NAP OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

ALIGNED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION (UNCCD) 10 YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN AND FRAMEWORK

Under the Project:
National Action Program Alignment and National Reporting

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OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 1: Advocacy, Awareness raising and Education

- *To actively influence relevant international, national and local processes and actors in adequately addressing desertification/land degradation and drought-related issues.*

Outcome 1.1: Desertification/land degradation and drought-related issues and the synergies with climate change adaptation or mitigation and biodiversity conservation are effectively communicated among key constituencies at the international, national and local levels.

Proposed Activities:

1. Identify target groups and define their sensitization needs.
2. Identify and mobilize financial and human resources.
3. Produce and disseminate awareness/sensitization packages
4. Sensitize policy makers on UNCCD issues
5. Conduct local public awareness on UNCCD issues.

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Outcome 1.2: Desertification/land degradation and drought issues are addressed in relevant national and international forums, including those pertaining to agricultural trade, climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation, sustainable development and poverty reduction.

Proposed Activities:

1. Establish and strengthen environmental information systems at the sectoral levels
2. Strengthen Institutional performance audits at the sectoral levels.
3. Establish monitoring systems that frequently give feed-back to the UNCCD focal institution and national planning system with response and lessons learned which are relevant for future planning and implementation of environmental rehabilitation activities.
4. Improve coordination among all the stakeholders, from grass roots level to the highest level of Government.
5. Adopt best practices for farmers and forest product harvesters throughout Liberia.
6. Hold awareness campaigns at the local community and local authority levels in the fifteen political subdivisions of the country.

Outcome 1.3: Civil society organizations (CSOs) and the scientific institutions are increasingly engaged as stakeholders in the UNCCD Convention processes to address deforestation, land degradation and drought in their advocacy, awareness-raising and education initiatives.

Proposed Activities:
1. Government to facilitate the sensitization of CSOs, NGOs and the scientific institutions to promote synergies among conventions and national policies.
2. Establish administrative structures for decentralized decision making and implementation for sustainable land management.
3. Strengthen the organization and capacity of natural resource user groups to plan and negotiate deforestation, land degradation and drought issues.
4. Advocate for and develop structures for sustainable land management at national and local levels
5. Support commitment for long term goals on sustainable land management by all stakeholders.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 2: Policy Framework

- *To support the creation of enabling environments for promoting solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of climate change.*

Outcome 2.1: Policy, institutional, financial and socio-economic drivers of desertification/land degradation and barriers to sustainable land management are assessed and appropriate measures to remove these barriers are recommended.

Proposed Activities:
1. Assess policy, institutional, financial, socio-economic drivers of deforestation and land degradation and barriers to sustainable land management.
2. Mainstream UNCCD objectives and sustainable land management interventions into development programs and relevant investment plans and policies.
3. Review and update national policies and adopt a harmonized national policy that addresses environmental issues, including deforestation, land degradation and climate change impacts.
4. Implement community-based sustainable land management (SLM) programmes.

Outcome 2.2: Affected country Parties revise their national action programmers (NAPs) into strategic documents supported by biophysical and socio-economic baseline information and include them in integrated investment frameworks.

Proposed Activities:
1. Revise national/local strategies, plans and programmes.
2. Mainstream NAP into major national strategies and programmes
3. Take effective economic, social and other appropriate measures to encourage the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of biological resources and the promotion of sustainable production systems, such as traditional methods of agriculture, agroforestry, forestry and wildlife management, which use but maintain or improve the status of biodiversity.
4. Promote in situ protection and conservation of special ecological areas (e.g. marshlands, inland wetlands, coastal wetlands and other high conservation value sites) through legislation and other means for purposes of combating deforestation and land degradation while ensuring protection of biodiversity.

Outcome 2.3: Affected country Parties integrate their NAPs and sustainable land management and land degradation issues into development planning and relevant sect oral and investment plans and policies.

Proposed Activities:
1. Promote and encourage investment in sustainable land management in degraded land areas.
2. Develop new strategies and strengthen existing ones, plans and programmes of action for SLM, taking into account education and training needs.
3. Integrate SLM strategies into relevant policy, legal and regulatory frameworks and into sectoral or cross-sectoral plans and programmes.
4. Coordinate the responsibilities of all stakeholders in the planning of action programmes.
5. Incorporate sustainability and free prior informed consent (FPIC) principles in planning and design of projects to ensure the involvement of target beneficiaries in the planning process.

Outcome 2.4: Developed country Parties mainstream UNCCD objectives and sustainable land management interventions into their development cooperation programmes/projects in line with their support to national sectoral and investment plans. NOT APPLICABLE TO LIBERIA.

Outcome 2.5: Mutually reinforcing measures among desertification/land degradation action programmes and biodiversity and climate change mitigation and adaptation are introduced or strengthened so as to enhance the impact of interventions.

Proposed Activities:
1. Identify mutually reinforcing measures among the Rio conventions.
2. Create an environment for collaboration in implementing those measures.
3. Introduce and strengthen the identified measures so as to enhance the impact of interventions**.**

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3: Science, Technology and Knowledge

- *To become a global authority on scientific and technical knowledge pertaining to desertification/land degradation and mitigation of the effects of drought.*

Outcome 3.1: National monitoring and vulnerability assessment on biophysical and socio-economic trends in affected countries are supported.

Proposed Activities:
1. Develop a monitoring strategy that ensures effective screening and transfer of appropriate technologies in matters related to deforestation, land degradation and drought.
2. Support national programmes for integrated data collection and research networks carrying out assessment of deforestation, land degradation and impact of climate change (e.g. mapping and monitoring the vegetation cover).
3. Build capacity for sustainable use of natural resources.
4. Increasing the understanding of the sustainable use, protection and management of natural resources to ensure its long-term sustainability.
5. Liaise with the meteorological and hydrological data providers to strengthen them in collecting basic, adequate and reliable data.
6. Establish monitoring systems that frequently give feedback information to planning levels for future implementation of environmental rehabilitation activities.
7. Collaborate with Ministry of Information Cultural Affairs & Tourism (MICAT) to source and disseminate information on meteorology and hydrology, and encourage public access and use of the information.

