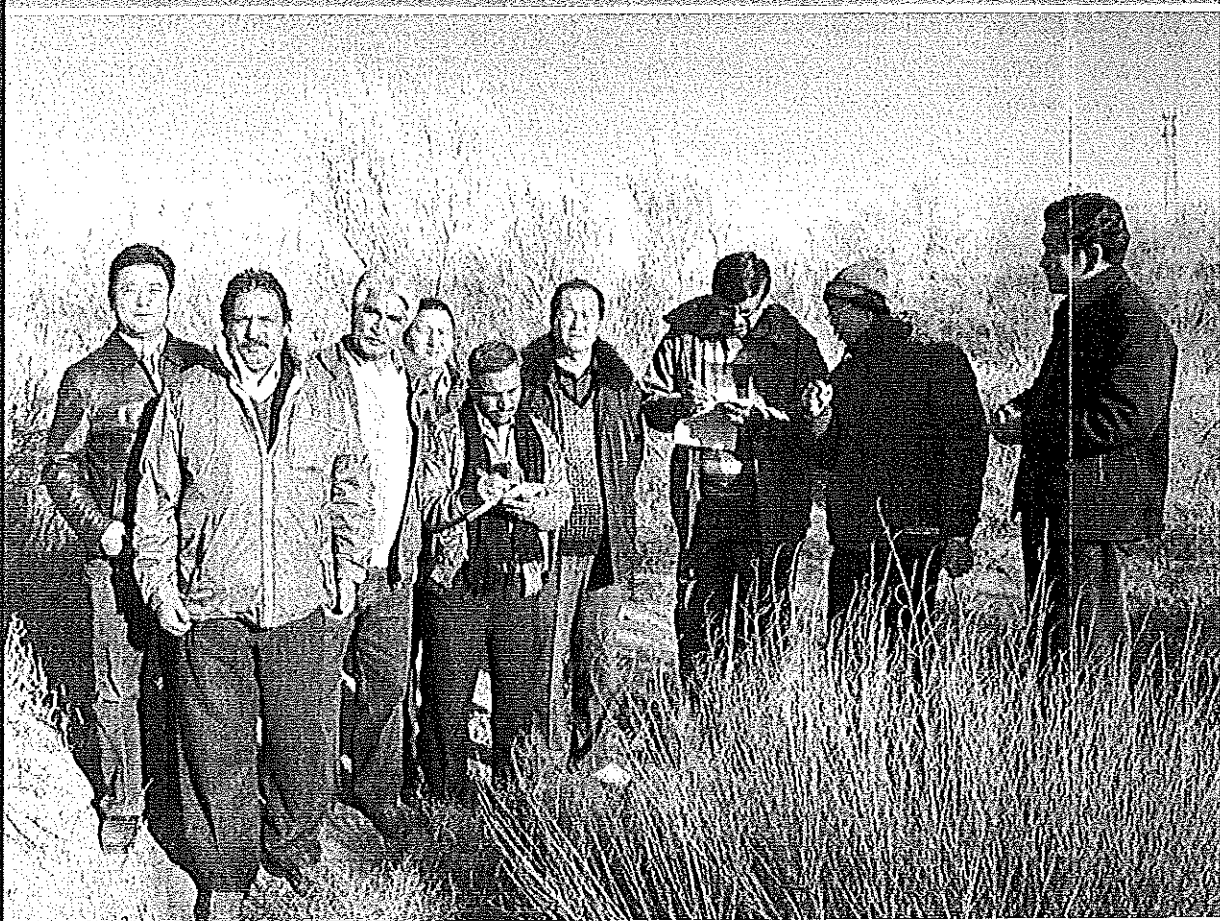


Sustainable Land Management Project

Annual Progress Review

January - December 2012



Ministry of Climate Change
Government of Pakistan



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Resilient nations.*

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Title Page Photo:
Pakistan Delegation's
Exchange Visit to
China

Project Snapshot

Date: 17.12.2012

Award ID: PAK/00053047

Description:

Desertification is directly affecting over 250 million people around the world whereas one billion people in more than 100 countries are vulnerable to its risks. Pakistan, with 80 percent of its land classified as arid or semi-arid, is facing a growing threat from desertification, land degradation and drought which is further aggravated by climate change impacts as witnessed during flash floods in 2010 and 2012. Government of Pakistan has launched a full-scale project on "Sustainable Land Management to Combat Desertification in Pakistan - Phase-I" with GEF, UNDP and GoP funding. The overall goal of the project is to combat land degradation and desertification in Pakistan in order to protect and restore ecosystems and essential ecosystem services that are key to reducing poverty. The principal objectives are to strengthen institutional capacity, create an enabling environment, and demonstrate good SLM practices – all in an effort to help remove key barriers to Sustainable Land Management (SLM).

Project Start Date: 1st January 2009

Project End Date: 30th June 2013

Implementing Partners:

Implementing Partners (IPs) of the project are UNDP; Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan; and Provincial Planning and Development Departments of Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan.

Total Project Budget: PKR 238.8 million
2012 expenditures: PKR : 50.66 million

Expected Project Outputs

1. Enabling Environment for Promoting Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Created
2. Capacity for SLM Enhanced
3. SLM Principles Mainstreamed into Land Use Planning
4. Nine Pilot Projects for Demonstrating SLM Practices Implemented
5. Documentation of Lessons Learnt, Evaluation & adaptive management Increased

Period Covered by the Progress Report: January to December 2012

Table of Contents

Project Snapshot.....	i
Acronyms	iv
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
2. SITUATION ANALYSIS.....	1
3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
3.1 Key Results Achieved During the Reporting Period.....	2
3.1.1 Preparation of PIF and PC-1 for SLMP Up-scaling Phase.....	3
3.1.2 Alignment of Pakistan’s NAP with UNCCD & Development of IFS to Promote SLM ..	4
3.1.3 Project Steering Committee Meetings	4
3.1.4 Rod Kohi Management & SLM Funds	5
3.1.5 Study on Policy & Operational Aspects of Rod Kohi Irrigation System.....	5
3.1.6 Public Private Partnership to Promote Drought & Disease Resistant Crop Varieties..	6
3.1.7 Participatory Targeted Research Projects on SLM	6
3.1.8 World Day to Combat Desertification 17 th June 2012.....	7
3.1.9 Implementation of Pilot Projects in 9 Districts	7
3.1.10 Additional financial resources for SLM under Provincial ADP Schemes 2012-13	8
3.1.11 Preparation of UNCCD 5 th National Report of UNCCD through PRAIS.....	8
3.1.12 Co-financing for Phase-I & Up-scaling Phase - Partnership with PPAF.....	9
3.1.13 Exchange Visit of SLMP to China	9
3.1.14 Documentation of Best SLM practices.....	9
3.2 Progress Against ProDoc Outputs & Annual Work Plans.....	11
Outcome 1: Enabling Environment for Mainstreaming SLM Created.....	11
Outcome 2: Capacity for SLM Enhanced.....	15

Outcome 3: SLM Principles Mainstreamed into Land Use Planning	18
Outcome 4: Pilot Projects for Demonstrating SLM Practices Implemented	23
Outcome 5: Documentation of Lesson Learnt, Evaluation & Adaptive management Increased	35
Outcome 6: Project Management & Coordination	36
4. PROJECT RISKS & ISSUES.....	38
5. LESSONS LEARNT	39
6. WAY FORWARD & STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR 2013.....	41
ANNEX: AWP BASED REPORTING MATRIX.....	44

Acronyms

APR	Annual Progress Review	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
AWP	Annual Work Plan	NPC	National Project Coordinator
AZRC	Arid Zone Research Centre	NPD	National Project Director
BARI	Barani Agriculture Research Institute	NRM	Natural Resource Management
CBOs	Community-based Organizations	NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
CDH	Climate Discussion Hour	NTFP	Non Timber Forest Products
COs	Community Organizations	PARC	Pakistan Agriculture research Council
C&I	Criteria and Indicators	P&D	Planning and Development
DERA	Drought Emergency Relief Assistance	PC	Planning Commission
D.I. Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	PCC	Provincial Coordination Committee
EAD	Economic Affairs Division	PCUs	Provincial Coordination Units
Eoi	Expression of Interest	PEC	Proposal Evaluation Committee
		PFRI	Punjab Forestry Research Institute
EPPC	Expanded Project Procurement Committee	PMAS-AAU	Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University
FAO	Food & Agriculture Organization	PMC	Project Management Committee
FSC&RD	Federal Seed Certification & Research Department	PMD	Pakistan Meteorological Department
GEF	Global Environment Facility	PPC	Provincial Project Coordinator
GIS	Geographical Information System	PPD	Provincial Project Director
GoP	Government of Pakistan	PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
GPS	Global Positioning System	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
IP	Implementing Partner	PSC	Project Steering Committee
IVR	Interactive Voice Response	QPR	Quarterly Progress Review
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	RS	Remote Sensing
LoA	Letter of Agreement	SLM	Sustainable Land Management
MOCC	Ministry of Climate Change	SLMIS	SLM Information System
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	SLMP	Sustainable Land Management Project
No	Number	TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
NAP	National Action Programme to Combat Desertification	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
NCCD	National Coordination Committee to Combat Desertification	VDC	Village Development Committee
NCU	National Coordination Unit	VDO	Veer Development Organization

1. Introduction

Pakistan has more than 80 % land area located in arid, semi-arid and sub-humid regions, whereas around 70 % of people living in rural areas derive their livelihoods from land based agro-pastoral systems. Unfortunately, in our dryland ecosystems, land degradation impacts are conspicuous in the form of soil and water erosion, loss of soil fertility and productive capacity, flash floods, depletion of biodiversity in native landscapes, impoverished livelihoods, reduced economic growth, and increased social conflicts over declining land and water resources. National sectoral policies are needed to be reformed in way that these address the complexity of land degradation issues and promote Sustainable Land Management (SLM) of land resources. Poor communities dependent on natural resources in rural settings have to be at the forefront of such policies that provide incentives for SLM investments at household, community, and grass-roots levels. There is a need to develop and implement effective long term land management programs which address root causes of land degradation and maintain ecological integrity of land and water related production systems at a wider landscapes.

The GEF, UNDP, and GoP funded Sustainable Land Management Project (SLMP) being implemented by Ministry of Climate Change in collaboration with the provincial Planning & Development Departments is a programme that follows an integrated and participatory approach to combat land degradation and desertification in Pakistan. The goal of the project is to combat land degradation & desertification in Pakistan in order to protect and restore degraded ecosystems & essential ecosystem services that are key to reducing poverty. The project has 6 outcomes: (i) Creating enabling environment for mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management (SLM) into sectoral policies and planning; (ii) Capacity building of line agencies and other implementing partners for SLM; (iii) Mainstreaming SLM Principles into Land Use Planning; (iv) Implementing 9 pilot projects to demonstrate SLM practices in 9 districts; (v) Lesson learnt, evaluation & adaptive management and (iv) Project Management and Coordination. The pilot phase of this programme has been concluded and presently the project is in bidding-phase, which includes participatory designing of the up-scaling phase and continuation of on-the-ground SLM interventions at pilot project sites.

This report provides an overview of progress made during year 2012 in implementation of this cross-sectoral project, particularly in designing of the up-scaling phase and activities related to implementation of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the National Action Programme (NAP).

2. Situation Analysis

The SLMP has passed through several difficult stages. First, implementation of the project was started in 2009 after one-year delay. Second, floods in 2010 and prevailing over-all security situation in the country made field operations difficult. And, third devolution of Ministry of Environment in 2011 and transfer of many subject to provinces under the 18th Constitutional Amendment slowed down the project activities and created

many uncertainties. Despite all these odds, the Project has been successful in keeping its cross-sectoral identity and bringing it on the track under the newly created Ministry of Climate Change. Frequent changes of the government counterparts, especially the National and Provincial Project Directors also affected the project performance during 2012, as it slowed down the project operations. The overall security situation in the Country, especially in some project districts remained a challenge. For example, the pilot project activities abandoned in District Washuk in Balochistan and senior staff of Project's Core Team could not visit Awaran District due to prevailing security situation in the region. Out of four Provincial Project Coordinators, three of them left the SLMP in second half of 2012 and recruitment against these positions has taken considerable time due to lengthy and complicated recruitment procedures. Similarly, despite repeated efforts recruitment of Individual Consultants could not be finalized due non-availability of required expertise and cumbersome hiring procedures. All these negatively impacted on the achievement of planned project results.

Despite these difficulties and challenges faced during 2012, there have been several positive results. Governments of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provided Rs.11.24 and Rs.0.60 million respectively for the continuation of on-the-ground SLM interventions in project villages. In addition, all the provincial governments have agreed in principle to provide about US\$2.0 million each in cash for co-financing the up-scaling phase of the SLM Programme. This will be in addition to in-kind contributions and parallel co-financing of SLM related projects and programmes. In general, awareness on the land degradation and climate change issues is increasing day-by-day. This will have a positive impact on the future operations of SLM programme.

Another positive development was signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF). This partnership agreement will help in tackling land degradation and rural poverty in affected areas, as well as promoting sustainable management of land resources.

