

# PART II

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## ANNEX 1: TERMINAL EVALUATION TERMS OF REFERENCE

### INTRODUCTION

In accordance with UNDP and GEF M&E policies and procedures, all full and medium-sized UNDP support GEF financed projects are required to undergo a terminal evaluation upon completion of implementation. These terms of reference (TOR) sets out the expectations for a Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the *Protection and Management of Pakistan Wetlands Project* (PIMS #: 1056 BD)

The essentials of the project to be evaluated are as follows:

### PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE

Project Title:	Protection and Management of Pakistan Wetlands Project			
GEF Project ID:	00042851 / 00042992		<u>at endorsement</u> (Million US\$)	<u>at completion</u> (Million US\$)
UNDP Project ID:	00042851 / 00042992	GEF financing:	2,991,350	2,991,350
Country:	Pakistan	IA/EA own:	2,300,000	2,300,000
Region:	RBAP	Government:	0	0
Focal Area:	Biodiversity	Other:	6,234,000	6,234,000
FA Objectives, (OP/SP):		Total co-financing:	11,525,350	11,525,350
Executing Agency:	Ministry of Climate Change	Total Project Cost:	11,525,350	11,525,350
Other Partners involved:	WWF International	ProDoc Signature (date project began):		11 April 2005
		(Operational) Closing Date:	Proposed: 30 June 2012	Actual: 30 June 2012

### OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

The **Development Objective** of this programme is to conserve globally important biodiversity in Pakistan without exacerbating poverty.

The **Programme Objective** is to create and maintain an enabling environment for effective and sustainable conservation of natural wetlands at federal, provincial/territorial, and local levels.

The Programme has ten planned outcomes:

1. Sustainable institutions are established to provide national level coordination for the conservation of wetlands biodiversity in Pakistan and to promote the dissemination of lessons learned, especially from Project Demonstration Complexes.
2. Planning and land-use decision-making of wetlands conservation agencies at all levels is enhanced through the provision of comprehensive, current wetlands information, decision support systems and tools utilizing spatial and other data from the Wetlands GIS Database.
3. A National Wetlands Conservation Strategy (NWCS) is developed, officially adopted and implemented at federal, provincial/territorial and community level.
4. Technical competence of government agencies and CBO conservation staff is enhanced through comprehensive training and capacity building programmes.
5. A nation-wide wetlands awareness campaign is designed and implemented.
6. Elements of long-term sustainability of wetlands conservation initiatives are developed and adopted.
7. Wetlands biodiversity is sustainably conserved in the Makran Coastal Wetlands Complex (MCWC) by designing and implementing a comprehensive Management Plan.
8. Wetlands biodiversity is sustainably conserved in the central Indus wetlands complex (CIWC) by designing and implementing a comprehensive Management Plan.
9. Wetlands biodiversity is sustainably conserved in the salt range wetlands complex (SRWC) by designing and implementing a comprehensive Management Plan.
10. Wetlands biodiversity is sustainably conserved in the north-west alpine wetlands complex (NAWC) by designing and implementing a comprehensive Management Plan.

The TE will be conducted according to the guidance, rules and procedures established by UNDP and GEF as reflected in the UNDP Evaluation Guidance for GEF Financed Projects (Annex H).

The objectives of the evaluation are to assess the achievement of project results, and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming.

## EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHOD

An overall approach and method<sup>1</sup> for conducting project terminal evaluations of UNDP supported GEF financed projects has developed over time. The evaluator is expected to frame the evaluation effort using the criteria of **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact**, as defined and explained in the UNDP Guidance for Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-supported, GEF-financed Projects. A set of questions covering each of these criteria have been drafted and are included with this TOR (*fill in Annex C*). The evaluator is expected to amend, complete and submit this matrix as part of an evaluation inception report, and shall include it as an annex to the final report.

The evaluation must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful. The evaluator is expected to follow a participatory and consultative approach ensuring close engagement with government counterparts, in particular the GEF operational focal point, UNDP Country Office, project team, UNDP GEF Technical Adviser based in the region and key stakeholders. The evaluator is expected to conduct a field mission to demonstration sites (at least three out of four Wetlands Complexes mentioned at outcome 7 – 10 above). Interviews will be held with the organizations and individuals at a minimum that include representatives of the UNDP, GEF Focal Point in Pakistan, National Programme Directors, key government officials in the Federal Government, provincial & district governments, , representatives of the relevant private sector, project staff, officials of the WWF, IUCN, etc. and representatives of the communities in the sites will stay the main respondents.

<sup>1</sup> For additional information on methods, see the Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results, Chapter 7, pg. 163

The evaluator will review all relevant sources of information, such as the project document, project reports – including Annual APR/PIR, project budget revisions, midterm review, progress reports, GEF focal area tracking tools, project files, national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the evaluator considers useful for this evidence-based assessment. A list of documents that the project team will provide to the evaluator for review is included in Annex B of this Terms of Reference.

## EVALUATION CRITERIA & RATINGS

An assessment of project performance will be carried out, based against expectations set out in the Project Logical Framework/Results Framework (Annex A), which provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. The evaluation will at a minimum cover the criteria of: **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact**. Ratings must be provided on the following performance criteria. The completed table must be included in the evaluation executive summary. The obligatory rating scales are included in Annex D.

Evaluation Ratings:			
1. Monitoring and Evaluation	rating	2. IA& EA Execution	rating
M&E design at entry		Quality of UNDP Implementation	
M&E Plan Implementation		Quality of Execution - Executing Agency	
Overall quality of M&E		Overall quality of Implementation / Execution	
3. Assessment of Outcomes	rating	4. Sustainability	rating
Relevance		Financial resources:	
Effectiveness		Socio-political:	
Efficiency		Institutional framework and governance:	
Overall Project Outcome Rating		Environmental :	
		Overall likelihood of sustainability:	

## PROJECT FINANCE / COFINANCE

The Evaluation will assess the key financial aspects of the project, including the extent of co-financing planned and realized. Project cost and funding data will be required, including annual expenditures. Variances between planned and actual expenditures will need to be assessed and explained. Results from recent financial audits, as available, should be taken into consideration. The evaluator(s) will receive assistance from the Country Office (CO) and Project Team to obtain financial data in order to complete the co-financing table below, which will be included in the terminal evaluation report.

Co-financing (type/source)	UNDP own financing (mill. US\$)		Government (mill. US\$)		Partner Agency (mill. US\$)		Total (mill. US\$)	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Actual	Actual
Grants	2.3	2.3			5.034	5.034	7.334	7.334
Loans/Concessions								
• In-kind support								
• Other	1.2	1.2					1.2	1.2
Totals	3.5	3.5			5.034	5.034	8.534	8.534

## MAINSTREAMING

UNDP supported GEF financed projects are key components in UNDP country programming, as well as regional and global programmes. The evaluation will assess the extent to which the project was successfully mainstreamed with other UNDP priorities, including poverty alleviation, improved governance, the prevention and recovery from natural disasters, and gender.

## IMPACT

The evaluators will assess the extent to which the project is achieving impacts or progressing towards the achievement of impacts. Key findings that should be brought out in the evaluations include whether the project has demonstrated: a) verifiable improvements in ecological status, b) verifiable reductions in stress on ecological systems, and/or c) demonstrated progress towards these impact achievements.<sup>2</sup>

## CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS & LESSONS

The evaluation report must include a chapter providing a set of **conclusions, recommendations and lessons**.

## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The principal responsibility for managing this evaluation resides with the UNDP CO in Pakistan. The UNDP CO will contract the evaluators and ensure the timely provision of per diems and travel arrangements within the country for the evaluation team. The Project Team will be responsible for liaising with the Evaluators team to set up stakeholder interviews, arrange field visits, coordinate with the Government etc.

## EVALUATION TIMEFRAME

The total duration of the evaluation will be **XX** days according to the following plan:

Activity	Timing	Completion Date
Preparation	<b>XX</b> days ( <i>recommended: 2-4</i> )	<i>date</i>
Evaluation Mission	<b>XX</b> days ( <i>r: 7-15</i> )	<i>date</i>
Draft Evaluation Report	<b>XX</b> days ( <i>r: 5-10</i> )	<i>date</i>
Final Report	<b>XX</b> days ( <i>r: 1-2</i> )	<i>date</i>

## EVALUATION DELIVERABLES

The evaluation team is expected to deliver the following:

Deliverable	Content	Timing	Responsibilities
Inception Report	Evaluator provides clarifications on timing and method	No later than 2 weeks before the evaluation mission.	Evaluator submits to UNDP CO

<sup>2</sup> A useful tool for gauging progress to impact is the Review of Outcomes to Impacts (ROTI) method developed by the GEF Evaluation Office: [ROTI Handbook 2009](#)

<b>Presentation</b>	Initial Findings	End of evaluation mission	To project management, UNDP CO
<b>Draft Final Report</b>	Full report, (per annexed template) with annexes	Within 3 weeks of the evaluation mission	Sent to CO, reviewed by RTA, PCU, GEF OFPs
<b>Final Report*</b>	Revised report	Within 1 week of receiving UNDP comments on draft	Sent to CO for uploading to UNDP ERC.

\*When submitting the final evaluation report, the evaluator is required also to provide an 'audit trail', detailing how all received comments have (and have not) been addressed in the final evaluation report.

## TEAM COMPOSITION

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The evaluation team will be composed of 1 international (team leader) and national evaluators. The consultants shall have prior experience in evaluating similar projects. Experience with GEF financed projects is an advantage. The team leader and will be responsible for finalizing the report. The evaluators selected should not have participated in the project preparation and/or implementation and should not have conflict of interest with project related activities.

The Team members must present the following qualifications:

- Minimum 8 years of relevant professional experience
- Knowledge of UNDP and GEF
- Previous experience with results-based monitoring and evaluation methodologies;
- Technical knowledge in the targeted focal area(s)
- Skills and knowledge related to participatory Biodiversity Conservation (knowledge of Wetlands Conservation will be preferred)

## EVALUATOR ETHICS

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Evaluation consultants will be held to the highest ethical standards and are required to sign a Code of Conduct (Annex E) upon acceptance of the assignment. UNDP evaluations are conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluations'

## ANNEX A: PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

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*(to be added)*

## ANNEX B: LIST OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVIEWED BY THE EVALUATORS

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*(to be added)*

## ANNEX C: EVALUATION QUESTIONS

*This is a generic list, to be further detailed with more specific questions by CO and UNDP GEF Technical Adviser based on the particulars of the project.*

Evaluative Criteria Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
<b>Relevance:</b> How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF focal area, and to the environment and development priorities at the local, regional and national levels?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
<b>Effectiveness:</b> To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
<b>Efficiency:</b> Was the project implemented efficiently, in-line with international and national norms and standards?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
<b>Sustainability:</b> To what extent are there financial, institutional, social-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
<b>Impact:</b> Are there indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress toward, reduced environmental stress and/or improved ecological status?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•

## ANNEX D: RATING SCALES

<p><b><i>Ratings for Outcomes, Effectiveness, Efficiency, M&amp;E, I&amp;E Execution</i></b></p> <p>6: Highly Satisfactory (HS): no shortcomings  5: Satisfactory (S): minor shortcomings  4: Moderately Satisfactory (MS)  3: Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): significant shortcomings  2: Unsatisfactory (U): major problems  1: Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): severe problems</p>	<p><b><i>Sustainability ratings:</i></b></p> <p>4. Likely (L): negligible risks to sustainability  3. Moderately Likely (ML): moderate risks    2. Moderately Unlikely (MU): significant risks  1. Unlikely (U): severe risks</p>	<p><b><i>Relevance ratings</i></b></p> <p>2. Relevant (R)  1.. Not relevant (NR)</p> <p><b><i>Impact Ratings:</i></b>  3. Significant (S)  2. Minimal (M)  1. Negligible (N)</p>
<p><b><i>Additional ratings where relevant:</i></b>  Not Applicable (N/A)  Unable to Assess (U/A)</p>		

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## ANNEX 2: PAKISTAN WETLANDS PROJECT EVALUATION MATRIX

Evaluative Criteria Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
<b>1. Relevance: how does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF focal area, and to environment and development priorities at local, provincial/territorial and federal levels?</b>			
1.1 To what extent do the project objectives reflect the main objectives of the GEF focal area?	Project objectives compared to objectives of GEF focal area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project formulation document</li> <li>- GEF document</li> <li>- National Project Manager</li> <li>- GEF Focal Person</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comparing documents</li> <li>- Interview</li> </ul>
1.2 To what extent do the project objectives and activities reflect the environmental priorities at the local, provincial/territorial and federal levels?	Project objectives and activities compared (incl. site selection) to environmental priorities at local, provincial/territorial and federal levels (contents/consultation process)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project documents / demonstration sites</li> <li>- National Climate Change Policy</li> <li>- Draft National Forest Policy</li> <li>- policy makers, civil society organizations and beneficiaries at local, provincial/territorial and federal levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comparing documents</li> <li>- Interviews</li> </ul>
1.3 To what extent do the project objectives and activities reflect development priorities at local, provincial/territorial and federal levels?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project objectives and activities reflect development priorities at local, provincial/territorial and federal levels (contents/consultation process)</li> <li>- Comparison with the existing / ongoing development initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project documents (general and demonstration sites)</li> <li>- Local, provincial/territorial and federal developmental policy documents</li> <li>- Millennium Development Goals</li> <li>- policy makers, civil society organizations and beneficiaries at local, provincial/territorial and federal levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- comparing documents</li> <li>- interviews</li> </ul>
1.4 To what extent was the project mainstreamed in other UNDP country program priorities?	UNDP country program components compared to project objectives and activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNDP country program document</li> <li>- project document</li> <li>- UNDP PWP program manager</li> <li>- UNDP country manager</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- comparing documents</li> <li>- interviews</li> </ul>

