



# Completion Report

---

Project Number: 48116-001  
Technical Assistance Number: 8872  
January 2021

## People's Republic of China: Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Land Management in the Western Regions

This document is being disclosed to the public in accordance with ADB's Access to Information Policy.

Asian Development Bank



In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.



## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPLETION REPORT

<b>TA Number, Country, and Name:</b> TA 8872-PRC: Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Land Management in the Western Regions		<b>Amount Approved:</b> \$5,250,776.00	
		<b>Revised Amount:</b> Not applicable	
<b>Executing Agency:</b> State Forestry Administration <sup>1</sup>	<b>Source of Funding:</b> Global Environment Facility	<b>Amount Undisbursed:</b> \$644,858.18	<b>Amount Used:</b> \$4,605,917.82
<b>TA Approval Date:</b> 9 January 2015	<b>TA Signing Date:</b> 18 February 2015	<b>TA Completion Date</b>	
		<b>Original Date:</b> 31 January 2018	<b>Latest Revised Date:</b> 31 January 2019
		<b>Financial Closing Date:</b> 30 October 2019	<b>Number of Extensions:</b> 1
<b>TA Type:</b> Capacity development TA			

### Description

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved the technical assistance (TA) in January 2015 to support the State Forestry Administration (SFA) of the People's Republic of China (PRC) with its increased responsibilities to coordinate the implementation of the new strategy for regional expansion and upscaling of investment programs under the PRC–Global Environment Facility (GEF) partnership on land degradation. The partnership covered a country programming framework which sought to combat land degradation, reduce poverty, and rehabilitate dryland ecosystems in the western region of the PRC through an integrated ecosystem management approach. The first phase of the partnership was implemented in six dryland provinces or regions, namely, Gansu, Qinghai, and Shaanxi provinces; and Inner Mongolia, Ningxia Hui, and Xinjiang Autonomous Regions during 2002–2012. The second phase of the partnership was proposed subsequently to expand to 11 western provinces in addition to six provinces included in the first phase.<sup>2</sup>

Through continued engagement in and support for the partnership, this TA was aimed to support the PRC's sustainable development agenda, as presented during the Third Plenum of the 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Climate change and environmental sustainability were key considerations, including greater preparedness for extreme weather events and conservation of natural resources. The TA was funded by a GEF grant, which the Chief Executive Officer of the GEF endorsed on 11 June 2014 and the Grant Agreement was signed between ADB with the PRC Ministry of Finance on 16 December 2015. It was implemented in six provinces or autonomous region including Gansu, Guizhou, Inner Mongolia, Qinghai, Shaanxi, and Sichuan, among which Guizhou and Sichuan provinces were newly involved in the partnership.

### Expected Impact, Outcome, and Outputs

The impact of the TA was degraded lands restored and local livelihood improved in the project areas in western PRC. The outcome was strengthened capacity of the PRC government to introduce innovations in sustainable and climate-resilient land management. The four outputs were: (i) resilience of landscape ecosystems to climate change improved, (ii) management of degraded lands to support rural livelihoods and green development improved, (iii) enabling environment and capacity for scaling up of sustainable land management (SLM) in Guizhou and Sichuan provinces enhanced, and (iv) project management supported.

### Implementation Arrangements

A national steering committee, which was established since the beginning of the partnership and comprised representatives from the national legislative and stakeholder ministries and agencies, provided policy and institutional guidance for the TA. As the executing agency, SFA coordinated the overall TA implementation, under which the central project management office (CPMO) looked after management of consultants, monitoring and reporting, and institutional coordination. Implementing agencies included the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, and Gansu, Guizhou, Qinghai, Shaanxi, and Sichuan provinces. Provincial project coordination offices and provincial project management offices (PPMOs) were set up for each implementing agency. The PPMOs managed their respective TA activities, including procurement, disbursement, and monitoring, and reporting. A provincial leading group chaired by the responsible vice governor was also established at each of the six provinces to provide overall policy guidance to the TA implementation at the provincial level.

<sup>1</sup> State Forestry Administration was reorganized as State Forestry and Grassland Administration in April 2018, in line with the government organizational realignment.

<sup>2</sup> ADB. 2012. *Technical Assistance to the People's Republic of China for Integrated Strategy for Sustainable Land Management in Dryland Ecosystems*. Manila.