3. Project Performance

3.1 Key Results Achieved During the Reporting Period

Despite many challenges faced during 2012, the SLMP made considerable progress on a number of fronts. The implementation of 9 pilot projects concluded successfully. PIF for the upscaling SLM Programme was approved by the GEF Council in March 2012. A number of activities geared toward creating enabling environment were completed, which will help in smooth transitioning from pilot to the Upscaling Phase. The successful completion of sectoral policy reviews of Agriculture, Water, Forests and Rangeland policies in the context of SLM, NAP & UNCCD has helped in identifying gaps in these policies. The findings of these reviews were shared with a vast array of stakeholders, including line Ministries for reforming future sectoral policies to address these gaps. The review and gap analysis of Pakistan's NAP and launching process of NAP alignment with the UNCCD 10 Year Strategic Plan, accessing GEF funds under Land Degradation

Enabling Activity (LD-EA) for NAP alignment; securing funds from the Global Mechanism for developing Integrated Investment Framework (IFS) for implementation of aligned National Action Programme (NAP) and preparation Provincial Action Programmes (PAPs) to combat desertification and land degradation. The project also took the lead in preparation of the 5th National Report through PRAIS Portal of the UNCCD and submitted it to the UNCCD Secretariat with the approval of the Ministry of Climate Change. A national consultative workshop was held in December 2012 for developing National Criteria and Indicators for SLM. In-house preparation of the PIF for Up-scaling Phase and securing its approval from the GEF Council and the engagement of the provinces to design provincial PC-Is for the Up-scaling Phase were the important milestone achieved during 2012. Completion of two targeted research projects on SLM; a Public-Private Partnership project for provision of seeds of drought resistant wheat varieties; Strengthening of drought/floods Early Warning System in Pakistan; Review of the existing policy and operational framework for Rod Kohi Irrigation System of water management through University of Agriculture, Peshawar and completion of GIS/RS based 62 village land use plans some of the key achievements for the reporting period. Another unique initiative under the pilot interventions was creation of five local SLM funds, where local 4 CBOs contributed 25% of the capital cost of the funds and one community matched 50 % of total value of the Rod Management fund; Some of the main achievements against targets set for 2012 are summarized below:

3.1.1 Preparation of PIF and PC-1 for SLMP Up-scaling Phase

PIF for Up-scaling Phase of the SLM Programme was developed by the SLMP team in consultation with the provinces, which was approved by GEF Council during February 2012 Intersessional Work Programme with a total GEF grant of US\$4.17 Million. Following the approval of the PIF, The NCU-SLMP approached the provincial governments for providing co-financing of US\$ 2.0 million each for the up-scaling phase of the SLM Programme and also initiated a process of provincial consultations to develop provincial component (PC-I) for the up-scaling Phase of the project. A road map with timeframe for PC-I preparation was prepared by the NCU-SLMP and shared with the provinces. In Sindh, provincial consultation meeting of stakeholders on draft provincial PC-I was held on 5th November, 2012 followed by the Provincial Coordination Committee meeting on 26th November 2012 which approved the PC-1 of SLM Up-scaling Programme for Sindh at a cost of Rs.300 million, including Rs.200 million of provincial share, for 5 years starting from ADP 2013-14. It also approved Tharparkar, Umarkote, & Sanghar districts as the target areas for up-scaling the Programme in Sindh. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the stakeholders consultative meeting was held on 4th December, 2012, which cleared the SLM interventions/activities for the Up-scaling SLM Programme in the province and inclusion of Karak District in addition to the D.I. Khan and Laki Marwat as the target areas for the Programme. The PCU-SLMP, Balochistan has also prepared a draft PC-I for the up-scaling the SLM programme in Balochistan. The draft PC-I is based on the lessons learnt and successful interventions test during the pilot phase, field visit findings and consultations with key stakeholder, particularly the department of environment, forest

and agriculture. The PC-1s contain the information about proposed districts, details of cost estimates of planned interventions, coordination mechanism and budget required for establishing Desertification Control Cells at the provincial level. Provincial consultations on PC-Is of Balochistan and Punjab are being planned as soon as new Provincial Project Coordinators (PPCs) comes on board. Preliminary work on compilation of draft Umbrella PC-I has been initiated by the NCU-SLMP and will be completed as soon as provincial PC-Is from the remaining two provinces are available.

3.1.2 Alignment of Pakistan's NAP with UNCCD & Development of IFS to Promote SLM

With the availability of additional GEF financing window under Land Degradation Focal Area Enabling Activity (LD EA) for NAP alignment and strengthening UNCCD reporting process, Pakistan was one of the first countries to access US\$150,000 for this very activity. The SLMP Team prepared a proposal to secure GEF funding of US\$148,500 (including agency fee) under the enabling activities for Land Degradation Focal Area for aligning Pakistan's NAP with the 10-year Strategy of UNCCD. This proposal was submitted through the UNDP, which was approved by the GEF Secretariat in September 2012. The UNDP Project Document for channeling these funds to the Ministry of Climate Change is being drafted. The SLMP has also mobilized a grant of US\$ 130,000 from the GM of UNCCD for developing the Integrated Financing Strategy (IFS) in parallel to NAP alignment process, which includes development of provincial PAPs and IFSs. The provincial PAPs and IFSs will then be integrated into a national NAP and the IFS. The positions of national and provincial consultants for preparation of provincial PAPs/IFSs and then integrating them into national NAP were advertised as request for proposal. Only 3 applications were received against the request for proposal. However, consultations with the key stakeholders have been initiated at the national and provincial levels for preparation of national and provincial PAPs/IFSs.

3.1.3 Project Steering Committee Meetings

During 2012 two meetings of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) of the SLMP were held—one on 16th April and the other on 8th May 2012. These meetings were held under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of National Disaster Management and Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan, respectively. The 4th PSC meeting endorsed activities carried out during 2011 and corresponding expenditures. The 5th PSC meeting approved the annual workplan and budget for 2012 and allowed extension of the project duration up to June 2013 without changing scope and overall cost of the Project. The 5th PSC also authorized the SLMP to access the GEF Enabling Activity funds for NAP Alignment and UNCCD Reporting and the Global Mechanism of the UNCCD for securing US\$130,000 for developing Integrated Financial Strategy (IFS) for SLM in Pakistan.

3.1.4 Rod Kohi Management & SLM Funds

To ensure sustainable financial resources for SLM interventions in four villages of Taluka Nagarparker of Tharparker District of Sindh, four Village level SLM Funds were established with SLMP contribution of 75% and the local community's share of 25%. Similarly a Rod Kohi Management Fund (RKMF) was established for 3 CBOs of D.I. Khan district with equal contribution of SLMP and the CBOs. These funds would be managed by the local CBOs/SLM Fund Organizations. Under these local funds, loans would be provided to the deserving CBO members. These loans would be recovered along with a minimum interest levied by the CBOs themselves. The Rod Kohi Management and SLM Funds are the first of their kind in this region, which represent a community-led initiative for soil and water conservation in D.I. Khan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Tharparker in Sindh. Establishment of these funds not only shows a commitment from the user communities to sustainably manage their land resources, but could also evolve as successful models for SLM at the grassroots level in the future.

The Fund Management Committees and coordinating NGOs for the RKMF and SLM Funds received training on fund management and related procedures for awarding loan and recovery on February 27-28, 2012 and April 12-13, 2012, respectively. This will enable them to effectively manage their collateral financial resources and keep track of their financial expenditures and requirements. Rod Kohi Fund Management Organization managed to utilize part of the fund amount on Kamara works on construction bunds/dikes for each village i.e. Gara Mahmood, Gara Mastan and New Gara Khan in Shaikh Haider Zam area of the D.I. Khan. The loans have been disbursed from SLM funds established in Tharparker District of to the CBO members. These loans will be reimbursed along-with 15% interest, which have been imposed CBOs itself.

3.1.5 Study on Policy & Operational Aspects of Rod Kohi Irrigation System

In view of the great potential of the Rod Kohi irrigation system to enhance local production systems through appropriate water management and soil conservation practices, SLMP awarded a study on "Review of the Existing Policy & Operational Framework for Rod-Kohi System of Water Management in D.I. Khan & Identify Measures for its Strengthening/Improvement" to the Agricultural University, Peshawar to propose policy and technical input to provincial government for improvement of the Rod Kohi Irrigation System as a whole. The University after submitting detailed workplan and outline of the final report conducted field visits and consultative meetings with stakeholders, line departments and local NGOs in the region and collected necessary primary and secondary data. The first draft study report was reviewed by PCU-SLMP, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and shared with NCU for further comments. Meanwhile, the PCU also circulated the draft report for peer review. After peer review, the 2nd draft was shared in a stakeholder consultation workshop held on 19th October 2012 in D.I. Khan. This was followed by another

consultative meeting at P&D Department, KP held on 5th December 2012 in which key findings of the study were shared with senior policy and planning level experts of the provincial government. The final study report containing recommendations for strengthening and future improvement of the Rod Kohi irrigation system at policy and operational level has been compiled by the Agriculture University of Peshawar.

3.1.6 Public Private Partnership to Promote Drought & Disease Resistant Crop Varieties

Another milestone achievement of the project was completion of one of the first Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects entitled "Promotion of drought tolerant and low delta crops in Barani tract of Punjab" in collaboration with the provincial research institution namely Barani Agriculture Research Institute, Chakwal and the involvement of Private Sector Company namely "Zamindara Seed Corporation". The implementation of this project will set the stage for similar future PPP interventions during the up-scaling phase of SLMP. The seed company promoted large scale growing and multiplication of low delta wheat variety (Chakwal 50) developed by BARI. The Private Seed company purchased 136,000 kg low delta wheat seed from growers in Okara region after inspection and certification by the BARI and Federal Seed Certification Department for further grading, fumigation, packing and distribution among farmers at Barani Tract of Distt Chakwal. Grading, fumigation and packaging of 90,000 kg of certified seed in 3600 bags of 25 kg each was accomplished and 3200 bags (80,000 kg) of seed were sold during the cropping seasons. Farmer field days were also organized at village Dhurnal and BARI, Chakwal to create awareness among general public about Chakwal-50 wheat seed and future seed availability through sale points. BARI established wheat crop trials at four locations to compare production with locally used wheat seed. The results show that crop yield obtained from certified seed distributed by PPP project was significantly higher than the seed used by farmer from own source. On the average a 32% increase in the crop yield was obtained due to the certified seed.

3.1.7 Participatory Targeted Research Projects on SLM

Two Participatory Research Projects first with AZRC-PARC, Quetta and another with PMAS-Arid Agriculture University were completed successful during the reporting period. AZRC-PARC, Quetta conducted the project in collaboration with the local farmers, established demonstration plots of improved varieties of wheat, barley, mash and mong crops which are drought & disease resistant on 22.5 acres in Pishin and Loralai districts in Balochistan. The results of the demonstration plots were very encouraging with an average 70% plant emergence in District Pashin and 80% plant emergence in Loralai. The Wheat varieties AZRI-96, Rakhsan and AZRC-1 performed well under water and disease stress conditions with regards to plant growth per acre and resistance to disease. This project has helped to benefit the farmers from the proven research to increase the crop production of highly drought and disease resistant varieties and also pave way for fostering similar partnerships between AZRC and farmers.

Likewise under another targeted research project, PMAS-Arid Agriculture University has conducted socio-economic study of project area (village Dhurnal) and collected data regarding land and livestock holding, sources of income etc. with three Research Associates (students) and completed the report. The project was initiated to develop a Model Grazing Management Plan for further implementation in barani areas. It was found that at about 72% of total rangelands, farmers graze their animals at the Govt's rangelands because they do not spare their land for rangelands rather prefer Govt rangelands without its maintenance. Data regarding biomass production and utilization of rangelands according to available livestock composition of "village Dhurnal" was also collected during different seasons. After its analysis, based on socio-economic conditions, biomass production in different seasons and available livestock, a Model Grazing Management Plan was developed for further promotion in similar areas for sustainable management of available rangelands in Barani areas and conservation of land resources.

3.1.8 World Day to Combat Desertification 17th June 2012

On 17th June, World Day to Combat Desertification (WDCD) -2012 was observed across the country. This year the theme of the day was "Healthy soil sustains your life: LET'S GO LAND-DEGRADATION NEUTRAL". The SLMP facilitated different activities for awareness raising at national and local levels. A talk show, describing the importance of the theme and the Day was aired through Radio Pakistan, Islamabad. This programme was broadcast throughout the country at the Radio Pakistan Network Similarly, the PCU-SLMP Balochistan arranged a Field Day at Pishin for farmers for awareness raising on DLDD. Government officials and representatives of NGOs/Civil Society Organizations also participated in the Field Day. Media briefings were also held in Balochistan to highlight the DLDD issues and importance of WDCD.

3.1.9 Implementation of Pilot Projects in 9 Districts

Nine pilot projects focusing on SLM, NRM & IWRM community-based interventions were successfully completed in 63 villages of nine dryland districts of four provinces with varying climatic, geographical and socio-economic conditions. The major interventions of pilot projects included: dry afforestation, rangeland rehabilitation, rain water harvesting, soil conservation works, promotion of rain-fed agriculture and low delta crops, establishing shelterbelts, micro irrigation system, forest and fruit tree plantation, establishment of farmers' nurseries etc. Another major thrust of the year 2012 was the finalization of Village Land Use Plans for 62 villages by the local CBOs in collaboration with the line departments and relevant NGOs and combating land degradation and desertification through integrated management of land resources. These plans describe the short, medium and long term planned SLM interventions for the next five years. Most of these plans have been approved from the line agencies and district administration of the respective district.

3.1.10 Additional financial resources for SLM under Provincial ADP Schemes 2012-13

The SLM interventions launched under the SLMP Phase-I generated considerable interest both at the community and the provincial planning level. As a commitment to the promotion of SLM in arid and semi-arid lands, SLMP received additional funding from Government of Balochistan and Federal PSDP to continue its on-the-ground activities during bridging period. Balochistan Government is regularly providing additional funds to the SLMP from its provincial PSDP as parallel funding. An amount of Rs.11.24 million of Provincial PSDP was approved for SLMP project areas in Balochistan. This amount was transferred from assignment account of the PCU-SLMP Balochistan to the UNDP-Pakistan as per Cost Sharing Agreement between the Government of Balochistan and UNDP-Pakistan. This amount would be used for continuation of SLM activities during the bridging period in Balochistan.

For D.I. Khan and Laki Marwat districts in southern part of the Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa (KP), the provincial government allocated a sum of Rs. 6.0 million in its Annual Development Plan 2012-13. The activities that are planned under this scheme include: construction of farm level inlet structures, gated structures, mini-dams, establishment of farmer nurseries and rehabilitation of perennial water stream in Sheikh Haider Zam area of Dera Ismail Khan, and construction of water diversion and storage bunds, establishment of farmer nurseries, energy plantations, dryland afforestation, shelter-belts, fruit orchards, purchase of Chik making machine and training of farmers in liquid compost making and application. The PC-I for this ADP scheme was initially approved for 2011-12 but funds could not be released during this period. The scheme has now been included in ADP 2012-13. As per request of Provincial Forest and Soil Conservation Departments funds were released during 2012 for implementation of SLM activities on SLMP's project areas in KP.