Evaluative Criteria Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
<b>2. Effectiveness: to what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved?</b>			
<b>Immediate Objective 1</b>			
2.1 create and maintain an enabling environment for effective and sustainable conservation of natural wetlands at federal, provincial/territorial and local levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness and participation of local communities</li> <li>- Reflection of post project activities of Government Sector</li> </ul>		
<b>Outcomes related to immediate objective 1</b>			
2.1.1 Sustainable institutions are established to provide national level coordination for the conservation of wetlands biodiversity in Pakistan and to promote the dissemination of lessons learned, especially from Project Demonstration Complexes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutional framework at federal level established</li> <li>- Reports for project demonstration complexes prepared</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Climate Change</li> <li>- Head, NCCW / NCA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review of document related to constitution of committees and focal person at federal level</li> <li>- Interview with federal stakeholders</li> </ul>
2.1.2 Planning and land-use decision-making of wetlands conservation agencies at all levels is enhanced through the provision of comprehensive, current wetlands information, decision support systems and tools utilizing spatial and other data from the Wetlands GIS Database.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draft management plans prepared</li> <li>- Spatial and other data available with GIS lab and used at provincial and local level</li> <li>- Surveys and Assessment reports prepared</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Socio Economic surveys of the wetlands</li> <li>- Biological survey and situation analysis reports</li> <li>- GIS based mapping of wetland</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review of document</li> <li>- Interviews</li> </ul>
2.1.3 A National Wetlands Conservation Strategy (NWCS) is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stakeholders at all levels taken on board for setting priorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Climate Change</li> <li>- National Project Manager / PWP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review of documents</li> <li>- Interview with the Federal and</li> </ul>

developed, officially adopted and implemented at federal, provincial/territorial and community level.	- National Wetlands Policy prepared - Policy notified as legal document by Government	- Draft National Wetlands Policy - Approval and adoption at National and sub-national level	Provincial Policy Makers
2.1.4 Technical competence of government agencies and CBO conservation staff is enhanced through comprehensive training and capacity building programs.	- Training imparted to CBOs - Capacity Building of Government Agencies carried out - application of items learned in training	- Training Courses and other Capacity Building Initiatives undertaken for different stakeholders - Trainees	- Document Review - Interviews
2.1.5 A nation-wide wetlands awareness campaign is designed and implemented.	- Campaign launched through people of all walks of life by employing multiple approaches	- National Project Manager / PWP - Printed Material - Pictorial Coverage - Gallup Surveys - Interactive Meeting - MoUs	- Review of Report and Literature - On site Interviews
2.1.6 Elements of long-term sustainability of wetlands conservation initiatives are developed and adopted.	- Long term conservation initiatives identified - Initiatives Developed and adopted - Financing mechanisms designed and adopted	- Ministry of Climate Change (Status of approval of policy) - National Project Manager / PWP (Project Initiatives) - National Wetland Policy - GIS Nodes at Provincial level	- Review of Periodic Reports, Policy Documents and long term initiatives under the project - Discussion of sustainability with National Programme Director and National Programme Manager / PWP
<b>Immediate Objective 2</b>			
2.2 create replicable demonstration models of wetlands management in selected wetlands complexes	- Preparation of replicable models - Selection of wetlands for replication	- National Programme Manager / PWP - Management Plans of Selected demonstration sites - Review of successful interventions made under the PWP	- Review of document - On site visits - Interviews
<b>Outcomes related to immediate objective 2</b>			
2.2.1 Wetlands biodiversity is sustainably conserved in the	- Biodiversity status of MCWC ascertained	- National Programme Manager / PWP	- Review of Management Plans - Interviews

Makran Coastal Wetlands Complex (MCWC) by designing and implementing a comprehensive Management Plan.	- Management Plan of MCWC prepared and implementation started	- List of Identified Biodiversity Conservation Measures - Implementation Status of Management Plan	
2.2.2 Wetlands biodiversity is sustainably conserved in the central Indus wetlands complex (CIWC) by designing and implementing a comprehensive Management Plan.	- Biodiversity status of CIWC ascertained - Management Plan of CIWC prepared and implementation started	- National Programme Manager / PWP - List of Identified Biodiversity Conservation Measures - Implementation Status of Management Plan	- Review of Management Plans - Interviews
2.2.3 Wetlands biodiversity is sustainably conserved in the salt range wetlands complex (SRWC) by designing and implementing a comprehensive Management Plan.	- Biodiversity status of SRWC ascertained - Management Plan of SRWC prepared and implementation started	- National Programme Manager / PWP - List of Identified Biodiversity Conservation Measures - Implementation Status of Management Plan	- Review of Management Plans - Interviews
2.2.4 Wetlands biodiversity is sustainably conserved in the north-west alpine wetlands complex (NAWC) by designing and implementing a comprehensive Management Plan.	- Biodiversity status of NAWC ascertained - Management Plan of NAWC prepared and implementation started	- National Programme Manager / PWP - List of Identified Biodiversity Conservation Measures - Implementation Status of Management Plan	- Review of Management Plans - Interviews

Evaluative Criteria Questions		Indicators	Sources	Methodology
<b>3. Was the project implemented efficiently, in line with international and national norms and standards</b>				
3.1 Were the outcomes proportionate to the inputs provided?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Targets of outcome achieved within planned cost</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review of periodic monitoring and evaluation reports</li> <li>- Financial Statement of PWP for entire project period</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review of relevant documents</li> </ul>
3.2 Were overhead costs proportionate to program costs?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overhead cost compared with the total cost as per planned and actual allocation and expenditure</li> <li>- Comparison of Unit Cost made with other projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Detail of overhead costs</li> <li>- Financial Statement of PWP for entire project period</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review of relevant documents</li> </ul>
3.3 Were unit prices and rates of the PWP comparable to those of other projects?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comparison of Unit Cost made with other projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project Document</li> <li>- UNDP – CO</li> <li>- TERC Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review of relevant documents</li> </ul>

Evaluative Criteria Questions		Indicators	Sources	Methodology
<b>4. Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, social-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?</b>				
4.1 Financial sustainability: to what extent are sufficient long term financial mechanisms and resources secured for sustaining institutions responsible for wetlands management and dissemination of lessons learnt at local, provincial/territorial and federal levels?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mechanism for sustainable financial resources for CBOs in Place</li> <li>- Financial Sustainability ensured at various levels of government for wetland management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Project Manager / PWP</li> <li>- Registration of CBOs with Social Welfare Development Department</li> <li>- Approval of proposed interventions and projects along with financial resources assigned for dissemination of lesson learnt</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review of relevant documents</li> <li>- Interviews</li> </ul>
4.2 Institutional sustainability: to what extent has an institutional framework been created for sustaining wetlands		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- laws</li> <li>- policies</li> <li>- organizations for implementation (at local,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Head NCCW / NCA</li> <li>- Focal Persons / Committees at federal and provincial levels</li> <li>- Legal documents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consultation of documents</li> <li>- Interviews</li> </ul>

management?	provincial/territorial and federal level) - quality of organizations (tasks, responsibilities, number and competencies of staff, finance) - acceptance of and participation in management plans by local community - income generation of management system for local communities - acceptance of management system by wider public		
4.3 Socio-economic sustainability: to what extent has a socially acceptable and economically attractive wetlands management system been created?	- acreage of wetlands over time - composition/prevalence of vegetation and wildlife in areas over time	- Status of Conservation Interventions initiated by WVCC - Status of Livelihood activities undertaken by WVCC	- Field Visits - Interviews
4.4 Environmental sustainability: To what extent does the introduced management system of wetlands contribute to maintaining or improving bio-diversity?		- Implementation of Recommendations of Management Plans - Progress against the baseline reports prepared by the PWP - Changes in the management system	- Field Visits - Interviews

Evaluative Criteria Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
<b>5. Impact: Are there indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress toward, reduced environmental stress and/or improved ecological status?</b>			
5.1 To what extent did the project contribute to achieving the Development Objective: i.e. to conserve globally important wetlands biodiversity in Pakistan without exacerbating poverty?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- acreage of wetlands over time under management</li> <li>- composition/prevalence of vegetation and wildlife over time in managed areas</li> <li>- number of registered cases of trespassing/fining and other sanctions</li> <li>- number/acreage of new wetlands brought under management</li> <li>- socio-economic position of population living in wetlands demonstration sites (over time): income; food availability/gaps; education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- project documents</li> <li>- evaluation reports</li> <li>- beneficiaries</li> <li>- socio-economic reports of government and non-project related NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- comparing documents</li> <li>- illustrations of changes from interviews with beneficiaries, project, government and NGO staff</li> </ul>
5.2 Were there any unintended positive or negative effects due to project interventions? (local; provincial; federal level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- changes in ecology</li> <li>- changes in behavior of local population or government/NGO staff</li> <li>- changes in policies or policy implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- project (M&amp;E) reports</li> <li>- reports of government and NGO beneficiaries</li> <li>- project staff and staff of government and NGOs in the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- deduction from reports and interviews (comparing objectives and results)</li> </ul>