Outcome 3.2: A baseline based on the most robust data available on biophysical and socio-economic trends is developed and relevant scientific approaches are gradually harmonized

Proposed Activities:
1. Establish and strengthen environmental information systems at the national and local levels to ensure the availability of adequate scientific databases.
2. Strengthen national and local environmental assessment programs and ensure coordination/ networking between environment information and monitoring systems.
3. Strengthen the capacity of local and national institutions to efficiently analyse environmental data to obtain, including time-series information for monitoring and determining ecological changes on a continuing basis.
4. Support the conduction of scientifically sound baseline studies that provide biophysical and socio-economic information for enhancing institutional and human capacity to address issues of deforestation, land degradation and climate change impact.
5. Review and study the environmental information system and means for measuring the ecological, economic, and social consequences of deforestation, land degradation and climate change impact.
6. Review the interactions between the socio-economic impacts of deforestation, land degradation and climate change issues and use the results to identify priorities that will ensure concrete actions
7. Conduct studies on cost-benefit analysis for SLM interventions in order to sensitize policy makers and rationalize decision making resource allocation by government.

Outcome 3.3: Knowledge on biophysical and socio-economic factors on their interactions in affected areas is improved to enable better decision-making.

Proposed Activities:
1. Integrate scientific knowledge with indigenous knowledge and experiences for combating deforestation, land degradation and drought.
2. Conduct training and awareness at the grass-roots level to identify and contribute to action programmes that will enhance capacity.
3. Develop and implement a knowledge management strategy that ensures stakeholders access to information easily, considering information storage and dissemination.
4. Establish and utilize mechanisms for consultation and involvement of land users.
5. Build capacity of local communities and private sector in the application of technologies to address deforestation/land degradation and drought.
6. Identify options that efficiently contribute to addressing effects of deforestation and land degradation.
7. Disseminate research findings for adoption of appropriate technologies.

Outcome 3.4: Knowledge of interactions between climate change adaptation, drought mitigation and restoration of degraded land in affected areas is improved to develop tools to assist decision- making

Proposed Activities:
1. Conduct studies prior to planning for environmental rehabilitation of successful and/or innovative actions and experiences by local resources users and authorities.
2. Conduct research to identify options that efficiently contribute to address effects of land deforestation, land degradation and climate change impact.

3. Promote dissemination of research findings for adoption of appropriate technologies.

Outcome 3.5: Effective knowledge sharing systems, including traditional knowledge, are in place at the global, regional, sub-regional and national levels to support policy makers and end users, including through identification and sharing of best practices and success stories

Proposed Activities:
1. Promote farmers exchange/farm visit programmes.
2. Produce a catalogue of appropriate and successful technologies.
3. Develop technology packages to combat land degradation.
4. Provide institutional and human capacity development opportunities for science and technology to address issues of land degradation.
5. Source out traditional knowledge needed to address land degradation
    - Integrate traditional knowledge in project and programmes for combating land degradation.
    - Amalgamate traditional knowledge with scientific knowledge.
    - Apply integrated knowledge to address land degradation
6. Upscale the best practices country-wide.

Outcome 3.6: Science and technology networks and institutions relevant to desertification/land degradation and drought are engaged to support UNCCD implementation

Proposed Activities:
1. Review and study the means for measuring the ecological, economic and social consequences of deforestation, land degradation and drought and introduce the results into deforestation, land degradation and droght assessment practices.
2. Review and study the interactions between the socio-economic impacts of deforestation, land degradation and climate and use the results to identify priorities and to ensure concrete action
3. Formulate a policy that integrates application of science and technology in combating land degradation.
4. Establish national and local anti-deforestation/land degradation networks comprising of government authorities, local committees and land-users with a view to strengthen coordination between all actors (from grass root level to the highest level of government).

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 4: Capacity-Building

- *To identify and address capacity building needs to prevent and reverse desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought.*

Outcome 4.1: Countries, which have carried out NCSA, implement the resulting action, plans to develop the necessary capacity at the individual institutional and systemic levels to tackle desertification/land degradation and drought issues at the national and local levels.

Proposed Activities:
1. Develop and enhance policy and legislative environment that support the implementation of MEAs.
2. Integrate MEA objectives into national and local development planning and implementation.

3. Review institutional mandates for the MEAs and promote synergistic approach in their implementation.
4. Promote awareness on the contents and contexts of the MEAs.
5. Increase research and monitoring capacity on MEAs.
6. Address human resource issues in implementing and partner institutions.
7. Improve institutional capacity for the implementation of activities related to MEAs, articulating the importance of empowering private institutions, government institutions, NGOs, CSOs.
8. Adopt policies and establish administrative structures for decentralized decision making and implementation for sustainable natural resources management.
9. Strengthen the organization and capacity of user groups to plan and negotiate natural resource management, and create commitment for long-term goals on natural resources management of all stakeholders.
10. Establish structures at all administrative levels nationally and locally, including county, district, chiefdom, clan and town for natural resources management.
11. Develop training programmes and materials to increase the level of awareness and participation of people.
12. Train target groups (planning, research, service providers, government officials at all levels).
13. Explore the potential for engagement of public/private sector partnerships in land management as it is still untapped in terms of investment for SLM initiatives.
14. Build capacities of local communities and private sector in the application of technologies to address land degradation.

