Sustainable Land Management for Improved Livelihoods in Degraded Areas of Iraq

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
9745

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

Project Title
Sustainable Land Management for Improved Livelihoods in Degraded Areas of Iraq

Countries
Iraq,

Agency(ies)
FAO,

Other Executing Partner(s): Ministry of Health and Environment

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Land Degradation

Taxonomy
Focal Areas, Land Degradation, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Productivity, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Agriculture, Ecosystem Approach, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Participation, Consultation, Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Beneficiaries, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Access to benefits and services, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Training, Workshop, Master Classes, Innovation, Knowledge Exchange, Field Visit, Peer-to-Peer, Climat Finance (Rio Markers), Climate Change Adaptation 2, Climate Change Mitigation 0

Duration
4

In Months

Agency Fee($)
337,185

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives/Programs</th>
<th>Focal Area Outcomes</th>
<th>Trust Fund</th>
<th>GEF Amount($)</th>
<th>Co-Fin Amount($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LD-1_P1</td>
<td>Maintain agro-ecosystem services</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>3,549,321</td>
<td>21,200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Project Cost($3,549,321 21,200,000)
### B. Project description summary

**Project Objective**

Project Objective: Reverse land degradation processes, conserve and sustainably manage land and water resources in degraded marshland ecosystems in Southern Iraq for greater access to services from resilient ecosystems and improved livelihoods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Component</th>
<th>Financing Type</th>
<th>Project Outcomes</th>
<th>Project Outputs</th>
<th>Trust Fund</th>
<th>GEF Project Financing($)</th>
<th>Confirmed Co-Financing($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Strengthen the enabling environment to support sustainable land management (SLM) and conservation agriculture (CA) in degraded marshland ecosystems in Iraq | Technical Assistance | 1. Enhanced policy, legal and institutional frameworks in support of SLM  
Resulting in:  
Strengthened capacity of ConservationAgriculture Directorate (CAD)  
A national strategic action plan for agriculture and marshlands developed with implementation financed by government.  
80 Government staff exclusively mandated to support implementation of SLM programming, including agriculture and wetlands | 1.1 National SLM training program established  
1.2 National SLM strategy and action plan developed and implemented  
1.3 National strategic action plan for agriculture and marshlands developed and implemented  
1.4 National monitoring and knowledge management platform to inform SLM decision-making established | GET | 485,700 | 1,950,000 |
| 2. Develop a range of technical options to identify, assess and adapt sustainable land management and conservation agriculture practices | Investment | 2.1 Locally adapted SLM best practices described and prioritized for target areas  
2.2 SLM extension training program established  
2.3 SLM production systems established with FFS program | GET | 1,991,921 | 12,700,000 |

https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/#/ceoendorsement/detail/f69f696a-df7c-e811-8124-3863bb2e1360/view
Outcome 2: SLM best practices promoted and delivering global environmental benefits

Resulting in:

50 extension officers with proven capacity to implement FFS SLM training programs.

6,000 ha hectares of degraded agriculture and grazing lands under improved SLM management as a result of FFS implementation targeting parts of three pilot sites: Muthanna Governate (Al Salman and Al-Rumaitha districts) and Thi-Qar Governate (Al-Chibayish district).

30,000 ha hectares (degraded and under SLM) monitored annually as a result of FFS programming with linkages to the national KM system.

300 agricultural producers (150 women/150 men) reporting higher economic returns based upon participation in FFS SLM training programs.
3. Restoration and sustainable management of marshland ecosystems through SLM, CA and development of local communities’ livelihoods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>GET</th>
<th>4,950,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Measures to restore and sustainably manage marshland ecosystems adopted</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Resulting in: 4,000 ha of marshland ecosystems sustainably managed in Muthanna Governate (Al-Rumaitha district) and Thi-Qar Governate (Al-Chibayish district). 20 extension officers with proven capacity to implement FFS agroecological training programs that support marshland conservation. 200 marshland dependent agricultural producers reporting higher economic returns based upon participation in FFS agroecological training programs (100 women/100 men) 20,000 wetland agriculture hectares monitored annually to promote SLM practices.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Agroecology best practices described and prioritized for marshlands 3.2 Agroecology and marshlands extension training program established 3.3 Marshland agroecology production systems established with FFS program</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Knowledge management, dissemination of lessons learned, monitoring and evaluation

| Technical Assistance                                                                 | 4: Monitoring and evaluation informs knowledge management with best SLM practices upscaled Resulting in: 100% of intended outputs and indicators reported by the project’s mid-term and final report as delivered and/or on-track for delivery. At least 4 annual KM tool reports uploaded into regional and international KM tools with reporting on-track to be sustained post-project. | GET | 217,000 | 600,000 |

Sub Total ($) 3,380,321 20,200,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) GET 169,000 1,000,000
Total Project Cost ($) 3,549,321 21,200,000

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Co-financing</th>
<th>Name of Co-financier</th>
<th>Type of Co-financing</th>
<th>Amount($)</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Ministry of Health and Environment</td>
<td>In-kind</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td>In-kind</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Ministry of Water Resources</td>
<td>In-kind</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Governments of Angar, Thi Qar, Basra, Missan and Wasit</td>
<td>In-kind</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>USAID and Coca Cola</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEF Agency</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Co-Financing ($)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21,200,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Trust Fund</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Focal Area</th>
<th>Programming of Funds</th>
<th>NGI</th>
<th>Amount($)</th>
<th>Fee($)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Land Degradation</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3,549,321</td>
<td>337,185</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>3,549,321</td>
<td>337,185</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments?
No

Includes reflow to GEF?
F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Amount ($)  
150,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)  
14,250

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Trust Fund</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Focal Area</th>
<th>Programming of Funds</th>
<th>NGI</th>
<th>Amount($)</th>
<th>Fee($)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Project Costs($)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

   a. The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed;
   b. The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects;
   c. The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;
   d. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing;
   e. Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF);
   f. Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The PPG generated a greater understanding of the global issues as detailed in the Project Document. However, there have been no changes since the PIF was designed and approved.

2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects,

The PPG period provided a substantial amount of information as detailed in the Project Document. However, no substantive changes since the PIF was designed and approved.

3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[1] strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The project framework was modified and adapted during the PPG. This was done in response to STAP review. Please refer to the above Table B and especially the following sections in the PRODOC for the updated version:

The changes to the project framework are as follows:

- The **Objective** was maintained
- The **Components** 1 to 4 were maintained and largely unaltered.
- The **Outcomes** in the PIF were largely maintained with the exception of the following:
The proposed project is designed to be highly innovative. The Project’s innovative nature lies in introducing locally adopted conservation agriculture practices for the integration of agro-biodiversity in the local economic development, based on the communities’ traditional knowledge and experiences, in arid and semi-arid areas in Iraq with focus on irrigated lands and marshland rehabilitation. It also stems from the unique and complex situation in Iraq. The post-war situation, civil unrest, the high population levels, the number of locally displaced people and returnees, and the growing land degradation challenges combined to create a unique challenge for the GEF portfolio.

The alternative will especially build on Conservation Agriculture, one of the innovative tools for rural and agricultural development that FAO and its partners in the region have implemented extensively in recent. Based on experience in the region, this tool can be adapted to ensure local communities are well served, and they can be adapted to ensu the most vulnerable sections of community benefit. This will include creating an improved management regime designed for maintaining ecosystem services at scale. The project will generate and adapt improved agricultural technologies. The project will work to improve soil, water, and land management in a more unified way to deliver cumulative impact. This will be a “first” strategic convergence within the agricultural sector to achieve SLM benefits while simultaneously improving livelihoods and food security. The project is also unique in its aim to support farmer-managed natural regeneration of land productivity. This will be done through an innovative community-based approach designed to address past challenges related to disconnect between “good policy” and “poor implementation”. Innovative institutional arrangements will include multi-agency and funding program platforms.

The proposed investment includes multi-sector approaches to transformative policy, capacity, practice and knowledge regime changes to address key drivers of threats to land degradation and unsustainable land management linked to agricultural and allied sectors. A key innovation entails enabling large numbers of farmers and hectares to come under SLM with complimentary BD benefits. The engagement of robust private sector partners will anchor the market-based and value chain elements.

