategy
NWFP	Non-wood forest products
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
P&DD	Planning and Development Department
PKP	Premier Kufpak Pakistan Limited (oil and gas company)
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RNE	Royal Netherlands Embassy
SSGC	Sui Southern Gas Company
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNF	United Nations Foundation
WHC	World Heritage Convention
WHS	World Heritage Secretaria

Government of Pakistan
Pakistan National Commission for UNESCO
38-UNESCO House, H-8/1, Islamabad, Pakistan, Tele +92-51-9257323-4 Fax:+92-51-9257519
INTERNET: www.paknatcom.gov.pk E-Mail: pncuibd@comsats.net.pk

URGENT

No.F. 1-5/03-UNESCO-Cul

23rd July 2004

Subject: **International Assistance Request for the preparation of nomination dossiers of natural properties in Pakistan (Juniper Forests of Baluchistan) to the World Heritage List**

Dear Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter No. nil dated August 29, 2003 regarding the subject cited above. (copy enclosed).

I have the honour to inform you that UNESCO World Heritage Centre has approved the request endorsed by PNCU. We would appreciate it very much if ICUN would get in contact with us to discuss the project, so as to enable PNCU to draw up a contract with ICUN as early as possible.

A Monitoring Committee comprising representative from PNCU, UNESCO Islamabad Office, and the Ministry of Environment will oversee the implementation progress of this project, with a view to ensuring its successful completion.

It may also be mentioned that UNESCO has approved your request and the activity will be completed in two phases.

An early response will be highly appreciated.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,

(Said Ghulam)
Deputy Secretary General

Mr. Abdul Latif
Country Representative IUCN
1, Bath Island Road
Karachi
Fax: 021-583760

GEF - Juniper

Government of Pakistan
Pakistan National Commission for UNESCO
30-UNESCO House, H-8/1, Islamabad, Pakistan. Tele +92-51-9257223 Fax: +92-51-9257519
INTERNET: www.paknatcom.gov.pk E-Mail: arghazi@comsats.net.pk

No.F.1-5/2003-UNESCO-Cul

September 17, 2003.

Sub: **ENDORSEMENT OF PROPOSAL FOR ASSESSMENT OF JUNIPER FORESTS OF BALUCHISTAN AS WORLD HERITAGE SITE**

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am pleased to inform you that IUCN/Pakistan has submitted a project proposal (copy enclosed) on Balochistan (Ziarat and Zarghoon Hills) juniper forests conservation through community participation for medium size grant funding to UNDP/Global Environment facility (GEF) which has been endorsed. Subsequently IUCN/Pakistan has requested UNESCO Paris World Heritage Centre through PNCU for co-financing the component of the World Heritage site of the juniper conservation project proposal since GEF project require co-financing as a condition of project approval.

2. So therefore a funding of US$20,000 from WHC is being specifically sought for assessment of the potential of juniper forests of Balochistan a world heritage site as well as for assessment of interests and willingness of the communities to designate the forests as a world heritage site.

3. PNCU has endorsed IUCN/Pakistan's request and has therefore forwarded the request for kind consideration of funding.

With regards,

ABDUL QADIR RAFIQ
DC, PA, CRJ, MRR, AAZ
FOR INFORMATION

20/9/03

Yours sincerely,

(Said Ghulam)
Assistant Secretary General

World Heritage Center
UNESCO
7, Place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP Paris
France.

CC: 1. Mr. Jawed Ali Khan, Director General/Focal Point GEF, M/O Environment, Islamabad.
2. Mr. Abdul Latif Rao, Country Representative, IUCN, 1, Bath Island Road, Karachi.

Article X. Amendment of the Agreement

1. The Agreement may be amended through an exchange of letters between the Donor and UNDP. The letters exchanged to this effect shall become an integral part of the Agreement.

Article XI. Settlement of Disputes

1. The parties shall use their best efforts to settle amicably any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of, or relating to this agreement or the breach, termination or invalidity thereof. Where the parties wish to seek such an amicable settlement through conciliation, the conciliation shall take place in accordance with UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules then obtaining, or according to such procedure as may be agreed between the parties.

2. Any dispute, controversy or claim between the Parties arising out of or relating to this agreement or the breach, termination or invalidity thereof, unless settled amicably under the preceding paragraph within sixty (60) days after receipt by one Party of the other Party's request for such amicable settlement, shall be referred by either party to arbitration in accordance with the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules then obtaining. The arbitral tribunal shall have no authority to award punitive damages. The parties shall be bound by any arbitration award rendered as a result of such arbitration as the final adjudication of any such controversy, claim or dispute.

Article XII. Entry Into Force

1. This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature and deposit by the Donor of the first contribution-payment to be made in accordance with the schedule of payments set out in Article I, paragraph 1 of this Agreement and the signature of the PSD/project document by the concerned parties.

Article XIII. The Donor Contribution

1. For the avoidance of any doubt, it is hereby clarified that the Donor shall not be liable to make any payments under Article IV paragraph 1, Article VIII paragraph 3 or under any other provision of this Agreement except for the contribution referred to in Article I paragraph 1.

2. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Agreement in the English language in two copies.

PKP EXPLORATION LIMITED

Patrick Bird
Chief Executive Officer
Trust Complex, F-5/1, Sir Aga Khan Road
Islamabad
23 JUN 2003

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Onder Yucer
Resident Representative
61-A, Jinnah Ave, Saudi Pak Tower,
Islamabad
23 JUN 2003

2. The Donor acknowledges that it is familiar with UNDP's ideals and objectives and recognizes that its name and emblem may not be associated with any political or sectarian cause or otherwise used in a manner inconsistent with the status, reputation and neutrality of UNDP.

3. The Donor may make representations to its shareholders and internal budget officials as required about the fact of the contribution to UNDP. Any other use of the UNDP name or emblem, and any other form of recognition or acknowledgement of the contribution of the Donor are subject to consultations between the Parties, and the prior written agreement of UNDP.

4. Conditions laid down in clause 1-3 of this section will also be applicable on UNDP vis-à-vis the Donor.

5. UNDP will report on the contribution to its Executive Board in accordance with its regular procedures regarding contributions from private donors. Other forms of recognition and acknowledgement of the contribution are subject to consultations between the Parties, but the manner of such recognition and acknowledgement shall be determined at the sole discretion of UNDP.

Article VIII. Completion of the Agreement

1. UNDP shall notify the Donor when all activities relating to the project have been completed.

2. Notwithstanding the completion of the project, UNDP shall continue to hold unutilized payments until all commitments and liabilities incurred in the implementation of the project have been satisfied and project activities brought to an orderly conclusion.

3. If the unutilized payments prove insufficient to meet such commitments and liabilities, UNDP shall notify the Donor and consult with the Donor on the manner in which such commitments and liabilities may be satisfied.

4. Any payments that remain unexpended after such commitments and liabilities have been satisfied shall be disposed of by UNDP in consultation with the Donor.

Article IX. Termination of the Agreement

1. After consultations have taken place between the Donor, UNDP, the Executing Agency, and the programme country Government, and provided that the payments already received are, together with other funds available to the project, sufficient to meet all commitments and liabilities incurred in the implementation of the project, this Agreement may be terminated by UNDP or by the Donor. The Agreement shall cease to be in force 30 (thirty) days after either of the Parties have given notice in writing to the other Party of its decision to terminate the Agreement.

2. Notwithstanding termination of this Agreement, UNDP shall continue to hold unutilized payments and liabilities incurred in implementation of the project up to the date of termination have been satisfied and project activities brought to an orderly conclusion.

(c) From the country office within six months after the date of completion or termination of the Agreement, a final report summarizing project activities and impact of activities as well as provisional financial data.

(d) From UNDP Bureau of Management/Comptroller's Division, on completion of the project, a certified financial statement to be submitted no later than 30 June of the year following the financial closing of the project.

3. If special circumstances so warrant, UNDP may provide more frequent reporting at the expense of the Donor. The specific nature and frequency of this reporting shall be specified in an annex of the Agreement.

4. The "Donor would be represented at the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC will be established before commencement of the project.(Refer Implementation Plan in the Project Document) .

Article IV. Administrative and support services

1. In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board, the contribution shall be charged 6 percent for the additional cost incurred by UNDP in administering the contribution and for administrative and operational services provided by the Executing Agency.

2. The aggregate of the amounts budgeted for the project, together with the estimated costs of reimbursement of related support services, shall not exceed the total resources available to the project under this Agreement as well as funds which may be available to the project for project costs and for support costs under other sources of financing.

Article V. Equipment

1. Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.

Article VI. Auditing

1. The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP. Should an Audit Report of the Board of Auditors of UNDP to its governing body contain observations relevant to the contributions, such information shall be made available to the Donor.

Article VII. Advertisement of the contribution

1. The Donor shall not use the UNDP name or emblem, or any abbreviation thereof, in connection with its business or otherwise without the express prior written approval of UNDP in each case. In no event will authorization be granted for commercial purposes, or for use in any manner that suggests an endorsement by UNDP of PKP Exploration Limited, its products or services.

2. The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities.

3. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.

4. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.

Article II. Utilization of the Contribution

1. The implementation of the responsibilities of UNDP and of the Executing Agency pursuant to this Agreement and the project document shall be dependent on receipt by UNDP of the contribution in accordance with the schedule of payment as set out in Article I, paragraph 1, above.

2. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the Donor on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Donor may, at its sole option but is at no time under any obligation to, contribute any additional funding to UNDP.

3. If the payments referred to in Article I, paragraph 1, above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with paragraph 2 above is not forthcoming from the Donor or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the project under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.

4. Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to UNDP Account.

5. Scope of the project is defined in the Project Document annexed with this agreement.

Article III. Administration and reporting

1. Project management and expenditures shall be governed by the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP and, where applicable, the regulations, rules and directives of the Executing Agency.

2. UNDP headquarters and country office shall provide to the Donor all or parts of the following reports prepared in accordance with UNDP accounting and reporting procedures.

2.1 For Agreements of more than one year:

(a) From the country office every year, the status of project progress for the duration of the Agreement, as well as the latest available approved budget.

(b) From UNDP Bureau of Management/Comptroller's Division, an annual certified financial statement as of 31 December every year to be submitted no later than 30 June of the following year.

COST-SHARING AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
AND PKP Exploration Limited (THE DONOR)

WHEREAS PKP Exploration Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of PREMIER-KUFPEC PAKISTAN B.V. (the "Donor") has informed United Nations Development Programme ("UNDP") of Donor's willingness to contribute funds (hereinafter referred to as "the contribution") to UNDP on a cost-sharing basis towards partial implementation of the Balochistan Juniper Forest Conservation through Community Participation Project (the "project" being considered by the Global Environment Facility, GEF, for approval).

WHEREAS, Donor is aware of the fact that the implementation of the project would start after GEF approval, expected in August 2003 and the contribution would remain in UNDP's custody until the final project document is signed. In case of delayed approval or rejection from GEF, UNDP will utilize the funds of the "Donor" for activities envisaged in the project, in the same geographical area. In such a case, Donor would be informed about revised project proposal.

WHEREAS "Donor" is aware that project implementation would commence from August 2003. In case of any delays, UNDP will inform the Donor on the revised schedule.

WHEREAS UNDP is prepared to receive and administer the contribution for the implementation of the project,

WHEREAS the Government of Pakistan has been duly informed of the contribution of the Donor to the project,

WHEREAS UNDP shall designate "the World Conservation Union – IUCN - in collaboration with Forest, Wildlife and Tourism Department, Government of Balochistan" to manage the project (hereinafter referred to as "the Executing Agency"),

NOW THEREFORE, UNDP and the Donor hereby agree as follows:

Article I. The Contribution

1. The Donor shall, in accordance with the schedule of payments set out below, contribute to UNDP the amount of US $ 57,000. The contribution shall be deposited in UNDP Pakistan's ZBA account in New York:

Account Name:	UNDP Representative in Pakistan
Bank Name:	JP Morgan Chase Bank
Account Number:	323-13824
ABA Number:	021000021
SWIFT Code:	CHASUS33
Bank Address:	4 New York Plaza, New York, NY10004

Schedule of payments	Amount US $
June 2003	57,000

PAK/98/G41

20 May 2005

Dear Ms Akhtar,

Balochistan Juniper

This is in reference to the Medium Size Project on Balochistan Junipers.

On behalf of UNDP, I wish to confirm a co-financing of US$ 150,000 against a total GEF contribution of US$ 1,000,000. We further confirm the contribution of US$ 57,000 received by UNDP from Premier – Kufpec Pakistan B.V as co-financing for the project.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Haoliang Xu
DRR/Director, Development Division

Ms Tehmina Akhtar
Regional Manger (Biodiversity)
Global Environment Facility
Environmentally Sustainable Development Group
Bureau for Development Policy
UNDP, New York, NY 10017

EC UNDP Small Grants Programme
Operations to Promote Tropical Forests - Pakistan
United Nations Development Programme, 8th Floor, Saudi Pak Tower, 61 A Jinnah Avenue, Islamabad, Pakistan

Ms Tehmina Akhtar
Regional Manger (Biodiversity)
Global Environment Facility
Environmentally Sustainable Development Group
Bureau for Development Policy
UNDP, New York, NY 10017

23 May 2005

Subject: Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into production systems in the Juniper forest ecosystem

Dear Ms Akhtar,

This is in reference to the Medium Size Project on the subject initiative.

Let me share that SGP PTF (EU funded, UNDP administered Small Grants Programme for Operations to Promote Tropical Forests in Pakistan) has awarded a US $ 95,767 project for Balochistan Junipers to Center for Peace and Development (Quetta based local NGO) for a period of 20 months, commenced from February 2005. The objectives of the project are as follows:

- Communities organized and sensitized to take measures for conservation of juniper forests.
- Linkages and Partnership of CBOs with Govt. line Deptt: and other organizations.
- Natural resource management practices and technologies introduced/ improved / developed / promoted.
- Policy makers and general public are apprized of lessons learned from the Project

In my capacity as the SGP PTF Coordinator for Pakistan I confirm this as co-financing in support of UNDP GEF medium size project of Balochistan Junipers.

Sincerely yours'

Saleem Ullah
Coordinator

Tel. 92-51-2800133-42, Fax: 92-51-2800031, 2800034

During the current fiscal year, an important project has been completed which consists of installation of gas pipeline to, and plantation of trees at the Al-Hijra School in Ziarat, at a cost of about half a million rupees. Also this year, a major project is underway at Killi Shahbaz where a model village is being developed where juniper wood for roofing would be substituted with alternate material. A community centre is being built and a 2" water pipeline is being laid. A sum of Rs.2 Million has been earmarked for these projects.

Similar investments will continue on CSR projects in the Ziarat area, as in other selected locations in Balochistan by SSGC in the next 4 years. We will also be investing on capacity development of the community for conservation practices in housing, maintenance of the gas pipeline project, extension work of the natural gas pipeline and participating on philanthropic activities with grass-root organizations. We cooperated with the Juniper Environmental Council of Ziarat recently, in its efforts to preserve the Juniper forest.

We are quite enthusiastic about working with IUCN to multiply the benefits to the Juniper landscape. We look forward to co-financing with IUCN through collaborating on various activities and playing a joint role in managing the Juniper landscape. Also we shall be happy to set up an Information Centre at Killi Shahbaz jointly with IUCN for pursuing our common goal.

We very much look forward to your response and proposals.

Yours sincerely,

S. Hassan Nawab
Senior General Manager (Management Services)

Tel: +92-51 9202574
Fax:+92-51 9202211

No.F.Dy.No. 215/97-Tech-I
Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Environment, Local Government
& Rural Development

Islamabad, the December 17, 2002

Director General (Environment)

Sub:- BALOCHISTAN (ZIARAT AND AZRGHOON HILLS) JUNIPER FORESTS CONSERVATION THROUGH COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION (PAK/98/G41).

Dear Mr. Yucer,

A project proposal on Balochistan (Ziarat and Zarghoon Hills) Juniper Forests Conservation Through Community Participation has been prepared for GEF medium size funding modality.

2. The overall goal of the project is to ensure conservation of globally significant Juniper Forests, and promotion of Sustainable Development, in the area with active involvement of communities in conserving biodiversity and developing a proposal for possible designating the area as a heritage site. The project after completion will ensure Conservation and Sustainable use of Juniper Forest Eco-System in Ziarat and Zarghoon Hills ranges on a long-term basis. The project will also promote regional cooperation a link to the conservation and protection of juniper forests in other area of the world.

3. Given the benefits occuring from the project at the global and national level, the Ministry of Environment, LG&RD, as the National Focal Point of GEF initiates in Pakistan, endorses the above-mentioned project for MSP grant.

ISLAMABAD
20 DEC 2002
ACTION | INFO

Yours Sincerely,

(Jawed Ali Khan)
Director General (Env.) /
Official Focal Point for GEF

Mr. Onder Yucer,
Resident Representative,
UNDP, Islamabad.

Output	Activity	Unit cost	Unit	Activity Target					Resp	Budget Amount				
				Total	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4		Total	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4
Output/Activity														
	2.2.1 Government experts fully observe and participate in all activities in Outcome 1												10,000	
	2.2.2 Organisational development for local and provincial officials												3,000	
	2.2.3 Training for government officials Each concerned official will be trained on biodiversity related to his/her sector												20,000	
	2.2.4 In-country study tour												45,000	14,000
	2.2.5 Database development												10,000	
	2.2.6 Development of a replication and dissemination strategy and its incorporation into Forest and Livestock Department work programmes													10,000
ccessful approaches from Outcome 1 ated across all Juniper forest ecosysteins in histan		6,000	No	11	0	0	0	11	IUCN	66,000	-	-	-	66,000
	2.3.1 Government experts fully observe and participate in all activities in Outcome 1													66,000
Where appropriate, successful approaches Outcome 1 disseminated across Pakistan and tries with similar threats and ecosystems.										100,000	-	-	-	100,000
	2.4.1 Constant advocacy to national government agencies, website and newsletter													15,000
														15,000
	2.4.3 Preparation of lessons learnt documentation													60,000
	2.4.4 National seminar													10,000
	2.4.5 Communication through IUCN global network and events													
										1,182,000	312,750	281,750	316,694	270,806

Output	Activity	Unit cost	Unit	Activity Target					Resp	Budget Amount				
				Total	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4		Total	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4
Output/Activity														
	1.4.3 Test alternatives, such as fuel efficient or solar stoves approximately 200 units										25,000	60,500	25,000	
	1.4.4 Develop long-term energy supply plan for Juniper forests region												8,000	
sures to mainstream biodiversity into , watershed management, construction ourism sectors assessed, and, if iate, developed and initiated		3,000	No.	62	5	22	26	9	IUCN	186,000	15,000	66,000	78,000	27,000
	1.5.1 Community led feasibility assessment of alternatives to wood and bark-use in construction sector										15,000			
	1.5.2 Community led feasibility assessment of mechanisms to have downstream water users contribute to watershed protection											5,000		
	1.5.3 Community led feasibility study of tourism sector development, including recreation, game and trophy hunting											5,000		
	1.5.4 Analysis of gender issues											5,000		
	1.5.5 Implement most feasible measures e g CGI sheets around 2000 nos, promotion of Ecotourism											51,000	75,000	24,000
	1.5.6 Monitor hunting across valleys												3,000	3,000
sures to combat die-off developed and nted		7,250	No.	17	1	9	5	2	IUCN	123,250	7,250	65,250	36,250	14,500
	1.6.1 Community led assessment of die-off in the valley										2,250			
	1.6.2 Awareness raising and training on causes and solutions of die-off										2,000			
	1.6.3 Community led development of plan to reduce die-off										3,000			
	1.6.4 Undertake physical measures to improve health of individual trees											65,250	36,250	14,500
ly (community and government) ended measures from each selected valley utcome 1		7,861	No	9	0	0	4	5	IUCN	70,750	-	-	31,444	39,306
	2.1.1 Regular workshop and meetings between community representatives and government officials												10,444	12,000
	2.1.2 Decide on best approach for institutionalizing and repeating successes across Juniper lands												15,000	17,000
	2.1.3 Joint development of relevant institutional documents												6,000	10,306
city for up-scaling, replication and ation strengthened, notably in														

streaming Biodiversity Conservation into production systems in the Juniper Forest Ecosystem
ct Budget