Outcome 4.2: Those countries, which have not previously undertaken capacity needs assessments, engage in relevant assessments processes to identify capacity needs for tackling desertification/land degradation and drought at the national and local levels. NOT APPLICABLE TO LIBERIA.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 5: Financing and Technology Transfer

- *To mobilize and improve the targeting and coordination of national, bilateral and multilateral financial and technological resources in order to increase their impact and effectiveness*

Outcome 5.1: Affected country Parties develop integrated investment frameworks for leveraging national, bilateral and multilateral resources with a view to increasing the effectiveness and impact of interventions.

Proposed Activities:
1. Draft an integrated investment framework document.
2. Hold a stakeholders' workshop to review and adopt the document.
3. Undertake study tours to identify areas of severe land degradation problems and climate change hazards.
4. Identify suitable sites to conduct research trials.
5. Liaise with relevant research institutions/organizations in land degradation/climate change impact mitigation issues.
6. Hold meetings with stakeholders to develop programs/projects for most affected areas identified.

7. Maintain networks established during the meetings.
8. Identify sources of funding and secure funds for the implementation of the programs/projects.

Outcome 5.2: Developed country Parties provide substantial, adequate, timely and predictable financial resources to support domestic initiatives to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought. NOT APPLICABLE TO LIBERIA.

Outcome 5.3: Parties increase their efforts to mobilize financial resources from international financial institutions, facilities and funds, including the GEF, by promoting the UNCCD/Sustainable Land Management (SLM) agenda within the governing bodies of these institutions.

Proposed Activities:
1. Identify mechanisms to be promoted for coordination of programmes.
2. Prioritize programmes/projects to be implemented.
3. Draft project proposals on land degradation/SLM
4. Liaise with donor agencies in order to lobby approval and disbursement of funds
5. Effectively coordinate programmes on land degradation

Outcome 5.4: Innovative sources of finance mechanisms are identified to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought, including from the private sector, market-based mechanisms, trade, foundations and CSOs, and other financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and for hunger and poverty reduction.

Proposed Activities:
1. Identify environmental financing mechanisms to be strengthened.
2. Establish new innovative environmental financing mechanisms on basis of financial diagnostic study already done under SLM project
3. Strengthen existing environmental financing mechanisms.
4. Develop a strategy for mobilisation of financial resources.
6. Identify the vulnerable communities affected by land degradation
7. Liaise with relevant stakeholders in order to build resilience of these communities.
8. Implement new technologies that address deforestation/land degradation.
9. Encourage adoption of new technologies by affected communities.
10. Establish national and local environmental systems for assessment.
11. Establish national and local monitoring systems.
12. Liaise with Liberia Meteorological services (LMS), Ministry of Lands, Mines & Energy to strengthen meteorological and hydrological networks.
13. Collaborate with LMS to capture, store, analyse and use information on meteorology and hydrology
14. Establish Programme/project Steering Committees.

Outcome 5.5: Access to technology by affected country parties is facilitated through adequate financing, effective economic and policy incentives and technical support, notably within the framework of South-South and North-South cooperation.

Proposed Activities:
1. Identify sources of funding within affected country parties of the South.
2. Identify suitable economic and policy incentives.
3. Mobilize financial resources.
4. Liaise with implementing agencies to ease access and management of finances.
5. Finance study tours among technocrats, farmers and traditional leaders to improve access and exchange of technology in country.

The activities under each outcome shall strategically result in specific outputs measured by performance indicators and linked to role players. In order to guide the implementation of the NAP a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework has been developed and is presented as Appendix 1 of this documents.

CHAPTER 4: OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES OF THE NAP OF LIBERIA

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1. MONITORING AND EVALUATION FOR ALIGNED NAP				
OUTPUT	***ACTIVITY***	***PERFORMANCE INDICATOR***	***TIMELINES***	***ACTORS***
OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 1: ADVOCACY, AWARENESS RAISING AND EDUCATION To actively influence relevant international, national and local processes and actors in adequately addressing desertification/land degradation and drought-related issues				
Outcome 1.1 Desertification, land degradation and drought issues and the synergies with climate change adaptation/mitigation and biodiversity conservation are effectively communicated among key constituencies at the international, national and local levels. (The yellow highlights may not be realistic; require review?)				
1.1.1 Target groups identified	Identify target groups and define their sensitization needs.	List and number of influential leaders and target groups	January 2017	EPA, MoA, FDA, MLME, MIA, MPW NGOs, CSOs.
1.1.2 Resources identified and mobilized	Identify and mobilize financial and human resources.	Number and type of resources identified and mobilized	January –may 2017	EPA, MoA, FDA, MLME, MIA, MPW, MFDP NGOs, CSOs.
1.1.3 Awareness/sensitization packages developed and disseminated	Produce and disseminate awareness/sensitization packages	Number and type of packages	April- May 2017	EPA, MoA, FDA, MLME, MIA, MPW, MFDP NGOs, CSOs.
1.1.4	Sensitize policy	• Number of	July -	EPA, FDA, MLME,