This project has tremendous potential to be both sustained and amplified. The Project introduces practices and approaches that can be potentially up-scaled. Up-scaling can take place throughout the entire marshland covered areas, which have all suffered from draining, land degradation, and desertification. FAO will help and facilitate in up-scaling the project by facilitating up-scaling in other locations in Iraq. Finally, elements of the Project will be relevant to other places, both in Iraq and elsewhere in the region. Thru FAO offices in the Region and other regional offices, and with the support from the GEF, these successes can be replicated.

The GEF is behind this project as indicated by several factors, including co-financing. The project provides the catalytic investment required to establish a new pathway for conserving landscapes where environmental and agricultural concerns intersect. This is just a small sampling of the potential landscapes requiring similar interventions. Because the project utilizes primarily existing institutions, the process of upscale will be greatly simplified. To facilitate upscale, the project has integrated several tools. This includes specific strategies for handover, strong attention to the details required to build and sustain capacity, and focusing upon reorienting existing funding streams to include specific strategies for handover, strong attention to the details required to build and sustain capacity, and focusing upon reorienting existing funding streams to

4) incremental (http://www.thegef.org/gef/policy/incremental_costs)/additional cost reasoning (http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/1325) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing (http://www.thegef.org/gef/policy/co-financing)

Exclusively informative changes were made to these sections since the PIF was designed and approved with slight adjustments to the co-financing sources. One new co-financing partner that was liaised with only during PPG and not during PIF development is Coca-Cola/USAID. The engagement of the private sector and a bilateral resource partner in this project in an added value, particularly when it comes to creating alternative income-generating activities for local communities that are depending on marshland ecosystem services for their living. Please refer to the co-financing tables on the PRODOC front page and in the Financial Summary Total Budget and Work Plan. Please also see the above Table C.


At least 10,000 hectares of productive landscape under SLM, enhancing globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society. Th includes at least 6,000 hectares of agricultural lands and 4,000 hectares of wetlands. It is anticipated that more than 2,500 small holders (1,250 men/1,250 women) will directly benefit from the GEF investment.

6) innovativeness, sustainableness and potential for scaling up

The proposed project is designed to be highly innovative. The Project’s innovative nature lies in introducing locally adopted conservation agriculture practices for the integration of agro-biodiversity in the local economic development, based on the communities’ traditional knowledge and experiences, in arid and semi-arid areas in Iraq with focus on irrigated lands and marshland rehabilitation. It also stems from the unique and complex situation in Iraq. The post-war situation, civil unrest, the high population levels, the number of locally displaced people and returnees, and the growing land degradation challenges combined to create a unique challenge for the GEF portfolio.

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This project aims to reach a concentrated effort at a level and scale not seen in other projects and programs in Iraq. The project is designed to reflect national, state, and local priorities, making the project highly relevant at multiple scales for numerous stakeholders, particularly vulnerable groups. The project will also maximize the utilization of existing institutional frameworks.

Iraq's capacity to sustain project outcomes at the moment is limited owing to the prevailing security situations, infant institutions, lack or limited number of skilled manpower. However, the country has considerable potentials with emerging conditions favorable to develop its human capacity, strengthen the institutions and increasing economic levels. Iraq has the financial resources to invest in its future and develop further its human resources and the economy. Moreover, its predominantly young population is a significant human asset that can help guarantee a successful transition towards a better future and sustainable development. The various programs and projects under implementation and others upcoming place more emphasis on capacity development of institutions at national and local level.

The project will aim achieve sustainability at all levels. The project is designed to remove the key barriers to degradation vulnerabilities. Rehabilitation and agricultural improvements will rely on conserving biodiversity and natural ecological functionality. The persistence of these improvements will be enhanced through a hand-over strategy to be carried out as a phased transition that will be completed well prior to project close and endorsed by the project's steering committee.

This includes making certain that more vulnerable groups of society, such as women and the rural poor, benefit directly from project activities. The project will help rural communities work in a more cooperative manner to understand and identify environmental issues that might cause social instability. For instance, land degradation and climate change both increase economic risks and decrease social cohesion. By working to reduce land degradation and minimize the impacts of climate change, the project will be promoting social sustainability. This will also be improved by creating opportunities for stakeholder engagement and discussion, such as capacity building functions.

Aichi Target(s) (http://www.thegef.org/gef/content/did-you-know-%E2%80%A6-convention-biological-diversity-has-agreed-20-targets-aka-aichi-targets-achie) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

A.2. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

The successful implementation of the project will largely depend on effective communication and coordination with the multiple project stakeholders and the implementation of mechanisms to ensure these stakeholders' participation. Please refer to PRODOC Section 1.3.4 for a breakdown of stakeholder categories and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan in the Annex.

Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Submitted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

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Select what role civil society will play in the project:

- Consulted only;
- Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;
- Co-finance;
- Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;
- Executor or co-executor;
- Other (Please explain)

[1] (file:///C:/Users/veyretpicot/Documents/1.Projects/Per%20country/Iraq/Submissions%20to%20GEF/ProDoc/CER_28Oct2018_Iraq.doc#_ftnref1) For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) (http://www.thegef.org/gef/content/did-you-know-%E2%80%A6-convention-biological-diversity-has-agreed-20-targets-aka-aichi-targets-achie) the project will directly contribute to achieving.
A.4. Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

Please see PRODOC Annex – no separate document is available.

Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Submitted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

Rural unemployment is higher for women than men with only 15-18 percent of women employed and they make up only 7 percent of employment in non-agricultural sectors. The percentage of women in paid employment in the non-agricultural sector has risen from 12.1 percent in 2008 to 14.7 percent in 2011. The agriculture sector has a particularly high share of women, whose participation in the sector has increased from 30 to 50 percent between 1980 and 2010.[1]

In the more traditional rural communities, even off-farm income generating opportunities are extremely limited for women. Cottage industry-style activities offer some opportunities however, and these are mostly in the form of processing of dairy products (that also improve household nutrition) such as cream and cheese; both of these products enjoy strong and stable local market demand. For women especially, the rearing of goats and sheep, and poultry farming, offer very good opportunities for improving household food security, for diminishing household expenditure on meat and eggs, and for income generation. Female-headed households, divorcees and widows are known to the local authorities and in all southern governorates NGOs exist especially dedicated to working with these disadvantaged groups; SLMILDA will work to identify these NGOs who will be considered to operate as SPs in the alternative income activities.

Women’s rights have deteriorated since the rise of religious parties confining many of them to their homes in rural areas. The project will therefore develop specific gender disaggregated targets to include service providers with women staff to ensure outreach to women and integrate gender aspects in all reports and stakeholder mapping exercises. Each of the components encourages the inclusion of women and specific targets have been identified for them. The identification of assets, skills training and enterprise development would be designed to address opportunities of relevance for women.

The Project will seek to lessen the impact of land degradation on women and other particularly vulnerable groups, and it will contribute to women’s empowerment and gender equality. The project will look at how the aridity of the Marshes adversely impacts Marsh women’s traditional ecological knowledge. Furthermore, it will define the impact on women’s income, as women have six major activities in marshland associated productive landscapes: (1) Gathering Reeds/Handicrafts, (2) Animal Husbandry, (3) Fishing, (4) Agriculture, (5) Selling goods at the market, and (6) Utilization of locally available medicinal herbs. Those activities are highly impacted by land degradation. During Project preparation and implementation a full gender analysis and gender segregated assessment will be undertaken to determine: the number of female resource users; the number of women headed households; the differentiated impacts of land degradation, climate change and drought on women and girls; the different knowledge base of men and women; strategies for mainstreaming gender into natural resource management; strategies for optimizing the participation of women in natural resource management and optimizing their economic benefit. This will be done at the household and regional level.

The long-term conflicts have had a particular damaging impact on women overall in Iraq. One notable impact has been the creation of a large number of women-headed households in vulnerable communities, as the men have migrated in search of work or to protect their land. Moreover, women in the marshland communities are traditionally reserved, and it is highly complex to target them through international partnerships such as this Project. This Project will acknowledge gender differences, it will assess and comprehensively understand them, and it will then design and implement activities that promote women’s empowerment and gender equality.