The TA grant proceeds were split into two parts: (i) Part 1 (\$2,080,500) for consulting services was implemented as a delegated TA by the CPMO; and (ii) Part 2 (\$3,170,276) for works, goods, and non-consulting service activities to support provincial pilots and capacity development was managed by PPMOs in terms of the Grant Agreement. The planned consulting services include (i) a consulting firm to provide six provinces with technical support in sustainable land management, climate change adaptation, rural livelihoods, and green development, following international good management practices; and (ii) 12 individual national consultants to support the CPMO and PPMOs on day-to-day implementation of the TA. During implementation, a firm was recruited using the quality- and cost-based selection following ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2013, as amended from time to time). At the completion, the firm provided 19 person-months international and 87 person-months national consultants inputs. Against the 334 person-months of the planned inputs, actual inputs of individual consultants were 297 person-months (106 person-months for CPMO and 191 person-months for PPMOs). Goods, works and non-consulting services under Part 2 were procured by PPMOs in accordance with ADB's Procurement Guidelines (2013, as amended from time to time).

For the grant proceeds under Part 1, ADB made payments to the consultants as per the contracts between ADB and the consultants. For the grant proceeds under Part 2, the disbursement was made through the advance account to the designated project account of each province. The advance account for the TA grant was established initially under the Ministry of Finance (MOF) in February 2016 and was transferred to SFA in June 2017 to meet the government requirements for establishing the advance account under the executing agency.

### Conduct of Activities

The TA was implemented through three groups of activities: (i) pilots of SLM and climate-resilient techniques and measures at 16 innovation sites conducted by six provinces or autonomous region and guided by the consultants; (ii) institutional capacity development and enabling environment to promote SLM at the provincial and local levels coordinated by PPMOs and supported by the consultants; and (iii) institutional coordination and thematic researches for SLM approaches and mechanisms coordinated by CPMO.

**Output 1: Resilience of landscape ecosystems to climate change improved:** (i) four provinces (Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Qinghai, and Shaanxi) promoted SLM and ecological restoration techniques in 12 ecosystem management programs funded by government resources; (ii) scaled up investments for sustainable grassland and farmland management at seven pilot sites; (iii) established two public-private partnerships for SLM in Inner Mongolia and Shaanxi; (iv) developed two eco-compensation mechanisms for sustainable watershed management in Gansu and Shaanxi; and (v) planted 442,200 hectares of trees for carbon sequestration in Qinghai.

**Output 2: Management of degraded lands to support rural livelihoods and green development improved:** (i) identified and tested 36 types of sustainable livelihoods related to SLM practices at 16 pilot sites; (ii) supported ecosystem-based sustainable livelihoods for local communities in Gansu, Qinghai and Shaanxi; (iii) recommended policy measures for improving ecological compensation standards of land restoration and livelihood improvement in Gansu and Shaanxi; (iv) conducted training for three communities in SLM and sustainable livelihoods through Farmers' Field Schools in Guizhou and Sichuan provinces; (v) developed guidelines on climate resilient SLM measures and low-carbon livelihoods for pilot sites in Qinghai, Gansu, and Shaanxi; (vi) provided training for 12 local communities on adaptive measures to climate change and sustainable lower carbon-emissions from land management; (vii) promoted green products (about 10 types) and marketing in three communities of Sichuan Province; and (viii) piloted green development at five SLM innovation sites in Guizhou and Sichuan provinces.

**Output 3: Enabling environment and capacity in Guizhou and Sichuan provinces enhanced:** (i) supported formulation of the provincial SLM strategy and action plans for Sichuan and Guizhou, including the provincial legislation, regulatory and policy review; (ii) supported development of the provincial SLM monitoring and assessment indicator system aligning with national and regional frameworks; and (iii) provided technical training on SLM for extension agencies and farmers field schools.

**Output 4: Project management supported:** (i) CPMO coordinated the overall TA implementation efficiently and PPMOs implemented provincial activities effectively; (ii) CPMO managed the consultants (11 individual consultants fielded in July 2016 and the consultant team of the firm was fielded in July 2017) effectively and made sure that the project outcomes and outputs were achieved adequately, including timely monitoring and reporting of the TA progress and audited financial accounts; and (iii) CPMO organized seven thematic researches effectively, from which the respective research reports were produced and disseminated.

