

Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM)

**CACILM MULTICOUNTRY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK SUPPORT PROJECT
(CMPF-SP)**

MULTICOUNTRY SECRETARIAT

CACILM Multicountry Partnership Framework - Performance Monitoring Report

APRIL 2008

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
CAC	-	Central Asian Country
CACILM	-	Central Asian Countries Initiative for Sustainable Land Management
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CMPF	-	CACILM Multicountry Partnership Framework
FP	-	Focal Point
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	-	Global Environment Facility
GM	-	Global Mechanism
GTZ	-	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
ICARDA	-	International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KYR	-	Kyrgyz Republic
KYRM	-	ADB Resident Mission in the Kyrgyz Republic
LADA	-	Land degradation assessment in Drylands
LUP	-	Land Use Planning
MSEC	-	CACILM Multicountry Secretariat
NAP	-	National Action Plan
NCC	-	National Coordination Council
NPF	-	National Program Framework for Sustainable Land Management
NSEC	-	National Secretariat
PIP	-	Program on Public Investment
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
TAJ	-	Republic of Tajikistan
SAAD	-	Southern Area Agricultural Development
SDC	-	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SLM	-	Sustainable Land Management
SLM-CB	-	Sustainable Land Management Capacity Building
SLM-IS	-	Sustainable Land Management Information System
SLM-KM	-	Sustainable Land Management Knowledge Management
SLM-R	-	Sustainable Land Management Research
TAJ	-	Republic of Tajikistan
TUK	-	Republic of Turkmenistan
UNCCD	-	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Program
UZB	-	Republic of Uzbekistan

CACILM Multicountry Partnership Framework - Performance Monitoring Report 2007

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CACILM Multicountry Partnership Framework (CMPF) is a multicountry initiative with a time frame of ten years of implementation. The CMPF program is based upon the National Programming Frameworks (NPF) of each of the countries of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

In addition, there are multicountry activities spanning all five countries to support the implementation of CMPF and to build capacity in sustainable land management. These supporting activities are components of the CMPF-Support Project, which is financed by CACILM partners and administered by the Asian Development Bank.¹

Over the ten years of implementation, performance monitoring of CMPF is to report on the attainment of the desired outcomes as presented in the Logical Framework of the CMPF. In this Performance Monitoring Report, the progress is presented for 2007, the initial year of implementation.

As many of the component projects of the CMPF and the CMPF-SP have yet to be mobilized and the performance monitoring reporting system of CACILM is under development, comment on overall progress of towards the desired outcomes of the CMPF is necessarily limited.

However, much of the foundation necessary for CMPF progress was laid during 2007. In each CAC, the National Coordination Councils and National Secretariats were formed, and progress was made to establish the NPFs as the basis for improving land management in their country. The CACILM Multicountry Secretariat was established, the First CACILM Steering Committee Meeting held, and a number of procedures developed for CACILM operations. Progress Reports on NPF Implementation in each Central Asian Country for 2007 were prepared by their National Secretariats and are provided as annexes to this report. The SLM-Research and the SLM-Knowledge Management multicountry component projects of the CMPF-SP are mobilized and reported results for 2007. The design of the SLM-Information System was revised. In parallel, progress was made to mobilize the medium and full size sustainable land management projects in all CACs and in mobilizing the parallel funding of GTZ during 2007.

This report on the first year of CMPF implementation has been prepared by the CACILM Multicountry Secretariat (MSEC) in collaboration with the National Secretariats (NSEC) of the CACs. The basis of NSEC reporting on NPF implementation will be the Draft Guideline on CACILM Monitoring and Evaluation. This Guideline will be revised as the SLM-Information System and the protocols and institutional capacity for SLM-IS monitoring is established in CACILM.

¹ ADB RETA 6357: Central Asian Countries Initiative for land Management Multicountry Partnership Framework Support Project.

II. CACILM MULTICOUNTRY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

A. Overview of CMPF Implementation

1. The overall goal of the Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM) Multicountry Partnership Framework (CMPF) is the restoration, maintenance, and enhancement of the productive functions of land leading to the improved economic and social well-being of those who depend on these resources while preserving the environmental functions of these lands in the spirit of UNCCD.

2. CACILM is a partnership of five Central Asian Countries, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, and development cooperation partners including a lead GEF agency, the Asian Development Bank; GEF Implementing Agencies including the FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, and the World Bank; and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), International Agency for Agricultural Research on Dry Areas (ICARDA), German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

3. The CMPF has two major sets of activities: (i) implementation of the national programming frameworks (NPFs) for sustainable land management in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan; and (ii) multicountry activities to support the implementation of the work program under the CMPF and to build capacity in sustainable land management.

4. CACILM seeks to establish a broad stakeholder partnership in each CAC to improve the enabling policy, legislative and institutional frameworks and to mainstream SLM objectives into national development planning processes and into development partners operations. The foundation for the sustainable land management programs in each CAC is the National Programming Framework (NPF).

5. Given the diverse physical condition and governance approaches across the CACs, each National Programming Framework focuses on different aspects of land degradation and ways to overcome issues specific to each country's conditions and needs.

6. For effective implementation of the NPF, the CACILM National Coordination Councils (NCC) were established in each country with members representing the main stakeholder organizations. The responsibility of the NCC are to: coordinate the overall implementation of projects and activities mandated by the NPF; supervise implementation of the activities that are the direct responsibility of each council; monitor the performance of all projects and activities and report to the CACILM steering committee; and review and endorse proposals for consideration by the CACILM steering committee. In each CAC, a National Secretariat (NSEC) will assist the National Coordination Council with the coordination, assessment and reporting of the projects and activities mandated by the National Program Framework.

7. The CACILM Multicountry Partnership Framework is guided by the CACILM Steering Committee, which chaired by the ADB and comprises of (i) representatives of the governments of the CACS; (ii) the GEF implementing agencies; (iii) the GEF executing agencies, (iv) bilateral agencies; and (v) other participating international organizations. The CACILM Steering Committee is supported by the CACILM multi-country secretariat (CACILM Secretariat).

8. The first phase of CACILM which commenced in December 2006 has \$155 million in financing, made up of contributions of \$25 million from the CACs, \$20 million from GEF-3 and \$110 million from development partners.

B. CACILM Performance Monitoring System

9. The performance monitoring system of CACILM is to report the progress of the sustainable land management initiatives at regional and at country levels. The Logframe of the CMPF provides the guidance for the multicountry reporting, with qualitative and quantitative performance targets/indicators/measures and the information sources for this data, for the desired impacts and outcomes of CACILM.

10. The National Program Frameworks of the CACs provide the desired impacts and outcomes at country level. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system will target four types of variables at the national level:

- (i) the indicators of land degradation and SLM from the logical frameworks of the projects and programs of the NPFs.
- (ii) compliance with environmental and social safeguards that may be prescribed by SPA members' co-financing agreements;
- (iii) progress of project implementation, including recording and tracking of work plan progress, all project inputs, and all activities; and
- (iv) project finances, including disbursements, contract awards, and annual audited financial statements.

11. The Sustainable Land Management Information System (SLM-IS) will be directly linked to and support the performance monitoring system. The SLM-IS is to be developed and implemented in each CAC, with country data generated by the CACs consolidated by MSEC.

12. The design of the CACILM and NPF M&E systems are to be compatible with those of GEF and relevant donors. The National Secretariats will encourage project proponents to familiarize themselves with these requirements and reflect them in the logical framework on which their proposed M&E system will be based.