In one of the UN official events on strengthening role of rural women in managing natural resources, the former environment minister in Iraq said “the role of rural women was an under-appreciated factor in achieving sustainable peace. The impact of women’s participation in natural resources management on generating and maintaining social equality and stability needs to be better understood so greater efforts can go into anchoring peacebuilding in gender equality and the sound management of natural resources”. He further indicated the rural women have few legally recognized rights. The project will help in discussing how this situation tends to worsen in conflict setting due to insecurity, violence, and migration. The project will come up with specific interventions that would help in defining how and where women’s engagement in SLM and finances increase, for example, to better manage land and natural resources mainly during and post-conflict periods.

A recent paper on the Effects of Mesopotamian Marsh (Iraq) desiccation on the cultural knowledge and livelihood of Marsh Arab women, published in March 2016, indicates that local women are essential to marshland management in Iraq, land desiccation is destroying traditional lifestyles and depleting water resources, and that government is out of funds to fix the problem. This research focuses on analyzing the impacts of decades of exterem variations in the Marshes’ extent, availability of culturally significant natural resources and the ability of Marsh inhabitants to sustain a livelihood from ecosystem services throug the Marsh Arab women. Unfortunately, due to lack of water, people had to flee their homes primarily and became environmental refugees. For example, women walk their water buffalo approximately 2 km to reach the nearest water resources. According to another study by LINEST published in 2014 around 91% 91%, and 19% of internally displaced people in Marsh land areas...
Women in rural Iraq face several challenges. Women and particularly women-headed households often lack equitable access to decision-making, empowerment, and capacity-building opportunities. They are not equitably represented in the institutions and processes of knowledge generation and dissemination in relation to agriculture and SLM. Women are often excluded from financial decision-making in the household, community, and in the other local bodies. There is an under-representation of women in decision-making at the household and community levels. Women are the custodians of rich knowledge but are not generally part of knowledge management systems.

Women often have added responsibilities in farming communities. The work load for women in rural Iraq is frequently very physically demanding and difficult. Women have multiple responsibilities in the household including collection and maintenance of fields, fodder, and water. Women too often face low levels of literacy/education for women, poor health and nutritional levels. They have few options for gainful employment and few options of livelihood beyond agriculture. The responsibility and work load on rural women often increase due to large-scale out-migration of men.

Although women face many challenges, there are not commensurate, meaningful, and directed investments in improving their quality of life. There are very few extension services organized around women’s needs and even fewer female agriculture extension workers.

Women will be particularly favored by this project as women’s groups will be explicitly targeted for support, given their role in agriculture as well as the production of non-agricultural products. As stated earlier, more than 60% of employed women in rural areas are working in agriculture sectors as of 2012. This project will apply a multicultural and gender equality approach during the full-size project design and implementation. The project will monitor its interventions using disaggregated indicators to assess project results and effects on men and women.

The project will work to address these issues. This will include, but not be limited to, the following steps.

All project related and relevant government policies, programmes, and schemes will formally recognize and embed objectives related to improving the quality of life for rural women. This includes all activities related to each of the outputs. All strategies and other policy improvements under will formally recognize gender-based objectives. Data collection and monitoring programs will include gender analysis. This will be modeled through relevant project monitoring that disaggregates indicators based upon gender. These indicators will make certain positive project impacts and benefits accrue to women and women-headed households. This will include creation of gender objectives, collection of gender disaggregated data and analysis of gender issues in reporting and monitoring materials. Communications and knowledge management tools will have gender-specific materials and sections. The project will use knowledge management tools to facilitate the development of networks of women contributing to project objectives. The project will support this through a network of female cohorts established through extension and community services.

The guidelines for establishment and operations will require minimum female representation. The project will be implemented to make certain GoI mandate female membership and that this is meaningfully implemented. Ground-level interventions will be designed with gender-specific functions and cohorts. These will serve as a tool to make certain women are full participants in development strategies and investments. This will include establishment of gender-specific capacity building and female cohorts. For instance, women-only FFS may be organized if mixed groups appear to be problematic for women to attend. A set of training and extension programs will be tailored specifically for women’s needs as defined and supported by women. This will likely include enhanced income of women; participation in higher links of value chains; and, identification of gender-specific activity improvements. This will be augmented by funding and support for women-exclusive initiatives.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources
- Improving women’s participation and decision-making
- Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women

Will the project’s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes
Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being, achieved, and, if possible the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

The risks to the project and the risks posed by the project were updated and further elaborated during the PPG. Project Risks are explained in PRODOC Risks and Assumption (Section 1.3.3).

Iraq is a fragile and potentially volatile country still emerging from decades of sanctions, and years of conflict that have left the social fabric in ruins. The risks to the project range from institutional capacity in implementation because of the unavailability of adequate extension services and the risk of elite capture, to more broader issues of corruption and concerns about land ownership, access to credit and the general security situation. All these factors exert varying degrees of risk to successful project implementation; all of which have been ranked and categorised in table 5 below. The highest risks have been identified as access to credit because this is a guaranteed factor that if not mitigated against with GEF asset grants, will jeopardise one of the main pillars of the project, that of empowering women and heads of vulnerable households to reduce dependency on the marshland ecosystem services. The second highest risk has been identified as that of security; Iraq has enjoyed a recent increased level of security; however the risk to project implementation is still significant. The impact on the project is that international supervision missions will not be able to independently verify implementation, FAO however has a successful record of project implementation in Iraq even during times of crisis, which means that this risk is mitigated against through its standard operating procedures, as long as there is no further deterioration in the level of security.

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The project’s institutional arrangements are described in PRODOC’s description of Institutional and Implementation Arrangements (Section 3). This covers coordination with relevant GEF-financed projects.

The Ministry of Health and Environment, the Technical Directorate and the Directorate of Environmental Protection and Improvement in the Southern Region (the divisions of Muthanna and Thiqar) will lead the project implementation with the day-to-day management and monitoring undertaken by a dedicated management member staff. It will be chairing the Project Steering Committee, providing staff and resources, and engaging in strategic partnerships with other agencies and institutions from government and civil society, including the private sector, environment, and development NGOs, local community representatives, academic institutions, and professionals.

Ministry of Health and Environment will also be responsible for the technical implementation of the conservation outputs in close cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture. It will also be responsible for the land improvement on sustainable land management and salinity reduction with the Ministry of Water Resources, including water and irrigation activities and private sector SPs for the alternative livelihoods. As member of the PSC, the MoWR will be closely involved in the water related decision-making, design and implementation processes. The activities it will be involved in include the study tours to assess locally specific SLM/CA best practices and the implementation of all water source development and irrigation activities. The research institutions attached to the different ministries and academia/universities will play an important role in applying the outcomes of the project and should cooperate with the extension service to achieve this task.

The project will be implemented through a National Project Implementation Unit (PMU) supported by a Field Office. The PMU will be placed under Ministry of Health and Environment. Linkages with local stakeholders will be established, including representatives of local staff of relevant agencies, local resource user associations and NGOs. At the national level, a Project Steering Committee will be established for the coordination of project activities. The PSC will provide overall guidance and strategic leadership to create synergies for multi-sectoral coordination in project implementation, and facilitate ‘mainstreaming’ of relevant project findings and recommendations into a national strategy and action plan, which could eventually lead to formulation of a national policy.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the project’s GEF Agency. In accordance with the GEF agency’s operational policies and procedures, FAO will provide a core set of services linked to project implementation, evaluation and completion. The support to project implementation and supervision will include: (i) technical support service, supervision, and monitoring of a project; and (ii) preparation of annual Project Implementation Review (PIR). Activities related to evaluation and completion will include: (i) preparation of the mid-term and final evaluations and project completion report; and (ii) operational closure and financial closure of the project. FAO will report on project progress to the GEF Secretariat and financial reporting will be to the GEF Trustee. FAO will closely supervise the project by drawing upon its capacity at the global, regional and national levels, through the concerned units at FAO-HQ, the Sub-Regional Office and the FAO Representation.

The FAO Representative will be the Budget Holder (BH) of this project. The BH, working in close consultation with the Lead Technical Officer (LTO), will be responsible for timely operational, administrative and financial management of the project. The BH supported by FAO staff and consultants will be responsible for project supervision, monitoring of project progress, and oversight of financial management, procurement and project progress and financial reporting. Final approval of the use of GEF resources rests with the BH, also in accordance with FAO rules and procedures.