Evaluative Criteria Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
6. Project management: was the project management appropriate to achieve the intended results?			
6.1 Did the project have and apply appropriate administrative project management systems of planning, M&E and finance?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- availability of PM&amp;E system and reports (at start and later years)</li> <li>- follow-up actions to recommendations of M&amp;E reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- M&amp;E Reports</li> <li>- project staff</li> <li>- beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- study M&amp;E reports</li> <li>- check implementation of recommendations in reports, with staff and beneficiaries</li> </ul>
6.2 Did the project have an adequate governing and implementing structure and staffing?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- decisions taken and acts upon decisions by project staff</li> <li>- tasks to be completed and availability of staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- minutes of meetings of steering committee and project management</li> <li>- interviews with staff and beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- comparing minutes of steering committee and project management</li> <li>- check opinions with member of steering committee, management, staff and beneficiaries</li> </ul>

**Annex 3: Itinerary of the evaluation mission (international consultant)**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Details</b>
3 December 2012	Morning	Arrival international consultant
	Afternoon	Meeting with Mr. Saleem Ullah, Programme Manager, Energy & Environment Unit, UNDP Security Briefing, Met with National Consultant
		Meeting with Ms. Ghazala Raza, Senior Programme Officer Global Environment Facility, Ministry of Climate Change
	Evening	Review of project documents and discussed the detail of MCWC with National Consultant
4 December 2012	9.30 – 15.00 hrs	Meeting at WWF-P office, Islamabad: Dr. Ghulam Akbar, Senior Director/National Programme Manager Pakistan Wetlands Programme, WWF-P Mr. Umeed Khalid, Conservator (Wildlife), National Conservation of Wildlife, Ministry of Climate Change Mr. Saleem Ullah, Programme Manager, Energy & Environment Unit, UNDP Dr. Masood Arshad, Former Programme Manager CIWC/SRWC, WWF-P Mr. Azhar Amir, PRM, Coordinator M&E, WWF-P
	15.00 – 18.00 hrs	Review of project documents
	Evening	Data compilation
5 December 2012	Morning	Travel Karachi
	Afternoon	Mr. Aijaz Nizamani, Additional Secretary of Forests, Sindh Forest Department Mr. Hussain Bux Bhagat, Conservator Wildlife, Sindh Wildlife Department Rab Nawaz, Director Sindh Region, WWF-P Visit GIS lab, node Sindh Wildlife Department
		Travel Sukkur
	Evening	Data compilation
6 December 2012	8.30 – 9.30 hrs	Mr. Umer Waqas, Senior Site Officer (previously Sukkur), PWP WWF-P
	9.30 – 10.30 hrs	Visit Centre for Biodiversity and Conservation, Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur Ms. Shireen Akhtar Soomro, Lecturer-cum-Keeper
	10.30 – 14.00 hrs	Stakeholder Meeting: Mr. Javed Ahmed Mahar, Conservator Social Forestry Circle Sukkur Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Godani, Dpty. Conservator Wildlife Sukkur Mr. Rafique Ahmed Mako, Divisional Forest Office, Sukkur

		Mr. Manzoor Ahmad, Assistant Director Fisheries, Sukkur Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Gopang, Depty. Director Fisheries, Sukkur Mr. Ali Hassan Manan, Site Coordinator WWF-P, Sukkur Mr. Liaquat Ali Khokhar, Livelihood Planner WWF-P Mr. Mir
	15.00 – 16.00 hrs	Meeting and visit user group Biogasplants Wargo Katpar village Mr. Ishaq Ahmad, chairperson Mr. Ali Dino, community activist
	Evening	Data compilation
7 December 2012	Morning	Boat safari Indus Dolphin Reserve Visit forest area Discussions with staff of Wildlife and Forest Departments and WWF-P staff
	Afternoon	Travel to Lahore
	16.00 – 17.30 hrs	Discussion Dr. Masood Arshad, Former Programme Manager CIWC/SRWC, WWF-P
	Evening	Data compilation
8 December 2012	9.00 – 11.30 hrs	Stakeholder meeting Mr. Naeem Bhatti, Director Wildlife and Parks Department Dr. Umar Raja, Dpty Secretary, Forest and Wildlife Department Mr. Ch. Ashraf, Director General, Fisheries Department Mr. Muhammed Anwar Maan, Assistant Director, Wildlife and Parks Department Mr. Safdar, Economist, Fisheries Department Mr. Shahid Nawaz, District Wildlife Officer Mr. Shabaz Rana, District Deputy Director Wildlife, Salt Range Mr. Najam ul Huda Khan, Coordinator Surveys PWP WWF-P Dr. Masood Arshad, Former Programme Manager CIWC/SRWC, WWF-P
	11.30 – 13.00 hrs	Meeting at the University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Prof. Dr. Talat Naseer Pasha, Vice Chancellor Prof. Dr. M. Sharif Mughal, Subject Specialist, Faculty of Fisheries & Wildlife Dr. Nazia Sultana, Dpty. Registrar
	13.00 – 17.30 hrs	Travel to Islamabad by car Visit Kallar Kahar lake on the road
	Evening	Data compilation
9 December 2012		Review of project documents Data compilation

10 December 2012	10.00 – 12.00 hrs	Mr. Syed Mahmood Nasir, Inspector General Forests/National Project Director PWP, Ministry of Climate Change Mr. Jawed Ali Khan, Director General (Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Climate Change)
	12.00 – 14.00 hrs	Meeting Pakistan Museum of Natural History: Dr. Muhammad Rafique, Director Zoological Division Dr. Muhammad Khal Laghari, Director Botanical Division Dr. Aneel Gilani, Botanist Mr. Muhammad Asif Khan, Mammalogist Mr. Mishqat ullah Khan, Zoo-plankton-entomologist Mr. Rafaqat Masroor, Herpetologist
	14.00 – 15.30 hrs	Meeting PWP GIS Lab: Mr. Usman Akram, Coordinator GIS Mr. Shahid Naeem, RS/GIS Analyst Mr. Sajid Ali, Chm Associate Miss Aniq Abrar, intern
	15.30 – 17.30 hrs	Internal meeting evaluation team
	evening	Data compilation
11 December 2012	9.00 – 13.00 hrs	Meeting WWF-P: Dr. Ghulam Akbar, Senior Director/National Programme Manager Pakistan Wetlands Programme, WWF-P Mr. Najam ul Huda Khan, Coordinator Surveys PWP WWF-P
	14.00 – 15.00 hrs	Dr. Riffat Naseem Malik, Associate Professor, Department of Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Biological Sciences, Quaid-i-Azam University
	15.30 – 16.30 hrs	Dr. Abdul Wahab Khan, Director Zoological Survey Department Mr. Meharban Ali, Zoologist, Zoological Survey Department
	18.00 – 20.00 hrs	Dr. Muhammad Mumtaz Malik, Retired Chief Conservator Wildlife, Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa Mr. Saeed-Uz-Zaman, Retired Chief Conservator Wildlife, Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa
	evening	Data compilation
12 December 2012	9.00 – 11.00 hrs	Mr. Inam Ullah Khan, Manager IUCN Sarhad Programme, IUCN
	12.00 – 14.30 hrs	Mr. Richard Garstang, previous National Programme Manager/CTA Pakistan Wetlands Programme WWF-P
	14.30 – 17.30 hrs	Data compilation
	evening	Report writing
13 December 2012		Data compilation and report writing
14 December 2012	11.00 – 13.00 hrs	Meeting Embassy of the Kingdom of the