3.1.11 Preparation of UNCCD 5th National Report of UNCCD through PRAIS

Pakistan is a party to United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification which was signed in 1994 and ratified in 1997. Under UNCCD it is the obligation of the Country Parties to submit progress on the implementation of the convention & NAP on biennial basis. In 2010, UNCCD launched a new reporting system called PRAIS (Performance Review and Assessment of the Implementation System) and asked member countries to submit the national report using PRAIS which is a highly interactive online portal to collect indicator-based information in line with the UNCCD 10-Year Strategic Plan. The Ministry of Climate Change mandated SLMP to help in the preparation of National Report which involved collection of data and information to feed-in highly interactive PRAIS portal. In this regard, a meeting was held on 16 August, 2012 at NCU, SLMP, which was chaired by the UNCCD Focal Point to discuss the modus operandi of preparing 5th National Report and ensure its submission to UNCCD by 15th October, 2012. Whole SLMP team including Provincial Coordination Units got involved in the collection of required data from different

sources. SLMP team was successful to submit National Report to the UNCCD before the target date.

3.1.12 Co-financing for Phase-I & Up-scaling Phase - Partnership with PPAF

SLMP has been negotiating with the PPAF for a partnership agreement to address Land Degradation and poverty issues jointly in areas where both of these organizations are active on-the-ground. SLMP was successful in fostering a partnership agreement under which it was agreed that PPAF and SLMP would work together to address DLDD issues, where PPAF would make investment in infrastructure development related to NRM and SLMP. The partnership will be on 50:50 basis and will be executed through the partner organizations of the both agencies. In this regard Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the two organizations for sharing funding to NGOs for on-the-ground activities for next 2 years.

3.1.13 Exchange Visit of SLMP to China

China is one of those countries affected by desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD). They have been successful in combating desertification and controlling DLDD through implementation of different programs and projects which are resulting in decrease in the land area affected by DLDD. Both countries can benefit from each other's experiences in controlling land degradation, implementation of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), National Action Program (NAP) to Combat Desertification and promoting SLM. An exchange visit of Pakistan's delegation to China was conducted from November 15-23, 2012. From the Chinese side the visit was hosted by National Bureau to Combat Desertification, State Forestry Administration (SFA), Institute of Desertification Studies and Chinese Academy of Forestry. The main objective of the Exchange Visit was to learn from each other's experiences in Combating Desertification and promoting Sustainable Land Management; to develop network among concerned institutions in China and Pakistan for future coordinated efforts for this cause; and to promote South-South Cooperation. After the visit, a report has been prepared.

3.1.14 Documentation of Best SLM practices

During the implementation of the SLMP Phase-I some best practices on SLM, i.e. Shelterbelts/woodlots in Thal Desert, Improvement in control and conveyance system of Rod Kohi flood water through construction of gated structures; Sustainable Use of Mazri Palm as SLM Practice and Sand dune stabilization through spreading and growing kana and shelterbelts were documented. Four best practices received from the PPCs were reviewed and improved, and sent to the UNCCD secretariat for publishing, out of these one on "Pakistan: Land & Water Management Interventions" was published by the UNCCD in "Combating Desertification and Land Degradation: Proven Practices from Asia and the Pacific". The process of documentation and dissemination of best practices will continue during the bridging period of the project.

3.1.15 Social & Environmental Principles and Criteria for REDD+ Safeguards

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has adapted REDD+ (Reduction in Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) as an innovative financing mechanism for mitigation and adaptation of climate change impacts. This mechanism provides incentives for developing countries to slow and reverse the process of deforestation and degradation, improve soil and water conservation and enhance forest carbon stocks by promoting sustainable forest management. Pakistan joined UN REDD as a partner in 2011 and is set to operationalize and mainstream REDD+ in its forest management practices. In order to create an understanding about REDD+ mechanism, SLMP organized a one-day National Consultative Workshop on 12th January 2012 on 'Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC) and Benefit and Risks Tool (BeRT)". The workshop helped to create awareness among participants representing provincial line departments, NGOs. It was discussed that SLMP interventions are contributing towards climate change mitigation and adaptation. Successful raising of shelterbelt plantations in Bhakkar district under SLMP has demonstrated that while these plantations can stabilize degraded lands against wind erosion, protect agricultural crops from hot and sand blown winds, they can substantially help in carbon sequestration and thus contribute toward Reduced Emissions from Deforestation & Forest Degradation (REDD+).

3.2 Progress against ProDoc Outputs & Annual Work Plans

Outcome 1: Enabling Environment for Mainstreaming SLM Created	
Description:	Desertification, land degradation and drought is one of the most daunting global environmental challenges with severe consequences for Pakistan where more than 80 % land falls in arid and semi-arid region. Most of the barriers in combating desertification and land degradation in Pakistan are related to policy, institutional, socio-economic and lack of adequate financial resources for pursuing a programmatic approach. During Phase-I, the project aims to overcome these barriers by creating an enabling environment and institutional capacity at the national, provincial and local levels through mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management (SLM) principles in sectoral policies and development planning.
2012 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printing & Dissemination of National Agriculture and Water Policy Review Reports to Ministries, provinces & other stakeholders. • Follow-up meetings with Federal Ministries of Water & Power and Food Security & Research on SLM Policy Reform recommendations. • Provide technical backstopping for preparation of Land Use Policy of Punjab. • Printing and distribution of NAP Review & Gap Analysis to stakeholders. • Prepare proposal for NAP Alignment and Reporting Process to secure GEF funding under the LD Enabling Activity and follow up with the UNDP/GEF for its approval. • NAP alignment with 10-Year Strategy of the UNCCD including preparation of provincial PAPs through a consultative process. • Prepare 4th National Report on UNCCD implementation & its submission through PRAIS portal to UNCCD. • Coordinate preparation of Integrated Financing Strategy (IFS) for SLM in Pakistan, including provincial IFSs as part of the NAP alignment. • Finalize draft SLM C & I as a part of NAP alignment and through a consultative process • Follow-up for approval of PIF with UNDP/GEF • Hold meetings with donors for mobilization of co-financing for Up-scaling Phase. • Organize consultative meetings for designing provincial components for the umbrella PC-I and UNDP Project Document. • Initiate process for preparation of umbrella PC-I and UNDP Project Document for up-scaling Phase. • Develop community-based SLM funds.

2012 Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and Water Sector Policy Reviews under print. • Review and Gap Analysis of National Action Programme (NAP) under print. • Proposal prepared by Urban Unit of the Punjab P&D Dept for developing Land Use Policy for Punjab appraised; • Proposal for accessing GEF funds under LD EA for NAP alignment and UNCCD reporting prepared and approved by GEF. • Road map for NAP alignment with 10-Year Strategy of the UNCCD prepared & shared with the provinces. • 4th National Report on UNCCD implementation prepared and submitted through PRAIS portal before target date (15 October, 2012). • Agreement between UNDP and Global Mechanism for financial assistance to develop integrated Financing Strategy for PAPs & NAP finalized and signed by the parties; • Draft SLM C & I prepared and National Consultation Workshop planned on 20th December 2012. • PIF for SLMP Up-scaling Phase prepared and approved by the GEF. • Negotiations with Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund for co-financing SLM interventions during Up-scaling Phase successfully completed. Funding opportunities from other donors like Korea, China and USAID being explored for SLMP Up-scaling Phase. • Consultative meetings for designing provincial components for the umbrella PC-I held in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Meeting with other two provinces being planned. • TORs for the engagement of a local consultant for the preparation of UNDP Project Document shared with UNDP. • Community-based SLM funds developed in Sindh and KPK.
Output 1.1	<i>Appropriate policy reforms for SLM recommended</i>
Description:	<i>Sectoral policies have to be reviewed in order to assess gaps and relevance of the policies to address issues related to Sustainable Land Management.</i>
2012 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed review of Policies of Agriculture and Water sectors in the context of SLM conducted and recommendations for addressing gaps finalized. • Printing of review reports.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up meetings with relevant federal ministries on SLM policy reform recommendations • Initiation of land use policy for Punjab through Urban unit of Punjab P&D Department.

2012 Achievement	Final Reports on National Agriculture Policy, National Water Policy are being printed and disseminated to the stakeholders. The proposal submitted by the Urban Unit of Punjab was appraised by the SLMP team.
Means of Verification	Final Reports available with NCU-SLMP
Output 1.2	<i>NAP mainstreamed into sectoral planning</i>
Description:	<i>National Action Programme (NAP) to combat desertification and land degradation has to be aligned with the UNCCD 10-Year Strategic Plan and mainstreamed into sectoral planning process to achieve the desired objectives.</i>
2012 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed review and gap analysis of NAP conducted • Printing of review and gap analysis report • Secure GEF funding for NAP Alignment and Reporting Process • Initiation of NAP alignment with 10-Year Strategy of the UNCCD and development of Integrated Financial Strategy for SLM in Pakistan • Prepare 5th National Report on UNCCD implementation and its submission to the UNCCD Secretariat.
2012 Achievement	Final review of NAP and gap analysis under process of printing & dissemination to stakeholders. Proposal for NAP Alignment and Reporting Process to secure GEF funding under the LD EA prepared and approved by the GEF. Road map for the NAP alignment process prepared and shared with the provinces. TORs for hiring National/Provincial Consultants for NAP alignment prepared and advertized. Final selection of consultants is in process to start work on NAP alignment including preparation of Provincial Action Programmes (PAPs) and then integrating them into National Action Programme aligned to the UNCCD 10-Year Strategic Plan. Agreement between Global Mechanism and UNDP for providing grant assistance of US\$ 130,000 signed for developing Integrated Financing Strategy (IFS) for SLM in Pakistan, including provincial IFSs as part of the NAP alignment. 5 th National Report on UNCCD implementation prepared under the guidance of the UNCCD Focal Point and submitted to the UNCCD through PRAIS portal before deadline date 15 th October, 2012.
Means of Verification	Final NAP Review Report, Proposal for LD EA & Agreement between GM & UNDP
Output 1.3	<i>National Criteria & Indicators (C&I) developed for SLM</i>
Description:	<i>Criteria and Indicators are to be developed for SLM to assess and monitor the effectiveness of various SLM interventions.</i>
2012 Target	Back ground paper and draft C&I for SLM of Pakistan finalized.
2012 Achievement	C&I for SLM of Pakistan finalized.

Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background Paper for C & I • Workshop Concept Note & Workshop report • C&I document
Output 1.4	Project Document for SLMP Up-scaling Phase developed
Description:	<i>PIF for SLMP Up-scaling Phase is to be prepared and submitted. Provincial and umbrella PC-1s and UNDP Project Document are to be prepared after conducting stakeholder workshops. The provincial PC-1 documents are to be got approved from Provincial Coordination Committees to Combat Desertification and Provincial AWP/PSDP. Umbrella PC-1 is to be got approved from DDWP, CDWP and ECNEC. UNDP Project Document is to be submitted to UNDP for onward submission to GEF.</i>
2012 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIF for the Up-scaled SLM Programme finalized and got approved from UNDP/GEF. • Hold consultative meetings for designing provincial components for the umbrella PC-1 and UNDP Project Document
2012 Achievement	<i>PIF for Up-scaled SLM Programme finalized and submitted to UNDP/GEF. It was got approved from GEF with an allocation of \$ 3.791 Million for inclusion in the work programme. Provincial PC-1s for Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa drafted. Provincial consultative meetings for designing provincial components for the umbrella PC-1 have been conducted in Sindh and KPK. Consultative meetings in other two provinces are being planned as soon as Provincial project coordinators are in place.</i>
Means of Verification	<i>Approved PIF document. Letter from UNDP/GEF regarding PIF's approval. Draft PC-1 documents.</i>
Output 1.5	National Desertification Control Fund (NDCF) established
Description:	<i>NDCF is to be established and operationalized in order to ensure long-term sustainability of the project interventions.</i>
2012 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategy paper for innovative financing mechanisms for promoting SLM including local level revolving fund for desertification control will be initiated. • Establish local level SLM funds, monitor performance of these funds and provide back-stopping for establishing new SLM funds
2012 Achievement	<i>Detailed guidelines and agreement for establishing local SLM funds finalized. 5 SLM & Rod Kohi Management funds established in Sindh & KP. Training provided to CBOs managing the funds and the relevant NGOs in the management and account keeping of funds.</i>

Outcome 2: Capacity for SLM Enhanced	
Description:	<p>This is an important and cross-cutting theme under the Phase-I of the SLMP. This will provide support for institutional strengthening, technical skills enhancement and human resource development. So that, the SLM activities can be sustained after this project life. It will also get guidance from the capacity development need assessment under National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) process. Under this outcome training programmes, workshops and seminars on sustainable land use planning, rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, and integrated management of watersheds and rangelands etc will be organized to improve the capacities of the project stakeholders. Similarly, it will also provide support in establishment of Drought early warning systems and coordination forums. It also includes promotion of public - private partnerships and targeted research for sustainable management of land resources. While, the mass awareness regarding the issues and control measure for land degradation and desertification is also major deliverable of this outcome.</p>
2012 Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of key partners' human resources on SLM by different capacity building events • Hold meetings of National/Provincial Coordination Committees on Desertification (PCCDs) • Implement 2 targeted research projects through Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi and Arid Zone Research Center Quetta. • Explore possibilities of initiating project with public-private partnership in dry lands • Initiate at least 2 pilot projects by developing public-private partnerships • Conduct study on impact of climate change on Rod kohi (hill torrent) irrigation system in Pakistan • Provide support in development and institutionalizing Drought/Floods early warning system by PMD.
Achievements 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building of different partner organizations about SLM concepts, barriers, strategies, principles and practices by arranging Exchange Visit to SLMP's pilot sites and SLM related programmes in China and participation in UNCCD's forum; • The PPCs organized regular meetings of PCCDs at Provinces level with an agenda; • <u>Two Targeted Research Projects have been implemented through partner Quality Research Institutes;</u> • After involving PCUs and consultation with private and Public sectors for potential projects and private sector's investment, a project initiated with the BARI and Zimindare Seed Corporation. • PMD executed Project for strengthening Drought/Floods Early Warning System in Pakistan;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study to review the policy and operational framework of Rod-kohi Irrigation system was awarded to AUP, it was completed and final report was received.
Output 2.1	<i>Institutional capacity at National , Provincial and Local levels strengthened</i>
Description	Strengthening of Institutional capacity of different organizations at National, Provincial and Local level through organizing exchange visits and cross country tours. Technical assistance provided through local consultants according to work plans
2012 Target	Organize Exchange visit between China and Pakistan; Participation of SLMP team in SLM/UNCCD International Forums
2012 Achievement	Organized Exchange Visits for SLMP Staff to SLM demonstration projects and sites in China; The NPC-SLMP participated in a COP-Technical Committee meeting at Bonn-Germany.
Means of Verification	Visit/Travel Reports
Output 2.2	<i>Apex bodies for monitoring land degradation and desertification formed</i>
Description	National Coordination Committees on Desertification (NCCD) to combat desertification is to be revived to implement UNCCD and NAP. Provincial Coordination Committees (PCCs) to combat desertification is to be established.
2012 Target	National Coordination Committees on Desertification (NCCD) and Provincial Coordination Committees (PCCs) conducted regular meetings for coordination to combat desertification.
2012 Achievement	Provincial Coordination Committees have conducted its regular meetings in four provinces. While, case for revival of the NCCD established under Ministry of Environment was submitted to the Ministry of Climate Change after devolution of the Ministry of Environment to the provinces. The response of the ministry is still awaited.
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notification of NCCD by Ministry of Climate Change Minutes of meetings of PCCs
Output 2.3	<i>Orientation of research institutes towards targeted SLM activities</i>
Description	Sustainable Land Management Project (SLMP intends to support targeted research on Sustainable Land Management (SLM) interventions. The specific objectives of targeted research under SLMP are to facilitate development and adoption of innovative SLM practices and technologies, including early warning and monitoring systems for mitigation of impacts of drought.
2012 Target	To involve atleast 2 leading Research institutes by targeted research for knowledge generation orientation of institutes about issues of land