The Ministry of Health and Environment is the political focal point of GEF projects in the country and will sign a grant agreement with FAO for project implementation.

The project will be launched by a well-publicized multi-stakeholder inception workshop. This workshop will provide an opportunity to provide all stakeholders with updated information on the project, as well as a basis for further consultation during the project’s implementation and will refine and confirm the work plan. In addition, certain project activities will be specifically designed to directly involve stakeholders in project implementation.

The project will have a Project Steering Committee that will be led by the Deputy-Ministry of Health and Environment and have representatives of the MoA and MoWR. The PS will also include technical resource people appointed by the ministries, it will meet at least once a year to approve the programme and provide guidance on key aspects; provide oversight and assurance of technical quality of outputs; ensure the timely availability and effectiveness of financial and in-kind support; effective coordination of government partners; and approve the Annual Project Progress and Financial reports and well as the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB). The Project Manager will act as the PSC Secretary. The composition of PSC will be: (maximum of 10 people with at least 4 women): Chair: Deputy Director General of MoHE; Director General of MoA; Director General of MoWR; 3 technical resource people (nominated by the Chair) including women; Technical members as required – including women; Project Manager (Secretary); a few other staff from other government.
The project is designed to respond to the demands of the Government to make certain coordination is facilitated. As discussed in the project framework, the generation and implementation of conservation strategies at both the national and provincial level will be used to engage a broad base of stakeholders. One purpose of this effort is to foster improved coordination. Representatives of on-going projects, including those financed via GEF, will be invited to participate in associated workshops, seminars, and round-table discussions. This engagement will help make certain that all parties are well aware of on-going project efforts, implementation progress, and exchanging opinions and lessons learned. The result will be that all investments are better coordinated to deliver leveraged impacts.

The project will also benefit from existing coordination mechanisms and contribute to the effectiveness of the mechanisms towards sustainable land management. Further analysis and detailed design of the coordination scheme will be done during project implementation to make sure that a strong interaction among key stakeholders is facilitated.

The project will work particularly closely with the programs described under the baseline analysis. The proposed GEF project will be implemented in coordination with a number of FAO on-going and pipeline projects consistent with and complementary to the project objectives and outputs.

The proposed project is designed to enhance and generate synergies with Iraq's current portfolio of GEF investments. FAO held extensive discussions with government, UN agencies, NGO partners and others to be certain the proposed project will generate synergies. All parties have agreed to work in unison to create a programmatic approach to jointly support advancement of GEF objectives. The proposed project will take the initiative to be certain tools are emplaced to help harmonize and coordinate relevant GEF initiatives. This will include the creation of bi-annual meetings between managers of all relevant GEF projects facilitated through the proposed project management and implementation team. The project will also organize formal, annual progress reporting seminars. These seminars will be used as a tool to inform stakeholders of project progress and intended future activities. This will serve as a mechanism to enhance replication and further galvanize cooperation.

Establishing a Functional Environmental Information System for the Synergistic Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) for Iraq (UNEP/GEF) (PIF Approved). This project's objective is to enhance capacity of Iraq for monitoring and reporting on multi-lateral environment agreements through a functional environmental information system. The is includes streamlined and integrated data and information systems at the national level that take into consideration the decentralized governance system in Iraq for use in decision-making, planning and reporting. The project also intends to improve results based regulatory monitoring. This aligns well with the propose SLMILDA project.

Initial steps for the establishment of the national protected areas network Project: (UNEP/GEF). The objective of this medium sized GEF project to develop and start implementation the plan for the establishment of a national Network of Protected Areas. The project is scheduled for completion by 2019. The project is working to two protected areas as pilot sites with a focus on provision of essential infrastructure and support to the selected Protected Areas. The proposed project will support the Iraqi biodiversity efforts by rehabilitating critical marsh ecosystems, including the Dalma marshland. A partnership is being promoted with this existing GEF-UNEP project to build on its lesson learnt and findings, informing selection for demonstration sites and selection of target communities. Indeed, to the extent possible, the FAO-GEF project will air at working in the production areas and degraded marshlands buffering Protected Areas in order to further lift pressures on Protected Areas.

Project monitoring will be carried out by the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the FAO budget holder. Project performance will be monitored using the project results matrix, including indicators (baseline and targets) and annual work plans and budgets. At inception the results matrix will be reviewed to finalize identification of: i) outputs ii) indicators; and iii) missing baseline information and targets. A detailed M&E plan, which builds on the results matrix and defines specific requirements for each indicator (data collection methods, frequency, responsibilities for data collection and analysis, etc.) will also be developed during project inception by the M&E specialist.

Specific reports that will be prepared under the M&E program are: (i) Project inception report; (ii) Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B); (iii) Project Progress Reports (PPRs) (iv) annual Project Implementation Review (PIR); (v) Technical Reports; (vi) co-financing reports; and (vii) Terminal Report. In addition, assessment of the GEF Monitoring Evaluation Tracking Tools against the baseline (completed during project preparation) will be required at midterm and final project evaluation.

**Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:**

**A.7. Benefits**

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?
The project is designed to generate a host of national benefits beyond the global environmental benefits, including improved food security, stabilized livelihoods, strengthened institutional capacities, and more participatory decision-making regime including better integration of issues of gender.

Iraqi farmers will have improved the conditions of the productive landscapes upon which they depend for their survival. The project targets poor, small-holder farmers who typically make their living and feed their families from what they can produce on less than 5 hectares of ground. The project will particularly support Marsh Dwellers. These are some of the country's most at-risk and disenfranchised communities. These small-holder families will have enhanced the productive capacity of these landscapes while simultaneously driving forward conservation impacts that will result in increased quality of life, livelihood security, climate change resilience, and the delivery of global environmental benefits. As the project’s results framework details, agricultural producers will be reporting higher economic returns due to this investment.

The project will also advance socio-economic benefits in terms of gender. As described, the project is designed to promote inclusion and socioeconomic improvements for women. This includes FFS cohorts organized for women that address the unique concerns and challenges of women in farming communities. This will include helping women through women cohorts to proactively engage in farming practices designed to deliver global environmental benefits and gender specific social benefits.

The project will assist the Government of Iraq to become much more effective in terms of innovating and supporting the delivery of SLM practices. Project outputs and activities designed to build capacity to deliver global environmental benefits will also build capacity required to strengthen the agricultural sector. This will result in improved and more sustainable livelihoods. The project’s efforts to conserve and restore Iraq’s wetlands systems will have both global and national benefits. The socioeconomic benefit of having a more robust and strategic system in place that enhances the ecosystem services provided by sustainable agricultural systems, rather than degrades these ecosystem services, will have substantial and long-lasting socioeconomic benefits.

Project successes envisioned and emplaced within the project areas will all be designed to be amplified across the target districts as well as nationally. This will lead to a much more broad-based of stakeholders at both the governance and production levels who will realize critical and tangible socio-economic benefits.

Please see the Project Document Section 2 and the Annex for a more detailed summary.

**A.8. Knowledge Management**

Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document lessons learned (briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminar trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.
This project is designed to establish national and local capacity to successfully engage in SLM practices that will result in global environmental benefits. The capture and dissemination of knowledge is critical to this effort. The project is designed with several tools to ensure that this happens.

The project will catalyze the generation of a host of knowledge building products. Many of these products will become part of the new business as usual scenario, creating pathways for stakeholders to generate new information, exchange this information, and better situated to make informed and adaptive decision-making over the long-term.

The project itself will generate monthly project updates regarding project implementation status. Information will assist interested parties to monitor progress and key events regarding each of the project’s outcomes and associated outputs. This is very important in a location such as Iraq where institutions and stakeholders are spread widely both within government frameworks and geographically. These newsletters will be distributed electronically to key national and international stakeholders.

Under each of the components, knowledge will be transferred and gained through several initiatives. This will include providing opportunities for stakeholders to engage with international experts in related SLM fields as well as facilitating opportunities for stakeholders to exchange information through formal and informal capacity building events.