		Netherlands: Mrs. Yasmin Jawed Khan, Senior Programme Officer Mr. Jan Willem Cools, First Secretary Environment & Water
	13.00 – 16.00 hrs	Internal meeting evaluation team
	16.00 – 17.00 hrs	Mrs. Marriyam Aurangzab, previous Coordinator Awareness Raising Programme PWP Mr. Ahmed Khan, previous Director Regional Programme PWP
	17.00 – 19.00 hrs	Internal meeting evaluation team
	evening	Report writing
15 December 2012	14.00 – 16.30	Discussed the evaluation issues with National Consultant
16 December 2012	-----	Report writing
17 December	morning	Preparation De-briefing
	12.00 – 15. 00 hrs	De-briefing: Syed Mehmood Nesir, IGF/former NPD Dr. Ghulam Akbar, Senior Director/ former National Programme Manager PWP, WWF-P Mr. Umeed Khalid, Conservator (Wildlife), National Conservation of Wildlife, Ministry of Climate Change Mr. Saleem Ullah, Programme Manager, Energy & Environment Unit, UNDP Dr. Masood Arshad, Former Programme Manager CIWC/SRWC, WWF-P Ali Hassan Habib, WWF-P country director Mr. Richard Garstang, former CTA PWP Mr. Jan Willem Cools, First Secretary EKN Mrs. Yasmin Jawed, Senior Programme Officer EKN Mr. Ahmad Khan, WWF-P, former Regional Director PWP
	15.00 – 17.00 hrs	Wrapping up

# **Itinerary of the evaluation mission (national consultant)**

**MCWC 27 – 30 November, 2012**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Details</b>
27 <sup>th</sup> November, 2012	10:00 pm – 12:00 am	Lahore to Karachi by air
		<i>Stay at Karachi</i>
28 <sup>th</sup> November, 2012	09:40 am – 11:00 am	Karachi to Gwadar by Air
	12:00 Noon – 01:00 pm	Meeting with Mr Abdul Rahim Site Manager at PWP office
	01:15 pm – 02:30 am	Meeting with Mr. MaulaBakhsh Assistant Director Fisheries
	02:45 pm – 03:15 pm	Meeting with Mr. Suhail-ur-Rehman Deputy Commissioner, Gwadar
	03:30 pm – 04:30 pm	Meeting with Mr. Asghar Shah Director Coordination, Gwadar, IUCN
	05:00 pm – 06:00 pm	Meeting with Mr. Ahmad Nadeem Director P & D, BCDA
		<i>Stay at Gwadar</i>
29 <sup>th</sup> November, 2012	08:00 am – 09:00 am	Meeting with Mr. Abdul Aleem Baluch Director Environment G.D.A
	09:15 am – 11:30 am	Discussing with local fishermen
	11:45 am – 01:00 pm	Interaction with two WVCC managing Vocational Centers
	01:00 pm – 02:30 pm	Gwadar to Jiwani (Meeting with WVCC – Pishkan enroute). Mr. Atta Ullah
	02:30 pm – 03:00 pm	Discussion with WVCC – Daran (Mr. Abdul Rashid)
	03:00 pm – 03:30 pm	Visit of Jiwani InformationCenter
	03:30 pm – 05:00 pm	Jiwani to Gwadar
	05:00 pm – 06:00 pm	Review of project surveys and reports at PWP site office
		<i>Stay at Gwadar</i>
30 <sup>th</sup> November, 2012	08:00 am – 09:00 am	Visit the fish harbor along with BCDA official
	09:00 am – 11:30 am	Meeting with different stakeholders, Government Departments in the office of Deputy Commissioner
	11:30 am – 01:00 pm	Discussed project interventions and their sustainability with Site Manager
	02:00 pm – 03:30 pm	Gwadar to Karachi by air
	07:00 pm – 08:30 pm	Karachi to Lahore by air

# SRWC 11 – 12 December, 2012

Date	Time	Details
11 <sup>th</sup> December, 2012	08:00 am – 10:00 am	Islamabad to Kallar Kahar (SRWC)
	10:20 am – 11:30 am	Meeting with Ex-Site Manger, Rana Shabaz Ahmed
	11:40 pm – 12:30 pm	Visit to Lake area along with staff of Wildlife Department
	12:45 pm – 01:30 pm	Meeting with Rana Farooq, Divisional Forest Officer, Chakwal
	01:40 pm – 02:30 pm	Meeting with members of SVDP
	03:30 pm – 04:20 pm	Meeting with local VCC with biogas plants and fruit orchards
	04:30 pm – 07:00 pm	Discussion and document review with Dr Masood Arshad Ex Regional Manager, PWP (Stay at Kallar Kahar)
12 <sup>th</sup> December, 2012	08:00 am – 09:30 am	Kallar Kahar to district Khushab
	09:45 am – 10:30 am	Meeting with local VCC and visit of biogas plants at Khabeki Lake
	11:00 am – 01:00 pm	Meeting with staff of WWF at Information Centre at Khabeki Lake
	01:15 pm – 02:30 pm	Visit to Kanheti Garden and site developed under PWP for Tourism
	02:30 pm – 03:00 pm	Meeting with local VCC and fruit orchards developed by the members
	03:00 pm – 03:45 pm	Khabeki to Uchali Lake
	04:30 pm – 05:00 pm	Visit to bird hide and allied works developed under PWP
	05:00 pm – 06:00 pm	Meeting with local female VCC
	06:00 pm – 09:20 pm	Khushab to Islamabad

#### **ANNEX 4: LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED**

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Office Order No. 60, Chief Conservator of Wildlife, Peshawar, 29 January 2009 (No. 3355-61 / WL (E)

Pakistan Wetlands Programme, Annual workplans 2006-2012

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Pakistan Wetlands Programme. Socioeconomic survey Nammal Lake Game Reserve, 2007

Pakistan Wetlands Programme. Socioeconomic survey Kallar Kahar Game Reserve, 2007

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Alpine Wetlands Complex, Gilgit, June 6 – 10, 2008

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Muzaffarabad, November 18-19, 2008

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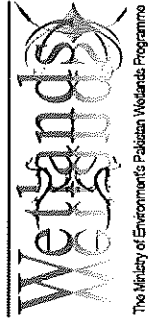
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### Logical Framework Analysis/Programme Planning Matrix for the Pakistan Wetlands Programme

Programme Strategy	Sources of Co-financing	Output, Outcome and Impact Indicators <sup>1</sup>	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Development Objective</b> To conserve globally significant wetlands biodiversity in Pakistan while alleviating poverty.				
<b>Immediate Objectives</b> A. To create and maintain an enabling environment for effective and sustainable conservation of natural wetlands at federal, provincial/territorial and local levels. ( <i>Programme Outputs 1 - 6</i> )	(See: co-financing for respective outputs, below)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From PY 1.0 to PY 7.0, a positive trend in public opinion favours increased government and private support for and investment in the conservation of wetlands.</li> <li>By PY 7.0, federal, provincial/territorial and community institutions concerned with wetlands conservation implementing enhanced wetlands conservation measures with increased technical capacity and financial security.</li> <li>By PY 7.0, the principles and policy of Pakistan National Wetlands Conservation Strategy are integrated into wetlands conservation and other sectoral planning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public opinion polls in PY 1.0, 3.0, 5.0 and 7.0</li> <li>Commissioned independent M&amp;E reports, Programme plans etc.</li> <li>EIAs, Sectoral Plans and revisions to sectoral policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
B. To implement sustainable wetlands conservation at four representative sites that will serve as replicable models for subsequent nationwide wetlands conservation initiatives. ( <i>Programme Outputs 7-10</i> )	(See: co-financing for respective outputs, below)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By PY 7.0, important wetlands resources are being sustainably conserved in four progressively managed conservancies by innovative, highly replicable public/private sector and community-driven initiatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government records.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GoP remains committed to conservation of wetlands as a high priority.</li> </ul>