Output	Activity	Unit cost	Unit	Activity Target					Resp	Budget Amount				
Output/Activity				Total	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4		Total	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4
anisational structure in villages in selected														
		22,500	No	4	4	0	0	0	IUCN	90,000	90,000	-	-	
	1.1.1 Finalise criteria and select valley													
	1.1.2 Review existing organisational structures										2,500			
	1.1.3 Rapid engagement of village level representatives into informal structure										5,000			
	1.1.4 Define and establish valley wide ecological monitoring system										75,000			
											7,500			
l and needs assessment of selected cluding gender assessment		15,250	No	8	8	0	0	0	IUCN	122,000	122,000	-	-	
	1.2.1 Rapid assessment of social and economic priorities and needs										10,000			
	1.2.2 Assessment of gender roles and women's needs										10,000			
	1.2.3 Rapid assessment of awareness and understanding of Juniper and ecosystem										10,000			
	1.2.4 Assess linkages between social and economic priorities and conservation objectives										92,000			
ures to mainstream biodiversity into sector developed and implemented		10,000	No	18	4	9	5	0	IUCN	180,000	40,000	90,000	50,000	-
	1.3.1 Community led feasibility assessment of alternative grazing practices										20,000			
	1.3.2 Analysis of gender issues										10,000			
	1.3.3 Raise understanding of impacts of unsustainable grazing										10,000	45,000		
	1.3.4 Testing of alternative grazing practices											45,000		
	1.3.5 Assess long-term sustainability of tested practices												10,000	
	1.3.6 Develop incentives and negotiate agreements for sustainable grazing												30,000	
	1.3.7 Develop long-term plan for sustainable use of grazing land in and around Juniper forests												10,000	
res to mainstream biodiversity into tor developed and implemented		5,500	No	24	7	11	6	0	IUCN	132,000	38,500	60,500	33,000	
	1.4.1 Community led feasibility assessment of alternative energy sources										8,500			
	1.4.2 Analysis of gender issues										5,000			

Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into production systems in the Juniper Forest Ecosystem
Project Budget

	Amount in US$				
Budget Lines	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**TOTAL**
Project Administration Costs					
Project Manager	17,400	18,400	19,400	20,400	75,600
Accounts & Admin officer	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	23,000
Equipment, Accessories & Furniture	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	13,000
	32,400	24,900	26,400	27,900	111,600
Operational Costs					
Travel	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
Premises costs	5,575	5,850	6,140	6,435	24,000
Vehicle running & rent	7,500	8,000	8,500	9,000	33,000
Janitorial Services	3,300	3,465	3,635	3,800	14,200
	26,375	27,315	28,275	29,235	111,200
Activities					
Project Mobilisation	54,000	-	-	-	54,000
Rapid Assessments	60,500	-	-	-	60,500
Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Livestock Sector	35,000	70,000	40,000	-	145,000
Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Energy Sector	32,000	45,000	25,000	-	102,000
Mainstreaming Biodiversity in other Sectors	15,000	41,000	60,000	20,000	136,000
Awareness Raising / Institutionalizing	12,200	10,000	26,200	44,600	93,000
Advocacy (Case studies,Website, Seminars)	5,000	12,000	25,000	80,000	122,000
Internal Reviews & Planning	12,700	15,000	15,000	20,000	62,700
Capacity Building of Govt Line Department	9,875	12,000	37,519	18,071	77,465
Support to Medicinal Plants Centre	5,000	8,000	8,000	4,000	25,000
Gender Mainstreaming	12,700	16,535	25,300	27,000	81,535
	253,975	229,535	262,019	213,671	959,200
TOTAL	312,750	281,750	316,694	270,806	1,182,000

Key Impact Indicator	Target (Year 4)	Means of Verification	Sampling frequency	Location
ecosystem operationalised at 4-6 selected small valleys				
Mechanisms for replicating and disseminating the sustainable utilisation regimes across the entire Juniper forest ecosystems of Balochistan evolved	Selected community members in the Juniper tract get exposed to project interventions and results and are motivated to replicate and evidence of local and district government agencies across Pakistan up-taking the lessons learnt.	Project records	By the end of the Project	Pakistan

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US$ *Excluding project team Staff time*	Time frame
	▪ Coordinating Unit ▪ Balochistan Forest Department		Yearly
Audit	▪ UNDP-CO ▪ Project team	None (to be covered by UNDP-CO)	Mid-term and final
Visits to field sites (UNDP staff travel costs to be charged to IA fees)	▪ UNDP Country Office ▪ UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit ▪ Government representatives	To be planned during annual and quarterly planning	Mutually agreed timeframe
TOTAL INDICATIVE COST *Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses*		US$ 79,000	

IMPACT MEASUREMENT

Key Impact Indicator	Target (Year 4)	Means of Verification	Sampling frequency	Location
Improve the condition of the Juniper forest ecosystem through change in land use of forest area	100% in select valleys 40% in the remaining project area	Land use changes documented in a project report and other project records	Start, mid, end	Project area
Modify production systems in the Juniper forest landscape and make it more biodiversity friendly through development of sectoral guidelines and introducing environmental impact assessment	100% in select valleys 40% in the remaining project area	Sectoral guidelines, project records, biodiversity/ environmental assessment guidelines and assessment reports	2.5 years of start of project	Project area
Economically, ecologically and socially sustainable utilisation of Juniper forest	Biodiversity guidelines are developed and integrated in agriculture, forestry and tourism sector practices	Sectoral guidelines and project records	Two and half years to end-of-the-project	Project area

ANNEX 1: INDICATIVE MONITORING AND EVALUATION WORK PLAN AND CORRESPONDING BUDGET

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US$ *Excluding project team Staff time*	Time frame
Inception Workshop	▪ Project Coordinator ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP GEF	6,000	Within first five months of project start up
Inception Report	▪ Project Team ▪ UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators	▪ Project Coordinator will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop. To be part of the relevant components of the project budget	Start, mid and end of project
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress and Performance	▪ Oversight by Project GEF Technical Advisor and Project Coordinator ▪ Measurements by regional field officers and local IAs	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to PSC and to the definition of annual work plans
APR and PIR	▪ Project Team ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ UNDP-GEF Technical Advisor	None	Annually
TPR/PSC minutes and report	▪ Balochistan Forest Department ▪ UNDP CO ▪ Project team	None	Annually
Advisory Committee Meetings	▪ Project Coordinator ▪ UNDP CO	To be determined during inception	Following Project IW and subsequently at least once a year
Periodic status reports and Quarterly Operational Reports (QORs)	▪ Project team ▪ UNDP CO	None	Quarterly or as required by the UNDP-CO
Technical reports	▪ Project team ▪ Hired consultants as needed	None	To be determined by Project Team and UNDP-CO
Mid-term External Evaluation	▪ Project team ▪ UNDP- CO ▪ UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	20,000	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Final External Evaluation	▪ Project team, ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	33,000	At the end of project implementation
Terminal Report	▪ Project team ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ External Consultant	None	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	▪ Project team ▪ UNDP-GEF Regional	20,000 (average 5,000 per year)	

and comments to the quarterly and annual workplans for onward submission to the TPR for approval.

The Project Implementation Committee will enforce coordination and review in the project outputs and will meet at least quarterly to review progress and annually.

The Project Implementation Committee will be responsible for ensuring thematic and site-based coordination between this project and the complementary govt. funded initiative "Conservation of Ziarat Juniper Forests". The Project Implementation Committee will also be involved in the recruitment of the Project Coordinator.

The Forest Department in its role as the head of the Project Implementation Committee will take the lead in dissemination and replication of the Project during and after the project period. The Forest Department, and WHC will contribute to the development of eco-tourism and eco-recreation sector in the Project area.

Project Coordinator

The Project Coordinator will be a full time position which will head the Project core team. It will be supported by administrative support staff. All professional members of the core team will directly report to the Project Coordinator. The Project Coordinator will directly report to the Project Implementation Committee.

The overall responsibility of the Project Coordinator will be to act as the mentor and head of the team. Management of quality and quantity of outputs, timely delivery and judicious budgetary decisions at all stages. S/he will guide the team in such a way so as to coalesce, guide, strengthen as well as build the credibility of the team. The Project Coordinator will work with and through existing representative organisations in the community and partner organizations.

The Project Coordinator will be responsible for ensuring the implementation of the Project activities and in a manner to achieve the overall goal and outcomes. S/he will ensure high quality of implementation of the Project to maximize the desired impacts.

The main technical and managerial responsibilities of the Project Coordinator will be:

- Preparing quarterly work plans and monitoring reports;
- Preparing ToR for all project inputs and activities;
- Identifying experts and consultants to be involved in the project;
- Ensuring all activities in the Project area run smoothly and are well organised;
- Paying regular visits to local project stakeholders and sites;
- Overseeing all project activities, ensuring they are technically appropriate, and they receive an adequate level of technical support;
- Drawing, as necessary, additional technical support from the IUCN network in Pakistan;
- Commissioning studies, reviews, etc; and
- Monitoring the timeliness and effectiveness of all project inputs.

PART III : Terms of References for key project staff and main sub-contracts

Tri-Partite Review (TPR)

The TPR will be constituted of the Economic Affairs Division (EAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Pakistan and IUCN-Pakistan. TPR will be the ultimate body for resource allocation and decision-making and its major responsibilities will be:

- The TPR will have the role of approval of budget and workplan
- The TPR will monitor progress through submission of reports and M&E function of the UNDP which includes
    a. Regular visits to project area and meetings with project stakeholders and project management;
    b. Participation in annual PSC meetings;
    c. Reviewing Quarterly financial and technical reports;
    d. Processing and finalising of Annual PIR reports;
    e. Organization and fielding of project evaluations.
- Two TPR meetings will be held at least every year. Urgent matters could be handled through circulation, unless necessary.

Project Steering Committee

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to provide advice and guidance to the project and to support coordination. The members will include:

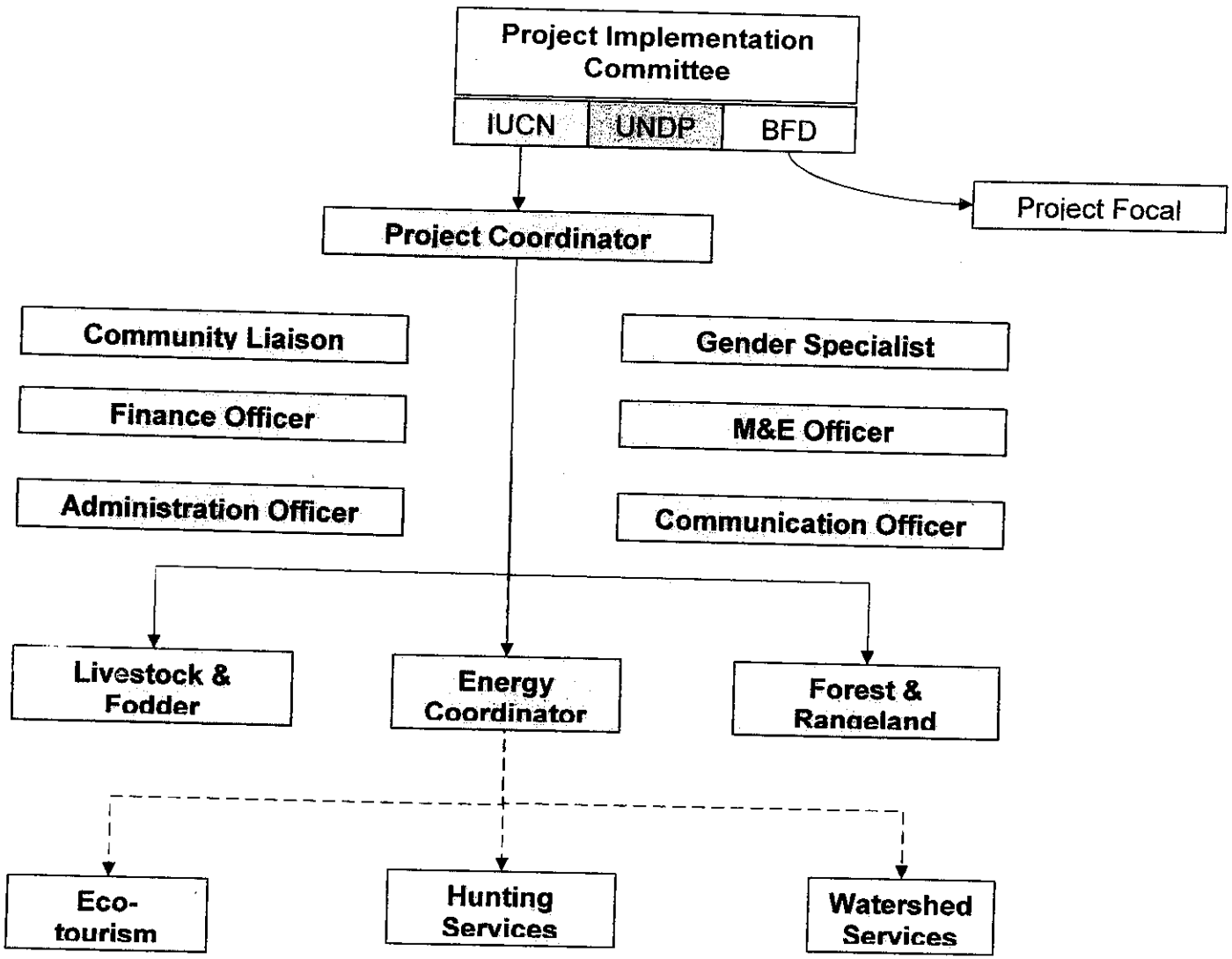
- The Additional Chief Secretary (Development), GoB, (Chair);
- Juniper National Project Coordinator (Secretary);
- Planning and Development (P&D) Department;
- Forest Department;
- Livestock Department;
- Two civil society organizations;
- Representatives of local communities;
- IUCN Pakistan; and
- UNDP

IUCN will provide secretariat support to the PSC. At its inaugural meeting, the PSC will finalise its Terms of Reference. Broadly, the PSC will advise the Project and the Project Implementation Committee for amenable operations of the project. Its role will include policy guidance and coordination within country. It is proposed that one meetings of the PSC be held every year.

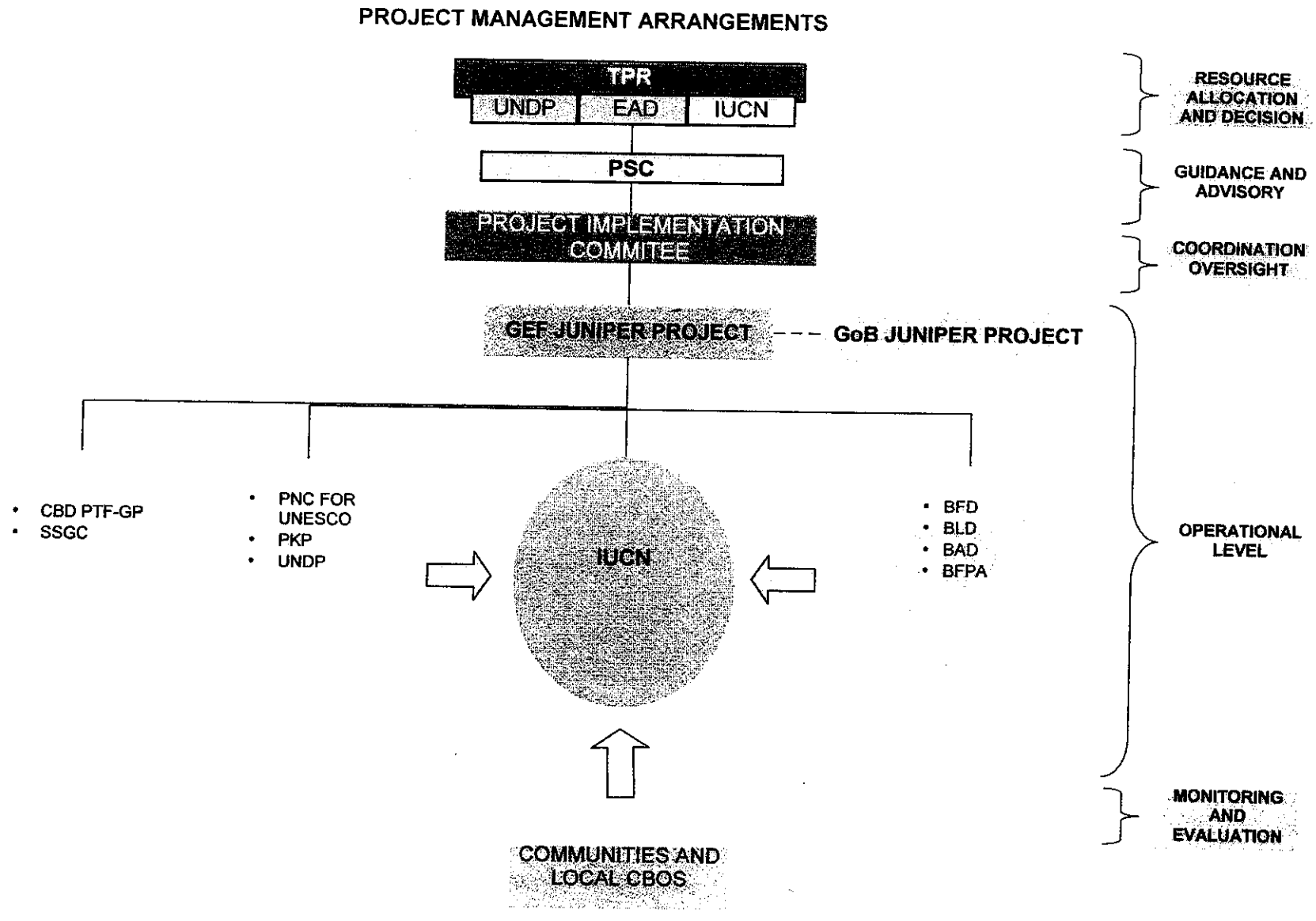
Project Implementation Committee

An Project Implementation Committee of the PSC consisting of the Forest Department, UNDP and IUCN will be responsible for supervising project implementation. The Project will submit progress reports to the Project Implementation Committee. The Project Implementation Committee will be responsible for reviewing quarterly and annual progress and providing accent

Project Management Organogram



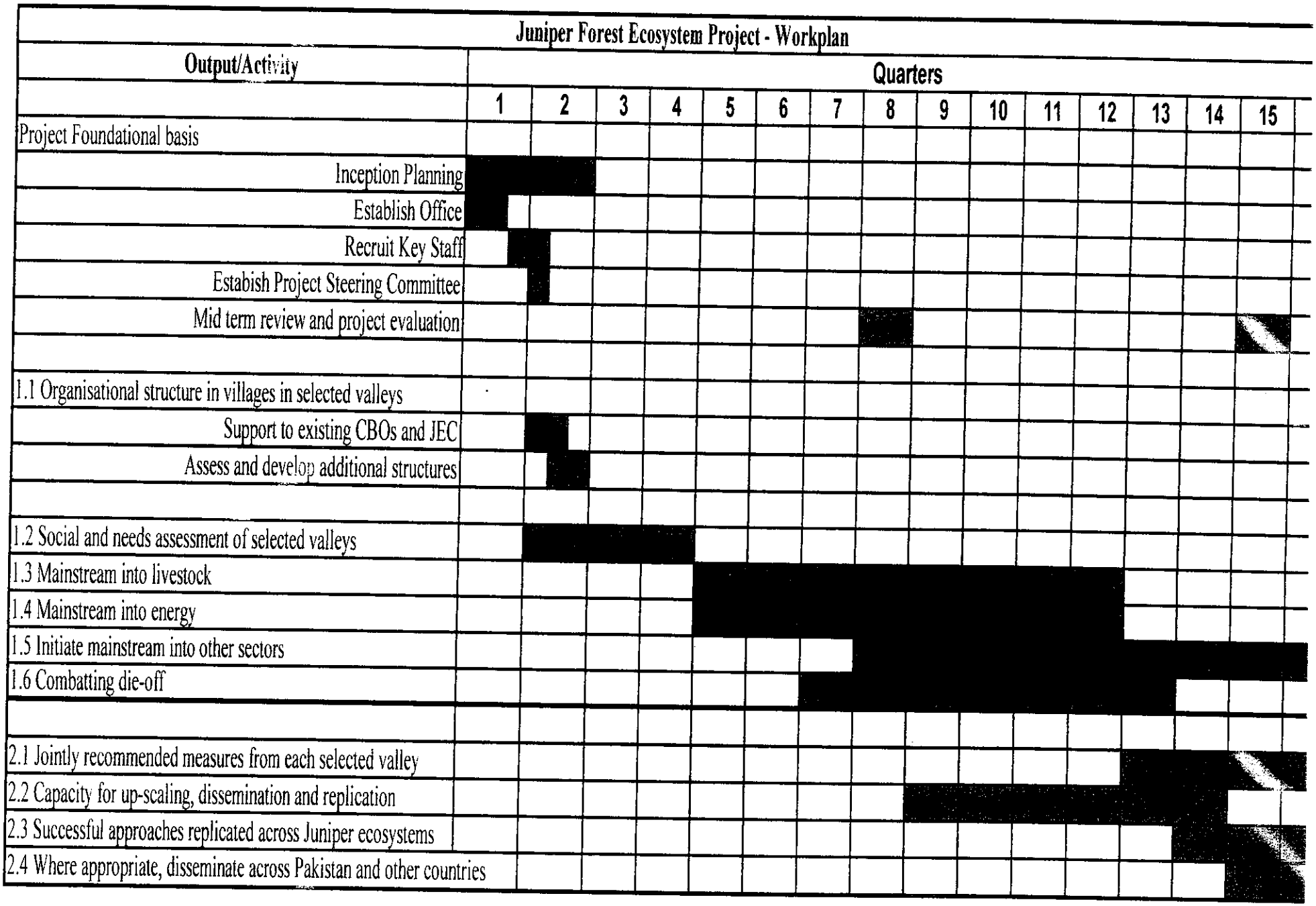
PART II: Organogram of Project



V. Additional Information

PART I Project proposal

Approved MSP Proposal (See separate file)
Letter of Endorsement and Co-financing letter (See separate file)