13. Overall program monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established GEF procedures and will be provided by the CACILM Multicountry Secretariat. The CMPF logical framework matrix in Annex B provides performance and impact indicators for program implementation and lists their corresponding means of verification. These indicators form the basis on which the program monitoring and evaluation system will be built.

14. Periodic independent M&E will be conducted in order to track progress against the stated outcomes. This "CMPF Performance Monitoring Report for 2007" is the first annual program implementation report covering the CACILM program for presentation to CACILM Steering Committee and to GEF.

15. During the first year of CMFP-SP implementation the following progress has been made with regard to establishing the CMPF monitoring, evaluation and reporting system:

- a. Project Implementation Specialists were recruited for the Multicountry Secretariat and the five National Secretariats in the CACs.
- b. Each NSEC has established a SLM project data base of the SLM projects of the NPF and other projects related to SLM in their CAC.
- c. Two training workshops have been conducted by MSEC with the national secretariats. The first workshop introduced and discussed the various M&E systems of the SLM projects. Outputs of this workshop led to development of the

Draft CACILM Guidelines. In the second workshop, a results based management approach was utilized to assist the National Secretariats develop their Annual Workplans for 2008. Developing the monitoring, evaluation and reporting for the CMPF projects of the National Program Frameworks in each CAC is a major feature of the MSEC and NSEC Workplans.

- d. MSEC has developed the draft Guideline for CACILM Coordination which provides the framework for counterpart information sharing that is essential for programmatic monitoring, evaluation and reporting.
- e. The overall system for CMPF Monitoring and Evaluation is presented in the Draft Guideline for CACILM Monitoring and Evaluation which will be revised and adapted as necessary to suit the needs of MSEC and NSECs for CMPF and NPF reporting respectively.
- f. National Secretariats prepared for the first time their assessments of NPF implementation for their country. MSEC provided guidance and collaborated with NSEC to draft these report. Information from these national reports is integrated into Section IV. OUTCOMES OF THE CMPF. The reports of the NSECs on NPF Implementation for 2007 are attached in the Annex to this report.
- g. During 2007, the design of the CMPF-SP multicountry component SLM-Information Systems was revised. National implementation units will be established to begin developing the SLM-IS in each CACs, and these units are to work together with NSECs to develop and report on SLM to the National Coordination Councils.

C. Logical Framework of CMPF Implementation

16. The goals and objectives of the CACILM Multicountry Partnership Framework evolved during an extended consultation process between the CACs and donor partners, and were summarized in the CACILM CMPF proposal which was approved by GEF in 2006.

17. The CMPF Logframe has an Overall impact, together with a Developmental impact and Environmental Benefits. The major features of the logframe are shown below:

TABLE 1: Logframe of CMPF

Impact					
<u>Overall impact:</u> Restoration, maintenance, and enhancement of the productive functions of land in the CACs leading to improved economic and social well-being of those who depend on these resources while preserving the environmental functions of these lands in the spirit of UNCCD					
i. <u>Development impact:</u> Greater and more efficient private and other investments in the maintenance and improvement of land assets backed by land reform and other reforms					
ii. <u>Environmental Benefits:</u> Mitigation of the causes and negative impacts of land degradation on the structure and functional integrity of principal ecosystems of Central Asia through: (i) protection ecosystems of global significance; (ii) decreasing GHG emissions and enhancing carbon sequestration; and (iii) improved management of transboundary waters					
Outcomes					
1. Favorable environment for SLM investments in CACs, supported by SLM	2. Improved capacity of the institutions in Central Asia to adopt integrated	3. Rehabilitation and enhancement of the productive functions of selected lands,	4. Enhanced protection of ecosystems' integrity and	5. Broader involvement of civil society and other stakeholders in SLM in Central	6. Long-term sustained harmonized commitments of financial and

mainstreaming, and policy, regulatory, and land administration improvements	land-use planning and management	thereby improving livelihoods and according indirect protection to ecosystems	landscapes	Asia.	human resources through mainstreaming of SLM in donor programs for Central Asia
Activities					
1. Implementation of National Programming Frameworks of the Central Asian Countries					
2. Multicountry activities					
3. Program coordination					

18. The Logframe of the CACILM Multicountry Partnership Framework provides performance targets/indicators/measures for the three sets of Impacts and for the six desired Outcomes. The Impact indicators are generally quantitative, with most information to be provided from reports of the relevant ministries of the CACs, with supporting information from the monitoring reports of the sustainable land management information system (SLM-IS). The development of the SLM-IS is a multicountry activity of the CMPF-Support Project.

19. There are thirty qualitative and quantitative performance targets/indicators/measures for the six desired Outcomes of the CMPF. Sources of verification and reporting mechanisms are stated for each target/indicator and cover a broad range of information from relevant government agencies, from the SLM-IS monitoring reports and from other sources. The CMPF Logframe is presented in Annex A.

20. The desired Outcomes of CMPF are to be achieved through implementation of a number of activities in the Central Asian countries and the region, including:

- a. National Program Frameworks: Each CAC has its own NPF which includes Design and Monitoring Framework based on priority programs and projects of each country. The Outcomes of NPFs of the five countries reflect the specific priorities of each country and therefore, the NPF Outcomes do not always directly align or coincide with the Outcomes of CMPF. Despite the discrepancies in Outcomes of CMPF and NPFs, the implementation of NPFs provides the foundation for achieving the desired impacts and outcomes of CMPF for Central Asia. (see Table 2: Compliance of NPFs' Outcomes to the Outcomes of CMPF). The Performance Indicators and information sources provided in the CMPF Logframe can be used by the CACs for assessing the attainment of outcomes of their countries NPF.
- b. Multicountry Activities: These activities are intended to address sustainable land management issues or approaches that are common or similar in the Central Asian countries. At the commencement of CACILM, there are: (i) multicountry components of the CMPF-Support Project and (ii) a multicountry capacity building project.
- c. Program Coordination: The CACILM Steering Committee is responsible for coordinating the ten year CMPF program. Coordination of the NPFs and in-country activities of the multicountry projects in each country is through the oversight of the National Coordination Councils and their National Secretariats.

21. The design of the CMPF enables the CACILM donors to jointly contribute to long term and harmonized donor commitment for SLM (Outcome 6) by supporting the CMPF projects, the projects of the NPFs, and the CMPF-SP, which is summarized in the next section.