Policy makers sensitized	makers on UNCCD issues	sensitization meetings held. • Number of policy makers sensitized	September 2017	MoA, MIA, MPW, MoGC, NGOs, CSOs
1.1.5 General public	Conduct local public awareness on UNCCD issues.	• Number of sensitization meetings held. • Total population sensitized	October – December 2017	EPA, FDA, MLME, MoA, MIA, MPW, MoGC, NGOs, CSOs
Outcome 1.2. Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought issues are addressed in relevant international forums, including those pertaining to agricultural trade, climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development and poverty reduction.				
1.2.1 Environmental information systems established	1. Establish and strengthen environmental information systems at the sectoral levels	• Number and type of information systems established. • Number of involved	April 2017 – December 2018	EPA, FDA, MLME, MoA, MPW, MICAT, NGOs, CSOs
1.2.2 Functional environmental institutions	2. Strengthen Institutional performance audits	Number of trained/qualified personnel engaged in each sector institution	September – December 2017	EPA, FDA, MLME, MoA, MPW, MICAT, NGOs, CSOs
1.2.3 Monitoring systems established	3. Establish monitoring systems that frequently give feed-back to the UNCCD focal institution and national planning system with response and lessons learned which are relevant for future planning and implementation of environmental rehabilitation activities.	Number of monitoring systems established	February – June 2017	EPA, FDA, MLME, MoA, MPW, MICAT, NGOs, CSOs
1.2.4 Increased participation in planning, implementation and	4. Improve coordination among all the stakeholders, from grass roots level to the highest level of Government.	Number of participating institutions	January 2017 – December 2018	EPA, FDA, MLME, MoA

monitoring of environmental issues				
1.2.5 Farmer to farmer / forest product harvesters study tours and information sharing platforms	5. Use successful cases for farmer-to farmer exchange and forest product harvesters and adopt best practices for farmers and forest product harvesters throughout Liberia.	Number of farmer to farmer / forest product harvesters study tours and information sharing platforms	January 2017 - December 2018	EPA, FDA, MIA, MoA
1.2.6 Awareness campaigns	Hold awareness campaigns at the local community and local authority levels in the fifteen political subdivisions of the country.	Number of awareness campaigns held	July 2017 – June 2018	EPA, FDA, MIA, MoA, MLME, MICAT
Outcome 1.3. Civil society organizations (CSOs) and the scientific community in the North and South are increasingly engaged as stakeholders in the Convention processes and desertification/land degradation and drought are addressed in their advocacy, awareness-raising and education initiatives				
1.3.1 Integrated plans	1. Government to facilitate the sensitization of CSOs, NGOs and the scientific community to promote synergies among conventions and national policies	Number of Integrated plans developed	October – December 2017	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, MICAT
1.3.2 Administrative structures establish	2. Establish administrative structures for decentralized decision making and implementation for sustainable land management	Number and type of administrative structures established.	July – September 2017	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, MFDP
1.3.3 Organizations and user groups capacitated	3. Strengthen the organization and capacity of natural resource user groups to plan and negotiate deforestation, land degradation and drought issues.	Number of organizations and user groups capacitated	January – December 2018	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, MFDP

1.3.4 Organizational Structures Developed	4. Advocate for and develop structures (e.g. committees) for sustainable land management at national and local levels	Number and type of organizational structures developed	July – December 2017	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME
1.3.5 Long-term goals supported	Provide support commitment for long term goals on sustainable land management by all stakeholders.	Type and extent of support	Beginning 2018	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, MFDP
OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 2: POLICY FRAMEWORK ***To support the creation of enabling environments for promoting solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought***				
Outcome 2.1: Policy, institutional, financial and socio-economic drivers of desertification, land degradation and barriers to sustainable land management are assessed and appropriate measures to remove these barriers are recommended.				
2.1.1 Identified and assessed SLM barriers in place.	1. Assess policy, institutional, financial and socio-economic drivers of deforestation and land degradation and barriers to SLM	Consultancy Reports produced by FDA, EPA, MoA, MLME, MFAs	January – June 2017	MFAs, FDA, EPA, MoA, MLME
2.1.2 Sustainable land management up-scaled	2a. Mainstream UNCCD objectives and sustainable land management interventions into development planning programs and relevant investment plans and policies	Report	January – March 2018	FDA, EPA, MoA, MLME, MFDP, MFAs
	2b. Review and update national policies and adopt a harmonized national policy that addresses environmental issues, including deforestation, land degradation and climate change impacts.		January – July 2018	EPA, FDA, MoA

	2c. Implement community-based sustainable land management (SLM) programmes	Area (in hectares) under SLM activities	Beginning December 2017	EPA, FDA
Outcome 2.2: Affected country Parties revise their national action programmes (NAPs) into strategic documents supported by biophysical and socio-economic baseline information and include them in integrated investment frameworks				
2.2.1 Revised strategies, plans, programmes and policies in place	1. Revise national/regional strategies, plans and programmes.	Number of revised strategies, plans and programmes	September – December 2018	FDA, EPA, MoA, MLME, MFDP, MFAs
2.2.2 NAP mainstreamed	2. Mainstream NAP into major national strategies and programmes	Number of national strategies involved	2018	FDA, EPA, MoA, MLME, MFDP, MFAs
2.2.3 Increased biodiversity	3. Take effective economic, social and other appropriate measures to encourage the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of biological resources and the promotion of sustainable production systems, such as traditional methods of agriculture, agroforestry, forestry and wildlife management, but maintain or improve the status of biodiversity.	• Number of documents on incentive measures. • Number of documents on promotion of sustainable production systems. • Number of biodiversity species involved. • Extent (%) of increase in vegetative cover (grasslands, croplands, forests, wetlands)	January 2017	FDA, EPA, MoA, MLME, MIA, MFDP
2.2.4 Protection and conservation	4. Promote in situ protection and conservation of special ecological	Size of areas (ha) protected	January 2018	FDA, EPA, MFDP, MIA

of unique ecological areas designated	areas (e.g. marshlands, inland wetlands, coastal wetlands and other high conservation value sites) through legislation and other means for purposes of combating deforestation and land degradation while ensuring protection of biodiversity.			
Outcome 2.3: Affected country Parties integrate their NAPs and sustainable land management and land degradation issues into development planning and relevant sectoral and investment plans and policies.				
2.3.1 Sustainable Land Management investment plans and policies in place	1. Promote and encourage investment in sustainable land management in degraded land areas.	Developed plans and polices for investment		EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, MPW, MFDP
2.3.2 Biological resources are used sustainably	2. Develop new and strengthen existing strategies, plans and programmes of action for sustainable land management (SLM), taking into account education and training needs.	Available stocks		EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, MPW, MFDP
2.3.3 SLM strategies integrated into relevant sectoral and cross sectoral plans, programmes, policies and legislative frameworks	3. Integrate SLM strategies into relevant policy, legal and regulatory frameworks and into sectoral or cross-sectoral plans and programmes.	1. Plans 2. Evidence of inclusion of elements of SLM approach in legislation		EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, MPW, MFDP, National Legislature
2.3.4 Multi-sectoral plans	4. Coordinate the responsibilities of all	Multi-sectoral plans		EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, MFDP