Juniper Forest Ecosystem Project - Workplan
Output/Activity
Quarters
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
Project Foundational basis
Inception Planning
Establish Office
Recruit Key Staff
Estabish Project Steering Committee
Mid term review and project evaluation
1.1 Organisational structure in villages in selected valleys
Support to existing CBOs and JEC
Assess and develop additional structures
1.2 Social and needs assessment of selected valleys
1.3 Mainstream into livestock
1.4 Mainstream into energy
1.5 Initiate mainstream into other sectors
1.6 Combatting die-off
2.1 Jointly recommended measures from each selected valley
2.2 Capacity for up-scaling, dissemination and replication
2.3 Successful approaches replicated across Juniper ecosystems
2.4 Where appropriate, disseminate across Pakistan and other countries

B. UNDP Contribution

Award Id: 00041720

Award Title: PIMS 1055 BD MSP Pakistan Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation

Project ID 00047704

Project Title: PIMS 1055 BD MSP Pakistan Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into production systems in the Juniper Forest Ecosystem

Executing Agency: IUCN – Pakistan

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Source of fund	Atlas Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount US$ Year 1	Amount US$ Year 2	Amount US$ Year 3	Amount US$ Year 4	Tot amo
Economically, ecologically and socially sustainable utilisation of Juniper forest ecosystem operationalised at 3-6 selected small valleys	IUCN-Pakistan	UNDP	71400	PERADM	3500 00	3500 00	3500 00	10500 00	
	IUCN-Pakistan	UNDP	71600	TRAV	1500 00	1500 00	1500 00	4500 00	
	IUCN-Pakistan	UNDP	72100	SERCT	11500 00	18500 00	34500 00	29500 00	
	IUCN-Pakistan	NGO-PKP	72100	SERCT				57000 00	
	Sub Total				**16500.00**	**23500.00**	**39500.00**	**101500.00**	1
Mechanisms for replicating and disseminating the sustainable utilisation regimes across the entire Juniper forest ecosystems of Balochistan evolved	IUCN-Pakistan	UNDP	71400	PERADM	3500 00	3500 00	3500 00	3500 00	
	IUCN-Pakistan	UNDP	71600	TRAV	1500 00	1500 00	1500 00	1500 00	
	IUCN-Pakistan	UNDP	72100	SERCT	1500 00	1500 00	1500 00	1500 00	
	Sub Total				**6500.00**	**6500.00**	**6500.00**	**6500.00**	2
	Total				23000 00	30000 00	46000 00	108000 00	20

Summary of Funding

GEF	US$ 975,000
UNDP	US$ 150,000
PKP	US$ 57,000
Total Funding	US$ 1,182,000

PART III TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

A. GEF Contribution

Award Id: 00041720

Award Title: PIMS 1055 BD MSP Pakistan Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation

Project ID 00047688

Project Title: PIMS 1055 BD MSP Pakistan Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into production systems in the Juniper Forest Ecosystem

Executing Agency: IUCN – Pakistan

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Source of fund	Atlas Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount US$ Year 1	Amount US$ Year 2	Amount US$ Year 3	Amount US$ Year 4	Tot amo
Economically, ecologically and socially sustainable utilisation of Juniper forest ecosystem operationalised at 3-6 selected small valleys	IUCN-Pakistan	GEF	71400	PERADM	21030 00	15000 00	47000 00	36866 00	1
	IUCN-Pakistan	GEF	74500	MISC	12030 00	4100 00	25300 00	2918 00	
	IUCN-Pakistan	GEF	73400	EQUIP	740 00	200 00	1500 00	37430 00	
	IUCN-Pakistan	GEF	72200	EQUIP	4050 00	1700 00	9900 00	12149 00	
	IUCN-Pakistan	GEF	71600	TRAV	3055 00	1300 00	10000 00	7637 00	
	IUCN-Pakistan	GEF	72100	SERCT	40900 00	14700 00	79000 00	207000 00	3
	IUCN-Pakistan	GEF	74100	Prof Servics	8195 00	4000 00	17300 00	30000 00	
	Sub Total				**90000.00**	**41000.00**	**190000.00**	**334000.00**	**6**
Mechanisms for replicating and disseminating the sustainable utilisation regimes across the entire Juniper forest ecosystems of Balochistan evolved	IUCN-Pakistan	GEF	71400	PERADM	9768 00	22660 00	14900 00	47776 00	
	IUCN-Pakistan	GEF	74500	MISC	6557 00	900 00	10275 00	806 00	
	IUCN-Pakistan	GEF	73400	EQUIP	403 00	16167 00	534 00	18341 00	
	IUCN-Pakistan	GEF	72200	EQUIP	2343 00	6771 00	2900 00	4187 00	
	IUCN-Pakistan	GEF	71600	TRAV	1408 00	4600 00	1500 00	3500 00	
	IUCN-Pakistan	GEF	72100	SERCT	23621 00	50985 00	23403 00	16590 00	1
	IUCN-Pakistan	GEF	74100	Prof Servics	4900 00	9917 00	5488 00	8800 00	
	Sub Total				**49000.00**	**112000.00**	**59000.00**	**100000.00**	**3**
	Total				**139000.00**	**153000.00**	**249000.00**	**434000.00**	**9**

	2.2.6 Development of a replication and dissemination strategy and its incorporation into Forest and Livestock Department work programmes																		
2.3 Successful approaches from Outcome 1 replicated across all Juniper forest ecosystems in Balochistan	**2.3.1** Government experts fully observe and participate in all activities in Outcome 1																		
2.4 Where appropriate, successful approaches from Outcome 1 disseminated across Pakistan and countries with similar threats and ecosystems.	**2.4.1** Constant advocacy to national government agencies, website and newsletter																		
	2.4.2 Constant advocacy to NGOs and donor agencies																		
	2.4.3 Preparation of lessons learnt documentation																		
	2.4.4 National seminar																		
	2.4.5 Communication through IUCN global network and events																		

[NOTE : Outputs and activities should be verified and confirmed during Inception and yearly meetings/workshops]

	1.5.6 Monitor hunting across valleys	
1.6 Measures to combat die-off developed and implemented	**1.6.1** Community led assessment of die-off in the valley	
	1.6.2 Awareness raising and training on causes and solutions of die-off	
	1.6.3 Community led development of plan to reduce die-off	
	1.6.4 Undertake physical measures to improve health of individual trees	
2.1 Jointly (community and government) recommended measures from each selected valley under Outcome 1	**2.1.1** Regular workshop and meetings between community representatives and government officials	
	2.1.2 Decide on best approach for institutionalizing and repeating successes across Juniper lands	
	2.1.3 Joint development of relevant institutional documents	
2.2 Capacity for up-scaling, replication and dissemination strengthened, notably in government departments	**2.2.1** Government experts fully observe and participate in all activities in Outcome 1	
	2.2.2 Organisational development for local and provincial officials	
	2.2.3 Training for government officials. Each concerned official will be trained on biodiversity related to his/her sector	
	2.2.4 In-country study tour	
	2.2.5 Database development	

	sustainability of tested practices																		
	1.3.6 Develop incentives and negotiate agreements for sustainable grazing																		
	1.3.7 Develop long-term plan for sustainable use of grazing land in and around Juniper forests																		
1.4 Measures to mainstream biodiversity into energy sector developed and implemented	**1.4.1** Community led feasibility assessment of alternative energy sources																		
	1.4.2 Analysis of gender issues																		
	1.4.3 Test alternatives																		
	1.4.4 Develop long-term energy supply plan for Juniper forests region																		
1.5 Measures to mainstream biodiversity into hunting, watershed management, construction and/or tourism sectors assessed, and, if appropriate, developed and initiated	**1.5.1** Community led feasibility assessment of alternatives to wood and bark-use in construction sector																		
	1.5.2 Community led feasibility assessment of mechanisms to have downstream water users contribute to watershed protection																		
	1.5.3 Community led feasibility study of tourism sector development, including recreation, game and trophy hunting																		
	1.5.4 Analysis of gender issues																		
	1.5.5 Implement most feasible measures																		

Table 2: Indicative Outputs, Activities and quarterly workplan (optional[1])

Outputs	Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q
1.1 Organisational structure in villages in selected valleys	**1.1.1** Finalise criteria and select valley																
	1.1.2 Review existing organisational structures																
	1.1.3 Rapid engagement of village level representatives into informal structure																
	1.1.4 Define and establish valley wide ecological monitoring system																
1.2 Social and needs assessment of selected valleys, including gender assessment	**1.2.1** Rapid assessment of social and economic priorities and needs																
	1.2.2 Assessment of gender roles and women's needs																
	1.2.3 Rapid assessment of awareness and understanding of Juniper and ecosystem																
	1.2.4 Assess linkages between social and economic priorities and conservation objectives																
1.3 Measures to mainstream biodiversity into livestock sector developed and implemented	**1.3.1** Community led feasibility assessment of alternative grazing practices																
	1.3.2 Analysis of gender issues																
	1.3.3 Raise understanding of impacts of unsustainable grazing																
	1.3.4 Testing of alternative grazing practices																
	1.3.5 Assess long-term																

[1] It is strongly recommended that detailed planning, beyond what is necessary for basic costing and contracting purposes, be left to the inception workshop. Inclusion of level of detail in project design is overdesign, and reflects poor practice since it will not be followed anyway once the project starts

Narrative Summary	Indicator and Baseline	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Target ar Timelin
Outcome 2: Mechanisms for replicating and disseminating the sustainable utilisation regimes across the entire Juniper forest ecosystems of Balochistan evolved.	Selected community members in the Juniper tract get exposed to project interventions and results and are motivated to replicate Baseline: no experience. Evidence of local and district government agencies across Pakistan up-taking the lessons learnt. Baseline: no effective mechanism exists	Project records Project records	GoB will provide incentives and enabling environment Interest in communities and relevant organisations	By the end o the Project By the end of the Project
Output 2.1 Community and government jointly recommended approach and lessons from each selected valley under outcome 1 (may include guidelines, model agreements, policy recommendations, or community-oriented training programmes) for replication	Proposed *approach* fully endorsed by the selected representatives of communities and government. Baseline: government not working with local communities.	Project records	No adverse political development in coming years and politicians and communities cooperate	In Yea: 3
Output 2.2 Capacity for up-scaling, replication and dissemination strengthened, notably in government departments	A realistic and feasible replication/dissemination plan prepared by Government Department and under implementation Baseline: no replication capacity	Government and project records	GoB will be interested in replication and its staff will be willing to learn and replicate	End of Year 3 and onwards
Output 2.3 Successful approaches from Outcome 1 replicated across all Juniper forest ecosystems in Balochistan	Evidence of modified approaches being adopted in other areas. Baseline: not applicable	Government records and project records	No significant adverse social or cultural developments take place during project lifetime	Starting in thi year and onwards
Output 2.4 Where appropriate, successful approaches from Outcome 1 disseminated across Pakistan and countries with similar threats and ecosystems.	Demonstrated interest and effort from the project. Baseline: not applicable	Project records	Other areas interested in learning and replication	Fourth year ar onwards

Narrative Summary	Indicator and Baseline	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Target a Timelin
Outcome 1: Economically, ecologically and socially sustainable utilisation of Juniper forest ecosystem operationalised at 4-6 selected small valleys.	Biodiversity guidelines are developed and integrated in agriculture, forestry and tourism sector practices Baseline biodiversity is not considered in sectoral activities	Sectoral guidelines and project records	The EPA, relevant government departments and communities will cooperate	Two and ha years to en the-project
The project will adapt to the specific social structure, ecological constraints and economic opportunities in each village/valley. Hence the following are generally accurate. implementation details may vary across villages and valleys.				
Output 1.1 Organisational structure in villages in selected valleys	Representative CBO or Village Organisation (VO) network functional. Baseline Some nascent CBOs exist	Project records & CBOs records	Local communities will cooperate	Completed within 9 mor of project st up
Output 1.2 Social and needs assessment of selected valleys, including gender assessment	Endorsed document. Baseline: no such assessment	Project records, CBOs' records		Completed within one y of project st up
Output 1.3 Measures to mainstream biodiversity into livestock sector developed and implemented	At least 50% of farmers have modified grazing practices. Baseline: free grazing	Study reports and project/ CBO records	Financially viable, ecological sustainable and socially acceptable grazing/ fodder production practices can be evolved	2 valleys wit 2 years All selected valleys withi years
Output 1.4 Measures to mainstream biodiversity into energy sector developed and implemented	Wood collection for fuel decreases. Baseline: open wood collecting is on-going.	Study reports and project/ CBO records	No significant changes from outside of Juniper tract in price of gas and wood	2 valleys wit 1.5 years All selected valleys withi 2.5 years
Output 1.5 Measures to mainstream biodiversity into hunting, watershed management, construction and/or tourism sectors identified, developed and initiated	Practices improved in at least two of the listed sectors. Baseline: no previous intervention	Study reports and project/ CBO records	Stakeholders will implement the guidelines	2 valleys wit 2 years All selected valleys withi years
Output 1.6 Measures to combat die-off developed and implemented	Number of trees with serious fungus problem is minimized. Baseline 30 % of trees affected.	Study reports and project/ CBO records	Government and other stakeholders will agree to felling of seriously affected trees. Rainfall improves and other stresses remain constant	2 valleys wit 1.0 years All selected valleys within 3.0 years

SECTION II: STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Logical Framework Analysis

Table 1: Objectively Verifiable Impact Indicators

Annex 4: Logical Framework Matrix

The indicators in the framework are to be reviewed and revised at Project outset. At this time, timelines and annual targets will be determined for each indicator.

Narrative Summary	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Target a Timelir
Overall Goal: The overall goal is to improve the condition of the Juniper forest ecosystem, in order to conserve biodiversity and increase the ecosystem's contribution to sustainable development.	Change in land use of forest area decreases Exploitation of Juniper trees is reduced: Groundwater recharge increases in low-lying areas	Conversion of Juniper forests into agricultural land continues. Junipers used for fuel, construction and fencing of agriculture fields Groundwater levels are falling	100% in select valleys 40% in the remaining project area 40% in the select valleys 10% elsewhere in the project area Groundwater table remains static	Land use changes documented in a project report Household survey Project records	Perverse incentive will not be provided by GoB for land use change Alternative for Juniper timber, fuel wood and fencing will be available and accepted Rainfall returns to near-to-normal. Withdrawals increase no further	End of Pro End of Proj End of Proj
Project Objective: The project objective is to modify production systems in the Juniper forest landscape and make it more biodiversity friendly.	Sectoral guidelines considering biodiversity are being used Biodiversity/ environmental impact assessment of development initiatives is introduced Plant diversity in typical transacts is not reduced or transformed to more non-palatable species to livestock.	Biodiversity is not considered in production systems Infrastructure development and land use projects, initiatives and practices are not subjected to biodiversity/environmental impact assessment Plant diversity is reducing and is changing in favour of non palatable species to livestock	100% in select valleys 40% in the remaining project area 100% in the select valleys 50% in the remaining project area 80% in the select valleys	Sectoral guidelines and project records Biodiversity/ environmental assessment guidelines and assessment reports Project records	Existing practices are not sustainable.The sectoral departments and communities will cooperate in using the sectoral guidelines EPA will introduce the guidelines and seek compliance Livestock numbers and exploitation of medicinal plants do not increase	End of the project Two and a h years End of proje

UNDP-assisted programmes and projects for Pakistan are planned and executed in accordance with the global UNDP Financial Rules and Regulations and the Project Cycle Operations Manual for Pakistan.

The following types of revisions may be made to this project document in writing with the signature of the UNDP resident representative only, provided he or she has verified the agreement thereto by the UNDP-GEF Regional Coordination Unit and is assured that the other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes: a) Revisions in, or addition of, any of the annexes of the project document; b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of a project, but are caused by the rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation; and, c) Mandatory annual revisions which rephase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility.

The Government will provide the Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manuals. The Audit will be conducted by the legally recognized auditor of the Government, or by a commercial auditor engaged by the Government.

projects funded by GEF should also accord proper acknowledgment to GEF. The UNDP logo should be more prominent -- and separated from the GEF logo if possible, as UN visibility is important for security purposes.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget

The Project supports monitoring and evaluation at two levels: (i) monitoring and evaluation of valleys in the production landscape; and (ii) monitoring and evaluation of the overall project progress and impacts. In each selected valley, as part of the community led conservation process, a monitoring framework will be developed with support from the Project. Based on this, the local community will monitor the status of the biodiversity, and the trends in socio-economic activities that impact biodiversity. An independent, external mid-term review of the project will assist project management to review progress, and adapt to challenges and opportunities. Finally, an independent project evaluation is planned for the final year of the Project. In addition, as Implementing Agency, the UNDP CO in Pakistan will monitor project progress. This includes:

- Regular visits to project area and meetings with project stakeholders and project management;
- Annual PSC meetings;
- Reviewing Quarterly financial and technical reports;
- Processing and finalising of Annual PIR reports;
- Organization and fielding of project evaluations

A budget has been proposed along with the Project Document which will be finalized at the end of the Inception phase because detailed plans and the interactive arrangement of various tasks will be spelled out during the inception phase and only then, will it be possible to precisely articulate the magnitude of funds necessary under various budgetlines. The attached budget is a tentative plan of resource consumption.

Legal Context

The legal context for UNDP-assisted programmes and projects in Pakistan is established by two major agreements: 1) the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, given affect by Act XX of 1948 of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly (Legislative) and assented to on June 16, 1948; and 2) the agreement between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the United Nations Development Programme concerning assistance under the Special Fund Sector of the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on February 25, 1960.

This Project Document shall be the instrument (therein referred to as a Plan of Operation) envisaged in Article 1, Paragraph 2 of the agreement between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the United Nations Development Programme concerning assistance under the Special Fund Sector of the United Nations Development Programme.

Management Arrangements

IUCN will be the Project's Executing Agency and will be responsible for overall technical support to the Project. In addition to backstopping from the IUCN programmes in Quetta and Karachi, IUCN will also be responsible for networking and advocacy in support of the Project.

UNDP and EAD alongwith IUCN will form the tri-partite group and will be responsible for project oversight, budget revisions and quarterly advances.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to provide policy guidance to the project and to support coordination. IUCN will provide secretariat support to the PSC. The members will include:

- The Additional Chief Secretary (Development), GoB, (Chair)
- Juniper National Project Coordinator (Secretary)
- Planning and Development (P&D) Department
- Forest Department
- Livestock Department
- Two civil society organizations
- Representatives of local communities
- IUCN Pakistan; and
- UNDP

A Project Implementation Committee of the PSC consisting of the Balochistan Forest Department, UNDP and IUCN will be responsible for supervising project implementation. The Project will submit reports to the Project Implementation Committee. The Project Implementation Committee will be responsible for reviewing quarterly and annual progress and approving quarterly and annual workplans. The Project Implementation Committee will meet at least quarterly to review progress and annually, to revise, if appropriate, the project budget.

Key implementation partners will be the government line departments such as the forest and livestock departments and the Planning and Development Department (P&DD). Other key implementation partners will be: the provincial NGOs working on related issues (SPO and Khushhali Associates), the Southern Sui Gas Company. The focus for activities will be through existing representatives of the communities such as the Juniper-oriented CBOs and the Juniper Environment Council. Besides other areas, UNDP-supported Area Development Programme is also working on the component of Natural Resource Management to maintain protect and enhance forests and natural rangeland and to engage in efforts to maintain biodiversity by promoting sustainable use practices.

In order to accord proper acknowledgement to GEF for providing funding, a GEF logo should appear on all relevant GEF project publications, including among others, project hardware and vehicles purchased with GEF funds. Any citation on publications regarding

Gender Support Programme (GSP) that focus on gender mainstreaming through women's economic empowerment, social development and enhancing women participation in the decision making from local to national levels.

Output 2.1: Community and government jointly recommended approach and lessons from each selected valley under outcome 1 (may include guidelines, model agreements, policy recommendations, or community-oriented training programmes) for replication

This output focuses on collecting and agreeing on lessons learned in community mobilization, livestock sector improvement, energy sector efficiencies, other sectors such as construction, watershed management, tourism and hunting development.

The experiences could be shared at provincial level to broaden the efficacy of the project; also to improve its implementation by proposing necessary amendments in the policies. It may provide experiences that need to be translated into policy and legislation such as customary versus statutory rights, and clarifying access and tenure rights of the local people.

Output 2.2: Capacity for up-scaling, replication and dissemination strengthened, notably in government departments

In this output, the development of guidelines or local level regulations for the livestock and forest department could be helpful as could exposure visit of community members and the appropriate government officials to areas with similar problems. This would contribute to capacity building through the sharing of experiences.