	degradation & desertification and SLM
2012 Achievement	Implementation on 2 Targeted Research projects was completed with two research institutes AZRC-PARC, Quetta and PMAS-AAU, Rawalpindi at Potohar Tract in Punjab and Balochistan. Project Completion reports were received.
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly Progress Reports and Project Completion Reports • Assessment reports
Output 2.4	<i>Public-Private partnership promoted</i>
Description	Sustainable Land Management Project (SLMP) has considered the value of developing Public-Private Partnerships approach and planned this component under its capacity development thematic area. Since, Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD) have vast geographical spread due to multiple climatic and human driven factors. The private companies can promote company's product, services and goodwill without any negative exploitation for maximum profit through pilot projects.
2012 Target	Explore and initiate at least 2 pilot projects through PPP modality
2012 Achievement	Under PPP project "Promotion of Drought Resistant and Low-Delta Crops in Barani Tract of Punjab", the BARI-Chakwal has completed all planned activities and submitted the Final Project Completion Report according to the prescribed format.
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly Progress Reports and Project Completion Reports • Assessment reports
Output 2.5	<i>Knowledge generated for sustainable land management</i>
Description	One of the outputs under the project is to promote research on different thematic areas of sustainable management of land resources in collaboration with national research institutions and universities active in field research in arid and semi-arid areas of the country. The findings of the research work on different thematic areas of sustainable management of land resources needs to be disseminated to the stakeholders and farmer communities for combating "Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD).
2012 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct study about impact of climate change on Rod-kohi irrigation system • Strengthen Drought/Floods Early Warning System under PMD
2012 Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Research Study on "Review of the Existing Policy and Operational Framework for Rod Kohi System of Water Management in Dera Ismail Khan and Identify Measures for its Strengthening/Improvement" was carried out by Agriculture university Peshawar, the University has submitted the Draft of the Study report which was reviewed by NCU-SLMP team and detailed comments and

	<p>feedback was compiled and conveyed to the university for incorporation. Final Report is awaited. To take inputs of stakeholders 2 consultative workshops were conducted, one in D.I. Khan and the other in Peshawar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PMD has completed the project to strengthen Drought/Floods Early Warning System in Pakistan. Final Project completion report was submitted. IVR System is working and early warnings were issued.
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly Progress Reports and Project Completion Reports Study reports Early warnings issued Assessment reports
Output 2.6	Outreach & Awareness raised
<i>Description</i>	<p>There is very little knowledge of land degradation and desertification issues among the general public, planners, policy makers and even those who are directly responsible for the management of land resources. Communities of drought and desertification prone areas are also not fully aware of the dangers of land degradation due to little knowledge and lack of communication sources. Thus outreach and awareness raising regarding land degradation is very important to educate the public.</p>
2012 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Awareness & Communication Strategy for the Up-scaling phase. To develop awareness material on Land issues and SLM strategies Observe World Day to Combat Desertification (WDCD) on 17th June
2012 Achievement	<p>On 17th June, World Day to Combat Desertification (WDCD) -2012 was celebrated across the country. This year the theme of the day was "Healthy soil sustains your life: LET'S GO LAND-DEGRADATION NEUTRAL". The SLMP facilitated different activities for awareness raising at national and local levels. A Talk show describing the importance of the theme and the Day was aired through Radio Pakistan, Islamabad. Similarly, the PCU-SLMP Balochistan arranged a Field Day at Pishin for farmers for awareness raising on DLDD. Government officials and representatives of NGOs/Civil Society Organizations also participated in the Field Day. Press coverage was also held in Balochistan to highlight the DLDD issues and importance of WDCD. A message of Speaker National Assembly on the importance of the day was posted on UNCCD website and in the press.</p>
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft document of Awareness & Communication Strategy - Number of posters, and leaflets prepared
Outcome 3; SLM Principles Mainstreamed into Land Use Planning	
Description:	<p>One of the project outcomes is supporting Government of Pakistan in mainstreaming and harmonizing SLM principles with national land use planning and development priorities, as well as integration of</p>

	desertification and deforestation control measures into national development process with an aim to alleviate poverty among rural communities.
2012 Target	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Backstopping to PCUs in developing participatory landuse plans of further 17 villages provided (2) Prepare Guidelines for preparation of Village Land use plans for SLM (in Urdu) (3) Prepare draft "Guidelines for preparation of District Land use plans for SLM" (4) Development of training manual and brochure on Village land use planning for SLM (5) Consultations with stakeholders to assist implementation of Participatory Land Use Plan for SLM of nine project sites (6) Provincial experience sharing workshops on Village Land use Planning for SLM and its implementation (for NGOs and line agencies) (7) Finalize C&I to assess sustainability of SLM practices for pilot projects (8) Assessment of impact/sustainability of SLM practices for pilot projects (9) Process satellite imagery for preparing baseline maps of 15 project villages of district Awaran & Washuk (10) Develop Geo-database of 15 pilot project villages (11) Prepare GIS based participatory present & future landuse maps of 15 project villages (12) Monitor SLM field interventions through GPS and GIS/RS technology and impact of earlier pilot interventions (13) Develop web based sustainable land management information system (SLMIS) (14) Prepare baseline thematic maps for new districts to be covered during up-scaling phase. (15) Prepare thematic and land cover maps of new villages to be covered during bridging period. (16) Provide assistance for preparation of 4th National Report for submission to UNCCD Secretariat, particularly on impact indicators (17) Prepare manual for participatory landuse mapping at local level for land degradation and desertification assessment (18) Printing of the report on "Role of GIS/RS in SLM" (19) Upgrade/update project web site
2012 Achievement	Till end of the year, achievements are as follows:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Sixty-two land use plans were prepared; (2) The "Guidelines for preparation of Village Land use plans for SLM (in Urdu)" were drafted and shared with NPC-SLMP; (3) work on Development of training manual and brochure on Village land use planning for SLM was initiated; and (4) Training workshop on "Operation and Management of Rod Kohi Management/SLM Funds" was held in D.I. Khan and Tharparker districts to train the IPs and the local communities; (5) PPAF and provincial Governments of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were contacted to arrange funds for implementation of land use plans. Government of Balochistan provided funds amounting to Rs.11.24 million to UNDP for continuation of on-the-ground SLM interventions. (6) C&I to assess sustainability of SLM Practices under pilot projects drafted and comments of PCUs were incorporated. (7) Processed satellite imagery of 15 project villages to develop Geo-database and to prepare thematic and landuse maps; (8) Prepared future landuse change maps of 15 project villages; (9) Process and mapped GPS data of SLM field interventions at 52 project villages in 8 districts to monitor the activities; (10) Collected temporal national land-cover data for the year 2000 and 2010 from SUPARCO; (11) Reviewed draft report on "Role of GIS & RS in SLM" (12) Downloaded and processed Google Earth Imagery of district Leiah; (13) Download and processed Google Earth imagery of Sindh province (14) Collected and processed aridity data for K.P province (15) Drafted manual for local level LD mapping and desertification assessment; (16) Finalized TORs for hiring Web/I.T consultant
Output 3.1	National and provincial land use plans harmonized to SLM principles
Description:	SLM guidelines need to be integrated into national and provincial land use plans. For that purpose SLM guidelines at national, provincial and grass-root levels have been developed and are being finalized with the input of international and national experts. These guidelines would be shared with the stakeholders involved in landuse planning at national and provincial levels. Similarly Land use plans of pilot villages in the nine project districts would be developed by following the SLM guidelines for land use planning at grass-root level.
2012 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Backstopping to PCUs in developing participatory landuse plans of further 17 villages provided (2) Prepare Guidelines for preparation of Village Land use plans for SLM

	<p>(in Urdu)</p> <p>(3) Prepare draft "Guidelines for preparation of District Land use plans for SLM"</p> <p>(4) Development of training manual and brochure on Village land use planning for SLM</p> <p>(5) Consultations with stakeholders to assist implementation of Participatory Land Use Plan for SLM of nine project sites</p> <p>(6) Provincial experience sharing workshops on Village Land use Planning for SLM and its implementation (for NGOs and line agencies)</p>
2012 Achievement	<p>Till end of the year, achievements are as follows:</p> <p>(1) Sixty-two land use plans were prepared, which were got signed from stakeholders;</p> <p>(2) The "Guidelines for preparation of Village Land use plans for SLM (in Urdu)" were drafted and designed for printing;</p> <p>(3) work on Development of training manual & brochure on Village land use planning for SLM was initiated; and</p> <p>(4) Two days Training workshop on "Operation and Management of SLM Funds" was held in Tharparker to train the IP and the local communities; Fifteen participants from four CBOs and the IP staff attended the workshop and</p> <p>(5) Balochistan government provided Rs.11.24 million that were transferred to UNDP account for onward transmission to the SLMP to provide financing for implementation of continuation of SLM activities during bridging period in Balochistan.</p>
Output 3.2	SLM information system based on GIS Database developed.
Description:	<p>Focus of the output is to develop a GIS based Sustainable Land Management Information System (SLMIS). For this purpose a Geo-database of the pilot villages would be developed through use of satellite imageries and with the involvement of village community to have baseline data on landuse/land-cover and about all other physical parameters of the land. Baseline thematic and participatory landuse maps of 63 pilot villages in the nine project districts would be prepared by utilizing baseline data in the Geo-database. These thematic and landuse maps would be dynamically published on the internet through a customized web based GIS application for SLM. The SLMP is collaborating with all the agencies/partners involved in the NRM in order to develop a reliable and comprehensive GIS based SLM information System.</p>
2012 Target	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Process satellite imagery for preparing baseline maps of 15 project villages of district Awaran & Washuk 2. Develop Geo-database of 15 pilot project villages 3. Prepare GIS based participatory present & future landuse maps of 15 project villages

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Monitor SLM field interventions through GPS and GIS/RS technology and impact of earlier pilot interventions 5. Develop web based sustainable land management information system (SLMIS) 6. Prepare baseline thematic maps for new districts to be covered during up-scaling phase. 7. Prepare thematic and land cover maps of new villages to be covered during bridging period. 8. Provide assistance for preparation of 4th National Report for submission to UNCCD Secretariat, particularly on impact indicators 9. Prepare manual for participatory landuse mapping at local level for land degradation and desertification assessment 10. Printing of the report on "Role of GIS/RS in SLM" 11. Upgrade/update project web site
2012 Achievement	<p>Till end of the year, achievements are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Processed satellite imagery of 15 project villages to develop Geo-database and to prepare thematic and landuse maps; 2. Prepared future landuse change maps of 15 project villages; 3. Process and mapped GPS data of SLM field interventions at 52 project villages in 8 districts to monitor the activities; 4. Collected and processed temporal national land-cover data for the year 2000 and 2010 from SUPARCO; 5. Reviewed draft report on "Role of GIS & RS in SLM" 6. Downloaded and processed Google Earth Imagery of district Leiah; 7. Download and processed Google Earth imagery of Sindh province 8. Collected and processed aridity data for K.P province 9. Drafted manual for local level LD mapping and desertification assessment; 10. Finalized TORs for hiring Web/I.T consultant, advertised in the press and on UNDP website, shortlisted candidates for interview.
Output 3.3	Suitability of SLM practices at pilot project sites assessed
Description:	Success of the pilot projects would depend on proper monitoring of the interventions and their responses. To monitor the pilot project performance, site specific performance indicators are to be developed and adopted. These site specific indicators would help to assess the sustainability of these pilot projects.
2012 Target	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) C & I (Performance and impact) to assess sustainability of SLM practices for pilot projects finalized. 2) Initiate assessment of socio-economic and environmental impacts of SLM interventions for pilot projects.
2012 Achievement	Sustainability/Impact indicators for pilot projects were drafted and sent to

	PCUs for their inputs. Inputs received were incorporated. Assessment of socio-economic and environmental impacts of SLM interventions for pilot projects was initiated.
Outcome 4: Pilot Projects for Demonstrating SLM Practices Implemented	
Description:	One of the important components of SLMP is to demonstrate successful innovative and SLM interventions in the arid and semi-arid regions of Pakistan. For this purpose, a total of 9 pilot projects at 63 villages in 9 districts in all the four provinces of Pakistan involving innovative approaches have been identified and are being implemented during phase 1 of the SLMP.
Target 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% progress on implementation of pilot interventions of the 9 pilot projects at local level with the participation of local communities. • Provide technical backstopping for implementation of 9 pilot projects • Preparation of village-based participatory land use plans completed • Resources mobilized for village landuse plans • Assist IPs in holding community level training workshops • Monitor and report on implementation of field activities • Evaluation of monthly & quarterly reports of IPs • Undertake field/inspection visits to pilot intervention sites • Documentation and reporting on best SLM practices • Pilot projects evaluated and Project Completion Reports submitted
Achievement 2012	<p>The IPs completed implementation of various SLM related activities under 9 pilot projects in 63 villages. Other main activities being implemented by IPs in collaboration with line departments are as follows:</p> <p><u>Punjab</u></p> <p>The following key achievements were made during the year 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized one meeting of the Provincial Coordination Committee to discuss activities pertaining to pilot projects and suggest activities to be carried forward in future.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main achievements on project interventions in District Chakwal and Bhakkar are given as under: <p>District Chakwal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dry afforestation was completed and maintained on 200 acres with the support of the local community.