developed	stakeholders in the planning of action programmes.			
2.3.5 Effective projects	5. Incorporate sustainability and FPIC principles in planning and design of projects to ensure the involvement of target beneficiaries in the planning process.	Number of sustainable programmes		EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, MFDP, NGOs, CSOs
Outcome 2.4: Developed country Parties mainstream UNCCD objectives and sustainable land in their development cooperation programmes/projects in line with their support to national sectoral and investment plans. (PPLICABLE TO LIBERIA)				
Outcome 2.5: Mutually reinforcing measures among desertification/land degradation action programmes and biodiversity and climate change mitigation and adaptation are introduced or strengthened so as to enhance the impact of interventions.				
2.5.1 Mutually reinforcing measures among Rio Conventions identified	1. Identify mutually reinforcing measures among the Rio conventions	List of measures	2017-2018	EPA, FDA, MFAs, MoA, MLME
2.5.2 A collaborating environment created	2. Create an environment for collaboration in implementing those measures.	Report (relevant government institutions)	2017-2018	EPA, FDA, MFAs, MoA, MLME
2.5.2 Impact of interventions enhanced	Introduce and strengthen the identified measures so as to enhance the impact of interventions.	Type and number of interventions	2017-2018	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME
OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND KNOWLEDGE ***To become a global authority on scientific and technical knowledge pertaining to desertification/ land degradation and mitigation of the effects of drought.***				
Outcome 3.1: National monitoring and vulnerability assessment on biophysical and socio-economic trends in affected countries are supported.				
3.1.1 .Effective/functional monitoring and	1. Develop indicators to ensure effective screening and transfer of appropriate technologies in	Number of M & E Frameworks with indicators developed	January-December 2017	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, MFDP

evaluation framework in place.	matters related to deforestation, land degradation and drought.			
3.1.2 Data packs/banks established and available	2. Support national programmers for integrated data collection and research networks carrying out assessment of deforestation, land degradation and impact of climate change (e.g. mapping and monitoring the vegetation cover).	Type and number of up-to-date data bases	January-December 2017 January-June 2018	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, MFDP
3.1.3 Positive change of mindset observed. Natural resources management and livelihoods improved.	3. Build capacity for sustainable use of natural resources.	Number of adopted innovative technologies in combating deforestation and land degradation issues, and mitigating climate impact.	January-December 2017 January-June 2018	
3.1.4 Local understanding of sustainable use, protection and management of natural resources increased.	Increasing the understanding of the sustainable use, protection and management of natural resources to ensure long-term sustainability.	Increase in percentage of target groups	January-December 2017 January-June 2018	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, NGOs, CSOs
3.1.5 Meteorological and hydrological networks strengthened	Liaise with the Meteorological and hydrological data providers to strengthen them in collecting basic and adequate meteorological and hydrological data.	Number and type of data providers involved	January-December 2017 January-June 2018	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, NGOs, CSOs

3.1.6 Effective environmental monitoring system established	6. Establish monitoring systems that frequently give feedback information to planning levels for future implementation of environmental rehabilitation activities.	Number of monitoring systems	January-December 2017 January-June 2018	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, NGOs, CSOs
3.1.7 Collaboration and use of meteorological and hydrological information in place	7. Collaborate with MICAT to source and disseminate information on meteorology and hydrology and encourage public access and use of the information.	Report	January-December 2017 January-June 2018	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, NGOs, CSOs, MICAT
Outcome 3.2: A baseline based on the most robust data available on biophysical and socio-economic trends is developed and relevant scientific approaches are gradually harmonized.				
3.2.1. Environmental data collection systems available.	1. Establish and strengthen environmental information systems at the national and levels to ensure the availability of adequate scientific databases.	Reports (indicating type and application of the systems)	January-December 2017 January-June 2018	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, NGOs, CSOs
3.2.2 Environmental assessment programs strengthened	2. Strengthen national and local environmental assessment programs and ensure coordination/ networking between information on the environment and monitoring systems.	Reports (indicating type and strength of the systems)	January-December 2017 January-June 2018	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, NGOs, CSOs
3.2.3 The capacity of national institutions strengthened in data analysis	3. Strengthen the capacity of local and national institutions to efficiently analyse environmental data to obtain, including time-series	Number of institutions involved	January-December 2017 January-June 2018	EPA, MFDP,NGOs, CSOs

	information for monitoring and determining ecological changes on a continuing basis.			
3.2.4 Biophysical and socio-economic information provided through scientifically sound baseline studies.	4. Support the conduction of scientifically sound baseline studies that provide biophysical and socio-economic information for enhancing institutional and human capacity to address issues of deforestation, land degradation and climate change impact.	Type and among of information	January-December 2017 January-June 2018	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, NGOs, CSOs
3.2.5 Environmental information systems and data collection technics reviewed	5. Review and study the environmental information systems and means for measuring the ecological, economic, and social consequences of deforestation, land degradation and climate change impact.	Reports (indicating the type of systems)	January-December 2017 January-June 2018	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME
3.2.6 The interactions between reviewed socio-economic impacts of deforestation, land degradation and climate change issues	6. Review the interactions between the socio-economic impacts of deforestation, land degradation and climate change issues and use the results to identify priorities that will ensure concrete actions.		January-December 2017 January-June 2018	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, LISGIS