Output 2.3: Successful approaches from Outcome 1 replicated across all Juniper forest ecosystems in Balochistan

In this output, the learning from the community and line agency interaction again could be translated into practice in other areas of Balochistan and the country.

Output 2.4: Successful approaches from Outcome 1, where appropriate, disseminated across Pakistan and countries with similar threats and ecosystems

This output focuses on the experience of managing a unique forest ecosystem and seeks to involve the other provincial governments, the federal government and other counties in understanding the alternatives to maintain and improve such areas.

This would be partly through experience sharing (workshops and seminars) and through ICT facilities (websites and if necessary, e-newsletters). Finally a national seminar would also contribute to the effective dissemination of information at national level. The information gathered would be shared with the global IUCN network

area can be developed. Additionally wildlife population assessments can be undertaken to determine if viable populations for trophy hunting exist.

Output 1.6: Measures to combat die-off developed and implemented

This output aims at managing the fungus and mistletoe infection that is negatively impacting the juniper forests of Ziarat.

This would be covered by field surveys to assess damage, identify the worst affected areas, collect samples and assess the short and long term solutions. This would be carried out in collaboration with trained community representatives and GoB line agencies to ensure greater involvement, ownership and a longer-term approach to resolving the issue.

OUTCOME 2

The project will build on the lessons from other UNDP and GEF supported projects that have pioneered the concept of community led sustainable use practices. An important element of UNDP/GEF support to biodiversity conservation in Pakistan is through the Mountain Areas Conservancy Project (MACP). The Junipers Project will benefit from the findings of the mid-term evaluation of MACP, notably by: ensuring objectives are ambitious, but realistic; ensuring strong coordination across components of the project; ensuring international NGOs play a strong role in coordinating, catalysing and transferring capacity to national agencies; ensuring solutions are developed jointly with communities; securing government engagement, and; emphasising adaptive management.

The project will also draw upon lessons generated by another UNDP/GEF Medium Sized Project "Conservation of Habitats and Species of Global Significance in Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystems in Balochistan". This project focuses on two community conserved areas in Qila Saifullah and Chagai Districts of Balochistan where strategies for sustainable use and management of biodiversity are being developed with local tribal communities.

The project will benefit from channeling assistance through the existing IUCN Pakistan network. IUCN is also well placed to support dissemination of project findings nationally as well as internationally. In order to assure institutional sustainability, a key element of the strategy of the Project is to develop local capacity – in government institutions and in communities. Accordingly, the Project is designed to progressively hand over responsibilities to local actors. Some aspects of the Project are replicable to other parts of Pakistan such as Project's approach to community-led conservation, the Project's approach to building community-government partnerships, and the Project's approach towards conflict resolution and barrier removal. The Project is designed to ensure that these successes and lessons learnt will be disseminated and replicated across Pakistan with the help of government. Finally, the project will discretely and systematically address gender issues related to the ecosystem. At the outset, a plan for integrating and monitoring gender issues will be prepared. The Project will benefit from the ongoing IUCN gender-mainstreaming programme, as well as, UNDP's

This output would focus on pasture management: on raising awareness of alternative grazing systems, of introducing alternatives that have been successfully developed and tested in other parts of Balochistan, of capacity building of communities and the line agencies in improved pasture management.

Individual pasture management plans focusing on grazing management and water point development could be introduced, as could new fodder species, stall feeding opportunities, livestock breed improvement and management services (through community training in livestock health, breeding, feeding and housing improvements).

Output 1.4: Measures to mainstream biodiversity into energy sector developed and implemented

This output is to develop alternatives to juniper wood use in the energy sector, particularly in the winter when the available energy resources are not sufficient to cater to demand. This is where a partnership with Sui Southern Gas Company may prove extremely important. Gas has been provided to Ziarat valley; however currently its use is limited. The economic incentives or disincentives to gas use need to be explored and resolved. The introduction of fuel-efficient or solar stoves in areas where a natural gas supply is not possible due to economic reasons could be one option; the benefits of this would be both economic and social as the women of the community would be the major beneficiaries.

Output 1.5: Measures to mainstream biodiversity into the construction, watershed management, tourism and/or hunting sectors identified, developed and initiated

This output would explore the reduced use of juniper bark and wood in the construction sector, payment for the environmental services i.e. watersheds provided by the juniper ecosystem, enterprise development in terms of domestic (and perhaps even international) tourism and the possibility of trophy in the future.

Most housing in Ziarat district consists of *kacha* (mud and stone) houses with roofs of juniper bark. Improved housing and roofing material such as CGI sheets and designs would be conceived of with the assistance of the communities to improve on-the-ground usage.

There is a growing demand for water in district for fruit orchards and potato cultivation. However, downstream users are benefiting at the cost of upstream residents. Reducing water use would benefit both the upstream users in a drought period and the juniper ecosystem. Awareness and understanding of the value of integrated management of renewable natural resources to ensure the livelihoods security would be sought. This would involve the construction of small dams, the trial of different water harvesting schemes and also the renovation of conventional methods already in practice e.g. *karezes*.

There are few livelihood options in the district. The value of domestic or foreign tourism needs to be explored and it may be possible to develop 1-2 of the valleys into first-class tourist centres where bird and wildlife watches, walking trails and a guided tour to the juniper

communities, and will respond to the needs and constraints of the local communities. The Project will also explore income generating activities that are biodiversity friendly. These include tourism.

Output 1.1: Organizational structure in villages in selected valleys

This output is aimed at mobilizing the communities in the 4-6 valleys in Ziarat district in which the project would work. It would include the selection of the valleys against approved criteria, introductory meetings in the villages, agreement on a village organization (VO), and at a later stage, on valley and district-level structures with representation from all the villages. Efforts would be made to form separate women's groups and to address their needs.

The communities would benefit from organizing together; from training in community organizational skills such as accounts, record keeping and proposal development; identification of new areas for trainings; a conservation and sustainable use awareness programme; awareness workshops on Gender and Environment; practical conflict resolution and exposure visits based on identified needs. Organised communities are eventually able to negotiate with government departments for access to agricultural, forestry or biodiversity conservation inputs and are access other sources of funding such as the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund and small bilateral windows.

Output 1.2: Social and needs assessment of selected valleys, including gender assessment

This output would focus on conducting participatory resources and need assessment, participatory conservation planning and village and/or valley level conservation plans. The conservation plan is an articulation of what the communities prioritized needs and their strategy to accomplish it.

The resources and need assessment could cover: a social profile of the community and the background of the area, forest and wildlife information, pastures and livestock assessment, eco-tourism and alternative livelihood potential and education / communication channels; the exercise will result in identification of problems, actual developmental needs and solutions. This is followed by an in-depth consultative planning session to decide how to proceed. This is also a capacity building mechanism, where the community building upon the solutions identified, formalize comprehensive strategies to accomplish individual development activities.

Village or valley conservation plans will encompass all the natural resources of the valley, with a strategy to ensure a sense of community ownership and sustainable use of the available natural resources. It will involve a number of steps including the drafting and review of village or valley conservation plans; finalization and approval of a plan; and finally implementation.

Output 1.3: Measures to mainstream biodiversity into livestock sector developed and implemented

activities in the Juniper forest ecosystem biodiversity friendly. The project will focus on reducing the negative impacts of production activities in the livestock grazing and energy production sub-sectors, while exploring opportunities for biodiversity benefits from sustainable tourism, controlled hunting and watershed and ecosystem services.

The Project strategy is three fold:

- Develop community-led solutions to natural resource management challenges in selected areas;
- Support communities and local and provincial government to replicate the solutions across the entire Juniper area; and
- Build local and provincial capacity to sustain the project successes in Juniper areas and to disseminate findings broadly.

The strategy is to deliver on two major outcomes:

- Outcome 1: Economically, ecologically and socially sustainable utilisation of juniper forest ecosystem operationalised at 4-6 selected small valleys.
- Outcome 2; Mechanisms for replicating and disseminating the sustainable utilisation regimes across the entire juniper forest ecosystems of Balochistan evolved.

OUTCOME 1

The project will first select 4-6 small valleys with threatened ecosystems. These valleys will be selected based on their ecological value, the level of environmental awareness of the community, the level of organisational development, and the existence of related projects supported by government and other partners. This will be followed by a social, economic and environmental needs assessment in each valley leading to a better understanding of the opportunities and challenges. The Project will work with the communities to explore, determine and test the best solutions to removing the barriers listed in the previous section. The Project will first focus on livestock and energy sectors, and on Juniper die-back. Later stage Project activities will also focus on construction, hunting and watershed protection. The Project will provide consultations, technical inputs and discussions around each sector, and identify ways to remove the barriers. Typical tasks could be such as (a) the Project negotiates agreements whereby the local communities obtain needed support from government departments, in exchange for agreeing to sustainable practices; (b) education to increase understanding of natural resources and their value; (c) testing and support for uptake of improved grazing methods, renewable energies, etc. In addition, the project will support the replication of local successes to all other Juniper forests areas in Balochistan and the dissemination to other relevant sites in Pakistan and elsewhere if appropriate. Project Activities under both Outcomes will be closely coordinated with the Federal Government Funded project '*Conservation of Ziarat Juniper Forests with Community Participation*'. The project's implementation framework is geared to ensure that lessons from the pilot valleys are understood, documented, fed into future project planning and disseminated more broadly, as appropriate. The Project will also determine realistic alternatives to the existing natural resource management practices. These alternatives will be tested and developed by local

SECTION I: Elaboration of the Narrative

Situation Analysis

The Juniper forests ecosystem is of global importance due to the region's unique topography, climate and geology. The project area is characterised by steep, rugged ridges reaching up to 3,350m, arid conditions with rainfall between 250-328mm, and high summer and low winter temperatures. Geological conditions have combined to form highly calcareous and shallow soils (largely sandy loam). This, together with the low rainfall, has made the soil base very fragile – approximately one third of the area is bare rock face. The juniper forest ecosystem formed the basis for much of the socio-economic activity. The trees provided almost all the energy and much of the construction material (wood and bark). Sheep and goat grazing has always been a major activity in the area, with summer pastures lying in or near the juniper forests, and winter pastures lying in nearby rangelands at lower altitudes. Grazing is traditionally the major source of food, income and risk management. Another critical value of the Juniper forest ecosystem is the role it plays in protecting the water and soil resources. This has ensured that lower lying villages and towns have reliable supplies of water. Juniper berries also have productive uses, and some potential for sale outside of the area. Finally, for over a century the area has had a tourism and recreation industry, starting out with the concept of health resorts and summer hill stations, although the local people have benefited little from these activities. The land has been traditionally managed by a tribal system of clear land ownership and rights. This system worked effectively until at least the end of the 19th century. In the late 19th century, all forest land was declared state land, and in theory the tribes no longer had access. Currently, the ecosystem is facing a considerable threat from drought. Three factors are known to contribute to this: low rainfall for almost one decade; rising water withdrawals, primarily for orchards; and the declining effectiveness of the juniper forest ecosystem to protect the watershed. The unique biodiversity of the Juniper forest ecosystem has been degraded over the past decades due to a combination of anthropological impacts. The extent of the juniper forest has declined, the population of many key flora and fauna species within the forest has declined, and the quality of the vegetation, soil and water in the ecosystem has declined and continues to decline. Traditionally, the main socio-economic sectors unsustainably affecting the Juniper forest ecosystem landscape are: livestock grazing; energy production; fruit orchards; construction and hunting.

Strategy

The overall goal is to improve the condition of the Juniper forest ecosystem, in order to conserve biodiversity and increase the ecosystem's contribution to sustainable development. This will include (i) improving the health of the ecosystem's components, notably the hydrological cycle, the quality of soil, and the diversity of plants; (ii) sustaining the extent and improving the health of the Juniper trees; and (iii) increasing the population of globally important plant, animal and bird species. The project objective is to make production

GEF

MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT PROPOSAL
REQUEST FOR GEF FUNDING

AGENCY'S PROJECT ID: 1055
GEFSEC PROJECT ID:
COUNTRY: Pakistan
PROJECT TITLE: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into production systems in the Juniper Forest Ecosystem
GEF AGENCY: UNDP
OTHER EXECUTING AGENCY(IES):
DURATION: 48 months
GEF FOCAL AREA: Biodiversity
GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM: OP3 - Operational Programme on Forest Ecosystems
GEF STRATEGIC PRIORITY: BD 2 – Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Sectors
ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: July 2005
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY FEE: $146,000

Financing Plan (US$)	
GEF PROJECT/COMPONENT	
Project	**975,000**
PDF A	**25,000**
Sub-Total GEF	**1,000,000**
CO-FINANCING	
GEF Agency	**150,000**
Government	**666,670**
Bilateral	**20,000**
NGOs and CBOs	**616,767**
Others (Private Sector)	**90,300**
Sub-Total Co-financing:	**1,543,737**
Total Project Financing:	**2,543,737**
FINANCING FOR ASSOCIATED ACTIVITY IF ANY:	

CONTRIBUTION TO KEY INDICATORS OF THE BUSINESS PLAN: The project will mainstream biodiversity into a range of productive sector activities across a landscape covering 150,000 ha, of which approximately 100,000 ha is covered by Juniper forest. In addition, dissemination to other areas and up-take of ideas could moderately impact significant parts of Balochistan.

RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:
Mr. Jawed Ali Khan
Director General Environment, Ministry of Environment, Govt. of Pakistan
Date: *December 17, 2002*

This proposal has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for a Medium-sized Project.

Y. Glemarec

Yannick Glemarec
Deputy Executive Coordinator
UNDP/GEF
15 July 2005

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Table of Contents

List of Acronyms

ADPB	Area Development Programme in Balochistan
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BCS	Balochistan Conservation Strategy
BFSMP	Balochistan Forestry Sector Master Plan
CBO	Community based organisations
CP	(UNDP) Country Programme, 2004-2008
EU	European Union
GoB	Government of Balochistan
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
JEC	Juniper Environment Council
MACP	Mountain Area Conservancy Project (UNDP/GEF Project)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NCS	National Conservation Strategy
NWFP	Non-wood forest products
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
P&DD	Planning and Development Department
PKP	Premier Kufpak Pakistan Limited (oil and gas company)
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RNE	Royal Netherlands Embassy
SSGC	Sui Southern Gas Company
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNF	United Nations Foundation
WHC	World Heritage Convention
WHS	World Heritage Secretariat

Part I – Project Concept

A – Summary

1. Topographic, climatic and geological conditions have combined to produce unique ecosystems in the hills in north central districts of Balochistan province in Pakistan. The rugged ridges, the harsh and arid climate, and the fragile soils mean that only the most adaptable forest species can survive. The principal tree species in the ecosystem is *Juniper excelsa polycarpus* and the proposed project area contains by far the largest and healthiest tract of this sub-species on earth. This species of Juniper is one of the longest-lived creatures on earth, and many individuals in the project area are estimated to be at least 2 –2,500 years old. As this area lies at the crossroads of three biodiversity regions[1], species diversity in the region is unusually high. The Juniper forest ecosystem hosts many globally important species, including Pakistan's national animal and national bird (the Suleman Markhor and the Chakor) and at least 100 plants used locally for medicinal purposes.

2. The ecosystem serves many vital functions for the nearby communities– providing food, water, construction material, energy, medicine and watershed protection. However, in recent decades, anthropological impacts have negatively impacted the ecosystem. The extent of the juniper forest has declined, the population of many key flora and fauna species has declined, and the quality of the vegetation, soil and water in the ecosystem continues to decline.

3. The main socio-economic sectors having an unsustainable impact on the Juniper forest ecosystem landscape are livestock grazing and energy production. These are compounded by the construction and hunting sectors. In addition, many individual trees are dying through a combination of anthropological and natural factors. Finally, although the ecosystem could potentially serve additional functions, these have not been exploited in recent years, notably domestic tourism and recreation.

4. During the PDF A phase, a series of advances have laid the basis for a coherent approach to conserve the remaining ecosystem. These efforts include:
   - a steady increase in the awareness of the value of Juniper trees at *all* levels of society, including the Federal Government, and allocation of federal budget resources;
   - a growing organisational structure that represents the communities, that respects tribal structures, and that includes a focus on juniper conservation; and
   - the recent construction of a gas pipeline that reduces the exploitation of wood for energy production.

5. This project will build on these initial efforts. The Project will work closely with local communities to determine acceptable ways to modify grazing systems and incorporate biodiversity concerns into this sector. Again with local communities, the Project will determine ways to remove barriers to sustainable energy use, to demonstrate innovative and sustainable models of tourism/recreation and hunting. The Project will first work in selected communities and will build government-community working partnerships. The Project will then develop capacity – in key government agencies and in communities – to replicate and disseminate project results. This project will complement a planned Government initiative focusing on physical infrastructure and awareness raising.

[1] Sino-Himalayan, Central Asian and Irano-Turanian eco-regions.

B - Country Ownership

Country Eligibility

6. Pakistan became a full party to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity on 26 July 1994. Pakistan is eligible for technical assistance from UNDP. Pakistan is fully eligible for GEF support.

Country Driven-ness[2]

7. The Juniper Forests of Balochistan have been identified as a critical ecosystem for conservation and sustainable use by federal and provincial government agencies and biodiversity planners for over one decade. The core programme of the Balochistan Conservation Strategy (BCS) aims to encourage and support community-based management of communal forests such as Juniper forests.

8. The Pakistan National Conservation Strategy (NCS, 1992) and the national Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP, 2000) both singled out the Balochistan Juniper forests as a critically threatened ecosystem and as a priority for conservation action. The BAP listed it as one of the 10 priority critically threatened ecosystems in the country. At the provincial level, the Balochistan Forestry Sector Master Plan (BFSMP, 1992) emphasised the unique biodiversity value of the Juniper forests, their critical role in watershed protection, and it emphasised the need to conserve this ecosystem. Finally, the Balochistan Conservation Strategy (BCS, 2000) underlined the unique global nature of the forests and supported the development of a World Heritage Site. Despite this widespread recognition, the area has benefited from no significant international support for conservation measures.

9. Both Federal and Provincial governments are committed to a community driven approach to biodiversity conservation in this area that focuses on sustainable utilisation of natural resources by communities rather than protection measures that exclude communities. Government departments at all levels see conservation of biodiversity as integrally related to sustainable development and poverty alleviation. For example, the BCS identifies 14 critical approaches to achieving sustainable development in Balochistan, and the proposed project would contribute directly or indirectly to seven of these:

   - Improving governance and enhancing institutional effectiveness;
   - Managing rangelands;
   - Conserving, rehabilitating, developing and using forests sustainably;
   - Conserving and using biodiversity;
   - Conserving cultural heritage;
   - Arresting depletion and pollution of ground water and increasing irrigation efficiency; and
   - Alleviating poverty.

10. One of the key indicators of government commitment to forest conservation is the recent construction of a gas pipeline to the main villages in the Juniper ecosystem in order to reduce the level of wood collection by providing an alternative fuel source. Although serving several development objectives, the principal reason for the timing and exact location of the gas pipe was to support efforts for the conservation of the Juniper trees. Recently, following interactions with IUCN and UNDP during the PDF A phase of the proposed project, the Provincial Government has agreed to invest directly in conserving Juniper Forests in Balochistan.

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[2] See Annex I for the Operational Focal Point's endorsement letter.

11. The local community is also increasingly committed to conserving the remaining Juniper forests, following a series of awareness raising programmes. District government officials responsible for development emphasize the overriding importance of conserving the Juniper forests. Broadly representative community based organisations (CBOs) have sprung up in many villages, each having Juniper conservation as one of the main priorities. Some of the more established CBOs are working together within the framework of the Juniper Environment Council (JEC).

12. Despite this commitment to conserving the forest stands, there is less understanding of the need to conserve the broader *ecosystem*. Whereas all stakeholders recognize the unique global nature of the trees, few appreciate the complex nature of the ecosystem and the interdependence of its components Hence conservation efforts by the local community, local government and provincial government often focus exclusively on the Juniper trees rather than the ecosystem as a whole.

C - Program and Policy Conformity

Program Designation and Conformity

13. The proposed project has been developed in accordance with the Guidance issued by the CBD's Seventh Conference of Parties (COP VII). Specifically the project is in line with Decision VII/1 on Forest Biological Diversity, especially in its efforts to ensure full and effective participation of local communities and other local stakeholders by developing local capacities and participatory mechanisms including women, in knowledge generation and management of forest biodiversity. The project is also in line with Decision VII/2 on the Biological Diversity of dry and sub-humid lands: by helping to conserve an arid region of particular value and threat; by supporting sustainable uses, development of incentives and good agricultural practices within production systems; and by supporting consultation, decision-making and implementation processes with the full participation of relevant stakeholders, including local communities, NGOs and private sector. The project is particularly relevant to Decision VII/11 on the Ecosystem Approach, through its emphasis on: decentralising management to the lowest level; its focus on ecosystem management benefits, developing incentives and removing market distortions; conservation of ecosystem structure and functioning; seeking appropriate balance between conservation and use of biodiversity; supporting all forms of information and knowledge, including indigenous and local knowledge; and supporting an inter-sectoral and inter-disciplinary approach to ecosystem management. The project is also relevant to Decision VII/14 on Biological Diversity and Tourism.