Under Component 1 the project will support a series of intense workshops covering key SLM topics as described in the project document. The training will make certain that key decision-makers are exposed to best international principles and practices. The results of each training module will be fully captured and feed into Component 4’s knowledge management activities. The project will develop a national sustainable land management and conservation agriculture strategy and action plan to drive forward SLM. The project will generate a national strategic action plan for agriculture and marshlands. This strategy will capture knowledge related to a host of agriculture and wetlands assessment and management considerations as detailed in the project document. These strategies will be completed and submitted to government for approval prior to the project’s terminal evaluation and will be made available through Component 4 activities. The project will support the creation of a knowledge and decision-making platform supported by a digital land use mapping system. The land use mapping system will provide basic information to support management improvements. The system will serve as a tool to assist farmers, extension officers, and government agencies to make informed decisions regarding the application of best SLM practices.

Under Component 2 the project will generate a number of knowledge management tools organized around the delivery of SLM farmer field schools. This includes assessments, training materials and FFS training programs. As part of the assessment and strategy design process, select representatives from the project area as well as MoA and MoH&E will have the opportunity to travel abroad for a one-week intensive training program. Prior to the project’s terminal evaluation, the best practices guidelines supported by monitoring, education, and reporting functions be fully operational and mainstreamed with standard government practices. Results from Outcome 2 will inform the training manuals and guidelines so that these grow in sophistication. Results will also inform national level strategies. The entire resource library will be made available electronically through Component 1 and 4 activities.

Under Component 3 the project will identify best international practices specific to agriculture and livestock management within wetlands and capture of these practices in published assessments and recommendations. Again, this will be organized around the delivery of FFS designed to continue and expand well beyond project close. This necessitates the active and effective capture of knowledge. A wetlands-specific FFS extension curriculum will be developed. To be able to promote income-generating activities, marketing guidelines will be developed to link traditional and sustainable produced products from marshland ecosystems to the national market and to help in engaging the private sector with the national agencies and local communities. Lessons learned and results will link directly with and follow the information management and dissemination programs, including multi-media platforms for learning and information exchange.

The project’s knowledge management plan is fully integrated within Component 4 and will be further elucidated during the project inception period. The project has built with the framework a series of steps to capture good practices, disseminate lessons, and encourage local and national upscale. This includes packaging and distributing information to the respective stakeholders through a variety of platforms (e.g. website, brochures, studies, posters, training materials, FFS curriculum, etc.). The knowledge-sharing process will be supported by workshops and awareness raising outreach events and site visits. This will be carried out in adherence with FAO’s Knowledge Management Strategy principles. Under Component 4, FAO will bring additionality by ensuring the capture of lessons, monitoring, and best practices for international distribution and upscale.

The project will place emphasis on interagency coordination, monitoring tools and other activities are intended to foster an environment of continued learning and information exchange that goes well beyond the project period. Project lessons and best practices will be systematically captured. Practices and case studies from project will be codified and disseminated nationally and internationally. This will be facilitated through the development of a website that will serve as a knowledge management and dissemination portal. This portal will allow local, national and international stakeholders to access relevant project outputs and utilize these outputs for on-going capacity building and learning. The newsletters will be published on the project’s website. The project will also employ social media, including a Facebook site, to provide regular updates regarding project activity. The full website/knowledge portal will be operational before the close of Project Year 1. The knowledge portal will be handed over to the government for full management prior to the close of the project.

The Regional FAO Office Regional houses a regional SLM Network. This network coordinates the dissemination of SLM good practices across the region and internationally. This includes placing best practices with the international WOCAT database available to national, regional and international stakeholders. Results will also be reflected in FAO’s suite of training materials, best practices manuals, reports, and other documentation designed to enhance global knowledge and awareness regarding SLM, conservation agriculture, agroecology, and other technical advances to support achievement of global environmental benefits through improved production practices.

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NFPE, BURs, INDCs, etc.
Please refer to PRODOC Section 1.5.1 Alignment with national development goals and policies.

The project is fully in-line with a host of national priorities, including addressing issues related to sustainable agriculture and the generation of global environmental benefits. Examples include the following.

The Iraq National Development Plan (2013-2017) emphasizes the role of Agriculture and water resources in development. It aims to give a strong investment impetus to selected sectoral growth poles, including agriculture, to raise its share of GDP generation. In the Plan, agriculture is one of the key sectors identified in accelerating non-oil growth, raising incomes, and improving income distribution and gender equality. The project will contribute directly to the achievement of the Plan’s objectives.

In 2016, Iraq committed itself to set national Land Degradation Neutrality Targets (LDN) targets and joined the Programme that provides opportunities to foster coherence, move from pilots to scale and identify transformative projects. It is expected that this project will support Iraq in setting its LDN targets, as it will generate information and data on two of the three LDN indicators (namely, land cover and land productivity).

The Project takes place within the framework of the National Strategic Plan for Combating Desertification (NSPCD). The NSPCD identified habitat fragmentation, degradation and conversion as primary drivers of desertification and biodiversity loss, with a special emphasis on the positive feedback loop existing between rural poverty and land degradation. The strategy identified several projects to be implemented which are addressed in this project (development of irrigated and rain fed agricultural land, marshland rehabilitation, coordination, and enhanced technical capacities). The Project intervention area includes smallholders and marshland areas in middle and southern Iraq that have a high number of vulnerable farmer communities. These communities are historically poor and politically marginalized. Due to the recent years of conflict, they are now amongst the poorest and most vulnerable communities in Iraq. Land degradation and climate variability and climate change challenges are to be superimposed on top of these and other challenges.

Iraq’s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2020 (NBSAP) constitutes the main vehicle for coordinating and mobilizing investment, including to marshlands and wetlands rehabilitation and development activities. This project will directly contribute to the implementation of a set of measures proposed by the Strategy to rehabilitate the marshlands and preserves its significant biodiversity ecosystems.

The 2015-2019 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) created in partnership with the GoI sets out the collective response by the UN system to national development priorities which in turn are explicitly based on the programming principles of the UN Development Group (UNDG). The SLMILDA project will be aligned to the UNDAF through the promotion of SLM, building resilience through alternative livelihoods, climate change adaptation, vulnerability targeting and capacity building. The project will contribute towards UNDAF priority areas through environmental sustainability to combat desertification and climate change, gender equality and the building of resilience of women, youth and capacity development.

The “National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan for Iraq 2013-2017” emphasizes on the environmental values of wetlands, oases, and marshlands in Iraq. It includes specific actions proposed to restore and rehabilitate the destroyed marshlands and describes the Ministry’s efforts to register the marshlands, as environmental sites of global importance, which is believed, would help in convincing neighboring countries to provide sufficient water to re-flood the marshlands. The project is contributing directly to the implementation of some of the proposed actions. Component 2 will help achieving the outcome of the proposed project 2.7.2. Using remote sensing techniques and GIS for marshlands.

The National Strategy for Poverty Reduction in Iraq 2009 gives importance to the development of the agriculture sector since poverty is largely a rural phenomenon. It also emphasizes on agricultural extension services and rural infrastructure for production and marketing. The project will contribute to the following objectives of the strategy: 1) better living environment for the poor, and 2) higher income for the poor from work.

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/#/ceoendorsement/detail/f69f696a-df7c-e811-8124-3863bb2e1360/view
The budgeted M&E plan is included in PRODOC Section Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan and the PRODOC Project Results Framework. These are consistent also with the Total Budget and Work Plan in PRODOC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of M&amp;E Activity</th>
<th>Responsible Parties</th>
<th>Time-frame</th>
<th>Budgeted costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inception Workshops:</td>
<td>PMU, FAO Project Task</td>
<td>Within two</td>
<td>USD 10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>At national and pilot site level</td>
<td>Manager (PTM) supported by the FAO LTO, BH, and the GEF Coordination Unit</td>
<td>months of project start up</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Inception Report</td>
<td>PMU, FAO PTM cleared by FAO</td>
<td>Immediately after workshop</td>
<td>USD 2,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field based impact monitoring</td>
<td>PMU and relevant line agencies.</td>
<td>Continually</td>
<td>USD 40,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supervision visits and rating of progress in PPRs and PI Rs</td>
<td>PMU, FAO LTO and GEF Coordination Unit</td>
<td>Annual or as required</td>
<td>The visits of the FAO and the GEF Coordination Unit will be paid by GEF agency fee. The visits of the PMU will be paid from the project travel budget</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Progress Reports</td>
<td>PMU, with inputs from project partners</td>
<td>Six-monthly</td>
<td>Covered by PMU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Implementation Review report</td>
<td>PMU supported by FAO PTM, LTO, and project partners and cleared and submitted by the GEF Coordination Unit to the GEF Secretariat</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>FAO officers’ time cover by GEF agency fee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Co-financing Reports</td>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Covered by PMU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical reports</td>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>As appropriate</td>
<td>USD 30,000 for external consultant. In addition, either FAO staff time and travel or an additional consultant will be paid through the agency fee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid-term Review</td>
<td>External Consultant, FAO GEF Coordination Unit and other partners</td>
<td>Conducted and completed during project mid-term</td>
<td>USD 30,000 for external consultant. In addition, either FAO staff time and travel or an additional consultant will be paid through the agency fee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Final evaluation</td>
<td>External Consultant, FAO independent evaluation unit in consultation with the project team including the GEF Coordination Unit and other partners</td>
<td>Conducted and completed during project’s final 3 months of operations.</td>
<td>USD 40,000 for external consultant. In addition, either FAO staff time and travel or an additional consultant will be paid through the agency fee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terminal Report</td>
<td>PMU, TCSR (formatting)</td>
<td>Completed at project close</td>
<td>USD 7,000</td>
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<td>Total Budget</td>
<td></td>
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<td>USD 129,500</td>
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**PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)**