3.2.7 Cost-benefit analysis study conducted	7. Conduct a study on cost-benefit analysis for SLM interventions in order to sensitize policy makers and rationalize decision making on resource allocation by government.	Reports (indicating results/ outcomes)	October 2017	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, MFDP, National Legislature
Outcome 3.3: Knowledge on biophysical and socio-economic factors on their interactions in affected areas is improved to enable better decision making.				
3.3.1 Diverse technologies implemented and maintained at grass-root/ local level.	1. Integrate scientific knowledge with indigenous knowledge and experiences for combating deforestation, land degradation and.	Reports and Publications (indicating the integration pattern)	October 2017	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME
3.3.2 Positive change of mind set of local communities observed in addressing land degradation issues.	2. Conduct training and awarenessat the grass-roots level to identify and contribute to action programmes that will enhance capacity. .	Reports (indicating the type of capacity, type of best practices adopted)		EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, MFDP
3.3.3 A knowledge management system developed and in place	3. Develop and implement a knowledge management system that ensures stakeholders access to information easily, considering information storage and dissemination.	A document on developed knowledge management system	October 2017	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, MFDP, MICAT, NGOs, CSO
3.3.4 Informed interventions in place	4. Establish and utilize mechanisms for consultation and involvement of land users.	A guidebook on consultations	October 2017	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME
3.3.5 Capacity development	5. Build capacity of local communities and private sector in	□ Reports on capacity	October 2017	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME

and collaboration among private sector and local community built	the application of technologies to address deforestation/land degradation and drought.	development Incidences of joint work by any two sectors or more.		
3.3.6 A catalogue of proven technologies available.	5. Identify options that efficiently contribute to addressing effects of deforestation and land degradation.	Number of catalogues produced	October 2017	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME
3.3.7 Appropriate technologies adopted in combating land degradation.	7. Disseminate research findings for adoption of appropriate technologies.	Reports indicating type of technologies and level of increase in adoption of the technologies	November-December 2017	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, NGOs, CSOs.
Outcome 3.4: Knowledge of interactions between climate change adaptation and restoration of degraded land in affected areas is improved to develop tools to assist decision- making				
3.4.1 Improved and informed planning for environmental protection and rehabilitation by local resource users and authorities.	1. Conduct study at an early stage of planning for environmental rehabilitation of successful and/or innovative actions and experiences by local resource users and authorities.	Reports	December 2017	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, NGOs, CSOs.
3.4.2 Options that for addressing land deforestation, land degradation and climate change effects identified	2. Conduct research to identify options that efficiently contribute to address effects of land deforestation, land degradation and climate change impact.	Number and type of options	December 2017	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, NGOs, CSOs.
3.4.3 Research	3. Promote dissemination of	Research findings	December 2017	EPA, FDA, MoA,

information disseminated	research findings for adoption of appropriate technologies.	disseminated at a workshop		MLME
Outcome 3.5: Effective knowledge sharing systems, including traditional knowledge, are in place at global, regional, sub-regional and national levels to support policy makers and end users, in identification and sharing of best practices and success stories				
3.5.1 Positive change of mind set of farmers in addressing land degradation issues.	1. Promote farmers exchange / farm visit programmes	Number of exchange programmes established	December 2017	MoA, EPA, NGOs, CSOs
3.5.2 A catalogue of proven Farming technologies available	2. Produce a catalogue of appropriate and successful farming technologies	Catalogues distribution lists	December 2017	MoA, EPA, NGOs, CSOs
3.5.3 Land degradation combating technology packages available	3. Develop technology packages to combat land degradation.	A document on combating land degradation	December 2017	MoA, EPA, FDA, MLME
3.5.4 Institutional capacity and human capacity enhanced to address land degradation issues.	4. Provide institutional and human capacity development opportunities for science and technology to address issues of land degradation.		December 2017	MoA, FDA, EPA, MLME
3.5.5 Traditional knowledge integrated into programmes for combating land degradation	5. Source out traditional knowledge needed to address desertification/Integrate traditional knowledge in project and programmes for combating land degradation.	1. Number of traditional leaders actively participating SLM projects. 2. Availability of comprehensive	December 2017	MIA, MoA, FDA, EPA, MLME

	○ Integrate traditional knowledge in project and programmes for combating desertification. ○ Merge traditional knowledge with scientific one. ○ Apply integrated knowledge to address land degradation	document showing the merging of traditional knowledge with scientific one		
3.5.6 Successful SLM experiences documented	6. Upscale the best practices country-wide.	Area covered under SLM	December 2017	MIA, MoA, FDA, EPA, MLME
Outcome 3.6: Science and technology networks and institutions relevant to desertification/ land degradation are engaged to support UNCCD implementation				
3.6.1 The consequences of deforestation and land degradation determined.	1. Review and study the means for measuring the ecological, economic and social consequences of deforestation and land degradation and introduce the results into deforestation, land degradation and drought assessment practices.	Reports	November – December 2017	All government institutions, NGOs, CSOs
3.6.2 Priorities for action against land degradation	2. Review and study the interactions between the socio-economic impacts of deforestation, land	A reports containing the number of priorities	January-March 2018	All government institutions, NGOs, CSOs