### Technical Assistance Assessment Ratings

Criterion	Assessment	Rating
Relevance	The TA was in line with ADB's Midterm Review of Strategy 2020 which called for expanding efforts in the agriculture and natural resources sector to support	Relevant

Criterion	Assessment	Rating
	inclusive growth. It is also in line with ADB's country partnership strategy, 2011–2015 for the PRC in supporting inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth. SLM and climate-resilient management that the TA promoted fit well into the government's thirteenth Five-Year Plan, 2015–2020. The 16 innovation pilot sites were included as the priority locations for ecological restoration and SLM programs at the provincial level. The provincial institutional capacity development was closely linked to the provincial institutional and policy reforms for ecological civilization.	
Effectiveness	The TA outcome and outputs were achieved effectively as per the design and monitoring framework. As for the outcome, two loan projects have adopted SLM approaches and included climate-resilient measures for agriculture development. <sup>3</sup> The provincial strategy and action plan developed for Guizhou and Sichuan provinces has been taken up by the provincial ecological restoration programs and legislation improvement for SLM. The expected outputs have been delivered adequately. All planned activities for the 16 SLM innovation pilot sites have been implemented effectively and achieved the targets as per the design and monitoring framework. SLM and climate-resilient management measures were scaled up in national or provincial ecological restoration programs as expected. Institutional capacity for SLM at the local level was strengthened effectively through extensive technical training (11,230 people) and awareness improvement (1,850 people).	Highly Effective
Efficiency	The TA was implemented for four years with one-year extension. The extension was needed to compensate for the delay in the startup because of prolonged signing of the Grant Agreement. <sup>4</sup> About \$644,858 of the grant proceeds was saved mainly from expenses for pilot sites and consulting services. As the project manager and/or key technical staff, the individual consultants played a very important role in ensuring that the CPMO and PPMOs functioned satisfactorily and managed their respective TA activities effectively. The consultant team delivered the technical services satisfactorily and supported the TA implementation at the provincial level effectively. The CPMO managed the consultants adequately and made sure the outputs were delivered on schedule. PPMOs implemented TA activities at the provincial level productively and facilitated disbursement effectively. The SLM pilots benefited the local communities significantly (income per capita increased by 35% from 2015 to 2018) and promoted SLM approaches and measures in domestic ecological restoration programs.	Efficient
<b>Overall Assessment</b>	The TA had no major design flaws and aligned with the government's development agenda in particular ecological civilization and ADB's priority as set out in the country partnership strategy for the PRC. The TA outcome was attained adequately. The expected outputs were delivered and with cost-savings. The TA has created very positive socioeconomic benefits in the 16 pilot sites of six provinces and had considerable institutional impacts on provincial SLM.	Successful
<b>Sustainability</b>	Through the successful pilots in the 16 innovation sites, local governments have scaled up the SLM and climate resilient management measures in their own programs or projects for ecological restoration as expected. For the two provinces (Guizhou and Sichuan) newly attended in the TA, the SLM strategy and action plans provided an effective process and framework to the government for planning the ecological restoration programs more systematically and sustainably. Institutional capacity enhanced through the TA ensured a sustainable enabling environment for promoting SLM and climate-resilient approaches in a long run.	Likely sustainable

<sup>3</sup> Loan 3740-PRC: Yangtze River Green Ecological Corridor Comprehensive Agriculture Development Project (approved in November 2018 and implementation ongoing). Silk Road Ecological Protection and Rehabilitation Project is under preparation for approval in 2021.

<sup>4</sup> The grant agreement was signed after the Ministry of Finance fulfilled domestic financing agreements with six provincial governments, which took 10 months after the TA signing.

### Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Implementation and/or delivery	The TA implementation followed the same institutional arrangements which was adopted in the previous series of TA projects under the Partnership and proved functional and effective in coordinating the inter-sectoral government agencies. Sufficient government counterpart funds were provided both by the central and provincial governments and ensured successful implementation of the TA activities and delivery of the expected outputs. The planned consultant for SLM project investment was not recruited as per the government request, as the government had secured two loan projects for SLM or watershed management with ADB, one through SFA and the other one involving Guizhou and Sichuan through Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. At the beginning of the TA implementation, PPMOs had difficulties in conducting procurement due to insufficient knowledge and experiences in ADB's procurement policies and practices. Meanwhile, no procurement agent was engaged to help PPMOs because of the small procurement amount. ADB's project team gave several rounds of training for provincial staff and made sure the project activities could be carried out effectively and on schedule.
Management of staff and consultants	The government's ownership was the key to ensuring the effective TA implementation and the achievements of capacity building particularly at the provincial level. As a delegated TA, the individual consultants supported directly the operational functions of the CPMO and PPMOs. The PPMOs allocated sufficient staff resources and counterpart funds to undertake the planned TA activities effectively.
Knowledge building	Knowledge generation and sharing has been a great success under the TA. Two case studies were included and published in a United Nations volume for sustainable development goals: A Better World (2018). <sup>5</sup> The other 46 papers which were prepared by either consultants or provincial project staff have been peer-reviewed and published in national or international science or technical journals. The TA was presented at 16 international conferences or events, including United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification conference of parties (2017), international ecological forum (2017), and meetings organized by international development agencies such as International Fund for Agriculture Development, Global Environment Facility, and Food and Agriculture Organization, etc. SLM and climate resilient measures were documented following the format of World Overview for Conservation Approaches and Technologies, a data sharing platform established under FAO. The CPMO prepared 25 and PPMOs developed 70 technical research reports related to the TA activities, some of which were taken by the provincial government as a local technical codes or standards for cropping or land management.
Stakeholder participation	The TA promoted stakeholder participation extensively. In addition to communities involved in the pilots, public awareness programs were also extended to local schools. Non-government organizations were also engaged in some pilots, such as , The Nature Conservancy for pilots conducted in Inner Mongolia. During implementation, an expert panel was also established at the central level to provide overall technical guidance.
Replication and/or scaling up	The SLM has been included as a major element in many government-funded programs for ecological restoration. The pilots undertaken under the TA have also been replicated to a larger coverage in the province through government programs or plans. Follow-up consultation would be useful to track the coverage and effectiveness of the SLM measures.

### Follow-up Actions

A knowledge product of a case study would be developed in 2021 to share lessons and experiences from the pilots and capacity building.  
The terminal evaluation report for the GEF grant is to be prepared and will be submitted to SDCC for reporting to the GEF Secretariat, as per the Guidance Note for GEF-cofinanced Project.

**Prepared by:** Niu Zhiming

**Designation and Division:** Senior Project Officer (Environment),  
PRCM/EARD

<sup>5</sup> United Nations Conventions to Combat Desertification. 2018. *A Better World: Life on Land*. London.

## DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

<b>Impact</b> Degraded lands restored and local livelihood improved in the project areas in western PRC		
<b>Results Chain</b>	<b>Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines</b>	<b>Achievements</b>
<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>Strengthened capacity of the PRC government to introduce innovations in sustainable and climate-resilient land management</p>	<p>By 2019:</p> <p>a. At least two additional investments leveraged to implement three provincial and one autonomous region SAPs for SLM (Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region; and Gansu, Qinghai, and Shaanxi provinces) (baseline 2014: 0 additional investment)</p> <p>b. Implementation of two new SAPs started for strengthening institutional and technical capacity to support SLM in Guizhou and Sichuan provinces (baseline 2014: 0)</p>	<p>a1. A loan for Yangtze River Green Ecological Corridor Comprehensive Agriculture Development Project was approved by ADB in November 2018 and is under implementation. The loan supports six provinces (including Guizhou and Sichuan) in the Yangtze River Basin to improve soil and water conservation and agricultural environment following SLM principles. SAPs for SLM have been implemented in Gansu, Qinghai, and Shaanxi provinces and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.</p> <p>a2. A new loan project is being prepared to support ecological rehabilitation and ecosystem management in Gansu, Qinghai, and Shaanxi provinces.</p> <p>b. Guizhou and Sichuan provinces have developed their respective SAPs, which have been implemented since 2018 to support SLM in the province.</p>
<p><b>Outputs</b></p> <p>1. Resilience of landscape ecosystems to climate change improved (Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region; and Gansu, Qinghai, and Shaanxi provinces)</p> <p>2. Management of degraded lands to support rural livelihoods and green development improved (Guizhou and Sichuan provinces)</p>	<p>By 2019:</p> <p>1a. Land productivity improvements promoted on 1,803,321 ha of land in four provinces and/or autonomous regions (baseline 2014: 0 ha)</p> <p>1b. Sustainable forest management and forested area management in Qinghai strengthened on about 442,200 ha (baseline 2014: 0 ha)</p> <p>2a. 16 new SLM innovation sites established covering 25,000 ha and supporting sustainable livelihood systems for more than 2,000 people in six provinces and/or autonomous regions (baseline 2014: 0 site)</p> <p>2b. Enhanced community awareness and reduced vulnerability to climate change for 3,000 residents in the 16 SLM innovation sites (baseline 2014: 0 resident)</p> <p>2c. Demonstration of green development on about 30,000 ha in</p>	<p>1a. Restoration of degraded grassland and farmland were implemented on 1,810,000 ha of land in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Shaanxi, Gansu and Qinghai provinces, resulting in an increase of 10% in land productivity.</p> <p>1b. Sustainable forest management was implemented on 442,214 ha of land in Qinghai, increasing the forested area by 1.2% by 2017. The improved forestry management and the increased forested area are estimated to increase the carbon stock by 83,782 ton CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent by 2023 in Qinghai.</p> <p>2a. 16 innovation pilot sites were established with a total area of 25,149 ha for SLM and supporting sustainable livelihoods for more than 2,000 people in six provinces/autonomous regions by 2017 (4 in Gansu, 3 in Inner Mongolia, 3 in Qinghai, 3 in Shaanxi, 2 in Sichuan, and 1 in Guizhou)</p> <p>2b. Awareness programs were delivered to over 3,000 villagers at the 16 SLM innovation pilot sites, which covered aspects of climate change impacts, alternative fuel and energy supplies, and adaptive measures in agriculture farming</p> <p>2c. Green development was demonstrated at three SLM innovation sites with a total area over 30,000 ha in Sichuan (2) and Guizhou (1), through</p>