**A. GEF Agency(ies) certification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GEF Agency Coordinator</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Project Contact Person</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jeffrey Griffin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fadel El Zubi</td>
<td>9626556255</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fadel.elzubi@fao.org">fadel.elzubi@fao.org</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

(either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective/Outcome</th>
<th>Objective and Outcome Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Mid-term Target</th>
<th>End of Project Target</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Objective:</strong> Reverse land degradation processes, conserve and sustainably manage land and water resources in degraded marshland ecosystems in Southern Iraq for greater access to services from resilient ecosystems and improved livelihoods</td>
<td>Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (GEF Core Indicator 4.3)</td>
<td>0 ha</td>
<td>2,000 ha</td>
<td>10,000 ha</td>
<td>Progress reports, MTR and TER project evaluations, Web site and social media tracking tools, GIS software; and remote sensing software procured. FAO Capacity Assessment, KM annual reports, Government budget reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 1: Enhanced policy, legal, and institutional frameworks support SLM</strong></td>
<td>Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment (GEF Core Indicator 11)</td>
<td>Male: 0</td>
<td>Male: 750</td>
<td>Male: 1,250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of national and governate staff reporting higher SLM management capacity.</td>
<td>Female: 0</td>
<td>Female: 750</td>
<td>Female: 1,250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Government staff exclusively mandated to support implementation of SLM programming, including agriculture and wetlands</td>
<td>0 CAD Staff</td>
<td>20 CAD (Conservation Agriculture Directorate) Staff</td>
<td>40 CAD Staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 MoH&amp;E Staff</td>
<td>20 MoH&amp;E Staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 MoW</td>
<td>2 MoW</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 Muthanna Gov.</td>
<td>2 Muthanna Gov.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 Thi-Qar Gov.</td>
<td>2 Thi-Qar Gov.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A national SLM strategy action plan developed with implementation financed by government.</td>
<td>0 SLM action plans developed and financed</td>
<td>1 SLM action plans developed and financed</td>
<td>1 SLM action plans developed and financed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A national strategic action plan for agriculture and marshlands developed with implementation financed by government.</td>
<td>0 agriculture and marshlands action plans developed and financed</td>
<td>0 agriculture and marshlands action plans developed and financed</td>
<td>1 agriculture and marshlands action plans developed and financed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operations

| Number of annual users reported for project emplaced capacity and knowledge tools. | 0 users of project social media (e.g. Facebook) | 150 users of project social media (e.g. Facebook) | 300 users of project social media (e.g. Facebook) |
| Number of annual national SLM progress reports delivered based upon information generated by GIS-based monitoring and knowledge platform. | 0 national SLM progress reports | 2 national SLM progress reports | 4 national SLM progress reports |

**Output 1.1** National SLM training program established

**Output 1.2** National SLM strategy and action plan developed and implemented

**Output 1.3** National strategic action plan for agriculture and marshlands developed and implemented

**Output 1.4** National monitoring and knowledge management platform to inform SLM decision-making established

**Outcome 2:** SLM best practices promoted and delivering global environmental benefits

- **Number of extension officers with proven capacity to implement FFS SLM training programs.**
  - 0 extension officers
  - 50 extension officers
  - 50 extension officers

- **Number of hectares of degraded agriculture and grazing lands under improved SLM management as a result of FFS implementation.**
  - 0 ha
  - 2,000 ha
  - 6,000 ha

- **Number of agricultural producers reporting higher economic returns based upon participation in FFS SLM training programs.**
  - 0: men
  - 0: women
  - N/A

- **Number of agriculture hectares (degraded and under SLM) monitored annually as a result of FFS programming with linkages to the national KM system.**
  - 0 ha monitored and reporting to national KM
  - 15,000 ha monitored and reporting to national KM
  - 30,000 ha monitored and reporting to national KM

**Output 2.1** Locally adapted SLM best practices described and prioritized for target areas

**Output 2.2** SLM extension training program established

**Output 2.3** SLM production systems established with FFS program
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 3: Measures to restore and sustainably manage marshland ecosystems adopted</th>
<th>Number of extension officers with proven capacity to implement FFS agroecological training programs that support marshland conservation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 extension officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of marshland dependent agricultural producers reporting higher economic returns based upon participation in FFS agroecological training programs.</td>
<td>0: men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0: women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of hectares of wetlands restored and sustainably managed as a result of FFS agroecological implementation.</td>
<td>0 ha restored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of wetland agriculture hectares monitored annually to promote SLM practices and reporting to national KM system.</td>
<td>0 ha monitored and reporting to national KM system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outcome 3.1 Agroecology best practices described and prioritized for marshlands  
Outcome 3.2 Agroecology and marshlands extension training program established  
Outcome 3.3 Marshland agroecology production systems established with FFS program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 4: Monitoring and evaluation informs knowledge management with best practices upscaled</th>
<th>Percentage of intended outputs and indicators reported by the project’s mid-term and final report as delivered and/or on-track for delivery.</th>
<th>0% delivered</th>
<th>50% delivered</th>
<th>100% delivered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100% on-track for delivery</td>
<td>50% on-track for delivery</td>
<td>0% remaining for delivery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of annual KM tool reports uploaded into regional and international KM tools.</td>
<td>0: reports submitted to WOCAT</td>
<td>2: reports submitted to WOCAT</td>
<td>4: reports submitted to WOCAT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0: reports submitted to Regional SLM FAO Unit</td>
<td>2: reports submitted to Regional SLM FAO Unit</td>
<td>4: reports submitted to Regional SLM FAO Unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output 4.1 Project M&E system operationalized  
Output 4.2. Project lessons and practices captured and disseminated

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).
1. STAP welcomes FAO’s project “Sustainable Land Management for Improved Livelihoods in Degraded Areas of Iraq”. The project seeks to improve management of the marshes of Iraq through conservation agriculture, and sustainable land management. STAP is pleased to see this project as it will contribute to the sustainability of the Iraqi marshes, an area of global importance that has experienced vast degradation. Below, STAP recommends how to strengthen the project. No comment

2. In particular, STAP would like FAO to consider further the coping mechanisms of conflict-affected populations to address risks in adopting new technologies, such as conservation agriculture. Adoption risks have been addressed through the integration of FFS models. These approaches are globally proven through FAO programming. Part of the FFS approach will be to provide assistance to small-holder farmers who are often risk averse to engage in proven SLM technologies designed to reduce adoption risks while improving sustainable livelihoods and food security.

3. STAP also wants FAO to consider, potentially through an environmental assessment, what is required to reduce toxicity levels in the water so that agriculture and ecosystem services can be viable. Reduction of toxicity was considered during the design process. This will be further integrated within the assessments planned for project implementation, including the identification and promotion of SLM approaches that specifically reduce toxicity levels associated with agriculture endeavors. Furthermore, water quality of the marshes is an issue the baseline investment from WADA will be looking into more specifically, and the GEF project can learn and build upon the findings of this investment. Also, the key role of the MoWR will ensure that water quality is considered alongside water quantity.