D. CACILM Multi-country Partnership Framework Support Project

22. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is Executing Agency for the CMPF-SP which is co-financed by the ADB, GEF, GTZ and IFAD. ADB is responsible for leading the CACILM partnership, coordinating programs at the multicountry and national levels, and supporting activities at the multicountry level which include components for developing a sustainable land management (SLM) information system, knowledge management and dissemination, and research. The UNDP is responsible for the implementation of the multicountry project on Sustainable Land Management Capacity Building.
23. The CMPF-SP provides resources to establish and develop the capacity and systems necessary for coordination and implementation of the CMPF overall, and for the coordination and implementation of the National Program Frameworks in each CAC. These are presented as Outputs 1.1 and 1.2 and align directly with CMPF Outcome 2: Improved Capacity of CAC institutions.
24. The Workplan of the Multicountry Secretariat is structured to (i) support the overall coordination and reporting of the CMPF; (ii) the development of the monitoring and reporting systems of the National Secretariats; (iii) support to and oversight of the SLM multicountry components, and (iv) project management and administration for the CMPF-SP. Progress is reported in the MSEC Year End Report on Workplan 2007.
25. The Workplans of the National Secretariats are structured to (i) assist NCC with oversight of implementation of the NPF; (ii) NSEC Monitoring & Reporting of NPF to NCC, (iii) NSEC Support and Monitoring of CMPF-SP SLM Components, and (iv) Reporting and Administration. Progress is reported in the NSEC Year End Report on Workplan 2007.
26. Parallel funding from GTZ is available to support NSEC for activities with National Coordination Councils and related to NPF implementation.
27. The CMPF-SP provides the resources for the CACILM Multicountry Components, SLM-Research, SLM-Knowledge Management and SLM-Information Systems. These are presented as Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 align directly with CMPF Outcome 2: Improved Capacity of CAC institutions, as there are national institutions responsible for implementing activities of these projects together with international organizations
- a. SLM-Research is implemented by ICARDA and National Research Institutions
 - b. SLM-Knowledge Management is implemented by ADB with national counterparts in the CACs including the National Secretariats
 - c. SLM-Information Systems is implemented by FAO with national counterpart institutions.
28. The 2007 Workplans of the SLM-Research and SLM-KM multicountry component are structured to deliver the performance targets as stated in the DMF of the CMPF-SP. Indications of contributions of these projects towards the CMPF Outcomes are noted in Section 3.
29. The Design and Monitoring Framework (DMF) of the CMPF-SP is presented as Annex.

IV. OUTCOMES OF THE CMPF

CACILM is in its inception phase. The overall performance monitoring system has only recently been made operative. An important part of the performance monitoring, the Sustainable Land Management Information System, will only become operative later in 2008. As CACILM is a ten year program, many of the outcomes will not be fully realized until the end of program. As such, in this first report on performance monitoring, there is limited information on progress towards the outcomes.

A. Outcome #1: Favorable environment for SLM investments in CACs, supported by SLM mainstreaming, and policy, regulatory and land administration improvements.

1. Overview

23. The creation of enabling environment for SLM mainstreaming has been identified as precondition of utmost importance for achieving SLM in the region. The region is not lacking the environmental or SLM related strategies and legislation: all five countries have joined the UNCCD; developed National Action Plans for Combating Desertification (NAPCD) as well as National Environmental Action Plans (NEAP) and country development strategies; all five CACs have laws and regulations for environmental management and protection. However, in general there are weak mechanisms for endorsement of these strategies and legal instruments by the government and society. This results in deficient implementation of supporting regulations, plans and initiatives for sustainable land management.

24. The CACILM National Programming Framework (NPF) is a strategic document of each country for addressing the problems of SLM through situational analysis, identification of priorities and establishing a programmatic approach to address the problems of greatest priority. The development of NPF had a twofold purpose: (1) to provide a roadmap for joint actions of countries and donors and (2) to increase SLM awareness and to broaden involvement of the stakeholders into the CACILM process in each country through consultation processes and workshops during the NPF design phase. The open and transparent process of NPF design enabled the involvement and participation of the main stakeholders.

25. During 2007, all five UNCCD Focal Points and the NSECs worked on attaining the adoption of the National Program Framework by the government apparatus and to secure the acceptance and integration of the NPF with other strategic documents. So far, not all countries have formally adopted the NPF (UZB) and some are expecting adoption (TUK) at higher levels of government. Nevertheless, the analysis of one year CACILM work shows that despite the acceptance of the NPF, its status is still not at the desired levels within the governmental programs. To some extent the NPF is considered as a stand-alone document. It was mentioned in one NSEC report: "...the strategic shortcoming of NPF is a lack of mechanism of integration and synergy with other environmental programs and sectoral action plans at the local, national and global levels".

26. To support the process of SLM mainstreaming all NSECs undertook the activities on information sharing and awareness-raising on NPF and SLM. In this regard significant progress has been made. For example there are regular meetings and round table discussions with various national and donor organizations in Uzbekistan; a series of round table discussions on pasture management in Kyrgyzstan; all NSECs are producing leaflets and some of them are using resources of the internet website of hosting organization (TUK) to promote SLM.

27. At the same time, all NSECs have reported that there is insufficiency of information and understanding of NPF among the main stakeholders. Work to improve awareness levels of SLM and the NPF will be undertaken by NSECS through an Awareness Raising Program which is planned and supported under the CMPF-SP Knowledge Management multicounty component.

28. Use of CACILM processes as a tool for SLM mainstreaming should be further strengthened through the work of NCC. Often, membership in NCC is considered as an individual participation whereas NCC membership should be regarded as being on behalf of and representing the organization through the member it has nominated for the NCC. This would lead to greater information transfer from each individual member to his organization. NCCs and NSECs should work towards achieving this understanding and practice in their work.

29. Additionally to the work of NSECs on promotion of NPF in their countries, there are initiatives within the CACILM projects in all five countries to directly and indirectly address mainstreaming and optimization of policy and legislative framework, for example:

KYR	Susamyr Project	An enabling environment which allows rangeland users to effectively and sustainably manage pastures, including (i) legal framework reflecting the challenges of modern pasture management, (ii) detailed proposals for institutional reforms
TAJ	Rural Development Project	The Policy and Institutional Development and Reform component has three main outputs: (1) land use rights secured; (2) policies and institutions for pasturelands improved; and (3) administration and institutional aspects of business development improved.
TUR	Capacity building and on-the-ground investment for SLM	Stronger institutional and policy framework for SLM including (i) NAP revision has improved mainstreaming of SLM into national programs, (ii) : Local Action Programs are elaborated and accepted as basis for improved land management at local level
UZB	Land Improvement Project	Implemented policy reforms will help the Government to build the capacity necessary to adopt the reform measures, and draw up necessary regulations and programs. Improving the Incentive Environment includes freedom to choose cropping patterns, deregulated marketing of produce, and improved land tenure.

2. Performance Indicators

Outcome #1: Favorable environment for SLM investments in CACs, supported by SLM mainstreaming, and policy, regulatory and land administration improvements.		
Indicator	Progress	Comment
SLM recognized as a budget category in relevant ministries and in PIP	As reported by the countries SLM is included as a budget category in financial ministries and are	The Multicountry Capacity Building Project, which has not started, is expected to provide

	further directed to the relevant ministries, usually agricultural and water management. The situation varies from country to country as well as varies the access to the official information on SLM dedicated budget in the country which could be used as a baseline for further monitoring.	assistance for mainstreaming Another aspect is how SLM is being identified by the government. Under SLM could be reported any kind of activities which could support the ongoing non sustainable agricultural practices. SLM definition is vague in this case.
NPF accepted by the CACs' governments as an action-oriented culmination of the NAPCD.	In most of the countries the NPF is adopted by high governmental structures (except for KAZ and UZB) and is given a high status of recognition. The UNCCD FP is usually involved in the CACILM activities and NPF implementation	The Multicountry Capacity Building Project, which has not started, is expected to provide assistance for mainstreaming Nevertheless, there is still a lack of cooperation between UNCCD Secretariat and CACILM SPA.
NPF recognized in the PRSP or similar documents	Most progress is done in KYR where NPF is officially integrated into the "Country Development Strategy till 2010"	The Multicountry Capacity Building Project, which has not started, is expected to provide assistance for mainstreaming
100% increase in share of SLM investments in government budgets and PIPs	No information National SLM baseline to be developed	The Multicountry Capacity Building Project, which has not started, is expected to provide assistance for mainstreaming
Policy frameworks for sustainable management of pasturelands, rainfed lands and forests formulated	Policy and legislation framework for SLM is at different stage of development in the countries. Examples: Republican Fund of Improvement of Irrigation Lands established in UZB in 2007 to coordinate financing for rehabilitation of and improvement of irrigated lands	The Multicountry Capacity Building Project, which has not started, is expected to provide assistance for development of policy frameworks
90% of all areas of mainly rainfed lands are under long term use rights.	No information National SLM baseline to be developed	Monitoring has not yet started Requires operational SLM-IS System
50% of rural households in areas engaged in woodlot establishment and sustainable management.	No information National SLM baseline to be developed	Monitoring not started Requires operational SLM-IS System