	<p>b. Grazing Management Plan was initiated on 800 acres with the support of local CBO. The issuance of permits for grass cutting was given on the basis of carrying capacity of the rangeland assessed.</p> <p>c. Seven LUPs were finalized by PFRI and approved by DCO, Chakwal.</p> <p>d. Construction of twelve water ponds completed.</p> <p>e. Wheat and gram harvested from 24 acres respectively.</p> <p>f. Soil conservation structures completed on 93 acres.</p> <p>g. Formal trainings on four different disciplines of SLM conducted for 123 CBO members.</p> <p>h. One Farmer Day conducted at village Dhurnal in Tehsil Talagang.</p> <p>District Bhakkar:</p> <p>a. Maintenance and restocking of shelterbelts/woodlots established on 290 acres was conducted during monsoon season.</p> <p>b. Trial of 10 medicinal plants was completed.</p> <p>c. Maintained 50,000 plants raised in farmer nurseries.</p> <p>d. Formal training workshops held on four different disciplines of SLM for 80 CBO members.</p> <p>e. Organized World Forest Day and World Desertification Day at Bhakkar.</p> <p>f. Exchange visit of project activities in District Bhakkar was conducted for SLMP staff.</p> <p><u>Balochistan</u></p> <p>The summary of the progress in bullets is as under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost Sharing Agreement between GoB and UNDP Pakistan has been signed by Addition Chief Secretary Government of Balochistan and Country Representative of UNDP Pakistan • Rs.11.24 million rupees of amount of Provincial PSDP has been transferred from assignment account of PCU SLMP Balochistan to the account of Country Representative of UNDP.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security situation in the area became inaccessible even for the Government Officials to work; the PCC has approved the change of the project districts from Washuk and Awaran to Kech and Bella Districts and Balochistan Forest Department and NRSP as the implementing partners for continuation of SLM activities in Kech and Bella Districts, respectively. • Social mobilization process continued and back stopping

	<p>ensured</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals for extension of Pilot Projects of SLMP through provincial PSDP fund have been negotiated and the concerns of SLMP PCU and NCU incorporated in the proposals. • Concept paper for partnership with Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) submitted by CPD was forwarded to the NCU-SLMP. • Four and six stock water ponds have been constructed in Awaran and Washuk district respectively while the three more ponds structures constructed • Overall target of 40 and 12 water harvesting structures have been constructed in Districts Awaran and Washuk respectively while 15 out of these structures have been constructed in year 2012 • Eight micro irrigation system have been established as demonstration in District Pishin and target has been achieved • Water conservation techniques have been demonstrated in District Pishin at 40 spots • 6 awareness raising materials in shape of booklets and brochures have been developed for pilot project Awaran and Washuk • Plantation of Mazri palm and forest trees have been done in District Awaran on 400 acres • 1000 kilograms of low delta crops (wheat and barely) seed distributed in District Washuk • All planned periodic reports (monthly and quarterly) of pilot project have been produced by all IPs • One Sustainable use plans of Mazri Palm in district Awaran has been finalized, printed and distributed among concerned stakeholders • 200 acres of rangeland has been developed in District Washuk • 50 Acres of Dry a-forestation has been completed in District Washuk • 6 multi cut fodder plots have been established in district Washuk • Three plots of low delta crops have been introduced in District Washuk and target has been completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 fruit plants demonstration plots established in District Washuk and target has been completed • Exposure tour of farmers of District Washuk conducted to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa • Master trainers training of Mazri Palm conducted in Uthal • Social mobilization and micro irrigation trainings conducted in

	<p>District Pishin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two rope making machines and two raw material making machines from Mazri Palm products were purchased and one of IP staff and two community members got training of the operation of these machines in Mianwali, these machines have been established and working • 200 acres of area have been planted as dry a-fforestation, the plants of Ghaz, Kiker and Kundi are i introduced in District Awaran • Survey for Mazri Palm value addition marketing system has been conducted • Shop of value addition materials of Mazri Palm has been established in Tehsil Jahoo of district Awaran with the help of local community organization • One Mazri Palm survey for marketing system establishment has been carried out and report have been produced <p>Apart for above achievement of the planned targets the following added tasks have been accomplished successfully</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.1 million rupees have been successfully utilized by the IPs of SLMP for same nature interventions of SLM • 11.24 million rupees of amount of Provincial PSDP allocated in financial year 2012/2012 • 1300 Olive plants have been planted in District Washuk • One Progress review meeting of IPs was conducted in Quetta • 4 visits of NPD, Capacity Building Specialist and delegate of Economic Affairs Division (EAD) were facilitated • PPC attended the training of water conservation in Arid Zone areas of Asia and Pacific in China as a representative of Government of Balochistan <p><u>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot Project Completion Reports for Dera Ismail Khan and Lakki Marwat completed and submitted to NCU. • The Rud Kohi Management Fund initiated and training imparted to the fund management committee on accounts management for the fund. Three Kamara works on Rudkahi bund completed from RKM fund at community level. • The ADP scheme on SLM for the bridging period met administrative approval and activities initiated in the field. However the opening of assignment account and fund release from the provincial government took lot of time and activities in the field were very slow. Fund released by provincial government for the scheme but some formalities are required.

	<p>1. Conservation of water and soil with the involvement of local communities in Shaikh Haider Zam, District D.I Khan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (IP: NGO VDO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of revenue maps, GIS maps, ground truthing and land capability maps of nine villages for land use planning purpose. • Finalization of Land Use Plan documents in 09 villages in collaboration with line departments and involvement of Women Organization and Community Organizations in respective villages. • Establishment of Rud Kohi Management Fund (RKMF) in 3 villages for improvement and development works in the rud kohi area. The RKMF will also provide support to women in these three villages for their initiatives in SLM or NRM in general. • Revival of farmer nurseries in 8 new villages and training of the farmers concerned in nursery management. • Implementation of the agreements with local communities for rehabilitation of rangelands on 600 acres • Re-stocking in faied Plantation on Rod sides – 5 km on both sides of 2 Rods • Construction of Gated structures on critical sites in Rud Kohi for better control of flood water – 1 No • Construction of water harvesting ponds – 2 Nos. • Re-establishing horticulture plots – 5 plots, each on 1 acre area <p>2. Strengthening of traditional landuse practices in low productive lands in District Laki Marwat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (IP: Bannu Forest Division)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of participatory village based land use plans through collaboration among the SLMP, IP, local community, and District line agencies. The land use plans were endorsed by the DCO. • Construction of 3 mini-dams in 3 villages to store rain water for irrigation in areas close to hills. The water will be diverted from hill torrents and stored in these dams for prolonged period.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of retaining wall (5000 cft) in Nullah Chunai for protection of land and property from flood water in rainy season. • Energy plantation on 54 acres in the highly eroded degraded sites of Nullah Chunai through the participation and responsibility of nearby community. • Plantation in hillside ditches to demonstrate dryland afforestation techniques on 100 acres.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand dune stabilization through plantation of Kana on 50 acres. The Kana plants will also provide raw material for local Kana cottage industry. • Installation of a pressure pump along with established a community nursery and carried out plantation by the households. • Exposure visit of community members and Bannu Forest Division staff to Bhakkar and Chakwal for visiting SLMP activities and other NRM initiatives in different regions. • Installation of Kana Hammering machine to facilitate the process of producing Kana fiber in 7 villages. The activity will benefit the women community in terms of reducing their work load and save their time and health. <p><u>Sindh</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Pilot Project Tharparkar, 2 agroforestry farms, 4 solar pumps, 4 tarais, 6 dug wells, one community nursery, particularly sprinkler irrigation unit installed till last quarter were properly demonstrated, used and maintained. • Similarly, under the pilot project in district Dadu, 10 tarais, 4 check dams, 5 mazri rope making machines, 6 acre Drip Irrigation, 22,000 pruned kandi, etc., were used, protected and maintained. • Conducted a training workshop on Operation & management of SLM Fund for training the CBOs in operating the Fund, giving the loans, its record keeping and recovery. The SLM Fund initiated. Loans were provided to the CBO members from the 4 SLM funds at community level. • Completion Report of the pilot projects finalized and submitted to NCU. Provided last installment to the IP of Dadu pilot project. <p>1. Participatory Natural Resource Management for Drought Mitigation and Food Security in Tharparkar District.</p> <p>General:</p> <p>During current monsoon season i.e. in last quarter of 2012, Sindh in general and Tharparkar in particular had received late but heaviest monsoon rains. In Nagarparkar and Mithi where meteorological data is recorded, more than 1200 mm and 1300 mm rainfall was recorded</p>
	<p>respectively. It has caused severe damage in canal irrigated areas and moderate in sandy desert. In canal irrigated area, standing crops were damaged to great extent and rainwater is still standing in some areas where Rabi crops will not be cultivated. Road network and houses were damaged and some people are still living in tents. In Thar desert, most of the houses were made of mud and thatched material, have been destroyed. Due to excess rainfall, the woody vegetation has thrived but yield of Barani crops is very low. Due to these conditions,</p>

	<p>remaining activities which were to be completed in 3rd quarter, have been completed in this quarter.</p> <p>The following interventions of pilot project were completed after revision of grant agreement during the year 2012</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Land Use Plans of 7 villages completed. j. Remaining 2 tarais completed k. Remaining 4 dug wells were constructed l. One farmer nursery established m. 2 Sprinkler irrigation units purchased n. 2300 canvass pipe for laying in water channel purchased o. Seasonal grass broadcasting over 30 acres p. Pitcher planting over 1 ac q. Remaining Training of 20 community activists <p>In addition, forestation over 25 ac, Jatropha over 2 ac, perennial grass over 100 ac, 4 solar pumps, 2 tarais, 2 dug well, 2 Tankas, 2000' earthen bund, perennial grass over 100 ac were maintained, Kharif crops cultivated and harvested in all 3 Agroforestry Farms and in interspaces of dry forestation and Gugar & Sesbania Live hedge restocked and fruit trees are maintained in AF farms. In addition, 80 community activists were trained, FYM was added in 2c, 100 ac castor crop and kitchen gardening in 100 HH in last kharif and Zeera crop over 1 ac (first time in Tharparkar) cultivated and harvested in last Rabi Seasons.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2. Water Harvesting and Development of Agriculture in Kachho Area of Johi, District Dadu</p> <p>District Dadu had also received heavy rains during 3rd quarter of current year and Kachho area including Pilot Project site were inundated by Nai Gaaj due to heavy hill torrents in Khirthar Mountain range in Baluchistan and Sindh. It has benefited the land owners that they will harvest bumper Rabi crop, but it has damaged their houses and only road passing this area. The flood water has also damaged the check dams, earthen bunds/Laths, perennial grass, bio-sand filters and castor crop undertaken under pilot project.</p>
	<p>The following interventions were completed during current year of the pilot project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> g. Installation of 6 Mazri rope making machines h. Construction of remaining 7 tarais i. Establishment of remaining 70 Bio Sand Filters j. Pruning of 18,000 kandi coppice plants/trees

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> k. Sowing of 150 acre castor seed l. Introduction /transplanting of remaining 8 ac perennial grass m. Training of 100 community activists n. Drip irrigation over 6 ac o. Land Use Plan of 4 villages <p>In addition, interventions already completed under this pilot project such as 3 Tarais, 18,000 No Kandi Pruning, 4 check dams, 30 Bio sand filters. etc. were maintained during the year.</p>
Output 4.1	<i>Integrated management of water resources and rangelands in Chakwal district of Punjab</i>
Description:	It involves implementation of pilot interventions for rangeland improvement, soil & water conservation through active participation of line agencies and local communities.
2012 Target	Implement pilot interventions of the projects at local level with the participation of local communities.
2012 Achievement:	The Land Use Plans for all seven project villages were finalized by the CBOs with the support of PFRI, Faisalabad and approved/signed by DCO, Chakwal. The implementation of pilot interventions on ground was completed. Maintenance of dry afforestation progressed on 200 acres, rangeland rehabilitation completed on 400 acres, implementation of grazing management plan on 400 acres continued, construction of 12 water ponds completed, low delta agriculture crops cultivated on 60 acres. Check dams constructed on 93 acres. Formal training on livestock health care improvement completed and one farmer day organized. . Project completion report submitted.
Output 4.2	<i>Integrated measures for soil conservation in District Bhakkar</i>
Description:	It involves implementation of pilot interventions for sand dune stabilization through shelter-belts/woodlots with active participation of line agencies and local communities.
2012 Target	Implement pilot interventions of the projects at local level with the participation of local communities.
2012 Achievement	The Land Use Plans of all three project sites were refined and finally approved/signed by the DCO, Bhakkar. The implementation on pilot interventions completed at all three sites, shelterbelts/woodlots established on 290 acres were maintained, 29 peter engines were purchased for irrigational purposes, a total of 114 bore holes were completed, 20 medicinal kits distributed and cultivation of medicinal plants completed on 10 acres, four farmer nurseries of 12,500 plants raised. . Project completion report submitted.

Output 4.3	<i>Integrated NRM with the involvement of pastoralist communities in Rakhshan valley District Washuk, Balochistan</i>
Description:	The goal of the output is to practice the Integrated Natural Resource Management with the Involvement of Pastoralist Communities in upper Rakhshan valley for poverty reduction through income generation of rural people and production of stuff for documentation of lessons learnt for SLMP Up-scaling Phase
2012 Target	Completion of landuse plans of target villages and implantation of most of the pilot project interventions including training and awareness materials
2012 Achievement	Pilot project district Washuk remained critical due to security reasons however most of the interventions have been completed. Some of the ineffective interventions were dropped with the consents of NCU and implementing partner. The project has been completed while the decision about the remaining amount would be taken mutually later on.
Output 4.4	<i>Sustainable use of Mazri Palm and NTFP with the involvement of local communities and private sector in District Awaran, Balochistan</i>
Description:	Key output of the project in Balochistan is the sustainable use of Mazri Palm and non timber forest plants NTFP with the Involvement of Local Communities and Private Sector for poverty reduction through income generating by micro enterprise in District Awaran Balochistan.
2012 Target	Project Manager of the pilot project would submit the finalized documents like LUPs, response on audit reports and project completion report along with proposal for extension of the pilot project for utilization of the Provincial PSDP amount released from Government of Balochistan. It was planned that the remaining amount which was stopped due to above mentioned required documents would be released to the IP
2012 Achievement	The IP in District Washuk successfully completed the project and provided the required remaining documents like response on audit report, LUPs and project completion report. The remaining amount of last installment was released. Project manager submitted a proposal for extension of the pilot project. However it needs further discussion and final decision. The worse security situation in Washuk compelled the management to replace District Washuk with the Kech district which was approved by the Provincial Coordination Committee, Balochistan. Hence project management was asked to resubmit the proposal while considering the problems and potential of the newly selected district, Kech. It was also decided in the PCC meeting that the social component of the project would be implemented by LMP's IP in District Bella, NRSP. It is expected that the new proposal would be received in the next quarter.