<p>3. Enabling environment and capacity for scaling up of SLM in Guizhou and Sichuan provinces enhanced</p> <p>4. Project management supported</p>	<p>Guizhou and Sichuan provinces (baseline 2014: 0 ha)</p> <p>3a. Two new SAPs for SLM in Guizhou and Sichuan provinces approved (baseline 2014: none)</p> <p>3b. Technical SLM capacity enhanced for 2,000 local beneficiaries in Guizhou and Sichuan (baseline 2014: none)</p> <p>4a. Project consultants engaged on time</p> <p>4b. Project reports submitted on time</p> <p>4c. ADB audit requirements complied with</p>	<p>agroforestry and higher-value crops such as tea trees, decorative plants, and Chinese medicine herbs.</p> <p>3a. A strategy and action plan for land degradation control was developed each for Guizhou and Sichuan provinces, which also included a comprehensive assessment of the provincial legal and policy regime for land degradation, and a framework of SLM monitoring indicators and approaches. The SAPs were approved in 2018.</p> <p>3b. 39 training workshops and nine national study tours were conducted for more than 2,400 local officials and farmers in Guizhou (22) and Sichuan (17) provinces.</p> <p>4a. 11 individual consultants (5 for CPMO and 6 for PPMOs) were recruited on time and started working in July 2016. The consulting firm mobilized consultants effectively in July 2017.</p> <p>4b. CPMO submitted 3 annual workplans and 3 annual reports during the TA implementation and 1 completion report three months after the TA completion. ADB prepared 3 project implementation reports and submitted to the ADB GEF Focal as per requirements. A tracking tool for land degradation was established at the beginning of the project and was updated after TA completion. The GEF terminal evaluation report was prepared and circulated with this TA completion report.</p> <p>4c. CPMO and PPMOs have fully complied with ADB audit requirements. Three audit reports were submitted by CPMO.</p>
<p><b>Actual Key Activities with Milestones</b></p> <p><b>1. Resilience of landscape ecosystems to climate change improved</b></p> <p>1.1 Promoted SLM and restoration techniques in 12 national or provincial ecological restoration projects in four provinces involving a total funding of \$266 million by 2017;</p> <p>1.2 Scaled up investments in sustainable grassland and farmland management at seven innovation sites in Inner Mongolia (2), Gansu (3), Qinghai (1), and Shaanxi (1) by 2017;</p> <p>1.3 Established two public–private partnerships in SLM: one for sand dune stabilization using Salix plants in Inner Mongolia (Edorse City) and Shaanxi (Shenmu County) by 2017;</p> <p>1.4 Established two eco-compensation mechanisms (payment for ecosystem services) for sustainable watershed management in Gansu (water resources protection in Kongtong district) and Shaanxi (soil and water conservation compensation funds in Liquan county) by 2017; and</p> <p>1.5 Planted trees for carbon sequestration on 442,200 ha of forest land in Qinghai, with a total funding more than \$65 million by government ecological restoration programs by 2018.</p> <p><b>2. Management of degraded lands to support rural livelihoods and green development improved</b></p> <p>2.1 Identified and tested 36 types of sustainable livelihoods related to SLM practices, multi-functional community forestry and grassland development at 16 SLM innovation sites in six provinces or autonomous region by 2018;</p> <p>2.2 Developed ecological industries suitable for local communities (e.g., community-based eco-tourism, household business development, etc.) in Gansu, Qinghai and Shaanxi provinces, including farmhouse, fruit-picking ecotourism, e-commerce services, and village rehabilitation, etc. by 2017;</p>		