B Outcome #2: Improved capacity of the institutions in Central Asia to adopt integrated land-use planning and management

1. Overview

30. The institutional capacity of organizations responsible for implementing policy and legislative framework was identified as requiring strengthening in each Central Asian country.

31. CACILM processes that will improve institutional capacity building are (i) the activities that are programmed into the CACILM full and medium sized projects of the NPFs, (ii) the SLM-Capacity Building multicountry project, and, (iii) capacity building and knowledge that is achieved through the continuous dialogue, consultation and activities of the NCC members. The 2008 Workplans of the NSECs include a number of activities related to point (iii) supported by GTZ funding.

32. The work of NCC or thematic working groups in some countries (KYR and TUR) supports the capacity building of the institutions mostly at the national level. The scope of national institutions participating in CACILM processes is outlined in each country. Discussions, information sharing and awareness-raising during the NCC meetings and consultations help to increase understanding and knowledge about the SLM principles, new methodological approaches and technologies.

33. Parallel to the awareness raising activities of NSECs, the NPF and SLM multicountry projects, there are contributions to improved institutional capacity through cooperation with the leading national institutions (providing offices and equipment, training, experts, joint publication, etc.). There is risk that the knowledge and technical capacity gained will stay within a limited group of experts participating in the projects and will not be spread to the larger number of employees or members of the institutions. This risk could be mitigated if the national implementing institutions through its administrative mechanism embed the CMPF project activities into its annual work or research programs.

34. The NPF projects will contribute to institutional capacity building at the national and local levels through initiatives such as:

KAZ	Pasture Management	Increased potential of local authority and civil society in SLM
KYR	SAAD Investment Project	Creation of Water-Users Associations
KYR	Susamyr MSP	Strengthen of institutional and legislative capacity in sustainable pasture management
TAJ	Development of local Jamoats MSP	Increased potential of local authority and civil society in SLM
TAJ	Rural Development Project	The Rural Infrastructure Development component will strengthen the capacity of rayons and jamoats communities to plan, implement and maintain infrastructure, and support investments in small scale construction and rehabilitation of local public infrastructure at rayon and jamoat level.

TUR	Capacity building and on-the-ground investment for SLM	Stronger institutional and policy framework for SLM; stronger capacity of land users
UZB	Achieving of ecosystem stability on the exposed Aral Sea bed and the Kyzylkum Desert	Strengthening capacity of rural communities in two regions; capacity building of the key institutions through training, technology and knowledge transfer

35. The multicountry component SLM-Research is envisaged to improve the capacity of the implementing research institutions through knowledge and technology transfer, trainings, and on-the-ground activities and research cooperation with international experts and agencies. The increase in the skills and knowledge capacity of local land users in particular is to be demonstrated at each site and is to be the basis for upscaling and outscaling the results achieved. Not all of the research plots of SLM-R are sited directly within the areas of the GEF funded project sites which may present challenges to expanding SLM-R results to constituents and sites within the MSP and/or FSP investment projects. The outlying SLM-R demonstration sites, however are situated in similar agro-ecologic zones, therefore the technical results should be transferrable (KYR, UZB).

36. So far, there is a weak correlation between the CMPF-SP multicountry components and NPF projects. This situation should improve with the mobilization of the SLM-IS, SLM-Capacity Building and the CACILM SLM projects. NSECs should play a stronger role in ensuring the results of these projects shared with each other, and that the sharing of projects results is brought to the attention or for action of the NCCs on a regular basis.

37. It is the responsibility of MSEC to consolidate the findings and comments of the NSECS on (i) NPF implementation in 5 CACs, (ii) of the CACILM SLM projects implementation, and (iii) the CMPF-SP multicountry components for overall reporting to the CACILM Steering Committee, GEF and to ADB.

2. Performance Indicators

Outcome #2: Improved capacity of the institutions in Central Asia to adopt integrated land-use planning and management		
Indicator	Progress	Comment
Integrated approach to land-use planning and management used in 100% of relevant public investment projects.	Statistical baseline to be established	The Multicountry Capacity Building Project, which has not started, is expected to provide assistance for institutional capacity building LUP methodology should be understood and indicators for LUP should be developed
All monitoring and evaluation reports of relevant public investment projects meet	Monitoring has not yet begun – but will start in 2008	CACILM has developed monitoring and evaluation guidelines and first annual

CACILM standards		reports have been prepared
Improved land use practices adopted by no less than 50% of land-using households	Baseline information to be collected from the projects	Monitoring not started Requires operational SLM-IS System
100% increase in research budgets	Baseline information to be collected from the projects	Monitoring not started Information from SLM-R
100% increase in SLM budgets in disaster preparedness programs	Not included as outcome in each country DPP does not exist in each country , relevant programs to be studied	Monitoring not started

C. Outcome #3: Rehabilitation and enhancement of the productive functions of selected lands thereby improving livelihoods and according indirect protection to eco-systems

1. Overview

38. The CMPF has on-the-ground activities for rehabilitation and enhancement of productive functions of degraded irrigated and rainfed lands, pastures and forests in each country. At this early stage of CMPF implementation, it is premature to track the results of the activities in terms of land improvement. There are, however indicators that positive changes and good experience will emerging in the following initiatives which are focused on such results:

KAZ	Sustainable Pasture Management	in formulation phase
KYR	SAAD	Support to sustainable pasture management, improvement of orchards management.
KYR	Susamyr Project	A set of innovative pilot measures which have been designed and validated for demonstrating the feasibility and profitability of sustainable rangeland management
TAJ	Village Development project	Pasture and Livestock planning and management skills are demonstrated, degraded lands rehabilitated.
TAJ	Development of local Jamoats	Locally adopted and feasible initiatives for increase sustainability of land and water management are tested and made available for replication
TUR	Capacity Building and On-the-Ground Investments for SLM project	Land users practices improved in three projects sites
UZB	Land Improvement project	Agricultural land quality and productivity in the project area are improved: Improved management practices: adoption of integrated land reclamation, water and land management practices

39. The SLM-R component contributes as well to this Outcome through the application and adoption of sustainable agriculture technologies which is specific for each demonstration site, but transferrable to similar land uses or cropping regimes within the same agro-ecological zone in the host CAC and within the region. Therefore it is important that NCCs, NSEC, SLM-R and the PIUs understand and secure the linkage of the results of the SLM-R activities and finding to the other NPF projects.