4. A strategic approach based on systems understanding for restoring and managing the marshes is highly encouraged by STAP. This has been fully adopted with a strategic marshlands strategy focused upon restoration through the adoption of proven SLM technologies.

5. STAP also believes the project needs to detail further the baseline, and define the logic of how conservation agriculture supports the restoration of marshland ecosystems. The baseline is further elucidated. Particular attention was given to each of the project sites. After this consideration, it was determined that conservation agriculture is only one of several SLM tools available to reduce agriculture’s negative impact upon marshland systems and to promote marshland restoration. Specifically, the development team looked to international agriculture models that may be adopted, adapted, and upscaled for marshland production in Iraq.
The project proponents need to decide whether this is a biodiversity project on marshland restoration, or a sustainable land management project (e.g. cropping systems in ex-marshes, or in restored marshes). The decision on whether to focus on biodiversity or sustainable land management should be made through an analysis of the current condition and likely trajectory of the social-ecological system under climate change; the needs and desirable futures identified by the stakeholders; and alternative viable options for this system. The proponents should then clearly state the current practices, the alternative scenario under the project, and the global environmental benefits it will deliver. This will strengthen the project logic. If this is a land degradation project, the proponents will need to amend the corporate result for land degradation in part 1 section F to state: "Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)."

For component 3, STAP believes conservation agriculture (which focuses on improved cropping practices) is incompatible with marshland restoration for biodiversity conservation, which is the stated goal of the project. Sustainable use of restored marshland ecosystems could involve reed harvesting, fishing, and possibly carefully managed grazing. STAP is concerned that the project is ill-conceived, as conservation agriculture is inappropriate as a measure for restoring marshlands. Therefore, STAP would like to see more detail of the specific sustainable uses proposed, and how they meet the project objective.

STAP commends the project for striving to address multiple and complex drivers of degradation affecting the Iraqi marshes. To strengthen the focus and potential success of the project, STAP believes the project is in need of a strategic approach, to guide the restoration and management of the marshes. This could be a watershed approach with a defined system boundary that accounts for the different land and water uses, habitat diversity, and livelihood needs of the population, allocating different areas for conservation and production objectives.

The project focuses upon SLM. During the PPG period, analysis showed that unsustainable land management practices related to agricultural production (both cropping and livestock practices) are key drivers of degradation, including the continued loss of marshland ecological integrity and associated GEB's. For instance, agricultural practices in areas surrounding the marshlands deplete water availability, adversely impact water quality, and constrain natural regeneration of marshland habitat. Likewise, current agricultural activity within the marshlands degrade habitat through over-grazing, unsustainable cropping patterns, etc. During the PPG process, it became apparent that adoption of best international practices associated with sustainable land management and wetlands conservation as detailed within the the Project Document have the potential to improve livelihood security while simultaneously enhancing and restoring and enhancing the conservation of Iraq's southern wetlands.

This is an SLM project as reflected in the GEF-7 Core Indicators as well. The project will have ancillary positive impacts directed towards biodiversity conservation resulting from improvements of agriculture activities associated with wetlands degradation as well as wetlands restoration resulting from agriculture/SLM improvements.

This comment was fully taken on-board. As noted, conservation agriculture is only one internationally accepted approach under a wider array of SLM approaches and practices to be deployed in the wider landscape and that could eventually improve marshland degradation. However, we encourage STAP to review the suite of proposed interventions contained within the updated Component 3. This suite of interventions provides a much more strategic approach to agricultural improvements focused specifically upon marshland restoration and conservation. Grazing practices, including rangeland management and fodder production, are now fully reflected in the Project Document and will be further integrated within the proposed project implementation approaches. This includes FFS programming.

The project design team fully concurs with this comment, and therefore it is reflected and described within the project design, both within Component 1 with a proposed national level strategic planning exercise and Components 2 and 3 with strategic ground-level interventions.
9. To assist the project proponents identify what are the main drivers and how best to tackle them, STAP proposes the application of the Resilience, Adaptation, Pathways and Transformation Assessment (RAPTA) Framework. Applying the RAPTA will assist the project proponents describe and assess the social-ecological system, including the problems affecting its sustainability and work with stakeholders to identify options to consider and devise pathways to improve the system's condition. The RAPTA guidelines can be downloaded at: http://stapgef.org/rapta-guidelines.

This is now integrated within the project components with specific mention made of the RAFTA guidelines.

10. STAP is pleased that the project will support Iraq in setting Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets by generating data on land cover and land productivity. STAP encourages Iraq to take note of the LDN framework recently completed by the Science-Policy Interface of the UNCCD, which describes the scientific basis and principles for implementing LDN:


This was done. For instance, please see the extended information within Section 1 (Project Context) where socio-economic information is more detailed. Climate change data is challenging in Iraq. However, the project development team and associated stakeholders identified and reflected this as possible. Climate data will be part of the foreseen information generation, monitoring, and knowledge management activities now front and center within the finalized project design.

11. Once the target area is defined, STAP recommends detailing the socio-economic characteristics of the population. If climate data are available at the regional level, STAP also recommends adding this information to the project.

This was done. For instance, please see the extended information within Section 1 (Project Context) where socio-economic information is more detailed. Climate change data is challenging in Iraq. However, the project development team and associated stakeholders identified and reflected this as possible. Climate data will be part of the foreseen information generation, monitoring, and knowledge management activities now front and center within the finalized project design.

12. STAP would like to see the baseline and current practices defined more clearly. Currently, the baseline section largely focuses on describing the project.

This was strengthened.

13. In addition, the project proponents should detail further the biological and hydro-chemical characteristics of the marshes as this information may be useful for defining restoration activities. FAO may wish to look at this study for information that may be useful to assess the health of the marshes: Banat, et al. “Mineralogy and hydrochemical characteristics of the late marshes and swamps of Hor Al Hammar, Southern Iraq” Journal of Arid Environments (2006). 65(3):400-419. 

This was done. The project development team included some Iraq's foremost experts on these matters. The final project design fully reflects the opinions and findings of these experts. The characteristics of the marshlands and design of specific interventions will be more fully detailed during the project implementation period, particularly the first years of project implementation. This will then be linked to a further refinement of the proposed and illustrative menu of interventions presented in the finalized project document.

14. It would be useful to add a map depicting the watershed area, the project area within this area, and the different land use types in the watershed. This should include a description of conventional agricultural land uses and management practices. This will provide a better visualization of the project area, and the spatial planning that is needed to restore and manage the marshes, and the challenges of improving the current system.

This was done.
15. STAP is pleased that FAO will draw upon its experience in conservation agriculture for this project. The marshland is a particularly challenging environment, affected by salinization. Please provide a detailed description of the specific conservation agriculture practices that will be applied to meet the challenges of this environment, including the sustainable irrigation practices that the project will employ. Do the proposed conservation agriculture systems also include livestock?

The final analysis by FAO expertise and national experts was that the challenge is not cropping per se, but cropping and production methods. This includes field management, irrigation management, seed varieties, and other cropping mechanisms and methodologies that must be shifted to generate greater climate change resilience, reflect best international SLM principles and practices, and promote marshland conservation and restoration.

16. The project description states that the marshes are shrinking due to climate change, and that climate change projections suggest rainfall will become more variable, and decrease. Is cropping viable in this changing climate? It would be valuable for FAO and the project proponents to think about the resilience of the proposed new farming and cropping systems. STAP suggests using the RAPTA (described above) to think about the stresses to the systems (e.g. climate change) and determine whether incremental adaptation is required, or whether more fundamental transformational change of the system is needed to achieve long-term sustainability.

The final analysis by FAO expertise and national experts was that the challenge is not cropping per se, but cropping and production methods. This includes field management, irrigation management, seed varieties, and other cropping mechanisms and methodologies that must be shifted to generate greater climate change resilience, reflect best international SLM principles and practices, and promote marshland conservation and restoration.

17. The project proposes that certification of produce could offer a market advantage. STAP recommends providing further information and justification for this concept, detailing for what products, and under what scheme certification will be sought.

Certification may be part of the final FFS approach, depending upon value chain analysis to be conducted during the project implementation period. However, the project is no longer predicated upon reliance upon certification as a viable income increasing approach due to constraints within the Iraq market.