identified	degradation and climate change and use the results to identify priorities and to secure concrete action			
3.6.3 Functional policy documents available	3. Formulate a policy that integrates application of science and technology in combating land degradation.	Policy documents	March 2017	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME, MFDP, MFAs, MIA, NCOs. CSOs. National Legislature
3.6.4 National and local land degradation networks established	4. Establish national and local anti-desertification networks comprising in Government authorities, local committees and land-users with a view to strengthen coordination between all actors (from grass root level to the highest level of government.	□ Number of Committees and their functions □ Number of donor projects □ Reports and workshops □ Number of projects supported	2018	All government institutions, NGOs, CSOs
OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 4: CAPACITY-BUILDING ***To identify and address capacity-building needs to prevent and reverse desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought***				
Outcome 4.1: Countries which have carried out NCSA implement the resulting action plans to develop the necessary capacity at the individual institutional and systemic levels to tackle desertification/land degradation and drought issues at the national and local levels.				
4.1.1 Policy and legislative issues for implementing MEAs addressed	1. Develop and enhance policy and legislative environment that support the implementation of MEAs	Report	january 2018	All government institutions, NGOs, CSOs
4.1.2 MEA objectives integrated into	2. Integrate MEA objectives into national and local development planning and	Number of MEA objectives integrated into national and local plans	December of 2017	All government institutions, National

development plans	implementation			Legislature
4.1.3 Synergistic approach in implementing MEAs adopted	3. Review institutional mandates for the MEAs and promote synergistic approach in their implementation MEAs	Number of developed and enhanced policies and legislation	January 2018	All government institutions, National Legislature
4.1.4 MEAs nationally promoted	4. Promote awareness on the content and context of MEAs	Reports	Unlimited January 2017-December 2018	All government institutions, National Legislature, NGOs, CSOs
4.1.5 MEAs capacity increased locally	5. Increase research and monitoring capacity on MEAs	Number of institutions engaged	January 2017	All government institutions, NGOs, CSOs
4.1.6 Human resource issues for implementing MEAs addressed	6. Address human resource issues in the implementing and partner institutions	Number of qualified personnel and institutions engaged	January 2017	EPA, NGOs, CSOs
4.1.7 Local capacity for MEAs implementation improved	7. Improve institutional capacity for the implementation of activities related to MEAs, articulating the importance of empowering private institutions, government institutions, decision makers in NAP, NGOs, CSOs	Number of successful plans implemented	January 2016	Private sector institutions, government institutions, decision makers, NGOs, CSOs
4.1.8 Decision making for and implementation of natural resources management decentralized	8. Adopt policies and establish administrative structures for decentralized decision making and implementation for sustainable natural resources management	Report indicating policies and administrative structures	February 2018	EPA, FDA,, MLME, MIA, MoA, National Legislature

The capacity of natural resources user groups strengthened	9. Strengthen the organization and capacity of user groups to plan and negotiate natural resource management, and create commitment for long-term goals on natural resources management of all stakeholders	Type, number and size of natural resources user group and types of capacity	January 2018	EPA, FDA,, MLME, MIA, MoA
4.1.10 Local for natural resources management established	10. Establish county structures at all administrative levels nationally and locally, including county, district, chiefdom, clan and town levels for natural resources management.	Number of county structures	March 2018	EPA, FDA,, MLME, MIA, MoA
4.1.101 Training programmes and materials on land degradation awareness creation developed	11. Develop training programmes and materials to increase the level of awareness and participation of people	Number of training materials and programmes developed	December 2017	EPA, FDA,, MLME, MIA, MoA, CSOs, NGOs
4.1.12	12. Train target groups(planning, research, service providers, government officials at all levels)	Number of training sessions; number and size of target groups	February 2018	EPA, FDA,, MLME, MIA, MoA, CSOs, NGOs
4.1.13 Public/private sector partnerships in land management engaged	13. Explore the potential for engagement of public/private sector partnerships in land management as it is still untapped in terms of investment for SLM initiatives.	Reports containing list of public/ private sector institutions engaged	February 2018	EPA, FDA,, MLME, MoA, CSOs, NGOs
4.1.14 Capacities of	14. Build capacities of local communities and	• Number and	February 2018	EPA, FDA,, MLME,

local communities and private sector in addressing land degradation built.	private sector in the application of technologies to address land degradation.	size of local communities • Number of private sectors entities		MoA, CSOs, NGOs
Outcome 4.2: Those countries, which have not previously undertaken capacity needs assessments, engage in relevant assessments processes to identify capacity needs for tackling desertification/land degradation and drought at the national and local levels.				
4.2.1 Toolkits for capacity needs training developed	1. Develop toolkit for assessing the local capacity needs to combat land degradation and impact of climate change.	Type and number of toolkits	December 2017	EPA, FDA,, MLME, MoA, CSOs, NGOs
4.2.2 Capacity of land-use institutions built	2. Provide support and build capacity of land – use institutions in capacity needs assessment.	List of individuals and their institutions trained	February 2018	EPA, FDA,, MLME, MoA, CSOs, NGOs
OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 5: FINANCING AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER ***To mobilise and improve the targeting and coordination of national, bilateral and multilateral financial and technological resources in order to increase their impact and effectiveness***				
Outcome 5.1: Affected country Parties develop integrated investment frameworks for leveraging national, bilateral and multilateral resources with a view to increasing the effectiveness and impact of interventions				
5.1.1 Policy that integrates application of science and technology formulated	Draft an integrated investment framework document.	Draft policy document	September – November 2017	Universities, EPA, FDA, MLME, MoA, MoA, MFDP. National Legislature,
	2. Hold a stakeholders' workshop to review and adopt the policy document.	Adopted policy document	December 2017	
5.1.2 Technology exchange and transfer among affected	3. Undertake study tours	1. Number of study tours undertaken	Annually	MFLR Universities, line ministries and other institutions.