Output 4.5	<i>Sustainable Land Management by introducing of low delta and high commercial value crops with micro irrigation in Surkhab, District Pishin in Balochistan</i>
Description:	Main objective of the output 4.5 is to demonstrate Sustainable Land Management by introducing of low delta and high commercial value crops with micro irrigation in Surkhab, District Pishin in Balochistan for communities and to document the lesson learnt as a result for SLMP Up-scaling Phase
2012 Target	In year 2012 the implementation of all the pilot project interventions including production of project completion report and audit of pilot project were planned while it was targeted that all the landuse plans would be produced and endorsed by district administration.
2012 Achievement	PCU Balochistan has successfully achieved all the planned targets for the year 2012 in District Pishin and some extra unplanned interventions have implemented as well. NCU has been facilitated in updating the information about the progress of pilot project, community organizations have been formed, landuse plans have been produced and endorsed by district administration and line department representatives while more than hundred percent of planned interventions have been successfully implemented with target communities
Output 4.6	<i>Conservation of water and soil with the involvement of local communities in Shaikh Haider Zam, District D.I Khan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</i>
Description:	Conservation of water and soil with the involvement of local communities in Shaikh Haider Zam, District D.I Khan in NWFP
Target 2012	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Re-establish farmer nurseries (6 Nos with 50000 plants each) 2) Implement the agreements with local communities for rehabilitation of rangelands – 600 acres 3) Cover-up the failure in Plantation on road sides – 5 km on both sides of 2 rods 4) Construction of Gated structures – 1 No. 5) Re-planting in Rain water harvesting sites – 3 sites 40 acres each 6) Re-plantation in Dryland afforestation – 2 sites on 20 acres each 7) Construction of water harvesting ponds – 2 Nos.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8) Preparation of participatory landuse plans – 9 village 9) Re-establishing horticulture plots – 5 plots, each 1 acre area 10) Initiate community level Rod Kohi water management fund - 1
Achievement 2012	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Re-established farmer nurseries (6 Nos. with 50000 plants each) 2. Implemented the agreements with local communities for

	<p>rehabilitation of rangelands – 600 acres</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Covered-up the failure in Plantation on road sides – 5 km on both sides of 2 roads 4. Construction Gated structures – 1 No. 5. Re-planting in Rain water harvesting sites – 3 sites 40 acres each 6. Re-plantation in Dryland afforestation – 2 sites on 20 acres each 7. Construction of water harvesting ponds – 2 Nos. 8. Preparation of participatory landuse plans – 9 village 9. Re-establishing horticulture plots – 5 plots, each 1 acre area 10. Initiate community level Rod Kohi water management fund - 1
Output 4.7	<i>Strengthening of traditional land use practices in low productive lands in District Lakki Marwat in KPK</i>
Description:	<p>Free grazing of livestock in the waste lands and foothills is damaging forest and vegetation cover. Due to over grazing and cutting of forests, the process of soil erosion is exhorting. Water torrents in rainy season cause damage to agricultural fields and property. In other seasons (most part of the year), the area faces acute shortage of water for crop cultivation. Hence there is a need to conserve soil and water in rainy season and ensure water availability in dry spells. This could be done through building check dams along torrents, water ponds/mini dams for storing rain water and introducing silvopastoral rehabilitation measures with water harvesting in the rangelands. The pilot activities will be implemented in Abba Khel valley comprising 9 villages (namely Masti Khel, Zangi Khel, Abdul Khel, Alawal Khel, Mela Mandra Khel, Kuthi Khel, Kar Badni Khel, Dhoda and Bahu Khel) over an area of 32060 hectares.</p>
Target 2012	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of Village Land Use Plans – 9 village 2. Retaining walls & gully plugging – 5000 Cft 3. Planting in hillside ditches – 100 acres 4. Water harvesting – 3 mini dams 5. Re-planting in Plantation on farmlands in form of Shelter belts – 50 avenue km 6. Sand dune stabilization with Kana – 50 acres 7. Community led Energy Plantations with community ownership – 54.33 acres
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Provide technical support to nursery owners – 10 Nos. 9. Installation of Banh hammering machines – 7 No.s 10. Installation of pressure pumps with plantation, nursery – 1 No. 11. Exposure visit of community and IP members – 1 No
Achievement 2012	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of Village Land Use Plans – 9 village

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Retaining walls & gully plugging – 5000 Cft 3. Planting in hillside ditches – 100 acres 4. Water harvesting – 3 mini dams 5. Re-planting in Plantation on farmlands in form of Shelter belts – 50 avenue km 6. Sand dune stabilization with Kana – 50 acres 7. Community led Energy Plantations – 54.33 acres 8. Provide technical support to nursery owners – 10 Nos. 9. Installation of Banh hammering machines – 7 No.s 10. Installation of a pressure pump for plantation & nursery – 1 No. 11. Exposure visit of community and IP members – 1 No.
Output 4.8	<i>Water Harvesting and Agriculture Development in Kachho Area of Taluka Johi, District Dadu</i>
Description:	It involves implementation of pilot interventions for conservation of soil & water and development of Agriculture through active participation of local communities.
2012 Target	Implement pilot interventions of the projects at local level with the participation of local communities.
2012 Achievement	All pilot project activities have been completed which mainly included water conservation and agriculture development measures such as Installation of 6 Mazri rope making machines, Construction of remaining 7 tarais, Establishment of remaining 70 Bio Sand Filters, Pruning of remaining 18,000 kandi coppice plants/trees, sowing of 150 acre castor seed, Introduction /transplanting of remaining 8 ac perennial grass, Training of 100 community activists in different NRM disciplines, installation of Drip irrigation over 6 ac and preparation of Land Use Plan of 4 project villages. In addition, activities completed during last year were maintained.
Output 4.9	<i>Participatory NRM for Drought Mitigation and Food Security in Tharparkar District</i>
Description:	It involves implementation of pilot interventions for management of natural resources in participation of local communities and increase of productivity in project area through development of agroforestry farms, installation of solar pumps, conservation of soil and rain water, dry forestation of indigenous woody species particularly threatened species, sowing planting of annual and perennial grasses, introduction and promotion of value added crops, High Efficiency Irrigation Technology, etc. through NGOs and local communities.
2012 Target	Implement pilot interventions of the projects at local level with the participation of local communities, NGO and line departments.
2012 Achievement	During the year, Land Use Plans of 7 villages,, Remaining 2 tarais, Remaining construction of 4 dug wells, establishment of one farmer

	nursery, 2 Sprinkler irrigation units, 2300 canvass pipe for laying in water channels, broadcasting of Seasonal grass over 30 acres, pitcher planting over 1 ac and remaining Training of 20 community activists were completed. In addition, forestation over 25 ac, Jatropha over 2 ac, perennial grass over 100 ac, 4 solar pumps, 2 tarais, 2 dug well, 2 Tankas, 2000' earthen bund perennial grass over 100 ac were maintained, Kharif crops cultivated and harvested in all 3 Agroforestry Farms and in interspaces of dry forestation and Gugar & Sesbania Live hedge restocked and fruit trees are maintained in AF farms. In addition, 80 community activists were trained, FYM was added in 2c, 100 ac castor crop and kitchen gardening in 100 HH in last kharif and Zeera crop over 1 ac (first time in Tharparkar) cultivated and harvested in last Rabi Seasons.
Outcome 5: Documentation of Lesson Learnt, Evaluation & Adaptive management Increased	
Description:	Focus of this component is to create an effective management structure for implementation and monitoring of the project activities. This involves establishing an effective M&E strategy and system for the project. It also requires to developing a mechanism for documentation and dissemination of lessons learnt and best practices so that the same may be replicated under the Up-scaling Phase of the project and other UNDP initiatives.
Target 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial coordination ensured • Preparation of progress reports with coordination of NCU, PCUs and all stakeholders. • Develop quarterly Work-plans with inputs from PPCs and thematic Coordinators. • Documentation of lesson learned and best practices • Develop SLMP M&E strategy to cater for the GEF & UNDP requirements • Conduct M&E visits.
Achievements 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 4 PCUs are fully functional to ensure Provincial Coordination • 1st, 2nd and 3rd Quarterly Progress Report, Quarterly Work plan & corresponding Travel plans prepared. • 8 Case studies were compiled, 4 were refined and submitted to the UNCCD secretariat for publication.
Output 5.1	National & Provincial Coordination Units(NCU & PCU) established
Description:	This involves smooth working of Project Coordination Units at the federal and provincial levels, mobilization of project inputs.
2012 Target	Project Coordination Units are working effectively in achieving project outputs.

2012 Achievement	NCU and PCUs are fully functional
Output 5.2	Monitoring and Evaluation
Description:	This output ensures the proper working of all partners not to deviate from the path in achieving the project outputs as envisaged towards the proclaimed outcomes.
2012 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of work plans and travel plans • Documentation of lesson learned (best practices) • Monitoring of progress regarding work plans and tracking deviations. • Coordinate & help in holding of workshops & meetings. • Monitor environments emerging in favor or against the project progress. • Help in adopting measures to avoid any hindrances and interruptions. • Develop project M&E strategy
2012 Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepared the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Quarter Progress Report 2012 • Prepared in collaboration of NCU & PCUs the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Quarter Work Plan and Travel Plan 2012. • Prepared QOR for all the quarters of 2012.
Output 5.3	Lessons learnt & best practices documented & disseminated
Description:	A number of projects had been implemented to enhance productivity of rainfed areas with the involvement of local communities, line departments and research institutions. These local area initiatives aimed at integrated NRM. However, limited planning and coordination among concerned institutions did not promote adequate documentation and dissemination of best practices on SLM. This output is to develop a compendium of best practices on sustainable management of land resources and combating land degradation and desertification. In order to document such best practices it is essential to have a set of criteria and guidelines for documentation and dissemination of SLM practices.
2012 Target	Document and disseminate best practices and traditional knowledge on SLM and combating desertification.
2012 Achievement	8 best practice case studies were received from the PCUs. 4 of them were refined and submitted to the UNCCD secretariat for publishing.
Outcome 6: Project Management & Coordination	
Description:	This outcome is to institutionalize effective management system for implementation of the project, coordination of desertification control efforts through implementation of UNCCD and NAP. This involves creation of Project Coordination Units at the federal and provincial levels, mobilization of project inputs, notifying PSCs and recruitment of additional project staff.

2012 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and project management • Hold meeting of Project Technical Committee; • Hold 3rd meeting of Project Steering committee • Hold Project Technical Committee Meeting • Procurement of equipment, furniture & fixture • Recruitment of additional project staff • Make Professional Services happen.
2012 Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recruitment of project staff has been completed. • Procurement of equipment for NCU and PCUs completed and delivered to the PCUs. • Recruitment of Project/ Research assistant and driver at NCU, and Account Assistants at PCUs completed.

4. Project Risks & Issues

Project Risks	Mitigation Measures/Plan	Status
Institutional: Federal and provincial governments willing to accept and implementing SLM policy reforms.	Reports of policy studies and it's brief recommendations are being printed for sharing with the stakeholders. Meetings are being planned with the relevant ministries.	Studies for National Policy reviews in the context of SLM have been completed and reports finalized.
GEF, UNDP and GoP remained committed to project financing for Up-scaling Phase.	Provincial and umbrella PC-1s and UNDP project document for SLMP Up-scaling phase would be finalized before May 2013. For this one national and one international consultant would be recruited in addition to involvement of current SLMP staff for the purpose.	UNDP and GEF have approved PIF for SLMP Up-scaling Phase.
Security: Security situation in pilot districts of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa improved.	Pilot projects in Washuk and Awaran districts were replaced with Kech and Bella districts.	No Change-security situation remained volatile all over the country
Financial Project cost escalation due to raise in salaries, prices of equipment, furniture & fixture.	Arranging additional funding from provincial governments and donors like PPAF.	Government of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has provided additional funds. An MoU has been signed with the PPAF for arranging additional funds for SLM on-the-ground activities for the next 2 years.

Project Issues	Solution/Recommended Action	Status
Resigning of staff and difficulty in finding suitable candidates for vacant positions of SLMP, may be because of low salaries as compared to other donors in the market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement in monthly salaries of the staff on annual basis taking into consideration movements of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), as reflected in PCOM. Movement of the existing staff into next salary scale based on their seniority and experience 	The issue is still existing

Delay in recruitment of staff, especially PPCs-SLMP, Punjab, Sindh & Balochistan.	To improve PCOM procedures on selection of staff.	
Recruitment of local consultants is cumbersome because of complex UNDP & PCOM procurement procedures. This delays the completion of targeted tasks and heavily burdens NPC and SLMP staff in following procedures which are difficult to meet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A committee needs to be constituted to recruit staff in case suitable candidates are not available after following the existing recruitment process. • Authorize Project to recruit staff based on head hunting if suitable candidates are not available through competing process. • Improve the cumbersome PCOM procedures, particularly staff and consultants hiring. 	Position continues and SLMP is facing difficulty to recruit regular SLMP Staff and consultants through competitive process and existing PCOM rules.
If there is a gap between the SLMP Phase-I and up-scaling phase, the discontinuity of efforts may affect timely implementation of SLM Up-scaling programme	Taking appropriate steps to ensure continuity between SLMP Phase-I and Up-scaling phase.	SLMP Phase-I will continue till June 2013, after that position is not clear.
Disbursements of payments to consultants is time consuming because of cumbersome procedures.	Simplifying of procedures and more flexibility to NPC in terms of financial powers	The issue is still existing

5. Lessons Learnt

1. SLMP being a cross-sectoral project is finding it difficult to attract trained manpower in specialized disciplines for the policy, planning and field interventions. UNDP's existing procedures are cumbersome and invariably cause substantial delays in staff and consultants' recruitment which impede smooth functioning of the project and delay project operation.
2. The efforts made by the project for making SLM interventions successful are required to be continued if the field activities were to be sustained with the support of CBOs, especially for activities like SLM Funds. If we failed to do this, it will have repercussions during the up-scaling phase of the programme.