18. To encourage further learning, STAP recommends that FAO specifies how the project will contribute to advancing the knowledge of conservation agriculture in drylands. Impacts of conservation agriculture are site-specific. However, there also is a need to understand the general conditions under which conservation agriculture in drylands can achieve ecological and socio-economic benefits. Understanding the impact of the specific conservation agriculture practices on soil carbon also would advance knowledge about this technology. FAO should consider these issues as it assesses and monitors the project's benefits. FAO may wish to refer to the following documents on conservation agriculture, and its impacts in drylands: 1) Kassam, A. et al. Field Crops Research 132 (2012) 76â€“17; 2) Johansen, C. et al. Field Crops Research 132 (2012) 18â€“32.

This was considered during project design. Lessons were particularly gleaned from the ACIAR (Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research) conservation agriculture programming in the drylands of northern Iraq.

19. In addition, STAP recommends describing the risks and challenges associated with adopting conservation agriculture by the population in the target area, and how the project will address these to facilitate uptake. These challenges may be related to limited knowledge of conservation agricultural methods, lack of policy support, and financial constraints limiting the purchase of equipment.

Again, conservation agriculture is only one tool of many now envisioned for application within the project areas. The risks associated with equipment purchases and expenses were one of these considerations.
In addition, the population in the Iraqi marshes has been affected by conflict, as described in section 1.1. This hardship may influence the population's coping capacities to address risks associated with the introduction of conservation agriculture, and the adoption of other sustainable land management practices. In this regard, the project should consider more visibly the effects of armed conflict on the population in the marshes when defining further the interventions. FAO may wish to refer to this paper: Lewis, P. et al. (2013). “Effects of Armed Conflict on Health of Marsh Arabs in Southern Iraq”. (2013). 381: 959-961.

21. Risks associated with improving agricultural systems on soils that are degraded by high salinity levels and contaminants should be defined along with how the project intends to ameliorate these risks. Currently, the project does not address how it will reduce levels of pollution in the marshes in order to make agriculture and ecosystem services viable for the target population. Therefore, STAP recommends that the project should add an activity on reducing pollution levels in the marshes. FAO may wish to look at this paper to inform the development of an activity on pollution reduction: Al-Gburi, H. et al. (2017). Environmental assessment of Al-Hammara Marsh, Southern Iraq. Heliyon 3(2017)e00256.

22. It is unclear whether the project will use remote sensing to monitor changes (e.g. water mass variations, vegetation cover) in the watershed. STAP recommends relying on remote sensing technologies to monitor changes in the project region. This technology is particularly relevant for Iraq, given that conflict has impacted river flow measurements in the Tigris and Euphrates, and taking measurements through field visits may be impractical. However, the validation of remote sensing information through field visits is highly encouraged if this is possible. FAO may wish to consider the following paper: Becker, R. “The Stallied Recovery of the Iraqi Marshes.” Remote Sensing. (2014). 6. 1260-1274.

Conservation agriculture will be only one of many approaches. Indeed, within the marshlands, there are many other SLM options that will likely be much more effective and better aligned with local absorptive capacities.

Pollution management, and particularly the promotion of more reasonable use of inputs (fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides, etc.) will be an important element of the FFS approaches. This will include assisting building the capacities of extension officers and others to assist producers to better understand the specific needs of their particular production systems, providing information and capacity regarding how to reduce inputs, and a much more effective and formal monitoring system linking production and conservation benefits to inform improved decision-making designed to reduce pollution and associated adverse impacts.

During project implementation, remote sensing capacity will be a particular concern drawing upon FAO’s expertise. This will be linked to the information, monitoring, and knowledge management tools now integrated across the entire project framework platform. Collect Earth is an open source tool developed by FAO with Google, and will be used for land use mapping and planning. In addition, the newly developed NASA software Collect Earth online will be tested, which is a further expansion and improvement, guaranteeing more flexibility in designing targeted surveys, of the Collect Earth-Open Foris toolbox. These activities come at no cost, as they are co-financed by FAO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Council Comments at PIF</th>
<th>Responses at CEO Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>USA - We would like to request further explanation on how the Government of Iraq is planning to contribute the proposed $15 million in co-financing.</td>
<td>This co-financing is represented by Government of Iraq contributions. A large share of these contributions will come through the IFAD smallholder project as described within the project document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Germany welcomes the proposed project as it aims to improve livelihoods and ecological conditions in one of the most degraded landscapes of Iraq. The intended combination of sustainable land management and ecosystem restoration is promising but should be further elaborated. It is not always clear how agricultural use and conservation can be combined and how trade-offs can be addressed. Therefore Germany asks to further elaborate on how sustainable land management and marshland ecosystem restoration can be combined:</td>
<td>This comment has been addressed with the menu of proposed SLM agriculture and livestock management improvements that will be implemented under both Components 2 and 3. The project was designed by integrating best international practices that show how agriculture and conservation can be combined.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Clarify if activities under component 2 and 3 will be implemented in the same target areas or whether different zones are targeted for agricultural use and conservation/restoration.  
Component 2 will primarily focus upon productive landscapes proximate to wetlands that have an adverse impact upon wetlands. Component 3 will focus upon productive landscapes within wetlands that have a direct impact on wetlands conservation. Still, the different intervention areas are interconnected as they are part of a shared watershed.

4. Distinguish more clearly between identification/assessment of SLM options and their actual implementation on the ground (component 2).  
These have been detailed in both Components 2 and 3 and will be more fully detailed during the assessment and formulation of specific FFS approaches.

5. Germany welcomes that the proposed project is in line with Iraq’s efforts to set and implement LDN targets. Germany highly recommends a value chain approach, which may help to strengthen business plans and marketing efforts (output 2.1.6 and 3.2.4).  
Value chains will be integrated within the FFS. This will be based upon FAO global experience with such programming.

6. Germany would like to note that some of the indicators under component 2 do not seem very ambitious given the investment volume, and may need to be revised.  
This comment is well received, and the indicator on number of beneficiaries has been substantially increased, thanks to the approaches that will be deployed in the project (FFS). Still, the design team wants to ensure indicators remain realistic, as Iraq faces very severe capacity and implementation constraints. The project will focus upon generating very good, replicable models at a smaller scale that can be amplified across much larger landscapes over time. In this way, the immediate indicators may appear less ambitious than perhaps could be achievable in other national contexts while the ultimate impact will be commensurate with the GEF investment.

7. Finally, Germany would like to note that land rights are a particularly sensitive and conflictive issue and Iraq, therefore the issue of land rights should be taken into account in the development of the project.  
This was fully taken on-board and is reflected in the final project design.

8. Iraq: In the project proposal, the type of co-financing for all recipient and local government entities is “unknown.” When will there be more clarity on this?  
There is now clarity. A large part of the cofinancing will come through the Government’s work through IFAD.

9. DFID: Will GEF funds be channeled through Government agencies, and if so, what are the protection measures / safeguards in place to adhere to fiduciary standards and related controls?  
FAO will be overseeing this aspect and will make certain standards are followed.
FAO employs a sophisticated and user friendly financial protection measure for the execution of an ongoing field projects – Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS). FPMIS integrates FAO procedures for project financial control and record keeping. This tool serves the dual purpose of recording the financial transactions that occur as well as giving project managers an indication of the progress and upcoming financial reports and financial milestones to be achieved that are associated with a project. These project finance structures ensure that the interests of donors, FAO and its partners to the project are financially secure and are aligned with Government rules and regulations.

The donor has access to the FAO FPMIS system online and can track the financial and operational progress of the project. This fully transparent project implementation system that has proved to be fully acceptable by all partners.

The GOI will be providing office space, equipment support, staff support and other inputs. FAO is satisfied with the fiduciary controls and will be fully overseeing these aspects.

The Government of Iraq has gone through a recent restructuring. The Ministry of Health is actually the Ministry of Health and Environment responsible for overseeing relevant issues as described within the project document.

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</th>
<th>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BUDGETED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries Professional</td>
<td>7,143.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultants</td>
<td>88,250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>23,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>22,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expendable Procurement</td>
<td>5,607.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>150,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected refloows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet
Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

See document uploaded in the Portal.

ANNEX: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part I by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics/themes that best describes the project.

See taxonomy in section I.

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