#### Types of Indicator used in this Logframe

↑ Impact	5 – 10 years	Effective conservation of wetlands biodiversity in Pakistan	↑
↑ Outcome	1 – 3 years	Creation of an enabling environment for enhanced wetlands conservation	↑
↑ Output	< 3 years	Improved technical capacity of wetlands conservation agency staff	↑
↑ Input	Annual	Introduction of a postgraduate university course in wetlands conservation	↑

<sup>1</sup> **Explanation of Indicators:** • Output Indicators are shown in conventional text • Outcome Indicators are italicised. • Impact Indicators are shown in bold text. Output Indicators measure quantity of goods and services created or provided with inputs. Outcome Indicators measure the "results (quantity and quality) from the goods and services produced by the project. Impact Indicators measure the highest objectives such as improved welfare and living standards. • Wherever possible, references to time are expressed in whole or fractions of Programme Years as represented in this example: PY 1.5. This should be read as "by the end of the first 1½ years or 18 months of the Pakistan Wetlands Programme".

## Annex 5: Revised Programme Logical Framework

Programme Strategy	Sources of Co-financing	Output, Outcome and Impact Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Programme Output 1: Sustainable institutions are established to provide national-level coordination for the conservation of wetlands biodiversity in Pakistan and to promote dissemination of lessons learned, especially from Programme demonstration sites.</p>	<p>RNE, UNDP, WWF</p>	<p>1.1 Independent monitoring and evaluation reports verify that enhanced wetlands management in 50% of Pakistan's wetlands has led to well co-ordinated initiatives that reduce threats to wetlands and their associated biodiversity by PY 7.0.</p> <p>1.2 Appropriate institutions at the federal level are established by PY 1.0. Coordination of wetlands conservation initiatives at the federal level passes from the Programme Steering Committee and Programme Management Unit to the envisaged National Wetlands Management Council and Wetlands Secretariat in the NCCW by PY 5.0.</p> <p>1.3 By PY 6.0, staffing and expenditure levels of governmental wetlands management institutions rise significantly above PY 1.0 levels.</p> <p>1.4 By PY 6.0, biodiversity conservation measures are actively implemented by provincial/territorial agencies according to federal guidelines in at least 50% of Pakistan's identified wetlands.</p> <p>1.5 Federal level institutions initiate replication of the Management Planning process and models from four demonstration sites to at least four other wetlands complexes.</p> <p>1.6 Pakistan's wetlands management institutions meet the minimum targets and milestones for wetlands conservation set by international agencies such as WWF and Ramsar Bureau.</p> <p>1.7 Pakistan's delegates participate actively in international fora on wetlands management and conservation such as Conferences of Parties of the Ramsar Convention.</p>	<p>1.1 Monitoring and evaluation reports</p> <p>1.2 Government notification to this effect. Government records.</p> <p>1.3 Government budgets for wetlands agencies. Staff records.</p> <p>1.4 Development of project proposals by provincial/territorial level institutions and other initiatives for community-based management of wetland sites.</p> <p>1.5 Working level Management Plans for four new wetland sites.</p> <p>1.6 Independent monitoring and evaluation by international organisations.</p> <p>1.7 Proceedings of Conferences of Parties from international fora and conferences.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GoP remains committed to conservation of wetlands as a high priority.</li> </ul>

## Annex 5: Revised Programme Logical Framework

Programme Strategy	Sources of Co-financing	Output, Outcome and Impact Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Programme Output 2: Planning and land-use decision-making of Wetlands Conservation Agencies at all levels is enhanced through the provision of comprehensive, current wetlands information, decision support systems and tools utilising spatial and other data from the Wetlands GIS Database (W-GIS).	RNE, UNDP, WWF	<p>2.1 Proactive, informed and participatory planning and decision-making in wetlands management in response to resource degradation and overuse leads to a reduction of threats in vulnerable areas and positive trends reflected in an increase in number of appropriate indicator species.</p> <p>2.2 GIS facilities established and functional in federal NRM agencies by PY 4.0. Other decision-making support systems based on data generated by GIS, e.g. gap analysis, Pressure-State-Impact analysis and impact evaluation tools applicable by PY 6.0. Management Plans based on GIS and other related decision-making tools produced.</p> <p>2.3 By PY 1.5, comprehensive baseline information is available through surveys of four demonstration sites. By PY 5.0, 100% of Pakistan's internationally significant wetlands and 75% of wetlands of national importance are comprehensively surveyed and geo-referenced data sets for these wetlands are available to decision makers.</p> <p>2.4 Significant Pakistan NRM agencies have ready access to GIS-based data and other tools on wetlands and use same in enhanced decision-making processes and other wetlands management tools by PY 5.0.</p>	<p>2.1 Independent biological and socio-economic surveys indicating reduction of threats to wetlands e.g. decrease in water pollution and deforestation in areas where conservation planning has been actively implemented.</p> <p>2.2 Presence of GIS facilities (software and hardware) in federal NRM agencies offices. Data acquisition records and files. Planning reports.</p> <p>2.3 Extracts from records of any recognised NRM agency showing use of W-GIS outputs or data.</p> <p>2.4 Management Plans showing conservation interventions based on information from GIS datasets.</p>	Governmental agencies support and apply GIS and other decision-making tools for conservation of wetlands.
Programme Output 3: National Wetlands Conservation Strategy (NWCS) developed, officially adopted and implemented at federal, provincial/territorial and community levels.	RNE, UNDP, WWF	<p>3.1 By PY 6.0, an increasing trend in policy re alignment in various sectors leads to greater integration of wetlands conservation issues in national and sectoral planning in general and wetlands conservation planning in particular.</p> <p>3.2 Official document expected to be entitled "Pakistan National Wetlands Conservation Strategy" launched by PY 3.0 and forms the basis of a new approach to wetlands conservation.</p> <p>3.3 BY PY 5.0, P-NWCS used actively to consider the appropriateness and design of wetlands conservation and other developmental initiatives.</p> <p>3.4 By PY 6.0, significant sectoral policies for management of land, water, agriculture and other resources include wetlands conservation issues.</p>	<p>3.1: Progressive increase in PY 5.0, 6.0 and 7.0 in the number and area of wetlands managed according to guidelines contained in P-NWCS.</p> <p>3.2: Planning and feasibility reports, EIA records.</p> <p>3.3 and 3.4: Revisions in sectoral policies in line with recommendations from P-NWCS. Application of P-NWCS in Management Plans for four demonstration sites.</p>	No major impediments are faced in the official approval process for P-NWCS.