40. The on-the-ground interventions of NPF projects cover small area of the countries. Therefore, it is important at this early stage of projects implementation to develop a mechanism of replication of good results achieved through initiatives of the state and administrations at national, district and community levels.

41. Another important factor to be mentioned is that sustainable pasture management (SPM) is a common issue identified by almost each country for GEF3 phase and is included as a main or one of sub-components to the projects. This fact encourages the experience exchange between the countries which are using different approaches to SPM and should be promoted with the help of CACILM framework.

2. Performance Indicators

Outcome #3: Rehabilitation and enhancement of the productive functions of selected lands thereby improving livelihoods and according indirect protection to eco-systems		
Indicator	Progress	Comment
50 % increase in average productivity by land management class - privately managed lands	National SLM baseline to be developed	Monitoring not started Requires operational SLM-IS System
100 % increase in average financial returns by land management class- privately managed lands	National SLM baseline to be developed	Monitoring not started Requires operational SLM-IS System
50% reduction in the area of degraded lands – salinized or waterlogged	National SLM baseline to be developed	Monitoring not started Requires operational SLM-IS System
At least 40% increase in average productivity of pastureland in each country	National SLM baseline to be developed: information on productivity of pastures of different productivity	Monitoring not started Requires operational SLM-IS System
10% increase in forest cover with no reduction of standing timber volume	National SLM baseline to be developed	Monitoring not started Requires operational SLM-IS System
50% increase in average productivity of irrigated lands by	National SLM baseline to be	Monitoring not started

"reformed" farm enterprises	developed	Requires operational SLM-IS System
20% increase in average productivity of pasturelands around settlements	National SLM baseline to be developed	Monitoring not started Requires operational SLM-IS System

D. Outcome #4: Enhanced protection of ecosystems' integrity and landscapes

1. Overview

42. The activities to enhanced protection of ecosystems and landscapes are reflected directly or indirectly in some NPF and are included in some CACILM projects as sub-components or expected as indirect effect of the activities.

43. The following activities are included in the projects to achieve this Outcome:

TUR	Capacity building and on-the-ground investment for SLM	Construction of water retaining dams on the slopes and afforestation; Fixation and afforestation of degraded lands to restore deserts landscapes
UZB	Land improvement in Bukhar, Navoi and Kashkadarya regions	Introduction of innovative activities to restore ecological functions of irrigated and marginal lands with further achievement of ecological benefits at the local and regional scales.

2. Performance Indicators

Outcome #4: Enhanced protection of ecosystems' integrity and landscapes		
Indicator	Progress	Comment
200% increase in rural communities involved in integrated land management	National SLM baseline and information system to be developed	Requires suitable data sets
100% increase in area of Biodiversity conservation areas where public-private partnerships for natural resource conservation are established	National SLM baseline and information system to be developed	Requires suitable data sets
200% increase in the number of government staff trained in ecosystem and landscape	National SLM baseline and information system to be developed	Requires suitable data sets

conservation		
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E. Outcome #5: Broader involvement of civil society and other stakeholders in SLM in Central Asia

1. Overview

- 44. Civil society must be a priority target group of the NSEC and the CACILM SLM awareness raising initiatives.
- 45. During the design phase of NPF the civil society representatives were closely involved in formulation and discussion of NPF priorities. Presently, NSECs carry out the activities on information dissemination among the different stakeholders, publish brochures and leaflets. For example, in Uzbekistan, the activities are being carried out to involve the ecological NGOs into implementation of environmental conventions.
- 46. More effectiveness could be achieved through translation of the main information into the national languages. The multicountry component on SLM-Knowledge Management should also contribute to the broader participation of civil society through increasing its accessibility to a larger number of users and increasing its effectiveness.
- 47. All of CACILM projects envisage participation and promotion of civil society represented by the local community groups, community cooperatives and rural advisory services.

2. Performance Indicators

Outcome #5: Broader involvement of civil society and other stakeholders in SLM in Central Asia		
Indicator	Progress	Comment
100% increase budgets for NGO involvements as facilitators in the program's activities	National SLM baseline and information system to be developed	Requires suitable data sets
Number of private-sector SLM service providers (land reclamation advice, extension, etc.) trebles	National SLM baseline and information system to be developed	Requires suitable data sets. Some information maybe available from the projects
Number of women represented in local bodies implementing the program's activities no less than 30%	National SLM baseline and information system to be developed	Requires suitable data sets

F. Outcome #6: Long-term sustained and harmonized commitments of financial and human resources through mainstreaming of SLM in donor programs in Central Asia

1. Overview

48. During 2007 the CACILM Steering Committee was formally established comprising of CAC Member countries and CACILM Donor Partners. At the First CACILM Steering Committee Meeting, in October 2007, the Procedures of the CACILM Steering Committee were adopted. A resolution of this Meeting was for the Steering Committee and the Multicountry Secretariat to commence organization as necessary to mobilize additional resources for CACILM, and for the Steering Committee to present proposals and prepare for discussions on resource mobilization at the Second CACILM Steering Committee to be held in April 2008.

49. An important CMPF-SP initiative related to resource mobilization is formulation of the SLM Research Prospectus by the SLM-Research multicountry component. This Research Prospectus is to recommend research activities of priority over the 10-year period of CACILM implementation. Proposals for SLM research, capacity building and land management and other SLM initiatives are expected to be based on the priorities identified in this Research Prospectus. The first draft of the Research Prospectus has been prepared by ICARDA and the National Research Institutes during late 2007 and is now in revision.

50. Another CMPF-SP initiative important for stimulating sustained donor support is the "Economic Analysis of Sustainable Land Management Options in Central Asia" which is to assess the economic feasibility and profitability of land management options in the major agro-ecological and socioeconomic environments of the CACs. The study will serve to prioritize investment opportunities to promote SLM and identify key binding constraints that must be addressed through policy or institutional changes to enable these opportunities to be realized.

51. A unique feature of CACILM is the organization and approach of the CACILM Donor Partners within the Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) which guides the participation and modalities of contributions to CACILM. Through regular meetings and initiatives of the SPA members, it is expected that additional resources will be pledged and new members recruited.

2. Performance Indicators

Outcome 6. Long-term, sustained and harmonized commitments of financial and human resources through mainstreaming of SLM in donor programs in Central Asia		
Indicator	Progress	Comment
Sustained average annual disbursements for SLM multicountry activities	CACILM Development Partners have made commitments for the first phase of CACILM.	Additional resource mobilization will begin at the Second CACILM Steering Committee in April 2008
Complete accounting for all donor-implemented SLM activities in CACs	Monitoring has not yet begun – but will start in 2008	CACILM has developed monitoring and evaluation guidelines and first annual reports have been prepared

Shared understanding about the technical content of proposed SLM interventions	National SLM baseline and information system to be developed	New co-financing and parallel financing agreements may be suitable indicator
Inclusion of SLM in donors' assistance programs	CACILM Development Partners have made commitments for the first phase of CACILM.	Additional resource mobilization will begin at the Second CACILM Steering Committee in April 2008

V. FINANCING OF THE CMPF

18. It is anticipated that over 10 years (2006 – 2016), based on estimates of the NPFs of and of development partners, that \$1.378 billion will need to be invested in SLM-related activities in the CACs, with \$406 million contributed by the CACs, \$872 million by development partners, and \$100 million by GEF (all figures in USD).