3. During the up-scaling phase of the SLM Programme, field interventions should focus on only successful SLM practices which have more demonstration effects.
4. Umerkot and Sanghar districts of Sindh seem to be more feasible for demonstration of SLM activities; therefore instead of Dadu district these districts can be included in the up-scaling phase of SLM Programme in Pakistan.
5. The economy of Tharparkar district is agro-pastoral, therefore all field interventions shall be designed to promote rainfed/irrigated agriculture and develop rangelands and livestock for improvement of local livelihoods. The heavy monsoon rains to the extent of 1000 - 1300 mm received during 2010 & 2012 in Tharparkar project site, suggests that extensive rainwater harvesting measures such as delay action dams, tarais and tankas need to be constructed at the project sites to harvest optimum rainwater for agriculture and drinking purposes. In these arid areas, the sub-soil water is mostly saline and deep. People consume their sizeable energy and time for thatching drinking water. Construction of Laths/dikes in non-sandy Parkar and Wat area of Tharparkar in low rainfall years are equally important for promoting rain-fed agriculture. Other activities such as introduction of sprinkler irrigation, increasing vegetative cover etc. are also sustainable activities and needs to be up-scaled in arid areas of Sindh.
6. The subject of SLM in dry zones has a very wide scope encircling a number of green activities directly dependent upon seasons of growth and availability of water (rainfall) and labour. Whereas the green activities take time to show visible response to land management issues, the extended drought periods and increasing frequency of flash floods and wind storms must be considered while evaluating the impact of interventions. Heavy floods in D.I Khan and wind storms in Lakki Marwat were some examples. Adequate response to these land degradation drivers are to be made through careful planning and monitoring.
7. The interventions in pilot projects were implemented on private lands with individual ownership. Most of these land owners were belonging to poor section of the communities, their interests are to be watched as they depend upon their land income for livelihoods. Livestock keeping is also a major component of local livelihoods. The inclusion of livestock interventions is very crucial while planning SLM activities.
8. During implementation of pilot projects, it was also realized that contracting only one partner for project implementation and involving others informally does not fulfill the need of effective project implementation. Any one partner does not possess all skills required for the multi-sectoral integrated type of land management activities. For example, in case of D.I. Khan the IP VDO was quite successful in winning the trust of primary beneficiaries (community) for interventions, but was relatively weak in providing technical support for implementing field activities related to natural resource management (nursery raising, dry land afforestation, range management etc). On other hand the Forest Department in Lakki Marwat was quite efficient in raising nurseries and plantations, but their capability to engage the primary stakeholders was not up to the mark. Hence, it is suggested that more

than one partner may be contracted for effective implementation of on-the-ground interventions.

9. The SLMP has developed a good data bank in shape of Village land use plans with the positive aspect of community ownership. This aspect highlights its importance and differentiates it from other projects being implemented in NRM sector. However, the effective implementation of these plans remained a challenge.
10. Keeping in view the documenting skills of the implementing partners, it would be useful to develop a simple format for quarterly and annual progress reports instead of lengthy/long descriptive ones.
11. There is a need to draft clear land use policies and laws at the provincial, which would help in promoting SLM in Pakistan. In this regard, the experiences of countries like China could be looked into.
12. The SLMP Up-scaling Phase should seek engagement of the provincial governments in more clear technical and financial terms. The implementation of Up-scaling Phase should be more embedded within the provincial planning and implementation mechanism to seek streamlining of the NAP into government system.
13. A number of SLM interventions were tested during the pilot phase keeping in view the potential of different agro-ecological zones of dryland ecosystems. Some interventions were quite successful and liked by the local communities, while others have comparatively low success. There is need to curtail the number of interventions at each project site to replicate and upscale only the most promising SLM interventions for Up-scaling Phase. It means that there will be few activities, but higher targets for each of the intervention.
14. During the up-scaling phase of the SLM Programme, it would be important to adopt landscape and ecosystem approaches. This should take into consideration the target area boundaries defined with land use changes or patterns, particularly the water use regimes. The landscape approach will help in covering entire unit of land or available natural resources, especially the local livelihood systems. This will also help in reducing local conflicts.

6. Way Forward & Strategic Priorities for 2013

The year 2013 is important as it involves securing co-financing and preparation for Project Document and PC-Is for the SLMP Up-scaling Phase. Hence, it is very important to set priorities for the project based on lessons learned during the implementation of pilot phase of the SLM programme and taking into consideration regional experiences. The following are some of the strategic priorities for 2013:

1. The number one target for the first half of 2013 is to prepare UNDP Project Document and Request for GEF CEO Endorsement for the up-scaling phase of the SLM programme based on the PIF earlier approved by the GEF Council in 2012. These documents are to be prepared in consultations with the key stakeholders and partner organizations.
2. It is important that the provinces provide the co-financing for the up-scaling phase of the SLM programme. This will help in ensuring ownership of the programme by the provinces and meeting GEF requirement of proper co-financing for the full-scale GEF project. Hence, the priority would be to secure at least US\$2.0 million (~Rs.200 million) for the five years from the provincial ADPs through preparation and approval of the provincial PC-Is of the SLM Programme. Sindh and KP have already prepared and approved the PC-Is. The priority would be to get the PC-Is of Punjab and Balochistan approved.
3. Another priority would be to secure co-financing of US\$1.0 million (Rs.97.0 million) from the Federal PSDP for the up-scaling phase of the SLMP. This will be done by preparing an umbrella PC-I document and getting it approved from the CDWP and ECNEC. The provincial PC-Is will be compiled into umbrella PC-I and submitted for the CDWP approval in March 2013.
4. One of the major tasks is to assist the UNDP to mobilize additional co-financing of US\$2.5 million from a bilateral donor or multilateral donors other than the GEF. NCU-SLMP will assist the UNDP in mobilizing this additional co-funding.
5. The PSC-SLMP in its 3rd and 4th meetings directed for continuation of on-the-ground SLM activities during the bridging period and advised that there should be no gap between the pilot and up-scaling phases of the SLMP. Therefore, the priority during the first half of 2013 will be to continue field activities with federal PSDP funds provided for the year 2012-13 and development funds provided by the Governments of Balochistan and KP for 2012-13 for undertaking SLM intervention during the bridging period.
6. SLMP has been successful in mobilizing additional resources of US\$148,500 under the new GEF window for Land Degradation Enabling Activity as approved by the PSC-SLMP for "Pakistan's NAP Alignment and Strengthening UNCCD Reporting". Its proposal has been approved by the GEF and a project document for the same is being prepared. It would be a priority for the SLMP to get these funds transferred to the SLM Programme to complete the NAP alignment, including preparation of Provincial Action Programmes (PAPs) to combat land degradation and desertification.
7. Under a mandate from the PSC-SLMP, US\$150,000 has been mobilized from the Global Mechanism (GM) of the UNCCD for preparing an Integrated Financial Strategy (IFS) for promoting SLM in Pakistan, including preparation of provincial Integrated Investment Frameworks. The GM has already transferred these funds to the UNDP for onward transfer to the SLMP. Launch of the IFS development process will be another priority for 2013.

8. SLMP has signed a partnership agreement with the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) to combat desertification and alleviate rural poverty through on-the-ground investments. It would be SLMP's priority to successfully execute this partnership agreement.
9. SLMP has been designed in a way to support the Ministry of Climate Change for implementation of the UNCCD and NAP, including reporting. The project will continue to assist the Ministry in meeting UNCCD obligations and COP decisions on priority bases.
10. Enhancing capacity for SLM INRM and IWRM is a critical element for the SLM Programme in Pakistan. The issues will tackled on priority through organizing training workshops and raising awareness and advocacy campaigns, including assisting the UNCCD Focal Point at the Ministry of Climate Change to observe June 17 – The World Day to Combat Desertification.

Annex: AWP Based Reporting Matrix

	Activity Status	Budget (PKR)			Expenditure (PKR)			Delivery/Remarks		
		TRAC	Govt	GEF	Total	TRAC	Govt		GEF	Total
Outcome 1:	Enabling environment for mainstreaming SLM practices created									
Activity 1.2		474,933	-	4,215,135	4,690,068	475,157	-	4,213,082	4,688,239	99.96%
Output 1.1	Appropriate policy reforms for SLM recommended									
Baseline	National sectoral policies on environment, agriculture, forest & water Pakistan-PRSP									
Performance Indicators	Number of sectoral policies that incorporate SLM guidelines									
Activity 1.1.1	Printing & dissemination of National Agriculture & water policies Review Reports to line ministries/provinces & other stakeholders	-	-	213,400	213,400	-	-	212,000	212,000	99.34%
Activity 1.1.2	Follow-up meetings with Federal Ministries of Water & Power & Food Security & Research on SLM policy Reform recommendations.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Staff time

Activity 1.1.3	Provide technical backstopping for preparation of Land Use Policy of Punjab.	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Output 1.2	NAP aligned with the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy & mainstreamed into sectoral planning																					
Baseline	NAP Document																					
Performance Indicators	NAP mainstreamed into sectoral policies & development plans & its implementation facilitated																					
Activity 1.2.1	Printing & distribution of NAP Review & Gap Analysis to stakeholders	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	106,700	106,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,000	106,000	99.34%
Activity 1.2.2	Prepare proposal for NAP Alignment & Reporting Process to secure GEF funding under the enabling activity & follow up with the UNDP/GEF for its approval	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Staff time
Activity 1.2.3	NAP alignment with 10-Year Strategy of the UNCCD, including preparation of provincial NAPs through a consultative process.	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Activity 1.2.4	Prepare 5th National Report on UNCCD implementation & its submission to the UNCCD Sec. through PRAIS portal under the guidance of the UNCCD Focal Point	Completed	38,800	-	-	38,800	35,000	-	35,000	90.21%
Activity 1.2.5	Develop Integrated Financing Strategy (IFS) for SLM in Pakistan, including provincial IFSs as part of the NAP alignment in collaboration with the Global Mechanism of the UNCCD	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Staff time
Output 1.3	National Criteria & Indicators (C&I) developed for SLM									
Baseline	Nil									
Performance Indicators	SLM Criteria & Indicators (C&I) developed & adopted									
Activity 1.3.1	Finalize draft SLM C & I as a part of NAP alignment & through a consultative process	On-going	295,365	-	-	295,365	295,300	-	295,300	99.98%
Output 1.4	PC-I & Project Document for Up-scaling Phase of SLMP developed									
Baseline	PC-I & UNDP Project Document for SLMP, Phase-I									
Performance Indicators	Provincial & Umbrella PC-I's & UNDP Project Document for Up-scaling Phase of SLMP developed									

Activity 1.4.1	Follow-up for approval of PIF with UNDP/GEF	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Staff time	
Activity 1.4.2	Hold meetings with donors for mobilisation of co-financing for Up-scaling Phase of SLMP	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Staff time
Activity 1.4.3	Hold consultative meetings for designing provincial components for umbrella PC-I & UNDP Project Document	On-going	52,380	-	-	52,380	52,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,200	99.66%
Activity 1.4.4	Prepare umbrella PC-I & UNDP Project Document for up-scaling phase for submission to CDW/P/ECNEC & UNDP	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Staff time
Output 1.5	National Desertification Control Fund (NDCF) established																				
Baseline	Nil																				
Performance Indicators	NDCF established																				
Activity 1.5.1	Establish local level SLM funds, monitor performance of these funds & provide back-stopping for establishing new SLM funds	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Staff time

Activity 1.5.2	Assist UNCCD Focal Point for REDD+ preparedness, including holding a national workshop	Completed	483,060	-	-	483,060	483,070	-	483,070	100.00 %
Outcome 2:	Capacity for Sustainable Land Management Enhanced									
2.1	Technical Assistance Local	Completed	106,700	-	1,062,150	1,168,850	106,506	-	1,061,157	99.90%
2.4	Communication & Audio Visual	Completed	594,222	-	-	594,222	454,020	-	454,020	76.41%
Performance Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination mechanism at national & provincial levels established - Technical capacity of relevant ministries, line agencies, dry-land research institutions & local communities enhanced to implement SLM practices 									
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant federal ministries & provincial P&D Departments - Relevant line agencies, dry-land research institutes, & communities 									
Output 2.1:	- Institutional capacity at National , Provincial & Local levels strengthened									
Baseline	- Trained persons in NRM									
Performance Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National & provincial desertification cells/units established • Capacity gaps of provincial & local agencies identified in SLM & training plans developed. • Community representatives trained & certified to facilitate SLM interventions 									
Activity 2.1.1	Participate in SLM & UNCCD related international forums/meetings like COP & Regional Meetings	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Activity 2.1.2	Exchange visit to China or other relevant country to learn from their experiences in SLM & controlling LD	Completed	-	1,342,189	1,342,189	-	1,424,667	1,424,667	106.15 %
Output 2.2:	Apex bodies for monitoring land degradation & desertification formed								
Baseline	National Coordination Committee on Desertification (NCCD) & NAP								
Performance Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCCD revived to implement UNCCD & NAP Provincial Coordination Committees on Desertification (PCCs) established 								
Activity 2.2.1	Re-notify & organize meeting of National Coordination Committee to Combat Desertification	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 2.2.2	Hold meetings of Provincial Coordination Committee to Combat Desertification	Completed	98,940	-	98,940	98840	-	98,840	99.90%
Output 2.3:	Orientation of research institutions towards targeted research on SLM								
Baseline	Existing Dry Land Research Institutes								
Performance Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key dry land research institutions are participating in targeted research Targeted research studies conducted & findings implemented Networking of dryland research institutes & mechanism to implement research findings by the farmers/pastoral communities developed 								
Activity 2.3.1	Coordinate & facilitate implementation of 2 targeted research projects	Completed	-	840,020	840,020	-	839,176	839,176	99.90%
Output 2.4:	Public-Private partnership (PPP) promoted								