partners and country parties				
5.1.3 Integrated programme of research on issues related to land degradation established	4. Identify suitable sites to conduct research trials	Number of sites identified.	Annually	Research personnel
	5. Liaise with relevant research institutions/organisations in land degradation issues	Research reports	Annually	Universities, EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME
5.1.5 Land degradation adequately discussed and awareness created among ey stakeholder institutions	6. Hold meetings/seminars/workshops/conferences/symposiums with stakeholders	• Number of meetings/seminars/workshops/conferences/symposiums • Consistent and or reliable exchange of information among stakeholders	Annually	Universities, EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME CSOs and NGOs
5.1.6 National and regional anti-land-degradation n networks established	7. Maintain networks established during the meetings, seminars etc.	• Number of meetings, seminars, etc. held. • Number, type and composition of networks	Annually	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME CSOs and NGOs
5.1.7 Funding sources for programme/project implementation identified	8. Identify sources of funding and secure funds for the implementation of the programs/projects.	• Number and type of funding sources	Annually	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME CSOs and NGOs
Outcome 5.2: Developed country Parties provide substantial, adequate, timely and predictable financial resources to support domestic initiatives to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought (NOT APPLICABLE TO LIBERIA)				
Outcome 5.3: Parties increase their efforts to mobilize financial resources from international financial institutions, facilities and funds, including the GEF, by promoting the UNCCD/Sustainable Land Management (SLM) agenda within the governing bodies of these institutions.				
5.3.1	1. Identify mechanisms	Report with list of	January –March of	Universities,

Project coordination mechanism identified	to be promoted for coordination of programmes.	appropriate mechanism	2017	EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME CSOs and NGOs
5.3.2 Land degradation programmes/ projects prioritized	2. Prioritize programmes/projects to be implemented.	Number of programmes/projects	January-March 2017	Universities, EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME CSOs and NGOs
5.3.2 Adequate financial resources for the application of science and technology programmes in combating land degradation mobilized	3. Draft project proposals on land degradation/SLM 4. Liaise with donor agencies in order to lobby approval and disbursement of funds	Amount and sources of pledged and availability funds 2. Number of liaisons established	Annually	Universities, EPA, FDA, MoA, MLME CSOs and NGOs
5.3.2 Strengthened mechanisms that promote prioritization and coordination of programmes and projects on desertificatio n established	5. Identify mechanisms to be promoted for coordination of programmes 6. Prioritise projects/programmes to be implemented. 7. Effectively Coordinate programmes on land degradation	1. Reports indicating the mechanisms for coordination. 2. List of identified project/programme areas. 3. Land degradation programmes implemented on time	June 2017	Universities, EPA, FDA, MoA, MFDP, MLME CSOs and NGOs
Outcome 5.4: Innovative sources of finance mechanisms are identified to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought, including from the private sector, market-based mechanisms, trade, foundations and CSOs, and other financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation and mitigation, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and for hunger and poverty reduction.				
5.4.1 Environmenta l financing	1. Identify environmental	• List showing identified environmental	February 2017	Universities, EPA, FDA, MoA,

mechanisms at the national level in place	financing mechanisms to be strengthened 2. Establish new innovative environmental financing mechanisms on basis of financial diagnostic study already done under SLM project 3. Strengthen existing environmental financing mechanisms 4. Develop a strategy for mobilisation of financial resources.	financing mechanisms. • List of new innovative financing mechanisms • Established environmental information system • Reports showing functional environmental financial systems.		MFDP, MLME CSOs and NGOs
5.4.2 Capacities of local communities and private sector in mobilizing funds for environmental programmes/ projects strengthened	6. Identify the vulnerable communities affected by land degradation 7. Liaise with relevant stakeholders in order to build resilience of these communities 8. Implement new technologies that address desertification 9. Encourage adoption of new technologies by affected communities	• List showing the vulnerable communities • Joint plan of activities to be done by MFLR and line ministries. • Knowledgeable communities capable of adopting and applying new technologies. • Number of newly adopted technologies	January-December 2017	Universities, EPA, FDA, MoA, MFDP, MLME CSOs and NGOs

5.4.3 Strengthened national and local environmental assessment and monitoring systems for desertification issues	10. Establish national and local environmental systems for assessment 11. Establish national and local monitoring systems	• Reports indicating the number of environmental assessment conducted. • Number of monitoring systems strengthened.	April-June 2017	Universities, EPA, FDA, MoA, MFDP, MLME CSOs and NGOs
5.4.4 Strengthened national and monitoring systems to ensure adequate collection of basic information and communication among national centres	12. Liaise with Lesotho Meteorological services (LMS) to strengthen meteorological and hydrological networks 13. Collaborate with LMS to capture, store, analyse and use information on meteorology and hydrology 14. Establish Programme/project Steering Committees	• Number of functional meteorological and hydrological networks. • Strengthened monitoring systems. 3. Committee established • Number of project and steering committees	July- September 2017	Universities, EPA, FDA, MoA, MFDP, MLME CSOs and NGOs
Outcome 5.5: Access to technology by affected country parties is facilitated through adequate financing, effective economic and policy incentives and technical support, notably within the framework of South-South and North-South cooperation.				
South -South funding identified	Identify sources of funding within affected country parties of the South.	Report	January 2017	Universities, EPA, FDA, MoA, MFDP, MLME CSOs and NGOs
5.5.2 Economic and Policy incentives	Identify economic and policy incentives suitable and accessible to country parties	Report	January 2017	Universities, EPA, FDA, MoA, MFDP,

				MLME CSOs and NGOs
5.5.3 Resource mobilisation	Mobilize financial resources.	Report	January 2017	Universities, EPA, FDA, MoA, MFDP, MLME CSOs and NGOs
5.5.4 Management of finances	Liaise with implementing agencies to ease access and management of finances.	Report	June 2017	Universities, EPA, FDA, MoA, MFDP, MLME CSOs and NGOs
5.5.5 Study tours and exchange of information	Finance study tours among technocrats, farmers and traditional leaders to improve access and exchange of technology among country parties	Report	June –December 2017	