19. The CACILM launching phase of 1 July 2006 - 31 December 2008 has \$155 million in committed financing, made up of contributions of \$25 million from the CACs, \$20 million from GEF-3 and \$110 million from development partners, as follows: ADB \$100,950,000; IFAD \$400,000; UNDP \$6.626,000; FAO \$300,000 GTZ \$1,700,000; GM \$50,000 and ICARDA \$800,000.

20. As of 31 March 2008, \$9,860,000 of the \$20,000,000 of available GEF Financing has been approved by GEF as shown in Table 3 below.

TABLE 3: CACILM Projects Financing from the GEF-3 Replenishment

Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM) - Multi-country Partnership Framework							
IA	Countries	CACILM Projects	Status	Approved/ Endorsed GEF (\$million)	Planned GEF amount (\$million)	PDF-A and PPG Approval	Approval/ Endorsement Date
ADB (Lead)	Regional	Program Partnership Framework	Council Approved	20.00	-	-	08/28/2006 (WP)
ADB	Regional	CACILM Multicountry - Partnership Framework Support	CEO endorsed	3.03	-	-	10/17/2006
UNDP	Regional	CACILM - Multicountry Capacity Building	PPG approved	0.14	2.86	0.135	projected 2008
ADB	Uzbekistan	Land Improvement	CEO endorsed	3.00	-	-	7/17/2006
ADB	Kyrgyz Rep	Integrated Agricultural Development & Land Improvement	Cleared for CEO Endorsement	-	2.50	-	resubmission expected from ADB
ADB	Tajikistan	Rural Development	Cleared for CEO Endorsement	-	3.50	-	resubmission expected from ADB
UNDP	Kazakhstan	Rangeland Ecosystem	Proposal to CEO 05/08	-	1.00	-	projected 2008
UNDP	Kyrgyz Rep	Mountain Pasture Management in Susamyr Valley, Kyrgyz Republic	CEO Approved	0.95	-	0.025	9/24/2007

UNDP	Tajikistan	Demonstrating Local Responses to Combating Land Degradation and Improving Sustainable Land Management in SW Tajikistan	CEO Approved	0.98	-	0.025	1/11/2007
UNDP	Uzbekistan	Achieving Ecosystem Stability on the Degraded Land in Karakalpakstan and the Kyzylkum Desert	CEO Approved	0.95	-	0.050	8/28/2007
UNDP	Turkmenistan	Capacity Building and On-the-Ground Investments for Integrated and Sustainable Land Management	CEO Approved	0.98	-	0.025	8/28/2007
			TOTAL	10.01	9.86		

Note: Project core amounts and preparatory funding will be managed within the \$20million envelop. IA fees paid on top.

21. The financing of the CACILM Multicountry Program Framework Support Project (CMPF-SP) includes GEF-3 funding and financing by many of the CACILM Donor Partners. Total financing is \$6.425 million, 4.025 million of which is directly administered by the Asian Development Bank. The contributions of the various partners and allocations financing of the CMPF-SP are shown in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4: CACILM Multicountry Program Framework Financing

Financial Summary ('000)	ADB ADMINISTRATION			CO-FINANCING				
	ADB	GEF	IFAD	CACS IN-KIND	ADB	GTZ	ICAR DA	FAO
ADB, GEF & IFAD CO-FINANCING								
1. Consultants								
a. Remuneration and Per Diem								
i. International Consultants	300	110	50					
ii. Domestic Consultants	52		50					
b. International and Local Travel	10	40	-					
2. National Program Implementation	600	200	100	500		300		
3. Partnership Agreements	-	2300	-		100		500	300
4. Equipment	-	40	-					
5. Training, Seminars, and Conferences								
National Secretariat Capacity Building	-	60	-					
CACILM Steering Committee Meetings	-	100	-					
6. Knowledge Management								
Publications and Knowledge Products	150	175	-					
CACILM Learn Operations	210	-	-					
7. Office Administration and Support	150	-	-					
8. Contingencies	28	-	-					
Total = \$6.425 million	1500	3025	200	500	100	300	500	300

22. During the first year of CMPF-SP operations, from December 2006 to December 2007, \$822,000 (20%) of the ADB administered budget of \$4.025 million was disbursed. An estimated \$165,000 (8%) of CAC in-kind funding plus funding available from other donors was disbursed.

TABLE 5: CACILM Multicountry Program Framework Expenditures (\$000s)

CMPF-SP BUDGET CATEGORY	ADB, GEF & IFAD CO-FINANCING			CAC + OTHER DONORS		
	ADB Admin BUDGET	Disbursed (12/2007)	BALANCE	AMOUNT	Estimated (12/2007)	BALANCE
1. Consultants	612	457	171	-	-	-
2. National Program Implementation	300	161	139	800	115	685
3. Partnership Agreements	2300	120	2180	1200	50	1150
4. Equipment	40	36	4	-	-	-
5. Training, Seminars, Conferences	160	14	146	-	-	-
6. Knowledge Management	535	4	531	-	-	-
7. Office Administration and Support	50	30	20	-	-	-
8. Contingencies	28	0	28	-	-	-
Sub Total	4025	822	3219	2000	165	1835
CACILM CMPF-SP Budget %		20%	80%		8%	92%

23. Expenditure of CMPF-SP for the 2007 Workplan the Multicountry Secretariat was \$123,329 with an additional \$7000 of in-kind funding provided by the Kyrgyz Republic for the MSEC office in Ministry of Agriculture Headquarters in Bishkek.

24. Total expenditure of CMPF implementation of the 2007 Workplans of the National Secretariats of the five CACs was \$313,000 of which \$165,000 was the estimated in-kind funding of CACs, \$140,000 from CMPF-SP administered by ADB, and \$8000 from parallel funding of GTZ.

25. For year ended 31 December 2007 a total amount of USD141, 000 (ADB) and USD8, 000 (GTZ) in funding was provided to the NSECs for implementation of their workplan activities.

VI. CMPF AND CMPF-SP ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR 2008

A. CMPF-Support Project - Coordination

26. The coordination of the CMPF is carried out through CMPF-Support Project administered by ADB. The coordination of the multicountry activities is the responsibility of the CACILM Multicountry Secretariat through the implementation of the MSEC Annual Workplan which is approved and financed by ADB. The work-plans of MSEC and NSEC are complementary.

27. The Annual Workplan of MSEC for 2008 has four components:

- a. CACILM Coordination: provides support to the operations of the CACILM Steering Committee, National Coordination Councils and National Secretariats. In 2008 MSEC will organize two Steering Committee Meetings and assist NCCs and NSECs of the CACS to mobilize the CMFP projects.
- b. Monitoring and Reporting: conduct monitoring and evaluation of CMPF at multicountry level; development of NSECs capacity for monitoring, evaluation and reporting of NPF overall and the component projects to the National Coordination Councils in each CAC. Activities of 2008 re capacity development of NSECs and continued development of CACILM M&E System.
- c. Oversight of CMPF-SP Multicountry Components SLM Research, SLM Information Systems and SLM Knowledge Management. In 2008 work of MSEC is to monitor SLM-R, mobilize SLM-IS and mobilize and implement SLM-KM knowledge management and knowledge products.
- d. Project Management and Administration of CMPF-SP funds allocated to MSEC.

28. The oversight of NPF implementation and CMPF-SP activities in each CAC is the responsibility of the National Coordination Council assisted by the National Secretariats. Support to the National Secretariats is provided by ADB and GTZ. MSEC endorses the NSECs annual work-plans. The Annual Work-plans of the five National Secretariats for 2008 have four components in common.