## Annex 5: Revised Programme Logical Framework

Programme Strategy	Sources of Co-financing	Output, Outcome and Impact Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Programme Output 4: Technical competence of government, agencies and CBO conservation staff enhanced through comprehensive training and capacity building programme.	RNE, GoP, UNDP, WWF	<p>4.1 By PY 7.0, institutional deficiencies in the conservation of wetlands emanating from lack of technically skilled staff and stakeholders is no longer a root cause of wetlands degradation.</p> <p>4.2 Training needs-assessment conducted by PY 1.0, a training plan produced by PY 1.5, training modules delivered by PY 5.0, curricula developed and introduced by PY XX and manuals produced for key stakeholders by PY 7.0.</p> <p>4.3 By PY 4.0, at least 50% of all GoP, partner agency and CBO technical staff concerned with wetlands conservation are technically proficient and demonstrate improved capacity to conserve wetlands effectively compared to PY 1.0 levels.</p> <p>4.4 By PY 5.0, knowledge retention and skill application surveys indicate that trained stakeholders – especially governmental agency staff and custodian communities - display the capacity and skills to conserve wetlands and their associated biodiversity.</p>	<p>4.1 Independent monitoring and evaluation reports.</p> <p>4.2 Copy of Training Plan. School text books incorporating the new curricula. Records and reports on training workshops.</p> <p>4.3 and 4.4 : Specific knowledge retention surveys of a representative sample of trained stakeholders including government agency staff and local communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
Programme Output 5: Nation-wide wetlands awareness campaign designed and implemented.	RNE, GoP, UNDP, WWF	<p>5.1 Public actions reflect greater awareness of the value of biodiversity conservation through reduction in harmful practices such as illegal hunting and other unsustainable forms of resource utilisation.</p> <p>5.2 By PY 7.0, effective multi-media based public awareness campaign on wetlands, and their associated biodiversity is delivered to the public at large and to key decision-makers in particular.</p> <p>5.3 A biennial public opinion poll indicates a statistically significant positive trend in public and private sector awareness levels from PY 1.0 till PY 7.0</p>	<p>5.2 Minutes of air time for television and radio broadcasts. Number of visitors to the functional website. Number of schools adopting new curricula.</p> <p>5.2 Internet communication groups set up and number of research papers, case studies etc. posted on the web through the network of wetlands agencies.</p> <p>5.2: Number of religious publications and duration of media broadcasts on wetlands conservation.</p> <p>5.2: Number of hunters attending conservation courses as a pre-requisite for obtaining a hunting permit</p> <p>5.2: Number of street theatre performances on conservation of the Indus Dolphin.</p> <p>5.2: Number of visitors to wetlands "Biomes" displays.</p> <p>5.3. Specific nation-wide public opinion surveys and polls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pakistan's current trend towards greater democratisation and devolution of political power continues.</li> </ul>

# Annex 5: Revised Programme Logical Framework

Programme Strategy	Sources of Co-financing	Output, Outcome and Impact Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Programme Output 6: Elements of long-term sustainability of wetlands conservation initiatives developed and adopted.	RNE, UNDP, WWF	<p>6.1 Enhanced financial investment leads to significant improvements in participatory management and infrastructure development and maintenance of wetland sites.</p> <p>6.2 A financial instrument for securing annual recurrent costs of appropriate wetlands management activities established, legally registered, financially operational and managed by independent parties by PY 6.0.</p> <p>6.3 By PY 5.0, 100% of annual recurrent costs of ongoing conservation measures not secured from GoP are covered through sustainable financial arrangements.</p>	<p>6.1 Continued operation of project activities for the participatory management of wetlands sites by PY 7.0.</p> <p>6.2 Financial statements, income stream and legal registration of a financial instrument. Audit reports.</p> <p>6.3 Bank statements. Audit reports. Government account and budgets.</p> <p>6.3 Number of project activities receiving financial support by PY 6.0.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pakistan's GDP levels do not recede below FY 2003 and inflation levels do not increase above FY 2003.</li> </ul>
Programme Output 7: Wetlands biodiversity sustainably conserved in the Makran Coastal Wetlands Complex (MCWC).	RNE, UNDP, WWF	<p>7.1 The ecological health of the MCWC indicates significant and continued improvement compared to PY 1 level due to reduction in the number and severity of threats and success of community-based conservation initiatives.</p> <p>7.2 MCWC Conservancy formed, a Management Plan produced and elements of a Management Plan delivered such as conservation of key ecosystems, habitats and species, formation of community-based institutions in stakeholder villages and introduction of eco-tourism ventures by PY 7.0.</p> <p>7.3 By PY 6.0, the MCWC Conservancy is established to include 100% of globally important wetlands and 75% of those of national importance. By PY 5.0, the immediate conservation action plan leads to a 50% reduction in those dire threats to wetlands and their biodiversity that are identified in PY 1.0. Vulnerable species and ecosystem components indicate a statistically significant improvement over PY 1 levels as a consequence of proactive conservation measures. Ecosystem health and levels of protection measures permit safe re-introduction of captive bred endangered species by PY 6.0.</p> <p>7.4 By PY 3.5 and 5.0, community-based village level institutions functional in at least 50% and 75% respectively of the target villages of MCWC and Terms of Partnership concluded with at least 90% of these.</p> <p>7.5 By PY 5.0, household income levels of at least 20% of households formerly dependent on exploitation of resources e.g. fishermen, indicate a real increase in the proportion of income from alternative livelihoods and a decrease of income from unsustainable resource intensive livelihoods.</p> <p>7.6 By PY 6.0, numbers of tourists visiting MCWC, e.g. to participate in water-based recreational sports, show a statistically significant increase compared to baseline levels in PY 1. By PY 6.0, at least 50% of the employment opportunities from eco-tourism ventures accrue to women.</p>	<p>7.1: Government notification proclaiming NAWC as a conservancy.</p> <p>7.2 and 7.3: Biological surveys of critical sites and vulnerable species.</p> <p>7.4 and 7.5: Socio-economic and household income surveys.</p> <p>7.6: Tourism related surveys.</p>	

## Annex 5: Revised Programme Logical Framework

Programme Strategy	Sources of Co-financing	Output, Outcome and Impact Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Programme Output 8: Wetlands biodiversity sustainably conserved in the Central Indus Wetlands Complex (CIWC).	RNE, UNDP, WWF	<p><b>8.1 The ecological health of the CIWC indicates significant and continued improvement compared to PY 1 level due to reduction in the number and severity of threats and success of community-based conservation initiatives.</b></p> <p>8.2 CIWC Conservancy formed, a Management Plan produced and elements of a Management Plan delivered such as conservation of key ecosystems, habitats and species, formation of community-based institutions in stakeholder villages and introduction of eco-tourism ventures by PY 7.0</p> <p>8.3 By PY 6.0, the CIWC Conservancy is established to include 100% of globally important wetlands and 75% of those of national importance. By PY 5.0, the immediate conservation action plan leads to 50% reduction in those dire threats to wetlands and their biodiversity that are identified in PY 1.0. Vulnerable species and ecosystem components indicate a statistically significant improvement over PY 1 levels as a consequence of proactive conservation measures. Ecosystem health and levels of protection measures permit safe re-introduction of captive bred endangered species by PY 6.0.</p> <p>8.4 By PY 3.5 and 5.0, community-based village level institutions functional in at least 50% and 75% respectively of the target villages of CIWC and Terms of Partnership concluded with at least 90% of these.</p> <p>8.5 By PY 5.0, household income levels of at least 20% of households formerly dependent on exploitation of resources e.g. fishermen, indicate a real increase in the proportion of income from alternative livelihoods and a decrease of income from unsustainable resource intensive livelihoods.</p> <p>8.6 By PY 6.0, numbers of tourists visiting CIWC, e.g. to participate in the Indus Boat Safari, show a statistically significant increase compared to baseline levels in PY 1. By PY 6.0, at least 50% of the employment opportunities from eco-tourism ventures accruing to women.</p> <p>8.7: By PY 6.0, the mean mass of fuel wood consumed at the household level in the Conservancy reduced by at least 25%.</p>	<p>8.1: Government notification proclaiming CIWC as a conservancy.</p> <p>8.2: Repeated biological surveys of critical sites and vulnerable species.</p> <p>8.3: Repeated socio-economic and household income surveys.</p> <p>8.4: Tourism related surveys.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governments of NWFP, Punjab and Sindh remain positively disposed towards wetland conservation.</li> </ul>