14. The proposed Project conforms to GEF Operational Program Number 3 (OP3), Forest Ecosystems. In line with OP 3 guidance, the Project design recognises that the maintenance of forest ecosystems is crucial for biodiversity conservation; that efforts to conserve forest biodiversity should adopt the ecosystem approach; and that projects should aim to remove threats and incorporate biodiversity conservation into productive sectors. Specifically, OP 3 cites 16 typical activities for GEF projects to support, and amongst these the Project addresses the following: participatory management of natural resources; tenure reform and land titling; sustainable production of natural products; identifying process and activities likely to impact sustainable biodiversity use, and; supporting capacity building for promoting indigenous and traditional knowledge.

15. Further, the proposed Project is firmly in line with the guidance issued by the GEF with regards to its strategic priorities[3] in the Biodiversity focal area. The Project learns from the findings of previous assessments of the GEF biodiversity portfolio, notably by addressing the root causes of biodiversity

[3] *'Strategic Business Planning Directions and Targets'*, GEF, 2003

loss rather than the symptoms, by developing linkages to economic sectors, and by directly addressing sustainability considerations from the outset.

16. The proposed Project has been designed in line with the Biodiversity Strategic Priority II, *mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and sectors* (GEF, 2003). The main socio-economic sectors in the production landscape addressed through this Project are livestock grazing, energy production and watershed protection. The project will work closely with local communities to assess the production activities within the landscape, and to develop and demonstrate measures to modify production practice within the targeted sub-sectors to integrate biodiversity considerations. Moreover, by working in partnership with community representatives and governments, GEF support will be directed towards human and community capacity building, partnership building among communities, government agencies and potential private sector, and the development of agreements and other tools to institutionalise successful measures and approaches.

Project Design

Project Context

17. The Project has been designed within a challenging and evolving political and social landscape. During the project development phase, the following important developments have taken place, which have had an indirect impact on the project design:

- Change of governments in Pakistan;
- Developments following 9/11 in Afghanistan and Pakistan, including initial increase in the number of refugees followed by the return of large numbers of refugees to Afghanistan (many from the Project area);
- A deterioration in the security situation in the project area followed by a return to normalcy; and
- Acceleration of the government decentralisation process in the Pakistan local government framework.

18. In addition, the following changes have a direct impact on the possibilities for conserving the Juniper forests:

- Growing commitment of many stakeholders to juniper conservation over the past 5 years – notably the national and provincial governments and the local communities.
- Government commitment for Juniper conservation articulated in the BAP and BCS, and demonstrated by the recent allocation of government funding within the Medium term Development Plan for a linked conservation project in the Juniper forests; and
- Reduction of threats from the energy sector (due to installation of gaspipe), the construction sector, and the apple orchards. An important reduction in the threat from grazing due to the departure of the majority of the Afghan refugees. Overall level of threats has decreased.
- With respect to legal framework, the Mountain Areas Conservancy Project (MACP) and other projects in Pakistan have been instrumental in testing and applying joint forest management (JFM) concepts and guidelines to allow greater access and resource management rights to local communities. This project will therefore be able to rely on experience generated in other parts of the country with respect to legal and policy issues, which can be transferred to Balochistan.

These are discussed in greater detail in the following sections.

19. Balochistan province has an area of 347,200 km^2 and constitutes 44% of Pakistan's territory. It has borders with the three other Pakistani provinces (North West Frontier Province, Punjab and Sindh) on its northern and eastern sides. To the northwest and west it has borders with Afghanistan and Iran respectively, while the Arabian Sea is located to the south. Balochistan occupies a strategic location in relation to Central, West and South Asia. Administratively, Balochistan is divided into 26 Districts, each of which is further divided into Sub-districts and Unions (see Map 1 in Annex 2).

20. Historically, the Juniper forests extended broadly from the Afghan border area in Pishin district through Ziarat district and down into Kalat district. At present, an estimated 141,000 hectares remain, with the largest block of 100,000 hectares lying in Ziarat district and in surrounding parts of Quetta, Sibi and Loralai Districts. This area is the main focus of the proposed Project. These forests all lie within approximately 150 km of Quetta, the provincial capital and the largest city in Balochistan (see Map 2 in Annex 2). Another important block of Juniper forest lies in Harboi, Balochistan, which will be a focus for the Project's replication activities.

21. Ziarat district[4] is typical of the Juniper forest areas. It covers 3,062 km^2 and has a population of just over 40,000 (1998 census). The entire district, including the Juniper forests, consists of traditional tribal land. The principal tribes are Tareen and Kakar. Each tribe is broken down into sub-tribes, clans, and so forth. Each tribe and sub-tribe and sub-unit is associated with a clearly demarcated territory. This partly defines rights and obligations on the land and over the natural resources. In addition, nomadic groups passing across the land have traditional grazing rights, and temporary access rights have been granted to Afghan refugees. In the district, agricultural land (notably for orchards) is freely bought and sold – both by tribal people and outsiders. Towns lie along the valley floors. Outside towns, the population is very sparsely distributed, with a typical village having, say, 3-5 families.

Biodiversity and its Global value

22. The Juniper forests ecosystem is of global importance due to the region's unique topography, climate and geology. The project area is characterised by steep, rugged ridges reaching up to 3350m, arid conditions with rainfall between 250-328mm, and high summer and low winter temperatures. Geological conditions have combined to form highly calcareous and shallow soils (largely sandy loam). This, together with the low rainfall, has made the soil base very fragile – approximately one third of the area is bare rock face. The species diversity in the area is unusually large as the area lies at a meeting of three biodiversity regions: the Sino-Himalayan, the Central Asian, and the Iranian-Turanian. During the in-depth analysis leading to the production of the BAP, the BAP team identified the Juniper ecosystem as one of the most critical in Pakistan in terms of its species value and unique communities.

23. The principal tree species in the ecosystem is *Juniper excelsa polycarpus*. The proposed Project area contains by far the largest and healthiest tract of this unique sub-species, including large areas of pure stands. This species is one of the longest-living creatures on earth, with the best estimates of the age of eldest individuals in the Project area being in the range 2,000 –2,500 years. This unique longevity, the tree's adaptation to harsh climatic and geological conditions and its extremely slow growth rate are key elements of its adaptability. Individuals take up to 50 years to attain 1m in height. The incredible resilience of this species has helped maintain the integrity of the entire ecosystem, whereas nearby forests dominated by other species have largely disappeared, the result being the almost total degradation of those ecosystems.

[4] Ziarat district was established in 1986, when the former Sibi district was divided into present day Sibi district and Ziarat district.

24. The Juniper forest ecosystem contains several other globally significant attributes, including:
    - Populations of Pakistan's national animal - Straight, Horned Markhor or Suleiman Markhor (Capra falconeri jerdoni) and Pakistan's national bird - Chukar Partridge (Alectoris chukar);
    - At least 100 plants used locally for medicinal purposes e.g. Ephedra spp., Artemisia maritima, Berberis spp., Carum bulbocaftanum spp., Mentha viridif;
    - Wild relatives of commercially important plant and animal species, such as tulip and almond; and
    - Many rare, endangered, endemic and restricted species of mammal, bird and reptiles.

25. Please see Annex 3 for more detailed information on the globally important biodiversity of the Juniper forest ecosystem.

Production Landscape and Local Values of the Ecosystem

26. Until recently the juniper forest ecosystem formed the basis for much of the socio-economic activity. The trees provided almost all the energy and much of the construction material (wood and bark). Recently, supply of gas, wood and alternative construction materials has decreased this dependency on the forest. Until recently, hunting was a source of proteins; in recent times this activity has almost stopped due to the declining population of the hunted species. Non-wood forest products continue to provide medicine and other useful resources for the local people.

27. Sheep and goat grazing has always been a major activity in the area, with summer pastures lying in or near the juniper forests, and winter pastures lying in nearby rangelands at lower altitudes. Grazing is traditionally the major source of food, income and risk management. Official statistics are incomplete and trends are difficult to ascertain because of changes of district borders and sampling methodologies. For former Sibi district, the official combined stocking levels of sheep and goat grew significantly from 254,000 in 1980 to 448,000 in 1996. They then experienced a dramatic decline to 262,000 in 2000 (the latest census figures)[5], and this trend is known to have continued due to the continuing drought. The importance of grazing has traditionally meant that the local tribal people are seasonal nomads; in winter they move to the winter pastures in nearby lower altitudes. This also means the majority of local people avoid the harsh winter conditions in the higher altitudes.

28. Other tribal groups from outside the area also have traditional access to the grazing lands for short periods of the year as they pass through the area. Also, in the 1980's and 1990's, a large number of Afghan refugees settled in the area. The main economic activity of the Afghan refugees was grazing, and in general the local community accepted them and allowed usufruct rights. The vast majority of Afghans have now returned to Afghanistan following the improved security situation in that country.

29. Another critical value of the Juniper forest ecosystem is the role it plays in protecting the water and soil resources. This has ensured that lower lying villages and towns have reliable supplies of water. Juniper berries also have productive uses, and some potential for sale outside of the area. Finally, for over a century the area has had a tourism and recreation industry, starting out with the concept of health resorts and summer hill stations, although the local people have benefited little from these activities. Small numbers of day-trippers and hikers still enjoy the facilities.

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[5] These figures are calculated from data in the Balochistan agricultural census undertaken in 1980 and 2002-3. Former Sibi district approximately covers present day Sibi and Ziarat districts. Figures are for goats and sheep only *Source:* 'Pakistan Census of Agriculture, 1980, Baluchistan,' Government of Pakistan; 'Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2002-03', Statistical Wing, Balochistan Government.

30. Over the past four decades, those local people who can afford it have invested in fruit orchards (notably apples, cherries and apricots). The area of orchards in former Sibi district increased from 1,500 hectares to over 3,650 hectares in the period 1980 - 2002, and the vast majority of these orchards are in present day Ziarat district. Orchards encroached onto forest and traditional rangelands. Fruit orchards are predominantly irrigated from tubewells, and the water withdrawls combined with recent drought conditions have led to quickly falling groundwater levels. The falling groundwater levels suggest this industry may not be sustainable, and also illustrates the dependence of orchards on appropriate watershed protection. The orchards generate significant income, and have helped to make Ziarat one of the relatively affluent rural districts in Balochistan. This trend indicates that the tribal people are willing and able to adopt new livelihoods, if the information and incentives are clear.

31. Population growth in the project districts is high, as in most of rural Pakistan, with rates estimated at 3-4%. However, most growth is in the larger villages and towns. The above figures show that the link between population growth and livestock numbers can be broken. In addition, the recent delivery of piped-gas to the main villages helps break the link between population growth and wood-collection for fuel.

32. To summarise, large tracts of Juniper forest are now interspersed with orchards, roads, larger villages and rangelands. In addition, some Juniper forest is surrounded by lower lying land with scrub vegetation, some of which maintains a stable population of key species, such as Markhor (Capra falconeri jerdoni), Urial (Ovis vignei blandfordi) etc.

Natural Resource Management Systems

33. The land has been traditionally managed by a tribal system of clear land ownership and rights. This system worked effectively until at least the end of the 19th century. In the late 19th century, all forest land was declared state land, and in theory the tribes no longer had access. A series of agreements was developed during the 20th century (mostly in 1954), increasingly giving the tribes access to the forests for passage, for grazing and for collecting fallen wood. In theory no trees can be cut. The actual use of the forest ecosystem is much higher than allowed under the agreements. To some extent, these external initiatives, combined with population growth, have meant that the traditional tribal management systems have become less effective.

34. The government political and administrative framework complements the tribal management framework. Key players are the Provincial Departments responsible for Forests and Livestock. The Department of Forests focuses on forest protection, and the Juniper forest is a priority as it is one of only three forests in the province. The Livestock Department focuses on veterinary programmes. It currently has projects related to parasite control, insemination and synchronising birth cycles in the area. Other important Provincial government players are Agricultural and Irrigation Departments.

35. Limited resources and low levels of trust between government and local communities have limited the ability of provincial government departments to support sustainable development in the Project area.

36. Pakistan is undergoing a national process of devolution, giving more powers and responsibilities to District Governments. A district *Nazim* is a locally elected representative. The District Commission Officer is a civil servant responsible for coordination of activities at the district level, and is supported by a forestry officer and a livestock officer. District officials generally come from the district and have strong relationships with local people. However, incomplete devolution and limited resources have hindered their operational capacity.

37. At the request of local officials, and following strong national and provincial interest in the Juniper forest ecosystem, the state-owned Sui Southern Gas Company (SSGC) constructed a gas pipeline from Quetta to Ziarat. A main objective of this line is to reduce pressure on the Juniper trees.

Trends in the Ecosystem Quality and in Biodiversity

38. The extent of the Juniper forest ecosystem has stabilised at around 140,000 hectares, with approximately 100,000 hectares in Ziarat district and patches in adjoining districts. However, the quality of the ecosystem, and the health of individual trees, continues to decline.

39. The level of vegetation amongst the Juniper trees is very low, and contains significant areas of bare rock and trampled soil. The health of almost all flora species has declined and has reached dangerously low levels. Consequently, the health of most reptile and mammal species is likely to have declined. Importantly, the decreased vegetative cover means that the ability of the ecosystem to conserve water, and to conserve soil quality and quantity, continues to decline. This decline is the result of a complex interaction of factors, of which the most important single factor is unsustainable grazing, working recently in conjunction with a drought.

40. Although the Juniper stands appear relatively healthy from a distance, the health of many individuals is poor. Individuals are affected by heart rot and fungal infections, and their vulnerability to these attacks is greatly increased as a result of bark removal, branch removal and the effects of drought. Another challenge facing the Juniper species is the very low re-generation rate. Naturally low rates have decreased further due to the trampling of saplings and small trees by herds[6]. In some areas, the trees are also affected by mistletoe infections, and the only known treatment is to lop the affected branches (or the entire tree) in order to stop the mistletoe advancing.

41. Finally, downstream from the juniper forests, the ecosystem is facing a considerable threat from drought. Three factors are known to contribute to this (although the respective attribution is unknown):
    - Low rainfall for almost one decade;
    - Rising water withdrawals, primarily for orchards; and
    - The declining effectiveness of the juniper forest ecosystem to protect the watershed.

Problem Analysis

42. The unique biodiversity of the Juniper forest ecosystem has been degraded over the past decades due to a combination of anthropological impacts. The extent of the juniper forest has declined, the population of many key flora and fauna species within the forest has declined, and the quality of the vegetation, soil and water in the ecosystem has declined and continues to decline.

43. The landscape is complex and provides many economic, social and ecological functions. Traditionally, the main socio-economic sectors unsustainably affecting the Juniper forest ecosystem landscape are:
    - Livestock grazing;
    - Energy production;
    - Fruit orchards;
    - Construction; and

[6] Junipers are inedible. Once they are established grazing poses no threat. However, the slow growth rate means it takes approximately 50 years for the trees to reach an established height.

- Hunting.

44. As the following paragraphs describe, some of these no longer represent a significant threat to the ecosystem. Moreover, a series of more recent efforts provide the basis for a coherent approach to conserving the remaining ecosystem. These include:
    - a steady and broad increase in the awareness of the value of Juniper trees;
    - a growing organisational structure that represents the communities, that respects existing tribal structures, and that includes a focus on juniper conservation;
    - Growing Federal and Provincial Government awareness and commitment to conserving the forests; and
    - the construction of a gas pipe in order to reduce the use of wood for energy production.

45. In addition, the ecosystem provides an important watershed protection function, and the landscape has the potential to provide tourism and recreational services.

Threats, underlying causes, solutions and barriers to solutions

46. Threats still exist from the livestock and energy sectors, and to a more limited extent from construction, orchards and hunting. The technical solutions are generally known, but there are barriers to operationalising these solutions. In general, the key barriers lie at the local and provincial levels. This notably includes barriers to changing local practices, and capacity gaps in provincial and district governments. More details are provided in the following paragraphs.

I Livestock Grazing

47. Grazing by goats and sheep inside the Juniper forest areas is the principal threat to the ecosystem. Over-grazing affects the population of many important flora species, it negatively impacts the soil and it seriously affects the hydrological cycle by reducing vegetation cover. Although Junipers are inedible, trampling by animal herds destroys saplings and young trees and so considerably reduces their regeneration.

48. In recent years the number of grazing animals has declined. The Livestock Department is committed to increasing productivity of livestock. If and when rains return, this will include an increase in livestock numbers – particularly sheep.

49. The solution is to limit either the number of grazing animals, or to limit the time they spend in the Juniper forests, or both. However, the people need to graze animals in order to generate their short-term income. Barriers to changing this include:
    - Low knowledge of alternative grazing systems to generate income. Alternatives do exist (e.g. rotational grazing, stall feeding, improved winter pasturing season) and have been successfully developed in other parts of Balochistan, however their application in the specific conditions is unknown, and local people have little knowledge of these alternatives. This is compounded by:
        - Low government capacity to introduce and develop alternative grazing systems. Capacity should include human resources, organisational capacity, extension services and technical knowledge. For example, the activities of Provincial Livestock Department are restricted to veterinary services;
        - Limited trust by community in government. Due to previous experiences with inadequate top down programmes, the local tribal communities have little trust in the provincial government departments; and

- No information on sustainable grazing levels. Carrying capacities are unknown.
- Short-term higher cost of alternative grazing systems. However, over the longer term, as productivity and profitability increase, this may no longer be the case. Particularly if the costs of ecosystem and watershed degradation are considered;
- Unclear access and tenure rights. Previous agreements signed between communities and government are not respected. However, original tribal management systems are no longer adequate. Hence, individual farmers have an incentive to access land as early as possible, with as many as animals as possible; and
- The low level of understanding by the local community of the role over-grazing plays in damaging the ecosystem. The communities are committed to conserving the ecosystem but do not appreciate that over-grazing damages it. They do not appreciate the long-term costs of over-grazing.

II Energy Production

50. Until recently, the energy sector was the major threat to the trees in the ecosystem, and so to the ecosystem as a whole. Communities collected significant juniper wood for cooking and heating. In the Ziarat Valley, it is estimated that the recently constructed gas pipe may mitigate this pressure by up to 75% in some areas, as some communities replace wood with gas for energy[7]. Barriers to further reducing this pressure include:
    - The other valleys in the production landscape have no access to gas;
    - In the Ziarat Valley, not all people with access to gas can afford or are willing to purchase gas; and
    - In the Ziarat Valley, the gas pipe does not extend to all households, for two reasons.
        - In villages with piped gas, some households cannot afford the branch extension to their home and
        - The gas pipe does not reach all villages.

III Die-Back

51. A combination of several factors is increasing vulnerability and causing die-back in the keystone Juniper trees. These factors include the prolonged drought, the removal of bark for roofs, fungal infections, mistletoe infestations, rodent attacks and small-scale branch removal. The solution is to stop bark and branch removal, and manage the other factors largely through mechanical measures - possibly labour intensive measures. Studies show that, when organised, the local communities can implement these measures. The forest is valued deeply for its cultural and spiritual values to the community, and in the consultations carried out during the project preparation process community representatives expressed concern regarding die-back and indicated willingness to implement mechanical measures if trained, to preserve the health of the stands. The barriers to fighting die-back are:
    - the limited alternatives to branches and bark as construction material;
    - low understanding of the impacts of bark and branch removal;
    - inadequate organization of local communities to implement mechanical measures; andd
    - inadequate human or financial resources to implement mechanical measures.

IV Construction

[7] The gas pipe started functioning in late 2004, and its exact impact on the ecosystem is not yet known.

52. Construction includes the use of wood for furniture, fences and buildings, and bark for roofing. In the past, this was a major threat to Juniper but this has decreased as alternative technologies have been introduced and taken up. In general, these technologies have reduced harvesting levels to within carrying capacity. However, in some localised areas, there are barriers to adopting these technologies:
    - the people are unaware of the alternatives to wood, and the full value of these alternatives – even though people in villages nearby are using the alternative material; and
    - low awareness in pockets of the community. Findings show that people are willing to substantially forego juniper cutting if they appreciate the harm it causes.

V Hunting

53. This is a threat to a small number of key species – notably *markhor* and *urial*. Within the project area, the population of these species is very low. At these population levels, the only sustainable level is no hunting. There is, however, a viable population in areas near to the project area. If the Juniper forest ecosystem is conserved, it is likely that the population of these species in the Juniper forests will grow. In such an event, hunting could again become a threat.

54. In the past, the Forest Department has supported community game protection projects in cooperation with local CBOs. These were relatively successful, and the concerned CBOs continue to stop hunting at several key sites (Khalifat, Gohara, Surghand and Takatu). This demonstrates that the local communities can restrict hunting to sustainable levels, if well organised and if faced with incentives. In addition, the entire community is aware of the success of trophy hunting programmes in Balochistan and other areas of Pakistan. This also serves as an effective incentive to allow populations to grow.