- a. National Coordination Council oversight of the National Program Framework overall and of the projects, programs and activities of the NPF. This Component includes the activities of NCC and NSEC supported by GTZ and defining strategic support of NSecs to the implementation of their NPF. .
- b. NSEC Monitoring & Reporting of progress of NPF implementation to NCC. The NSEC reports on NPF implementation for 2007 are presented in the annex of this report.
- c. NSEC Support and Monitoring of CMPF-SP SLM Components in each CAC: SLM Research, SLM Information Systems and SLM Knowledge Management. NSEC implements some of the SLM-KM awareness raising activities directly.
- d. Project management and administration of support and funding from ADB and from GTZ.

B. CMPF-Support Project – Multicountry Components

29. The Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Multicountry Components of the CMPF-Support Projects are based on project proposals endorsed by the CACILM Steering Committee. The projects are implemented by CACILM Partners through agreements administered by ADB

and monitored by MSEC and NSECs. The SLM multicounty components are implemented based on annual or component work-plans with progress reported to MSEC on a semi-annual basis.

30. The SLM Research (SLM-R) component is implemented by ICARDA with National Research Institutes in each CAC in accordance with a Partnership Agreement of 07 September 2007 with ADB. ICARDA has entered into cooperation agreements with national research institutions in CAC to implement the activities of this multi-country component. The SLM-R Workplan of 2008 will include activities organized as follows:

- a. Application of integrated systems analysis to enable CACs to have greater understanding of the policy, institutional, and environmental drivers of land degradation. Activities for 2008 include (i) Ex-ante bio-economic modeling combined with extensive stakeholder consultation and (ii) Mechanisms for local participation in SLM activities researched and established. Related activities include GIS mapping/modeling and a socio-economic study. The results of both initiatives are to be assessed for multicountry application.
- b. Completion of the Research Prospectus which is to guide SLM research and donor-support for the duration of the CACILM. The Research Prospectus is to include development pathways and recommended research issues and linkages with NPFs of each CAC. ICARDA is expected to complete the Research Prospectus during the 1st half of 2008.
- c. Applied research demonstration projects are being carried out with the national research institutes and participating farmers at nine benchmark sites in the five CACs. Demonstration results and options of the demonstrations project undertaken with the land users are to be assessed for upscaling and outscaling within the CACs.
- d. The development of national programs and strategies to facilitate refinement and adoption of SLM practices using results from the activities described above is to commence in 2008.

31. The SLM Knowledge Management (SLM-KM) commenced implementation during 2007. The major activities of the SLM-KM Workplan for 2008 include the following:

- a. Inputs will be gathered intended to improve the design, understanding and delivery modalities for the CACILM Knowledge Management Plan including establishing roles and determine expectations and common vision and goals.
- b. Continue work on operational CACILM Knowledge Network through training, maintenance and operation of the website, development of a Russian language interface, the establishment of a community of practitioners including researchers, NGOs and like-minded individuals to join SLM
- c. Knowledge products prepared including a Natural Resource Atlas; economic analysis of SLM and other knowledge products including awareness raising materials prepared by NSECs in each CAC.
- d. Knowledge products and information disseminated including the publication of newsletters and brochures, media relations, distribution of publications, preparation of mailing lists for the distribution of published materials and the maintenance of the CACILM project library and an online repository of documents.

32. The SLM Information System (SLM-IS) component will establish national SLM-IS implementation units (PIUs) in each CAC who will work with the FAO to develop SLM information systems and expertise. The PIUs will report to the NCCs and work with NSECs to provide the SLM monitoring reports and data. SLM-IS components to commence in 2008 are:

- a. SLM-IS Design: to prepare the design of the SLM-IS system at the multicountry and national levels. The design will encompass both the monitoring and data collection and the information technology component.
- b. National SLM-IS Capacity Building: FAO provides training to the national SLM-IS implementation units on tools and methodologies for land degradation assessment that have been developed under the LADA project. National baselines for agreed land degradation indicators will be established.
- c. National SLM-IS Implementation: The national institutions assigned by the governments of the CAC will establish the necessary institutional arrangements, management structure, staffing, and provision of infrastructure necessary to locate, equip and operate a SLM-IS system,
- d. Integration of GEF Projects Monitoring into SLM-IS: assisted by the international SLM-IS consultants and in collaboration and cooperation with the GEF funded CACILM Projects, the national SLMIS PIUs will integrate data from within the areas of these projects in the SLM-IS in each CAC.
- e. Multicountry SLMIS reporting and SLM-IS Project Coordination: The SLM-IS PIUs will report on the implementation of their SLM-IS outputs and findings to the National Coordination Councils as part of the overall M&E reports of NSECs on NPF Implementation. Multicountry Secretariat will utilize the SLMIS findings for reporting performance of CMPF and related SLM data and trends at the multicountry level to the CACILM Steering Committee.

33. The CACILM - Multicountry Capacity Building has finalized recruitment of consultants to prepare the detailed project design for GEF approval. GTZ is co-financing the design phase. Expected start of project operation is the 4th quarter 2008.

APPENDIX: CACILM MULTICOUNTRY PARTNERSHIP LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Summary	Performance Targets/Indicators Measures	Sources of verification/reporting mechanisms	Assumptions and risks
Impact			
<p>1. <u>Overall</u> Restoration, maintenance, and enhancement of the productive functions of land in the CACs leading to improved economic and social well-being of those who depend on these resources while preserving the environmental functions of these lands in the spirit of UNCCD</p>	Zero net increase in the area of degraded land in each land management class	Enhanced consolidated national reporting on the productive use of lands Sustainable Land Management Information System (SLMIS) monitoring reports	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Commitment of CACs' governments to a coordinated approach to tackling land degradation Commitment of CACs' governments to improvement of economic and environmental governance</p>
	10% reduction in the total area of degraded land	Enhanced and consolidated national reporting on the state of the county's land resources SLMIS monitoring reports	
	Improved welfare of those relying on land resources	Poverty assessment updates and/or livelihood surveys Ministries of finance and International Monetary Fund SLMIS monitoring reports	
<p>1.1. <u>Development impact</u> Greater and more efficient private and other investments in the maintenance and improvement of land assets backed by land reform and other reforms</p>	50% increase in average productivity by land management class	Enhanced consolidated reporting by relevant technical ministries of CACs SLMIS monitoring reports	<p>Commitment to land reform as a principal avenue to renewed investment in land maintenance and improvement</p> <p>Land reform can be implemented in CACs in ways that enhance productivity</p> <p>Sufficient area of degraded lands and ecosystems that can be economically rehabilitated exists</p>
	100% increase in average financial returns by land management class	Enhanced consolidated reporting by relevant technical ministries of CACs SLMIS monitoring reports	
	100% increase in household-managed land supported by cadastre and registration in each class of productive land	Household expenditure surveys Consolidated socio-economic impact surveys developed under SLMIS Enhanced consolidated data on the progress of land reform SLMIS monitoring reports	
<p>1.2 <u>Environmental Benefits</u></p> <p>Mitigation of the causes and negative impacts of land degradation on the structure and functional integrity of principal ecosystems of Central Asia through: (i) protection</p>	Improved conditions of watersheds leading to greater water storage and less erosion	Watershed environmental impact surveys developed under SLMIS	<p>Land degradation is overwhelmingly anthropogenic in origin</p> <p>Proposed program interventions will gradually improve the protective and other environmental functions of the lands</p>
	100% Increase in area of biodiversity conservation areas	National reports to Convention on Biological Diversity	