Baseline	Public private partnership projects in NRM										
Performance Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of private sector's participation in dry-land management assessed Public-private partner investment plans designed & implemented 										
Activity 2.4.1	Implement PPP project for promoting SLIM	Completed	-	-	33,950	33,950	-	-	32952	32,952	97.06%
Activity 2.4.2	Identify & process any new potential partnerships with private sector for PPP projects	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Output 2.5:	Knowledge generated for sustainable land management										
Baseline	Existing drought contingency plan at the Planning Commission										
Performance Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early warning system & mechanism for monitoring drought supported Number of climate change impact studies conducted 										
Activity 2.5.1	Study on Review of Existing Policy & Operational Framework of Rod-Kohi Irrigation (Hill - Torrent) System in Dera Ismail Khan & identify measures for its improvement.	Completed	-	-	223,100	223,100	-	-	222000	222,000	99.51%
Activity 2.5.2	Strengthen existing early warning system on drought & floods at community level in collaboration with the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD)	Completed	-	-	858,450	858,450	-	-	858070	858,070	99.96%

Output 2.6:	Outreach & Awareness raised										
Baseline	Existing agriculture & livestock extension services										
Performance Indicators	Existing mass media campaigns of agriculture, forestry & livestock departments										
	Awareness raising strategy on SLM developed & implemented										
	Mass awareness messages through print & electronic media										
Activity 2.6.1	Develop Awareness & Communication Strategy for the Up-scaling phase	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 2.6.2	Observe World Day to Combat Desertification (WDCD) on 17th June	Completed	24,250	24,250	24,250	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	90.72%
Activity 2.6.3	Develop advocacy & awareness raising material pertaining SLM & combating desertification	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outcome 3	SLM Principles Mainstreamed into Land Use Planning										
Baseline	National land use planning process										
Performance Indicators	Existing database with stakeholders										
	SLM guideline integrated into national & provincial land use plans										
	GIS database on SLM developed										
Output 3.1	National & provincial land use plans developed/harmonized to SLM principles										
Activity 3.1	Technical Assistance Local	Completed	388,166	2,597,211	2,985,377	388,166	2,595,914	2,984,080	2,984,080	2,984,080	99.96%
Baseline	On-going national land use planning projects										

Performance Indicators	National land use planning process harmonized to SLM practices											
	Provincial land use plans developed											
Activity 3.1.1	Provide backstopping to PCUs in developing participatory land use plans of remaining 17 villages	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.1.2	Finalize "Guidelines for preparation of Village Land use plans for SLM (in Urdu)"	Completed	77,600	-	-	47,000	-	-	47,000	-	-	60.57%
Activity 3.1.3	Preparation of draft "Guidelines for preparation of District Land use plans for SLM"	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.1.4	Development of training manual & brochure on Village land use planning for SLM	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.1.5	Consultations with stakeholders & donors for mobilizing resources for implementation of Village Land Use Plans	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.1.6	Hold local workshops on Village Land Use Planning for SLM & its implementation (for NGOs & line	Completed	258,785	-	-	139,433	-	-	139,433	-	-	53.88%

	agencies)																			
Output 3.2	SLM information system based on GIS database developed																			
Baseline	Data at PFI, WWF, IWMI, ADPB, & other organizations																			
Performance Indicators	· Baseline at feasibility study sites established																			
	· GIS database on land degradation & desertification developed																			
	· Gaps analysis of GIS database conducted																			
	· Use of GIS based data in decision making process introduced																			
Activity 3.2.1	Satellite image processing for preparing baseline maps of 15 project villages of district Awaran & Washuk	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.2.2	Develop Geo-database of 15 pilot project villages	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.2.3	Prepare GIS based participatory present & future landuse maps of 15 project villages	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.2.4	Monitor SLM field interventions through GPS & GIS/RS technology & impact of earlier pilot interventions	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Activity 3.2.5	Develop web based SLM information system (SLMIS)	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.2.6	Prepare baseline thematic maps for new districts to be covered during up-scaling phase.	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.2.7	Prepare thematic & land cover maps of new villages to be covered during bridging period.	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.2.8	Assist preparation of 5 th National Report for UNCCD Secretariat, particularly on impact indicators	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.2.8	Printing of report on Role of GIS/R\$ in SLM	Completed	106,700	-	-	-	106,700	83,000	-	-	-	-	83,000	-	-	-	-	83,000	77.79%
Output 3.3	Sustainability of SLM practices at pilot project sites assessed																		
Baseline	Nil																		
Performance Indicators	Periodic changes monitored																		
Activity 3.3.1	Finalize & test C&I to assess sustainability of pilot SLM interventions	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outcome 4	Participatory Studies (pilot projects) for Demonstrating SLM Practices Conducted																		
Baseline	Nil																		

Performance Indicators	Number of feasibility studies/pilot testing conducted & up-scaled to full demonstration											
	Site specific land use plans developed											
Performance Indicators	Number of local communities mobilized for implementing SLM interventions											
	Impact of feasibility studies/pilot testing on poverty reduction monitored.											
Activity 4.1	Monitoring & technical backstopping for implementation of pilot projects	Completed	1,101,066	-	-	1,101,066	1,121,216	-	-	1,121,216	101.83 %	
Activity 4.2	Mobilise financial resources for implementation of village landuse plans	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Output 4.1	Integrated management of water resources & rangelands in District Chakwal, Punjab											
Baseline	Nil											
Performance Indicators	Community mobilized & site specific SLM plans prepared											
	Capacity of local communities in SLM built											
	Indigenous water harvesting & dry land agriculture practices improved											
	Depleted rangelands rehabilitated											
	Innovative rain water harvesting techniques tested & introduced											
Activity 4.1.1	Conduct internal audit, finalize completion report & release final payment to the IP.	Completed	513,324	-	-	1,144,406	1,657,730	513,324	-	1,142,676	1,656,000	99.90%
Output 4.2	Poverty alleviation through soil conservation measures in District Bhakkar, Punjab											
Baseline	Nil											
Performance Indicators	CBO established & site specific Soil Conservation Plans prepared											
	Capacity of local communities in SLM											
	Shelterbelts/wind breaks established											

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High efficiency irrigation system (HEIS) introduced Dry afforestation promoted Wind erosion controlled 																			
Activity 4.2.1	Conduct internal audit, finalize completion report & release final payment to the IP.	Completed	-	721,680	721,680	-	721,428	721,428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.97%
Output 4.3	Integrated Natural Resource Management with the involvement of pastoralist communities in Rakhshan valley District Washuk Balochistan																			
Baseline	Nil																			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pastoral communities organized & integrated NRM plan developed Transhumant & nomadic system of range utilization revived Stock water ponds constructed to harvest rain water Indigenous horticulture practices strengthened Dry-land afforestation introduced Sustainable use of medicinal plants explored 																			
Performance Indicators																				
Activity 4.3.1	Monitoring & facilitating implementation of SLM interventions during the bridging period	On-going	-	300,700	300,700	-	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.77%
Activity 4.3.2	Backstopping, progress reporting on SLM interventions & collect data for up-scaling phase of the project	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 4.3.3	Facilitating & backstopping the IP in carrying out the interventions funded by PSDP	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Activity 4.3.4	Monitoring & reporting of progress of PSDP funded project	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Output 4.4	Sustainable use of Mazri Palm & NTFP with the involvement of local communities & private sector in District Awaran, Balochistan														
Baseline	Nil														
	Local community mobilized														
	Sustainable use plan developed														
	Depleted sites rehabilitated														
Performance Indicators	Number of nurseries established for propagation & regeneration Mazri Palm by PY2														
	Local community trained to make value added products of Mazri Palm & NTFP by PY2														
	Number of households directly benefiting from sustainable use of NTFP														
Activity 4.4.1	Monitoring & facilitating implementation of SLM interventions during the bridging period	On-going	-	1,291,070	1,291,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,290,156	1,290,156	-	99.93%
Activity 4.4.2	Backstopping, progress reporting on SLM interventions & collect data for up-scaling phase of the project	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 4.4.3	Facilitating & backstopping the IP in carrying out the interventions funded by PSDP	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 4.4.4	Monitoring & reporting of progress of PSDP funded project	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Output 4.5		Sustainable Land Management by introducing of low delta & high commercial value crops with micro irrigation in Surkhab, District Pishin in Balochistan										
Baseline		Nil										
Performance Indicators		Number of communities mobilized										
		Socio-economic study conducted										
		Number of demonstration sites of HEIS developed										
		Number of farmers trained in operation & maintenance of micro irrigation systems										
		Water erosion control measures introduced										
		Native low delta -- high commercial value crops & fruits varieties introduced										
Activity 4.5.1	Monitoring & facilitating implementation of SLM interventions during the bridging period	On-going	-	1,401,650	1,401,650	-	-	-	1,398,020	1,398,020	-	99.74%
Activity 4.5.2	Backstopping, progress reporting on SLM interventions & collect data for up-scaling phase of the project	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 4.5.3	Facilitating & backstopping the IP in carrying out the interventions funded by PSDP	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 4.5.4	Monitoring & reporting of progress of PSDP funded project	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Output 4.6	Conservation of water & soil with the involvement of local communities in Shaikh Haider Zam, District D.I Khan in KPK											
Baseline	Existing project for livelihood improvement											

Performance Indicators	Number of communities mobilized												
	Land use plan developed by PY2												
	Rain water harvesting promoted												
	Range condition & carrying capacity assessed in PY1												
	Degraded rangelands rehabilitated												
	Number of households directly benefiting from project												
Activity 4.7.1	Project Terminal Reports for the pilot projects submitted	Completed	-	924,250	924,250	-	-	925,678	925,678	-	-	925,678	100.15 %
Activity 4.7.2	Facilitate the implementation of ADP Scheme on SLM in Lakki Marwat	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Output 4.8	Water harvesting & Agriculture Development in Kachho Area, Taluka Johi, District Dadu in Sindh												
Baseline	Nil												
Performance Indicators	Number of CBOs established												
	Number of small dams & water harvesting structure constructed												
	Number of drinking water supply schemes established on small dams with integration of bio s& filters (BSF)												
	Water courses rehabilitated												
Activity 4.8.1	Reporting on best practices of local areas development initiatives related to SLM	Completed	-	999,100	999,100	-	-	1,040,423	1,040,423	-	-	1,040,423	104.14 %
Activity 4.8.2	Field visit to Monitor & Guide IPs/COs in properly carrying out targeted field interventions at pilot project sites	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Activity 4.8.3	Facilitate the Release of final payment to the IPs	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Activity 4.8.4	Evaluation of the sub project	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Output 4.9	Participatory NRM for drought mitigation & food security in District Tharparkar in Sindh																			
Baseline	Nil																			
Performance Indicators	Number of CBOs established																			
	Number of agro-forestry farms developed																			
Water lifting techniques introduced																				
Number of micro irrigation systems installed																				
Vegetables & arid land crops raised																				
Number of acres planted with fodder trees & grasses to mitigate drought impact & supplement livestock feed requirements.																				
Activity 4.9.1	Reporting on best practices of local areas development initiatives related to SLM	Completed	-	-	1,181,460	1,181,460	1,170,330	1,170,330	1,170,330	1,170,330	1,170,330	1,170,330	1,170,330	1,170,330	1,170,330	1,170,330	1,170,330	1,170,330	1,170,330	99.06%
Activity 4.9.2	Field visit to Monitor & Guide IPs/COs in properly carrying out targeted field interventions at pilot project sites	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Activity 4.9.3	Release of final payment to the IPs	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 4.9.4	Evaluation of the sub project	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outcome 5	Documentation of Lessons Learnt, Evaluation & adaptive management Increased											
Baseline	Nil											
Performance Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National & Provincial Coordination Units (NCU & PCUs) established Lessons learnt documented & best practices recommended Impact studies conducted to document outcomes of feasibility studies 											
	Activity 5.1	Technical Assistance for M&E (M&E Specialist)	Completed	68,650	-	873,000	941,650	-	916,014	-	916,014	97.28%
	Output 5.1	National & Provincial Coordination Units (NCU & PCU) established										
Baseline	Nil											
Performance Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCU established PCUs established 											
	Activity 5.1.1	Provincial coordination & establishment of PCUs	Completed	1,120,243	-	5,655,100	6,775,343	1,120,156	-	5,657,979	6,778,135	100.04 %
Output 5.2	Monitoring & Evaluation											
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Progress reports TPR reports Midterm evaluation report Progress reports TPR reports 											

Performance Indicators	M & E strategy developed & implemented										
	External evaluation of Tranche-1 conducted										
	Final (project termination) evaluation conducted										
Activity 5.2.1	Conduct M&E visits	Completed	223,444	-	-	223,444	145,500	-	-	145,500	65.12%
Activity 5.2.2	Preparation of progress reports with coordination of NCU, PCUs & all stakeholders.	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 5.2.3	Develop quarterly & Annual Workplans with inputs from PPCs & thematic Coordinators.	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 5.2.4	Hold Quarterly Review Meetings at NCU & at PCU levels.	Completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Output 5.3	Lessons learned documented & disseminated										
Baseline	Nil										
Performance Indicators	Lessons learned documented & disseminated										
	Best SLIM practices documented & disseminated at provincial, national & regional levels										
Activity 5.3.1	Documentation of best practices & lessons learned in Sustainable Land Management	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outcome 6	Project Management & Coordination										

Activity 6.1	Coordination & project management	Completed	359,810	-	1,512,288	1,872,098	359,810	-	1,511,900	1,871,710	99.98%
Activity 6.3	Project Technical Committee meeting	On-going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 6.4	Hold Project Steering Committee meeting	Completed	35,405	-	-	35,405	35,000	-	-	35,000	98.86%
Activity 6.5	Procurement of equipment & vehicles	Completed	582,000	-	-	582,000	534,000	-	-	534,000	91.75%
Activity 6.7	Office Supplies	Completed	318,405	-	-	318,405	287,119	-	-	287,119	90.17%
Activity 6.8	In-country-Travel	Completed	528,469	-	-	528,469	523,776	-	-	523,776	99.11%
Activity 6.9	Rental & Maint. of Premises	Completed	1,552,000	-	-	1,552,000	1,541,118	-	-	1,541,118	99.30%

Activity 6.10	Rental & Maint. Of Equipment	Completed	1,583,525	-	-	1,583,525	1,509,792	-	-	1,509,792	95.34%
Activity 6.11	Professional Services	Completed	259,095	-	-	259,095	262,595	-	-	262,595	101.35 %
Activity 6.12	Misc. Expenses		1,062,150	-	-	1,062,150	1,061,539	-	-	1,061,539	99.94%
	TOTAL		14,379,848	-	36,556,437	50,936,285	13,274,651		37,380,895	50,655,546	



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