55. The overall situation is fragile, and barriers to maintaining sustainable levels of hunting include:
    - unclear property and access rights to the species; and
    - although trophy hunting is a long-term incentive to not hunt, estimates suggest it will be *at least* 10 years before the population of wild goats and sheep is sufficient to allow trophy hunting, and in the meantime there are incentives to hunt for individuals.

VI Fruit Orchards

56. Orchards are the major source of income in the Project area. In the past, new orchards encroached onto the forest ecosystem leading to the widespread felling of Junipers and ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss, especially in Loralai district. This process has stopped now, given the recognition of the value of the Junipers, and given the decreasing profitability of orchards due to water constraints.

57. Orchards are an important source of income. Farmers involved in orchards are less likely to be directly involved in grazing or wood-cutting.

Opportunities, and barriers to exploiting the opportunities

VII Watershed protection

58. The largest direct value of the juniper ecosystem is the role it plays in watershed protection, ensuring the conservation of soil (fertility and erosion control) and the steady supply of water to lower lying urban and orchard areas. This should provide an incentive for the lower lying population to contribute to watershed protection. However, at present, urban people and orchard areas do not contribute to

protecting watersheds. The solution is to put in place a mechanism whereby urban people and orchard owners contribute directly to protecting their watershed. This contribution could be financial or otherwise. The barriers to this solution are:

- Present national policy which opposes water-service payments;
- traditional local attitudes that treat water as a free (or nearly free) good;
- inadequate awareness and understanding of the water cycle – few make the connection between upstream forest destruction and depleting water resources downstream;
- government does not have experience of knowledge of innovative mechanisms for downstream users to contribute to upstream protection; and
- no reliable or demonstrated mechanism for water-users to contribute to watershed protection.

VIII Tourism and Recreation

59. In the past, the Juniper forest ecosystem attracted local, national and even international tourists. Recently, the tourism levels have decreased due to the economic and security situation. In addition, in the past, local people did not fully benefit from the tourism and the tourism was not always biodiversity friendly. In the medium-term, if more tourists and more day-trippers can be attracted, if the local people can benefit, and if the links between ecosystem conservation and tourism can be established, this could provide additional income and an incentive for conserving the ecosystem. In the longer term, development of this sector could include trophy hunting. In the shorter term, some game (e.g. Chakor) hunting could yield revenues.

60. Barriers to this include:

- Limited understanding and experience of tourism among local communities and local government;
- Low trust by local people of tourism developers, based on past experiences that mainly generated revenue for non-local people;
- An incomplete recognition of the multiple values of the juniper forest ecosystem at local, provincial and national levels;
- Lack of technical knowledge and experience on how to integrate biodiversity conservation with tourism development. This includes no technical knowledge of how to develop controlled game hunting and trophy-hunting; and
- No models of eco-tourism or eco-recreation that generate local benefits and help conserve the ecosystem.

Project Response – Objectives, Strategy, Outcomes and Activities

Goal

61. The overall goal is to improve the condition of the Juniper forest ecosystem, in order to conserve biodiversity and increase the ecosystem's contribution to sustainable development. This will include:

- Improving the health of the ecosystem's components, notably:
  - the hydrological cycle;
  - the quality of soil; and
  - the diversity of plants.
- Sustaining the extent and improving the health of the Juniper trees; and
- Increasing the population of globally important plant, animal and bird species.

Objective

62. The project objective is to make production activities in the Juniper forest ecosystem biodiversity friendly. The project will focus on reducing the negative impacts of production activities in the livestock grazing and energy production sub-sectors, while exploring opportunities for biodiversity benefits from sustainable tourism, controlled hunting and watershed and ecosystem services.

Strategy, Outcomes and Partners

63. The Project strategy is three fold:
    - Develop community-led solutions to natural resource management challenges in selected areas;
    - Support communities and local and provincial government to replicate the solutions across the entire Juniper area; and
    - Build local and provincial capacity to sustain the project successes in Juniper areas and to disseminate findings broadly.

64. Full details are provided in the Logical Framework Matrix provided in Annex 4.

65. Outcome 1: Economically, ecologically and socially sustainable utilisation of Juniper forest ecosystem is operationalised at 4-6 selected valleys.

66. At the level of the production landscape, most stakeholders are involved in all socio-economic activities. Each family unit is likely to be involved in livestock grazing, energy production, construction, hunting and possibly orchards. Each family unit is likely to have rights over land that serves a watershed protection function. Each family, or at least each village, could one day be involved in the tourism and recreation industries. Hence, the Project adopts a family or community-oriented approach, it is only at this level that the complex myriad of threats, underlying causes and barriers can be addressed.

67. The project will first select 4-6 small valleys with threatened ecosystems (details on the process and procedures for selecting these valleys are provided in Annex 5). These valleys will be selected based on their ecological value, the level of environmental awareness of the community, the level of organisational development, and the existence of related projects supported by government and other partners.

68. After selecting valleys, and ensuring the organisational capacity in the selected valleys is sufficiently strong, the project will support a social, economic and environmental needs assessment in each valley. This will lead to a better understanding of the opportunities and challenges. The Project will work with the communities to explore, determine and test the best solutions to removing the barriers listed in the previous section. By doing this in a participatory manner, this will lead to a community owned strategy for conservation and development for each valley, in line with the aspirations of the local communities.[3]

69. In each valley, this process will lead to the identification of measures to mainstream biodiversity into the livestock and energy sectors. As appropriate, it will also lead to identification of measures to mainstream biodiversity into the hunting, watershed management, construction and tourism sectors, and to measures to combat juniper die-off. These measures will then be implemented, with support from GEF and other co-financiers, with GEF support focussing on biodiversity conservation initiatives.

[3] This assessment will draw upon the experience of the Mountain Areas Conservancy project and the models developed and tested for participatory resource and needs assessments, and village and valley level conservation planning

70. The Project will provide consultations, technical inputs and discussions around each sector, and identify ways[9] to remove the barriers. These will be tested, and refined as appropriate. If necessary, the new approaches will be institutionalised through agreements or plans.

71. The Project will first focus on livestock and energy sectors, and on Juniper die-back. Solutions will be developed to address over-grazing and wood-cutting for energy. Co-financing support will be used to address the tourism sector. Later stage Project activities will also focus on construction, hunting and watershed protection.

72. Typical tasks could be:
    - the Project negotiates agreements whereby the local communities obtain needed support from government departments, in exchange for agreeing to sustainable practices;
    - education to increase understanding of natural resources and their value;
    - testing and support for uptake of improved grazing methods, renewable energies, etc.

73. The local and provincial Government departments (Livestock and Forestry) will be fully engaged in each activity. This will serve to both strengthen community-government working relationships and to build capacity of government bodies. Gender perspectives will be includes and arrangements made to secure participation of women in all activities (see Section 6 on Gender issues).

Partners involved in Outcome 1:

74. The first focus for activities will be through existing representatives of the communities such as the Juniper-oriented CBOs and the Juniper Environment Council. Key governmental partners will be the district government and the provincial Forest Departments. Other key partners will be: the provincial NGOs working on related issues (SPO and Khushhali Associates), the Southern Sui Gas Company and the UNDP-supported Area Development Programme.

Outcome 2: Mechanisms for replicating the sustainable utilisation regimes across the entire Juniper forest ecosystems of Balochistan, and further disseminating project successes.

75. The project will support the replication of local successes to all other Juniper forests areas in Balochistan and the dissemination to other relevant sites in Pakistan and elsewhere if appropriate. This support may include:

    - Capacity building for government agencies. This will be closely allied to activities under Outcome 1. This may include training, developing participatory management skills, developing databases, and obtaining information on experience in other parts of the country/world;
    - Through the community-government working relationships fostered under Outcome 1, the Project will support development of formalised outputs, e.g:
        - resource use plans;
        - co-management agreements;
        - monitoring mechanisms;
        - recommendations for policy;
        - communication and awareness raising programmes;
        - sectoral guidelines (e.g. for livestock, construction); and

[9] includes practices, technologies, incentives, etc

These will be prepared *by* the local communities *together* with government and be based on findings under Outcome 1. These formalised outputs will be used to replicate project successes in Juniper areas. This replication is likely to be led by government agencies, but communities and CBOs may have a key role to play in dissemination.

- Dissemination through all provincial agencies and to national government. The Project will facilitate advocacy from community to local government, to provincial government, and to national government. Where important, or where potential progress can be made to exploit opportunities, the Project (in conjunction with UNDP and IUCN) may advocate for policy developments, for new government programmes or for new approaches at the national level. Advocacy will be focussed and impact oriented. For example, if it considered feasible, the project will advocate for changes in policy that will allow payments for watershed protection[10]; and
- A website and a national seminar.

Partners involved in Outcome 2:

76. Key partners will be the government agencies - the concerned line departments and the Planning and Development Department (P & DD).

77. Full details of activities are provided in the Logical Framework Matrix in Annex 4.

Partnership with Provincial Government

78. Project Activities under both Outcomes will be closely coordinated with the Federal Government Funded project '*Conservation of Ziarat Juniper Forests with Community Participation*'. This project is to be implemented by the Balochistan Forest Department. In the same project area, this project will:
    - Initiate soil and water conservation;
    - Control mistletoe;
    - Develop rangelands and support grazing management;
    - Improve fire control;
    - Stop lopping and limit berry collection to sustainable levels; and
    - Develop tourism and recreation infrastructure.

79. This government funding has resulted in part from advocacy and coordination efforts undertaken by the project proponents during the PDF A phase. The GEF funded and the Government funded projects share the same objective, will work in the same geographical area and will work with many of the same stakeholders. The full details of the government project have yet to be elaborated at this stage – this is likely to happen at the inception stage of the UNDP/GEF project, in order to ensure full complementarity between the two initiatives. Thematic and site-based integration of these two projects will be assured through the Project Steering Committee, notably through the Project Executive Committee which comprises the Forest Dept., UNDP and IUCN. In addition, daily interactions and the close working relationship of the IUCN Balochistan Office and the Balochistan Forest Department will facilitate smooth implementation on the ground.

[10] This possibility will be mostly explored by the IUCN Water Programme in Pakistan. UNDP GEF support will be brought into play if a difference can be made within the timeframe of the project. This will be done in close coordination with the ongoing UNDP GEF global project *Sustainable Financial Payments for Ecosystem Services*

The importance of adaptive management

80. There are two aspects to be noted with respect to adaptive management in the context of this project:

- At a general level, the situation is changing in Pakistan, and particularly in the project area. The changes during the PDF A period (discussed in paragraphs 4, 17 and 18 above) illustrate this. The Project has to be able to exploit new opportunities as they arise, and be able to adapt to new threats. Plans cannot be made in advance for such eventualities, and so the Project has to monitor the situation and *adapt*;

- The second aspect to Adaptive Management is to continually learn from lessons at the pilot level. Despite the many years of social organisation and action research in rural Pakistan, it is agreed there is still much to learn, especially at the site level. Hence, at the Project outset, the exact technical solutions are not all known. For example, solutions may include rotational grazing at one site, or increased fodder feeding at another. For example, communities may respond to manuals, or to posters illustrating best grazing practices. Communities may be interested in exploring water service payments or eco-tourism.

81. The project's implementation framework is geared to ensure that lessons from the pilot valleys are understood, documented, fed into future project planning and disseminated more broadly, as appropriate. The implementation framework is also geared to monitor the context to the project, and to adapt the project strategy in response to external opportunities and threats.

82. It is acknowledged that all solutions may not be fully operational within the project timeframe. In these cases, the Project will have identified the key actors and mechanisms and initiated a process. The Project is intended to be catalytic, it seek to establish a momentum that will continue to grow after the project. For example, tourism development takes time. The project may build initial capacity for tourism development, may initiate community-led tourism plans, may develop guidelines/practices, may establish partnerships with government departments and possibly private sector.

Sustainability

83. The Project will determine realistic alternatives to the existing natural resource management practices. These alternatives will be tested and developed by local communities, and will respond to the needs and constraints of the local communities. This will lead to a modification of existing practices in the Project area. Once achieved, there is no reason to believe that the local communities will revert to previous unsustainable practices.

84. The commitment of local people, and local and provincial governments, to conserving Junipers already exists. With help from the Project, mechanisms to achieving this conservation, whilst respecting the development aims of the local people, will be developed. This will allow the local people to implement concrete measures to conserve the Juniper forests.

85. The Project will also explore income generating activities that are biodiversity friendly. These include tourism. The project will also explore methods for developing an incentive system whereby downstream water users can contribute to watershed protection. If successful, these measures will further contribute to the sustained impact of the project.

86. It is recognised that some external input may be needed to reduce the pressure on natural resources, at least for the short-medium term. This is true of rural areas worldwide. The recent construction of the gas-pipe, and commitments to extending it and to ensuring locals can afford the gas, demonstrate that the government and national agencies are willing and able to provide sufficient external support to this area.

Institutional sustainability: Project 'exit strategy'

87. The project will benefit from channeling assistance through the existing IUCN Pakistan network. IUCN has good relations with local government, provincial government, local CBOs, local experts, national government and international agencies. IUCN is the agency most able to bring all stakeholders to work together. In addition, IUCN has a team of over 100 professionals in Pakistan (based in Quetta and Karachi), covering areas such as environmental economics, environmental policy, monitoring systems, etc. This team will be mobilised to support specific project activities. IUCN is also well placed to support dissemination of project findings nationally as well as internationally.

88. In order to assure institutional sustainability, a key element of the strategy of the Project is to develop local capacity – in government institutions and in communities. Accordingly, the Project is designed to progressively hand over responsibilities to local actors:
- Provincial government capacity to sustain project successes through replication and dissemination will be built. Notably, the Forest Department will prepare a replication and dissemination strategy, based on lessons learned under the project. They will directly be responsible for implementing this strategy. This is the main follow-up to the Project;
- Recommendations from Project will be incorporated into the work programmes of Livestock and Forest Departments;
- District government capacity to build partnerships with provincial government and NGOs and communities will be built, so these partnerships will be functioning after Project; and
- Locally based NGOs and CBOs have been active before the Project began in supporting local communities. They will sustain this support after the Project. By working within the project these NGOs and CBOs will be able to integrate environmental and biodiversity conservation consideration within their work. If necessary, the Project may support an assessment of their capacity needs. Much of this will be supported through co-financing.

89. During the Project PDF A phase, ongoing discussions with the federal government raised the Juniper Forests on the national agenda. This resulted in the securing of substantial cash-support from the government towards the conservation of the Juniper forests. This is illustrative of the national commitment, and bodes well for the sustainability of project impact.

Replicability

90. The Project has a clear approach to replication with direct initial support under Outcome 2.

91. Some aspects of the Project are replicable to other parts of Pakistan. These aspects notably include the Project's approach to community-led conservation, the Project's approach to building community-government partnerships, and the Project's approach towards conflict resolution and barrier removal. The Project is designed to ensure that these successes and lessons learnt will be disseminated and replicated across Pakistan. Elements of the Project design to achieve this include:
- The key role given to the capacity building of local provincial government officers, with an emphasis on building capacity to disseminate and replicate;

- Project inputs and activities that focus on communications, advocacy and a national seminar; and
- The coordination role of IUCN, which has a strong network in Pakistan and experience working with national agencies, policy-makers and decision-makers on policy development and strategy-setting in all Pakistani provinces;

92. Finally, some elements of the Project may be of interest and relevance outside of Pakistan as well, particularly for neighbouring countries. The IUCN network, the UNDP network, and the Project's communications activities can facilitate dissemination to a wider audience.

Lessons Learnt

93. Over the past decade in Pakistan, UNDP has derived considerable experience and lessons from a range of rural development and community-driven projects in Pakistan. These projects have been supported by UNDP core funds and by GEF, in many regions across Pakistan. Notably, these include the Mountain Area Conservancy Programme (MACP) and the Small Grants Programme. IUCN has also played a role in the two latter initiatives. Lessons from these projects have been integrated into the project strategy and to the activity framework (see Annex 4). Findings from these projects that have been reflected in the design of this project include[11]:
    - The need to strengthen social organisation, whilst fully respecting and building on existing and traditional capacity;
    - The need to combine biodiversity conservation with livelihood development;
    - The need to strategically and comprehensively design pilot projects, to clearly determine what they will pilot, what they will demonstrate, and the nature of the target audience;
    - The need to work closely with district and provincial governments in order to effectively mainstream biodiversity; and
    - The need to ensure that pilot projects are complemented by adequate institutional strengthening, particularly of concerned government departments, so that the government departments can disseminate and replicate.

    In addition, the revised design of the project is cognizant of, and builds upon a number of recent developments in Pakistan, particularly the policy directions laid out by the BAP and BCS which support empowerment of local communities as custodians of biodiversity and support for community conservation areas and sustainable use areas. The project also draws upon the experience of the MACP in piloting village and valley based conservation and natural resources management strategies, including development of legal provisions for establishment of community hunting rights and joint forest management. The project will also learn from the experience of another MSP, the Semi-Arid and Arid Species and Habitats project in supporting common property resource management systems for sustainable use of biodiversity in other areas in Balochistan.

Stakeholder Involvement

94. The project proposal has been developed through a robust process of participatory planning involving GoB line agencies, NGOs, CBOs and local communities. During the PDF A, an informal Steering Committee for project planning composed of 22 representatives of stakeholders was formed which met regularly in a roundtable mode for about three months. A comprehensive consultative workshop of the wider constituency of the project - including the representatives of almost all communities - was held. This workshop briefed local communities on the initiative, discussed issues confronting

[11] The following are elaborated in the Mid-Term Review of the MACP, and in the 2005 'Outcome Evaluation' of UNDP support to the environment and energy sectors in Pakistan.

juniper forests, shared the results of the rapid appraisal and obtained perceptions on how the issues could be addressed. The stakeholders gave their suggestions verbally and in writing and all these were incorporated into the Project design.

Category of Stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Possible role in project
Site level		
Local people, farmers and landowners		Mainstream biodiversity into their activities. Modify current resource management practices and adopt new practices. Help develop new practices. Directly implement some conservation activities. Receive technical assistance and capacity building
Biodiversity oriented local CBOs	Approximately 20 such groups exist at village level. E.g. Khalifayat Volunteers, Kawas Juniper Group	Organise local people, represent local people and develop agreements on behalf of people. Directly implement conservation activities. Beneficiary of capacity building.
Local CBO Network	Juniper Environment Council	This consists of 8 trained CBOs focusing on Juniper Conservation. This Council is a possible entry point for capacity building, advocacy, replication etc. within the area.
Local government	District Coordination Office (DCO), District Forestry Department, District Livestock Department	Coordination. Link local communities to provincial governments. Help upscale and replicate project findings. Provide technical support. Beneficiary of capacity building.
Religious Leaders		To be consulted on key issues. To provide leadership and encourage adoption of measures to modify resource utilisation practices.
Provincial Level		
Provincial Government	Forest & Wildlife Department	Co-financer
Government agencies	Department of Livestock	Coordination. Support to local communities and local governments. Help develop new practices. Technical support. Beneficiary of capacity building and technical assistance. Jointly develop agreements, guidelines, etc. Take lead in replicating and disseminating.
Environmentally oriented NGOs	Strengthening Participatory Organisations (SPO) Khushhali Associates	Provide training and demonstration projects. Vehicle for capacity building and technical assistance
National level		
Business sector investor	Southern Sui Gas Company (SSGC)	Construct gas pipes; Subsidise gas as substitute for wood-fuel, planting of trees, community projects
Philanthropic private sector	Premier Kufpak Pakistan (PKP) Gas Company	Contribution to project budget

Category of Stakeholder	Name of Stakeholder	Possible role in project
Federal Government	Ministry of Environment Department of Forests	Co-financer
International		
Conservation NGO	IUCN	Coordination, management and administration Technical support Conflict resolution
Donor	E.g. Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and possibly others	Co-financing project activities

Gender issues

95. The project area is conservative and typically women do not play a strong role in community-level decision-making. However, women do play a major role in natural resource utilisation at the household level. Typically, women are responsible for collecting wood, for managing water, and for herding livestock.

96. The project will discretely and systematically address gender issues related to the ecosystem. A full-time Gender Officer will be recruited. The Gender Officer will ensure that women's role in decision-making in the project area is assessed, that the needs of women are assessed, and that the situation regarding women and access rights and land tenure is reviewed. Based on these findings, the Gender Officer will ensure that gender perspectives and needs are integrated into all Project TOR and into all Project activities. At the outset, the Gender Officer will prepare a plan for integrating and monitoring gender issues. The Project will benefit from the ongoing IUCN gender mainstreaming programme.

Monitoring and Evaluation

97. The Project supports monitoring and evaluation at two levels: (i) monitoring and evaluation of valleys in the production landscape; and (ii) monitoring and evaluation of the overall project progress and impacts.

98. In each selected valley, as part of the community led conservation process, a monitoring framework will be developed with support from the Project. Based on this, the local community will monitor the status of the biodiversity, and the trends in socio-economic activities that impact biodiversity. The results of this valley-level monitoring will be fed to the Project office. The Project office will monitor the aggregate progress across all selected valleys. Half of the time of a full-time M&E Officer will be devoted to this. Local community members will contribute to the design and implementation of this monitoring system.