Summary	Performance Targets/Indicators Measures	Sources of verification/reporting mechanisms	Assumptions and risks
ecosystems of global significance; (ii) decreasing GHG emissions and enhancing carbon sequestration; and (iii) improved management of transboundary waters	10% gain in carbon sequestration.	Analysis based on the results of surveys of lands of each management type	targeted
	Zero change in the long-term average annual flow of transboundary rivers at established points and a statistically significant improvement in key water quality parameters	River monitoring reports SLMIS monitoring reports	
Outcomes			
Favorable environment for SLM investments in CACs, supported by SLM mainstreaming, and policy, regulatory, and land administration improvements	SLM recognized as a budget category in relevant ministries and in PIP	Instructions by the government to its agencies to undertake the changes necessary	Assumptions Readiness to deepen the reform of institutions and public expenditure practices in each CAC Local governments are committed to facilitating reformed land use
	NPF accepted by the CACs' governments as an action-oriented culmination of the NAPCD.	Reviews of evolving public expenditure practices, the role of PRSP or a similar document, and the role of SLM in PRSP or a similar document	
	NPF recognized in the PRSP or similar documents	Public expenditure and PIP monitoring data by ministries of finance and budget	
	100% increase in share of SLM investments in government budgets and PIPs	Completion and endorsement of policies for rainfed lands, pasturelands, and forests Commissioned evaluation reports on streamlining of land-related legislation	
	Policy frameworks for sustainable management of pasturelands, rainfed lands and forests formulated	Periodic reporting by local governments on the area and number of pasture leaseholds, grazing permits, and numbers of livestock Periodic reporting of land administration authorities on progress of cadastral surveys and land registration.	
	Policy frameworks for sustainable management of pasturelands, rainfed lands, and forests implemented	Periodic reporting of land administration authorities on the progress of cadastral surveys and land registration	
	90% of all areas of mainly rainfed lands are under long term use rights.	SLMIS monitoring reports	
	50% of rural households in areas engaged in woodlot establishment and sustainable management		
Improved capacity of the institutions in Central Asia to adopt integrated land-use planning and management	Integrated approach to land-use planning and management used in 100% of relevant public investment projects.	CACILM and national secretariat reporting	Assumptions Continued interest and support from the relevant institutions and government

Summary	Performance Targets/Indicators Measures	Sources of verification/reporting mechanisms	Assumptions and risks
	All monitoring and evaluation reports of relevant public investment projects meet CACILM standards	SPA members' periodic assessments	Flow of information from research to extension to farmers' fields is maintained
	Improved land use practices adopted by no less than 50% of land-using households	SLMIS monitoring reports	Land reform situation continues to provide incentives for farmers to adopt practices
	100% increase in research budgets	SLMIS monitoring reports	
	100% increase in SLM budgets in disaster preparedness programs	National agencies responsible for disaster preparedness	
Rehabilitation and enhancement of the productive functions of selected lands, thereby improving livelihoods and according indirect protection to ecosystems	50 % increase in average productivity by land management class privately managed lands	Farm expenditure and income surveys by state statistical agencies	Assumptions Under suitable structure of incentives, targeted ecosystem can respond to the right types of technical and management interventions.
	100 % increase in average financial returns by land management class-privately managed lands	Farm practice surveys developed under SLMIS	
	50% reduction in the area of degraded lands – salinized or waterlogged	SLMIS monitoring reports	Enhanced private profitability can co-exist with public benefit rather than compete with it.
	10% increase in forest cover with no reduction of standing timber volume	Regular reporting by overseeing technical agency	
	At least 40% increase in average productivity of pastureland in each country	Field surveys SLMIS monitoring reports	
	50% increase in average productivity of irrigated lands by “reformed” farm enterprises	Field survey SLMIS monitoring reports	
	20% increase in average productivity of pasturelands around settlements	Field surveys SLMIS monitoring reports	
Enhanced protection of ecosystems' integrity and landscapes	200% increase in rural communities involved in integrated land management	SLMIS monitoring reports	Assumptions Technical agreement exists on minimum conditions necessary to preserve ecosystems' integrity. Coordinated attention is given to the question of energy provision in areas unconnected to the grid
	100% increase in area of Biodiversity conservation areas where public-private partnerships for natural resource conservation are established	Enhanced consolidated database of agencies responsible for the management of protected areas	
	200% increase in the number of government staff trained in ecosystem and landscape conservation	SLMIS monitoring reports	
Broader involvement of civil society and other stakeholders in SLM in Central Asia.	100% increase budgets for NGO involvements as facilitators in the program's activities	Periodic (quarterly, yearly) reports by the CACILM secretariat	Assumptions Sufficient number of qualified and motivated service providers exists

Summary	Performance Targets/Indicators Measures	Sources of verification/reporting mechanisms	Assumptions and risks
	Number of private-sector SLM service providers (land reclamation advice, extension, etc.) trebles	Enhanced consolidated database of relevant national agencies	and their skills can be easily upgraded if necessary
	Number of women represented in local bodies implementing the program's activities no less than 30%		Experience in implementation of SLM interventions is transferable
Long-term sustained harmonized commitments of financial and human resources through mainstreaming of SLM in donor programs for Central Asia	Sustained average annual disbursements for SLM multicountry activities Complete accounting for all donor-implemented SLM activities in CACs Shared understanding about the technical content of proposed SLM interventions Inclusion of SLM in donors' assistance programs	Donor financing for the NPFs and the CMPF Analysis of the full range of activities within donor programs in Central Asia	Donors will be able to make long-term commitments beyond their normal programming cycle Donor programs will place increasingly higher priority on sustainable land management activities in the short term; and continue to place high priority in the long term
Activities		Inputs (\$)	
1. Implementation of national programming frameworks		Kazakhstan 295,410,000	
1.1 Kazakhstan		Kyrgyz Republic 6,512,000	
1.2 Kyrgyz Republic		Tajikistan 6,930,000	
1.3 Tajikistan		Turkmenistan 6,555,000	
1.4 Turkmenistan		Uzbekistan 90,200,000	
1.5 Uzbekistan		Development Partners 871,667,000	
2. Multicountry activities		GEF 100,700,000	
2.1 Capacity building		Total 1,377,974,000	
2.2 Sustainable land management information system			
2.3 Sustainable land management research			
2.4 Knowledge management and information dissemination			
3. Program coordination			
3.1 Program coordination at multicountry level			
3.2 Program coordination at national level			
* See monitoring and evaluation plan for definition of proposed indicators			

CACs = Central Asian countries; CACILM = Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management; CMPF = CACILM Multicountry Partnership Framework; NGO = nongovernment organization; NAP = national action plan or program; NPF = national programming framework; PIP = public investment program; PRSP = poverty reduction strategy paper; SLM = sustainable land management; SPA = Strategic Partnership Agreement for UNCCD Implementation in the Central Asian Countries; SLMIS = sustainable land management information system; UNCCD = United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNEXES

NSEC Reports on NPF Implementation 2007

NSEC Year End Reports 2007

MSEC Year End Report 2007

SLM-Research Year End Report 2007

SLM-Knowledge Management Year End Report 2007