<p>2.3 Made policy recommendations for improving ecological compensation standards of land restoration and livelihood improvement in Gansu and Shaanxi provinces by 2018;</p> <p>2.4 Trained about 2,000 villagers of three communities in SLM and sustainable livelihoods through Farmers' Field Schools in Guizhou and Sichuan provinces by 2018;</p> <p>2.5 Developed guidelines on climate resilient SLM measures and low-carbon livelihoods for pilot sites in Qinghai, Gansu, and Shaanxi provinces by 2018;</p> <p>2.6 Trained about 8,000 people from 12 local communities on adaptive measures to climate change and sustainable lower carbon-emissions from land management by 2018;</p> <p>2.7 Developed green products (about 10 types) and helped marketing in three communities with more than 2,000 people of Sichuan Province by 2018; and</p> <p>2.8 Supported pilots of green development at 5 SLM innovation sites in Guizhou and Sichuan provinces with eco-agriculture, water-saving agriculture, ecotourism, etc. by 2018.</p> <p><b>3. Enabling environment and capacity for scaling up SLM in Guizhou and Sichuan provinces enhanced</b></p> <p>3.1 Formulated the provincial SAPs for SLM of Sichuan and Guizhou, including the provincial legislation, regulatory and policy review, for which 2 regulations for Sichuan and 6 regulations for Guizhou related to SLM were revised or amended by 2018;</p> <p>3.2 Developed the provincial SLM monitoring and assessment indicator system aligning with national and regional frameworks by 2018; and</p> <p>3.3 Provided technical training on SLM for extension agencies and FFS involving people more than 2,000 by 2018.</p> <p><b>4. Project management supported</b></p> <p>4.1 Completed project outcomes and outputs on time and efficiently by 2018;</p> <p>4.2 Submitted project progress reports., workplans, consultant working reports as required on time by 2018; and</p> <p>4.3 Submitted the annual audit reports on time and disclosed ADB's Public Disclosure Policy by 2019.</p>
<p><b>Actual Inputs</b></p> <p>GEF: \$4,605,917.82</p> <p>Government: \$3,037,686.82</p>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, FFS = farmer field schools, GEF = Global Environment Facility, ha = hectare, MOF = Ministry of Finance, PRC = People's Republic of China, SAP = strategy and action plan, SFA = State Forestry Administration, SLM = sustainable land management.

Source: Asian Development Bank and Central Project Management Office.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COST

**Table A2.1: Technical Assistance Cost by Activity**  
(\$'000)

Item	Amount	
	Original	Actual
1. Consultants	2,080.5	1,932.3
2. Goods	990.0	865.5
3. Trainings, seminars and/or conferences	540.3	552.5
4. Miscellaneous TA administration	70.0	89.4
5. Pilot testing	1,570.0	1,166.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,250.8</b>	<b>4,605.9</b>

TA = technical assistance.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

**Table A2.2: Technical Assistance Cost by Financier**  
(\$'000)

	GEF Grant		Total Cost
	ADB Administered	Government Administered	
1. Original	2,080.50	3,170.28	5,250.78
2. Revised	2,080.50	3,170.28	5,250.78
3. Actual	1,932.30	2,673.62	4,605.92
4. Unused	148.20	496.66	644.86

ADB = Asian Development Bank, GEF = Global Environment Facility.

Source: Asian Development Bank.