99. At the broader Project level, the Project's monitoring framework is provided in Annex 4 (the LogFrame). This includes the outline of a system of indicators, benchmarks and milestones. At the Project outset, the Project M&E Officer will be responsible for refining this monitoring framework by further elaborating and specifying a full system of indicators, baseline figures and milestones. Over the course of the Project, the M&E Officer will devote half of his/her time to collecting detailed

monitoring information, tracking project progress, and feeding the findings into the internal Project decision-making systems in order to contribute to adaptive management of the Project.

100. A mid-term review of the project will assist project management to review progress, and adapt to challenges and opportunities. Finally, an independent project evaluation is planned for the final year of the Project. The cost of the mid-term review and final evaluations is estimated to be $35,000. Together with the costs of a Project M&E officer (which will be co-funded in part by UNDP), the total costs for M&E will amount to $70,000.

101. In its role as Implementing Agency, the UNDP Country Office in Pakistan will monitor project progress. This will include:

- Regular visits to project area and meetings with project stakeholders and project management;
- Participation in annual PSC meetings;
- Reviewing Quarterly financial and technical reports;
- Processing and finalising of Annual PIR reports;
- Organization and fielding of project evaluations.

Implementation Arrangements

Policy Support and Coordination

102. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to provide policy guidance to the project and to support coordination. The members will include:

- The Additional Chief Secretary (Development), GoB, (Chair);
- Juniper National Project Coordinator (Secretary);
- Planning and Development (P&D) Department;
- Forest Department;
- Livestock Department;
- SPO;
- Khushhali Associates
- Representatives of local communities;
- IUCN Pakistan; and
- UNDP.

103. IUCN will provide secretariat support to the PSC. At its inaugural meeting, the PSC will finalise its Terms of Reference, including the frequency and procedures for meetings.

Project Management

104. An Executive Committee of the PSC consisting of the Forest Department, UNDP and IUCN will be responsible for supervising project implementation. The Project will submit reports to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee will be responsible for reviewing quarterly and annual progress and approving quarterly and annual workplans. The Executive Committee will meet at least quarterly to review progress and annually, to revise, if appropriate, the project budget. The Executive Committee will be responsible for ensuring thematic and site-based coordination between this project and the complementary govt. funded initiative "Conservation of Ziarat Juniper Forests". The Executive Committee will also be responsible for approving the selection of the Project Coordinator.

105. IUCN will be the Project's Executing Agency and will execute the Project through its regional office in Quetta, Balochistan. Quetta has good links with all the Project area and is within a short driving distance. The Project core team will be headed by a full time Project Coordinator (financed by the Project) and will include administrative support staff, a Communications Officer and a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer.

106. The Project core team will report directly to the Executive Committee. The Project core team will have the following managerial and technical responsibilities:

- Preparing quarterly work plans and monitoring reports;
- Preparing ToR for all project inputs and activities;
- Identifying experts and consultants to be involved in the project;
- Ensuring all activities in the Project area run smoothly and are well organised;
- Paying regular visits to local project stakeholders and sites;
- Overseeing all project activities, ensuring they are technically appropriate, and they receive an adequate level of technical support;
- Drawing, as necessary, additional technical support from the IUCN network in Pakistan;
- Commissioning studies, reviews, etc; and
- Monitoring the timeliness and effectiveness of all project inputs.

107. The Project will first support a series of activities related to community organisation, livestock grazing and energy. The Project will recruit one Officer full-time for three years to oversee activities in each of these sectors. The concerned Officer will be responsible for consulting, mobilising, assessing and working closely with the communities. Collectively, these Officers will represent a balance of national, provincial and local level expertise. These Officers will oversee the assessment and development of management strategies in each of the selected pilot valleys. These Officers will also be responsible for managing activities in their area, for organising concerned workshops, for providing training, for identifying additional technical needs, and for awareness raising. The Officers will provide technical support as possible – when additional technical support is needed they will obtain it through the Core Team or through the broader IUCN network – national and international. At the Project outset, IUCN shall determine if these Officers are to be located in Quetta, Ziarat or other district towns. The Project will recruit a full-time Gender Officer to assure the project takes full account of gender issues. Additional experts will be recruited to support activities related to hunting, construction, watershed services, tourism, etc.

108. For community level work, the Project will work with and through existing representative organisations in the community. This will include the existing CBOs focussing on Juniper conservation. In addition, the Project will work closely with the JEC, and channel support through this when appropriate.

109. IUCN will be responsible for overall technical support to the Project. In addition to backstopping from the IUCN programmes in Quetta and Karachi, IUCN will also be responsible for networking and advocacy in support of the Project.

D – Financing

Financing Plan

110. The Project financing plan, in US$, is presented in the Table below.

Outcomes Outputs	Co-financing	GEF	Total

Outcome 1: Sustainable utilisation of Juniper forest ecosystem operationalised at 4-6 selected valleys			
1.1 Strengthen organisational structures	325,000	90,000	415,000
1.2 Needs assessments	100,000	41,000	141,000
1.3 Mainstream BD into livestock sector	527,000	190,000	717,000
1.4 Mainstream BD into energy sector	179,000	103,000	282,000
1.5 Initiate mainstreaming of BD into other sectors	168,000	168,000	336,000
1.6 Control die-back	69,000	63,000	132,000
Outcome 2: Mechanisms for replicating and disseminating project successes			
2.1 Recommend measures	32,000	49,000	81,000
2.2 Strengthen capacity	84,737	112,000	196,737
2.3 Replicate across Juniper systems	37,000	59,000	96,000
2.4 Dissemination across Pakistan and elsewhere	22,000	98,000	120,000
TOTAL	**1,543,737**	**975,000**	**2,518,737**
Total (Project + PDF A)	1,543,737	1,000,000	2,543,737

111. As can be seen from the Table, both GEF and other co-financers make considerable contributions to each Project Output. There are several co-financers to *each* Output. This reflects the mainstreaming nature of the Project.

112. The overall co-financing contribution is over $1.5 million. Both the level of co-financing and the broad range of partners result from the consultation and partnership-building during the project development phase. The broad range of partnerships developed and commitments secured by the project will be instrumental in the achievement of the project's mainstreaming approach to influence local development. The details of co-financing are described in section D.3 below, although the most notable aspects are:

- Over $600,000 in cash from the Provincial Government;
- Over $600,000 from civil society organizations working at the grassroots level; and
- Support from private sector.

113. In each of the above cases, the co-financer has indicated its willingness to directly support conserving globally significant biodiversity. This is a remarkable commitment in a region facing many socio-economic challenges.

114. Each Output will make a direct contribution to conserving biodiversity. Each Output will also yield local sustainable development benefits. In general, GEF support is intended to be incremental and will be directed to modifying practices and approaches in order to conserve biodiversity. To achieve these changes, GEF assistance will focus on: technical assistance, capacity building, stakeholder consultation and planning. Without GEF assistance, the partners would not be able to integrate biodiversity conservation needs into current production and approaches. Hence, the GEF assistance as well as the full commitment of each partner will together create the conditions for an effective mainstreaming strategy to ensure conservation of biodiversity.

Cost Effectiveness

115. The project will adopt the most cost-effective methods for achieving the desired results, as follows:

- Significant partnerships have already been built. Hence, many key activities and inputs are incorporated into the ongoing work programmes of the partners (IUCN, government departments, etc). Hence the Project does not need to cover costs of these;
- Use of local expertise where possible, and national expertise where necessary. The reliance on international expertise is restricted to a bare minimum;
- Support of IUCN. The project builds considerably on the existing technical, political and logistical network of IUCN. Although this may not be a great burden on IUCN resources, without this support, the Project objective could only be reached at a much higher cost;
- The community driven approach. In addition to being essential to assuring that the Project responds to local needs and conditions, this approach is the most cost-effective. Communities will contribute their in-kind support to many local Project activities. In addition, where community inputs have to be procured by the Project, the cost is generally well below the cost of equivalent provincial, national or international inputs; and
- GEF focuses on capacity building and seed-funding. Other partners cover the bulk of investments or infrastructure related inputs.

Co-Financing

116. Total co-financing towards the Project is $ 1.543 million. The sources of the co-financing are illustrated in the Table below.

Name/source of co-financing	Classification	Type	Amount	Status
UNDP	GEF Agency	Cash	$ 150,000	Committed
Provincial Government Forest and Wildlife Dept.)	Government - local	Cash	$ 666,670	Confirmed – subject to approval
UNESCO/WHC	Multilateral Agency	Cash	$20,000	Committed
SPO	NGO - National	Parallel grant	$280,000	Committed
Khushhali Associates	NGO - National	Parallel grant	$ 241,000	Committed
Local NGO, CBO and village associations	NGO - Local	In-kind		Discussions have been done and commitments can be seen However, actual commitment to be determined after project start-up
SSGC	Private Sector	Physical investments	$ 33,300	Under final negotiation
PKP	Private Sector	Cash	$ 57,000	Committed
Centre for Peace & Development	NGO-National	Parallel grant	$ 95,767	Committed
Total			**$1,543,737**	

117. Co-financing comes from a wide variety of sources. This demonstrates the fact that the project will be implemented through a series of partnerships; each partner is a co-financer. All the above are targeted into the project area and directly contribute to project objectives. In addition to the large government supported linked project described in previous sections, the principal sources of co-financing are:

- Local community members who devote their time to attending meetings, to designing project activities, and to undertaking action to conserve and protect the ecosystem, the Junipers and other species;

- Local and provincial government officers, who devote their time to attending meetings and co-designing project activities;
- The Forest Department that will take the lead in dissemination and replication;
- The Forest Department, and WHC who contribute to the development of eco-tourism and eco-recreation sector in the Project area;
- Provincial NGOs, SPO and Khushhali Associates support capacity building and alternative livelihood development. JEC contributes time and organisational capacity to support Project implementation;
- For the conservation of environment, SSGC has launched a comprehensive strategy to save this precious juniper forest which form part of Pakistan's national heritage. SSGC has developed plans to supply natural gas to the area through 88 kilometre transmission line along with a 13 kilometre distribution system covering Ziarat as well as adjoining villages, on a fast track basis;
- An Oil and Gas Company, Premier Kufpak Pakistan (PKP) have made a philanthropic contribution to this Project that will be used to test and disseminate alternative energy technologies;
- UNDP provides $150,000 for technical support and to contribute to testing innovative practices in the livestock and energy sector; and
- IUCN. The Project draws from the existing technical, political and logistical network of IUCN. IUCN provide equipment, local coordination, support to negotiation and technical expertise. IUCN provides support through its provincial and national offices, and its national and international network.

E – Institutional Coordination and Support

Core Commitments and Linkages

118. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Pakistan identified 48 Outcomes, and the UNDP Country Programme (2004-2008) (CP) was designed to directly address 16 of these. The UNDP CP has 7 expected Outcomes. This Project will directly contribute to one of these, Outcome 7 "*A comprehensive approach to integrating environmentally sustainable development, and global environmental concerns and commitments in national development planning, with emphasis on poverty reduction and with quality gender analysis*". This Project will also contribute to two other Outcomes from the CP, "*Local authorities and communities in rural and urban areas enabled and involved in planning and management of development activities…*" and "*Reduction of human and income poverty….*". The CP also sets out the important cross-cutting aspects of UNDP's work in Pakistan. This project supports the following of these: strengthening the devolution process, environmentally sustainable development, community empowerment and land and water resources management.

119. UNDP is supporting several related projects in Balochistan. The 'Area Development Programme – Balochistan' (ADPB) focuses on poverty alleviation through community based activities aimed at improving crop and livestock productivity, conserving natural resources, improving access to markets and services, creating income generating activities, facilitating access to social sector services and strengthening women's role in development. Similarly, the 'Balochistan Trial District Management Project' is focusing on empowerment at district level in two districts (Jhal Magsi and Loralai) to decentralise public sector service and make it effective through employing participatory methods. The project also introduces a state-of-the-art information management system to support planning and decision-making. Once underway, the Project will develop linkages with these ongoing projects.

120. At the national level, UNDP is supporting the Government of Pakistan in its implementation of the National Environment Action Plan. The UNDP support targets policy, building partnerships and developing capacities of national institutions and partners. With GEF support, UNDP is also initiating a project to strengthen capacities to manage land degradation and desertification. Once underway, the proposed Project will develop linkages with these ongoing national projects.

121. An important element of UNDP/GEF support to biodiversity conservation in Pakistan is through the Mountain Areas Conservancy Project (MACP). The proposed Project will benefit from the findings of a recent mid-term evaluation of MACP, notably by: ensuring objectives are ambitious, but realistic; ensuring strong coordination across components of the project; ensuring international NGOs play a strong role in coordinating, catalysing and transferring capacity to national agencies; ensuring solutions are developed jointly with communities; securing government engagement, and; emphasising adaptive management.

122. The project will also coordinate with and draw upon lessons generated by another UNDP/GEF Medium Sized Project "Conservation of Habitats and Species of Global Significance in Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystems in Balochistan" which is under implementation. This project focuses on two community conserved areas in Qila Saifullah and Chagai Districts of Balochistan where strategies for sustainable use and management of biodiversity are being developed with local community leadership.

Consultation, Coordination and Collaboration Between and Among Implementing Agencies, Executing Agencies

123. With GEF support, the Government of Pakistan and the World Bank are implementing the *Protected Area Management Project*. One of the project sites is Hingol National Park on the Balochistan coast. The proposed project will coordinate with the World Bank/GEF PAMP project in order to exchange experience on strengthening local and government capacity for biodiversity conservation and sustainable.

Part II – Response to Reviews

A Convention Secretariat

124. The CBD Secretariat made the following comment:

"Thanks for sharing the above noted project document. The Secretariat has reviewed the brief and believes this project could be enhanced by deeper consideration of COP guidance (e.g. Decision VII/14) in this project. We invite the stakeholders to explore all of the relevant decisions located at: http://www.biodiv.org/financial-guidance.shtml".

This comment has been addressed in paragraph 13.

B Other IAs and Relevant EAs

125. No comments received so far.

C STAP

N/A

Annexes

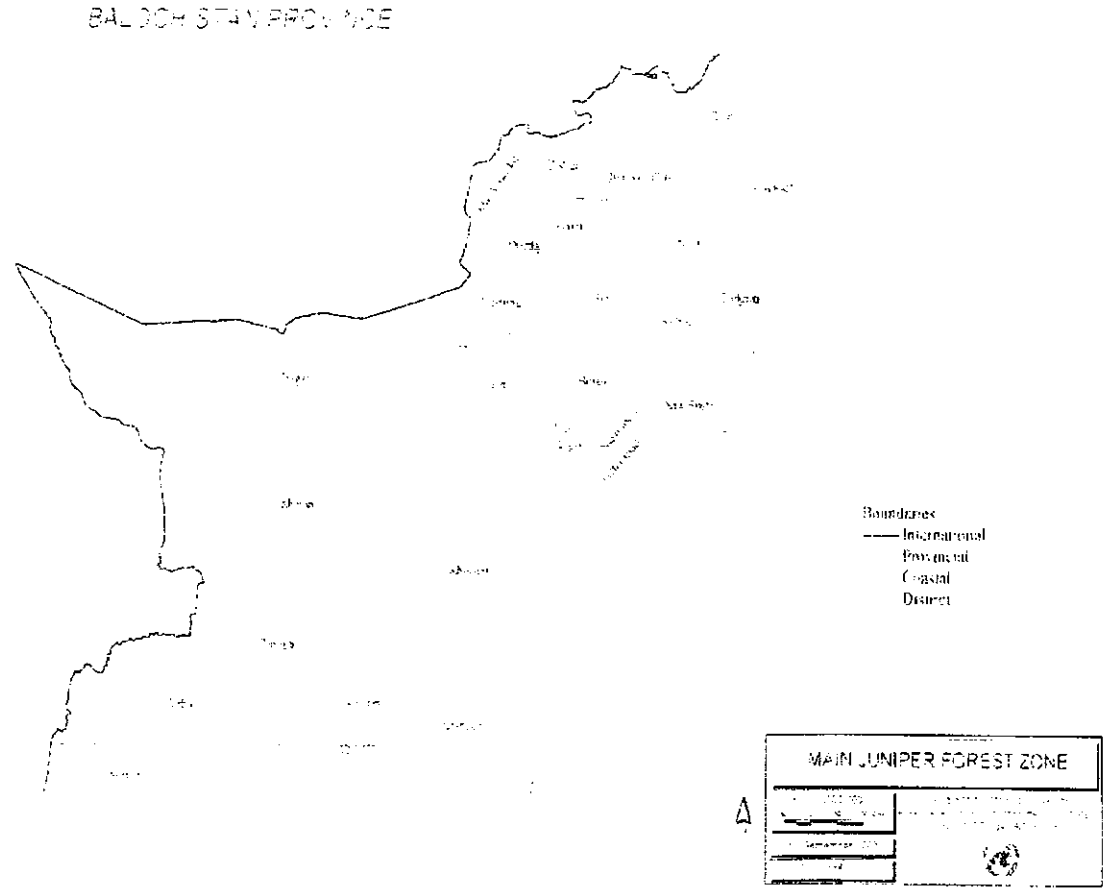
Annex 1: Endorsement and Co-financing letters
Annex 2: Maps of the Project area
Annex 3: The global significance of the area's biodiversity
Annex 4: Logical Framework Matrix
Annex 5: Details on the procedures and processes for selecting valleys

Annex 1: Endorsement and Co-financing Commitment letters

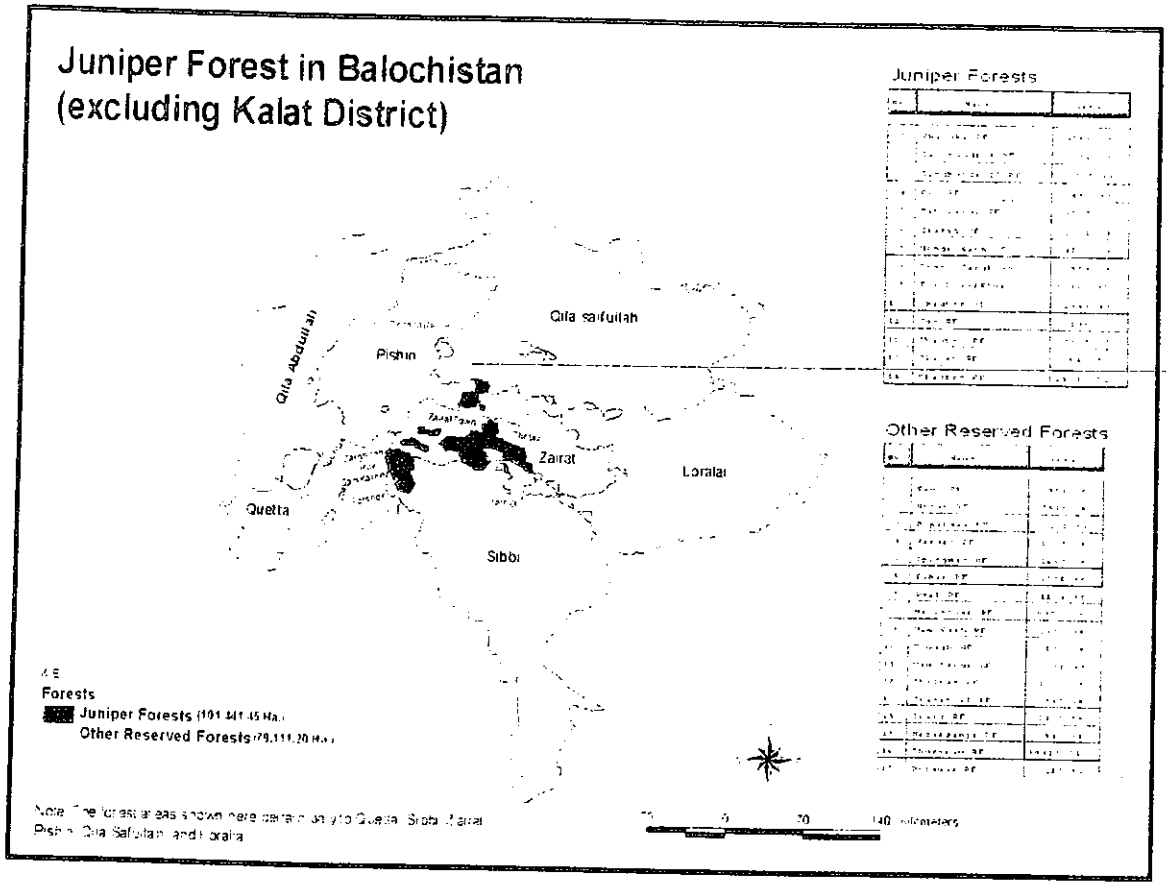
See separate PDF file.

Annex 2: Maps of the Project area

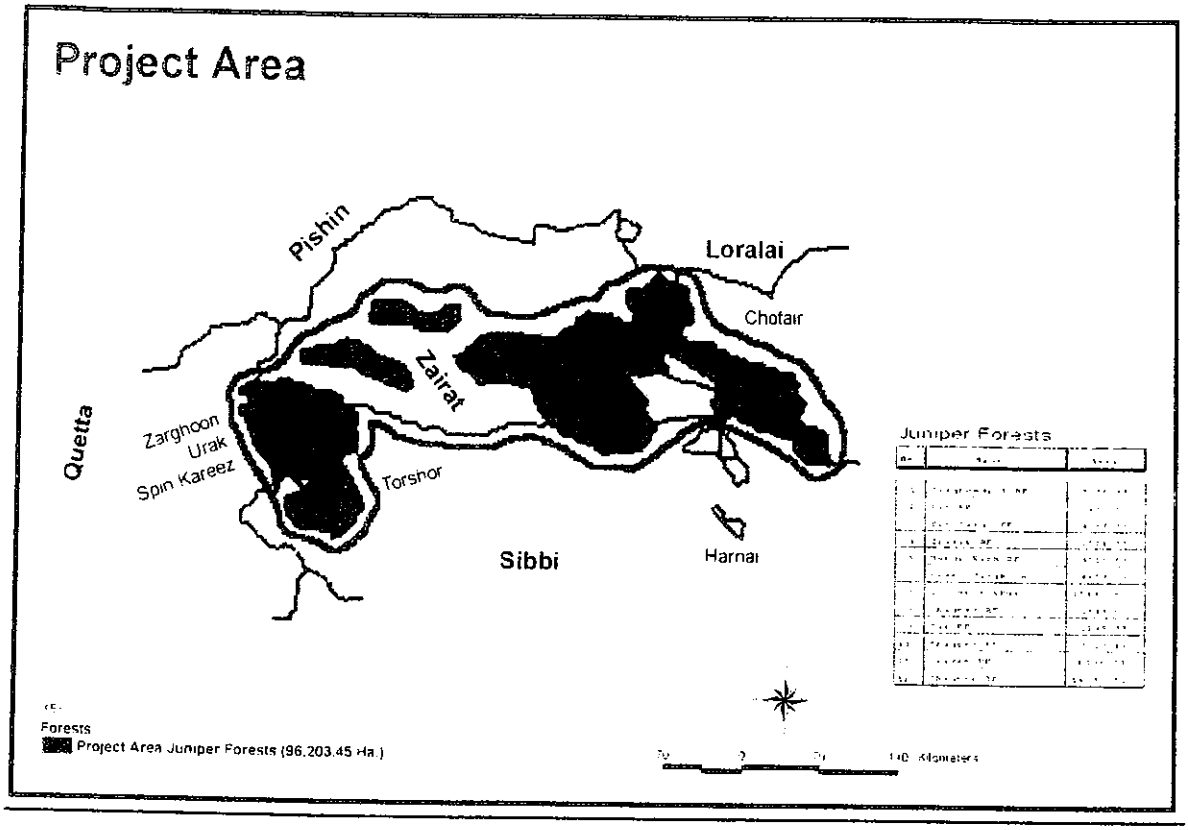
Map 1: Project Location within Balochistan Province



Map 2: Juniper forest in Balochistan



Map 3: Project Area



Annex 3: The global significance of the area's biodiversity

According to the Kew Herbarium's classification there are 54 species of Juniperus in the world, occurring in North America, Europe, North Africa, West Asia, Central Asia and South Asia. Six species of junipers, including *Juniperus excelsa*, are found in the forest mix occurring in northern Pakistan. Balochistan has one of the largest remaining tracts of pure *Juniperus excelsa polycarpus* forests in the world that has high global significance. These forests cover approximately 141,000 hectares. The most extensive (around 100,000 hectares) and best-known examples are found in the Ziarat and Zarghoon hills. They occur at elevations between 1,980 – 3,350 metres and are located between 30°16' to 30°32' latitude and 67°15' to 68°00' longitude. Growing conditions are harsh. Annual precipitation in Ziarat, which is comparatively higher, averages only 328 millimetres and falls mostly as snow. The other big block of juniper forest is in Harboi Hills. This area is even drier where annual maximum precipitation does not exceed 250 mm. Most of the juniper forests have open canopy. Juniper trees grow very slowly. These forests are very old and belong to old age plant communities that are still surviving in the world.

The importance of juniper forests for biodiversity is great due to a unique flora and fauna having a combination of Sino-Himalayan elements, as well as Central Asian and Iranian-Turanian affinities. Old juniper (*J. excelsa polycarpus*) trees growing in the semi-arid climatic conditions are often monumental, reaching an age of 2,000 years and attaining girth up to five feet. A conspicuous feature of the landscape is a number of round spiny hassock-shaped plants belonging to the families' leguminoceae, such as *Astragalus* spp. and *Onobrychis* spp., also plumbaginaceae especially *Acantholimons*. In spring time, a delightful variety of bulbous plants colour the landscape including such spectacular plants as *Ferula copoda* and the yellow spires of *Eremurus stenophylla* (foxtail lily) as well as *Allium* and *Tulipa* spp.

The area is associated with a number of other trees, including Wild Ash (*Fraxinus nanthosloides*), Wild pistachio (*Pistatio khinjjak*), Wild almond (*Prunus ebernea*), Makhi (*Caragana ambigua*), Surai (*Rosa heggeriana*), Zralg (*Berberis balchistanica*) etc.

Roberts (1986) reported that the area has no endemic vertebrate species but has acted as a corridor for the southward invasion of Sino-Himalayan species able to cope with the harsh dry climate. The Himalayan Black Bear (*Selenarctors thibetanus*) and the Markhor Wild Goat (*Capra falconeri*), both occur as distinctive subspecies that is as the Chiltan Markhor (*Capra falconeri chialtensis*), Straight-horned Markhor (*Capra falconeri jerdoni*) and Balochistan Black Bear (*Selenarctors thibetanus gedrosiabus*) as well as such birds as the Streaked Laughing Thrush (*Garrulax lineatus*), the Simla Black Tit (*Parus rubidiventris rufonuchalis*) and Bar-tailed Tree Creeper (*Certhia Himalayan*). Its fauna also includes the little known Central Asian species, such as Pallas's Cat (*Fells manual*) of which an erythristic form regularly occurs, the Marbled Polecat (*Vormela peregusna*) and the Afghan Pika (*Ochotona rufescens*). The endangered Goitered Gazelle (*Gazelle subgutterosa*) and Blanford's Fox (*Vulpus cana*) lived in the tract too. Urial sheep (*Ovis orientalis blandfordi*) also occurs in the juniper tract.

Also such breeding birds as the White-winged Grosbeak (*Mycerobas carnipes*), the Olivaceous Leaf Warbler (*Phylloscopus griseolus*) and the Plain Leaf Warbler (*Phylloscopus neglectus*) and the White-cheeked Tit (*Aegithalos leucogenys*) are found in the project area. The endangered Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*) and the rare Solitary Snipe (*Gallinago solitaria*) are the passage migrants.

Reptiles include the Afghan Tortoise, the Persian Horned Viper (*Pseudocerastes persicus*), the Caucasian Rock Agama Lizard (*Agama caucasia*) and the rare endemic species such as Quetta Rock Gecko (*Gymnodactylus kachhensis watsoni*), Stenodactylus lumsdenii, Whip-tailed Sand Gecko (*Stenodactylus maynardi*), Mountain Dwarf Gecko (*Tropiocalotes depressus*) and the Black-race Agama (*Agama melanura*).

There are also many representatives of restricted distribution from Western Palaearctic fauna, such as the Forest Dormouse (*Dryomys nitedula*), the Migratory Hamster (*Cricetulus migratorius*) and the breeding birds such as the Black Redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*) and the Chough (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*

Annex 4: Logical Framework Matrix

The indicators in the framework are to be reviewed and revised at Project outset. At this time, timelines and annual targets will be determined for each indicator.

Narrative Summary	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Target and Timeline
Overall Goal. The overall goal is to improve the condition of the Juniper forest ecosystem, in order to conserve biodiversity and increase the ecosystem's contribution to sustainable development.	Change in land use of forest area decreases	Conversion of Juniper forests into agricultural land continues.	100% in select valleys 40% in the remaining project area	Land use changes documented in a project report	Perverse incentive will not be provided by GoB for land use change	End of Project
	Exploitation of Juniper trees is reduced:	Junipers used for fuel, construction and fencing of agriculture fields	40% in the select valleys 10% elsewhere in the project area	Household survey	Alternative for Juniper timber, fuel wood and fencing will be available and accepted	End of Project
	Groundwater recharge increases in low-lying areas	Groundwater levels are falling	Groundwater table remains static	Project records	Rainfall returns to near-to-normal. Withdrawals increase no further	End of Project
Project Objective: The project objective is to modify production systems in the Juniper forest landscape and make it more biodiversity friendly.	Sectoral guidelines considering biodiversity are being used	Biodiversity is not considered in production systems	100% in select valleys 40% in the remaining project area	Sectoral guidelines and project records	Existing practices are not sustainable. The sectoral departments and communities will cooperate in using the sectoral guidelines	End of the project
	Biodiversity/ environmental impact assessment of development initiatives is introduced	Infrastructure development and land use projects, initiatives and practices are not subjected to biodiversity/environmental impact assessment	100% in the select valleys 50% in the remaining project area	Biodiversity/ environmental assessment guidelines and assessment reports	EPA will introduce the guidelines and seek compliance	Two and a half years

Narrative Summary	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Target and Timeline
	Plant diversity in typical transacts is not reduced or transformed to more non-palatable species to livestock.	Plant diversity is reducing and is changing in favour of non palatable species to livestock	80% in the select valleys	Project records	Livestock numbers and exploitation of medicinal plants do not increase	End of project

Narrative Summary	Indicator and Baseline	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Target and Timeline
Outcome 1: Economically, ecologically and socially sustainable utilisation of Juniper forest ecosystem operationalised at 4-6 selected small valleys.	Biodiversity guidelines are developed and integrated in agriculture, forestry and tourism sector practices Baseline biodiversity is not considered in sectoral activities	Sectoral guidelines and project records	The EPA, relevant government departments and communities will cooperate	Two and a half years to end-of-the-project
The project will adapt to the specific social structure, ecological constraints and economic opportunities in each village/valley. Hence the following are generally accurate, but implementation details may vary across villages and valleys.				
Output 1.1 Organisational structure in villages in selected valleys	Representative CBO or Village Organisation (VO) network functional. Baseline Some nascent CBOs exist	Project records & CBOs records	Local communities will cooperate	Completed within 9 months of project start-up
Output 1.2 Social and needs assessment of selected valleys, including gender assessment	Endorsed document. Baseline: no such assessment	Project records, CBOs' records		Completed within one year of project start-up
Output 1.3 Measures to mainstream biodiversity into livestock sector developed and implemented	At least 50% of farmers have modified grazing practices. Baseline: free grazing	Study reports and project/ CBO records	Financially viable, ecological sustainable and socially acceptable grazing/ fodder production practices can be evolved	2 valleys within 2 years All selected valleys within 3 years
Output 1.4 Measures to mainstream biodiversity into energy sector developed and implemented	Wood collection for fuel decreases. Baseline: open wood collecting is on-going.	Study reports and project/ CBO records	No significant changes from outside of Juniper tract in price of gas and wood	2 valleys within 1.5 years All selected valleys within 2.5 years
Output 1.5 Measures to mainstream biodiversity into hunting, watershed management, construction and/or tourism sectors identified, developed and initiated	Practices improved in at least two of the listed sectors. Baseline: no previous intervention	Study reports and project/ CBO records	Stakeholders will implement the guidelines	2 valleys within 2 years All selected valleys within 3 years
Output 1.6 Measures to combat die-off developed and implemented	Number of trees with serious fungus problem is minimized. Baseline 30 % of	Study reports and project/ CBO records	Government and other stakeholders will agree to	2 valleys within 1.0 years

Narrative Summary	Indicator and Baseline	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Target and Timeline
	trees affected.		felling of seriously affected trees.	
			Rainfall improves and other stresses remain constant	All selected valleys within 3.0 years
Outcome 2: Mechanisms for replicating and disseminating the sustainable utilisation regimes across the entire Juniper forest ecosystems of Balochistan evolved	Selected community members in the Juniper tract get exposed to project interventions and results and are motivated to replicate Baseline: no experience. Evidence of local and district government agencies across Pakistan up-taking the lessons learnt. Baseline: no effective mechanism exists	Project records Project records	GoB will provide incentives and enabling environment Interest in communities and relevant organisations	By the end of the Project By the end of the Project
Output 2.1 Community and government jointly recommended approach and lessons from each selected valley under outcome 1 (may include guidelines, model agreements, policy recommendations, or community-oriented training programmes) for replication	Proposed *approach* fully endorsed by the selected representatives of communities and government. Baseline: government not working with local communities.	Project records	No adverse political development in coming years and politicians and communities cooperate	In Year 3
Output 2.2 Capacity for up-scaling, replication and dissemination strengthened, notably in government departments	A realistic and feasible replication/dissemination plan prepared by Government Department and under implementation Baseline: no replication capacity	Government and project records	GoB will be interested in replication and its staff will be willing to learn and replicate	End of Year 3 and onwards
Output 2.3 Successful approaches from Outcome 1 replicated across all Juniper forest ecosystems in Balochistan	Evidence of modified approaches being adopted in other areas. Baseline: not applicable	Government records and project records	No significant adverse social or cultural developments take place during project lifetime	Starting in third year and onwards
Output 2.4 Where appropriate, successful approaches from Outcome 1 disseminated across Pakistan and countries with similar	Demonstrated interest and effort from the project. Baseline: not applicable	Project records	Other areas interested in learning and replication	Fourth year and onwards

Narrative Summary	Indicator and Baseline	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Target and Timeline
threats and ecosystems.				

Narrative Summary	ACTIVITIES
Project Foundational basis	• Recruit staff • Establish Office • Hold Inception Workshop • Prepare Workplans • Development Project monitoring and evaluation framework
Outcome 1: Economically, ecologically and socially sustainable utilisation of Juniper forest ecosystem operationalised at 4-6 selected valleys.	
Output 1.1 Organisational structure in villages in selected valleys	• Finalise criteria and select valleys • Review existing organisational structures, notably existence of representative CBO or VO with Juniper focus • If necessary, rapid engagement of village level representatives into informal structure • Define and establish valley wide ecological monitoring system
Output 1.2 Social and needs assessment of selected valleys, including gender assessment	• Rapid assessment of social and economic priorities and needs • Assessment of gender roles and women's needs • Rapid assessment of awareness and understanding of Juniper and ecosystem • Assess linkages between social and economic priorities and conservation objectives
Output 1.3 Measures to mainstream biodiversity into livestock sector developed and implemented	• Community led feasibility assessment of alternative grazing practices • Analysis of gender issues • Raise understanding of impacts of unsustainable grazing • Testing of alternative grazing practices • Assess long-term sustainability of tested practices • Develop incentives and negotiate agreements for sustainable grazing (e g. Livestock Department support vaccinations in exchange for community agreements) • Develop long-term plan for sustainable use of grazing land in and around Juniper forests

Narrative Summary	ACTIVITIES

Output 1.4 Measures to mainstream biodiversity into energy sector developed and implemented	• Community led feasibility assessment of alternative energy sources
	• Analysis of gender issues
	• Test alternatives, e.g.:
	  ○ Expand gas pipe to new villages
	  ○ Increase subsidies to gas customers
	  ○ Install affordable gas bottling and distribution network
	  ○ Import wood, or coal-cokes;
	  ○ Promote renewable energy technologies
	• Develop long-term energy supply plan for Juniper forests region

Output 1.5 Measures to mainstream biodiversity into hunting, watershed management, construction and/or tourism sectors assessed, and, if appropriate, developed and initiated	• Community led feasibility assessment of alternatives to wood and bark use in construction sector;
	• Community led feasibility assessment of mechanisms to have downstream water users contribute to watershed protection;
	• Community led feasibility study of tourism sector development, including recreation, game and trophy hunting
	• Analysis of gender issues
	• Implement most feasible measures, including:
	  ○ Develop community-led proposal for establishment of World Heritage Site or similar designation;
	  ○ Implement demonstration of biodiversity friendly, equitable tourism
	  ○ Etc;
	• Monitor hunting across valleys, and if necessary, undertake community led feasibility assessment of measures to control hunting

Output 1.6 Measures to combat die-off developed and implemented	• Community led assessment of die-off in the valley
	• Awareness raising and training on causes and solutions of die-off
	• Community led development of plan to reduce die-off
	• Undertake physical measures to improve health of individual trees, e.g. by:
	  ○ treating fungus;
	  ○ removing mistletoe;
	  ○ give water severely drought-affected individuals;
	  ○ promote regeneration through low-lying branches sprouting roots
	  ○ etc.

Outcome 2: Mechanisms for replicating and disseminating the sustainable utilisation regimes across the entire Juniper forest ecosystems of Balochistan.

Narrative Summary	ACTIVITIES
Output 2.1 Jointly (community and government) recommended measures from each selected valley under Outcome 1 (the format of the measures may include guidelines, model agreements, policy recommendations, or community-oriented training programmes)	• Regular workshop and meetings between community representatives and government officials (forest and livestock department) to review progress and consider mechanisms for institutionalising successful approaches; • Decide on best approach for institutionalising and repeating successes across Juniper lands; • Joint development of relevant institutional documents, such as policy, or agreement, etc.
Output 2.2 Capacity for up-scaling, replication and dissemination strengthened, notably in government departments	• Government experts fully observe and participate in all activities in Outcome 1; • Organisational development for local and provincial officials; • Training for government officials. Each concerned official will be trained on biodiversity related to his/her sector; • In-country study tour; • Database development; • Development of a replication and dissemination strategy and its incorporation into Forest and Livestock Department work programmes.
Output 2.3 Successful approaches from Outcome 1 replicated across all Juniper forest ecosystems in Balochistan	• Building on Outputs 2.1 and 2.2, government and community identify and develop optimal measures for replication across Balochistan • (Subsequent activities depend on findings of first activity) • Replicate
Output 2.4 Where appropriate, successful approaches from Outcome 1 disseminated across Pakistan and countries with similar threats and ecosystems.	• Constant advocacy to national government agencies, website and newsletter • Constant advocacy to NGOs and donor agencies • Preparation of lessons learnt documentation • National seminar • Communication through IUCN global network and events

Annex 5: Details on the process and procedures for selecting pilot valleys.

Step 1 – Develop Detailed Valley Selection Criteria

The criteria should consist of:

Local commitment: At the site level, the representatives of local stakeholders should be ready to cooperate on this national project. These stakeholders should be sufficiently flexible to attempt alternative development paths. Local stakeholders should be organised, and should have demonstrated previous attempts to conserve juniper forests.

Presence of globally significant biodiversity: Selected valleys should demonstrate presence of or proximity to globally significant biodiversity and should have the potential to positively influence biodiversity through the piloting activities of the project.

Representativeness: All or most threats should be present within the valley, and the tribal systems and natural resource management systems should be representative.

Scale of threats: the threats should not be so big that the GEF project will not be able to sustainably remove them.

Provincial and district commitment to the project. Commitment should be demonstrated through the Governor's office, and should include all concerned departments. The linked Government project should have related and complementary activities in the selected site.

Step 2 – Complete a Matrix, for each site, to Facilitate Comparison of Candidate valleys

Using the above criteria (and any others developed) a matrix shall be developed, with appropriate weighting given to each criterion. Some criteria should be judged essential -- and if the site does not so score high marks on essential criteria it will be excluded, even if it scores high marks overall.

Local consultants will be recruited to objectively complete the matrix. This will require a short visit to each candidate valley.

Step 3 – Prepare Guidelines on how to choose the number of valleys: 4, 5 or 6

IUCN will prepare a guidance note on the number of valleys to be included. Clearly, the valleys selected should cover all threats and all management systems.

Possible arguments in favour of having more sites include:

- This would lead to conserving considerably more biodiversity;
- This would lead to dealing with a broader range of threats, and so experience/expertise in dealing with a variety of threats will be developed; and
- More lessons will be learnt.

Possible arguments against having more than one or two sites include:

- More sites can lead to increased costs, both to GEF and to Government;

- As both GEF and Government funds are limited, there is a danger that having more sites would lead to resources being distributed too thinly to be effective;
- More sites leads to increased demands for coordination.

Step 4 – An independent review will make recommendations to the Project Steering Committee

The local Consultants will complete the matrices prepared under Step 2, and will recommend which valleys should be included in the project.

Step 5 - Consultation

A local stakeholder consultation will be held to discuss the findings from Step 4 and so share the justification for the valley selection, and obtain final feedback

Step 6 – Final Decision

To be taken by the Project Steering Committee.

The process of selecting the pilot sites will be carried out in consultation with the extensive range of project partners and co-financiers, in particular ensuring collaboration with the government supported project for community based juniper conservation, in order to ensure that activities and sites that cannot be covered by the project and merit additional support can benefit from other complementary initiatives where available.