# Annex 5: Revised Programme Logical Framework

Programme Strategy	Sources of Co-financing	Output, Outcome and Impact Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Programme Output 9: Wetlands biodiversity sustainably conserved in the Salt Range Wetlands Complex (SRWC).	RNE, GoP, UNDP, WWF	<p><b>9.1 The ecological health of the SRWC indicates significant and continued improvement compared to PY 1 level due to reduction in the number and severity of threats and success of community-based conservation initiatives.</b></p> <p>9.2 SRWC Conservancy formed, a Management Plan produced and elements of a Management Plan delivered such as conservation of key ecosystems, habitats and species, formation of community-based institutions in stakeholder villages and introduction of eco-tourism ventures by PY 7.0</p> <p>9.3 By PY 6.0, the SRWC Conservancy is established to include 100% of globally important wetlands and 75% of those of national importance. By PY 5.0, the immediate conservation action plan leads to a 50% reduction in those dire threats to wetlands and their biodiversity that are identified in PY 1.0. Vulnerable species and ecosystem components indicate a statistically significant improvement over PY 1 levels as a consequence of proactive conservation measures. Ecosystem health and levels of protection measures permit safe re-introduction of captive bred endangered species by PY 6.0.</p> <p>9.4 By PY 3.5 and 5.0, community-based village level institutions functional in at least 50% and 75% respectively of the target villages of SRWC and Terms of Partnership concluded with at least 90% of these.</p> <p>9.5 By PY 5.0, household income levels of at least 20% of households formerly dependent on exploitation of resources e.g. wood extraction, indicate a real increase in the proportion of income from alternative livelihoods and a decrease of income from unsustainable resource intensive livelihoods.</p> <p>9.6 By PY 6.0, numbers of tourists visiting SRWC, e.g. for camping holidays, show a statistically significant increase compared to baseline levels in PY 1. By PY 6, at least 50% of the employment opportunities from eco-tourism ventures accrue to women.</p> <p>9.7 By PY 5.0, 50% of degraded grazing areas under rotational grazing agreements and 50% of badly degraded catchment areas under soil conservation management.</p>	<p>9.1: Government notification proclaiming NAWC as a conservancy.</p> <p>9.2 and 9.3: Biological surveys of critical sites and vulnerable species.</p> <p>9.4 and 9.5: Socio-economic and household income surveys.</p> <p>9.6: Tourism related surveys.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government of Punjab remains positively disposed towards wetland conservation.</li> </ul>

## Annex 5: Revised Programme Logical Framework

Programme Strategy	Sources of Co-financing	Output, Outcome and Impact Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Programme Output 10: Wetlands biodiversity sustainably conserved in the North-west Alpine Wetlands Complex (NAWC).	RNE, GoP, UNDP, WWF	<p><b>10.1</b> The ecological health of the NAWC indicates significant and continued improvement compared to PY 1 level due to reduction in the number and severity of threats and success of community-based conservation initiatives.</p> <p><b>10.2</b> NAWC Conservancy formed, a Management Plan produced and elements of a Management Plan delivered such as conservation of key ecosystems, habitats and species, formation of community-based institutions in stakeholder villages and introduction of eco-tourism ventures by PY 7.0</p> <p><b>10.3</b> By PY 6.0, the NA WC Conservancy is established to include 100% of globally important wetlands and 75% of those of national importance. By PY 5.0, the immediate conservation action plan leads to a 50% reduction in those dire threats to wetlands and their biodiversity that are identified in PY 1.0. Vulnerable species and ecosystem components indicate a statistically significant improvement over PY 1 levels as a consequence of proactive conservation measures.</p> <p><b>10.4</b> By PY 3.5 and 5.0, community-based village level institutions functional in at least 50% and 75% respectively of the target villages of NAWC and Terms of Partnership concluded with at least 90% of these.</p> <p><b>10.5</b> By PY 5.0, household income levels of at least 20% of households formerly dependent on exploitation of resources e.g. wood extraction, indicate a real increase in the proportion of income from alternative livelihoods and a decrease of income from unsustainable resource intensive livelihoods.</p> <p><b>10.6</b> By PY 6.0, numbers of tourists visiting NAWC, e.g. for trekking, show a statistically significant increase compared to baseline levels in PY 1. By PY 6.0, at least 50% of the employment opportunities from eco-tourism ventures accrue to women.</p>	<p>10.1: Government notification proclaiming NAWC as a conservancy.</p> <p>10.2 and 10.3: Biological surveys of critical sites and vulnerable species.</p> <p>10.4 and 10.5: Socio-economic and household income surveys.</p> <p>10.6: Tourism related surveys.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government of NWFP remains positively disposed towards wetland conservation.</li> </ul>

### Annex 6: List of Memorandums of Understanding/ Partnership Agreements of the Pakistan Wetlands Programme

#	Subject / Title	First Party	Second Party	Period	Status	Scope of Responsibilities
1.	Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA)	The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	World Wide Fund for Nature - Pakistan (WWF-P)	27-05-2005 - End of Project	Active	<input type="checkbox"/> Role of both parties. <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Requirements. <input type="checkbox"/> Objective of Project personnel <input type="checkbox"/> Supplies, Vehicles and Procurement. <input type="checkbox"/> Financial and Operational arrangements. <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance of Records. <input type="checkbox"/> Reporting requirements. <input type="checkbox"/> Audit requirements. <input type="checkbox"/> Responsibility for Claims. <input type="checkbox"/> Suspension and Early termination.
2.	Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme (PWP)	Indus for All Programme (IFAP)	11-07-2008	Active	<input type="checkbox"/> Work in terms of complimentary outputs between both Programmes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Planning and monitoring.</li> <li>▪ National and Legal policy drafting and Implementation.</li> <li>▪ Habitat and species recovery and re-introduction plans.</li> <li>▪ Development and decision support system and GIS.</li> <li>▪ Workshop, trainings and Exposure visits.</li> <li>▪ Awareness and Communication.</li> <li>▪ Valuation and Payment for Environmental Services Studies.</li> <li>▪ Survey of Wetlands.</li> </ul>
3.	Memorandum of Understanding	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	The NWFP Wildlife Department.	31-10-2007 Till End of Project	Active	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical, logistic and human resource sharing on need basis. <input type="checkbox"/> Professional staff's capacity- building. <input type="checkbox"/> Awareness-raising and educational material on both parties' interests. <input type="checkbox"/> Mutual understanding in planning activities at Central Indus Wetlands Complex.
4.	Memorandum of Understanding	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	The Tehsil Municipal Administration Kallar Kahar.	15-07-2008	Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Designing and ownership of waste bins. <input type="checkbox"/> Installation of waste bin by PWP and assurance of positive usage by the administration. <input type="checkbox"/> Installation of more waste bins at other identified sites by the administration. <input type="checkbox"/> Support to PWP in terms of awareness-raising and conservation.

#	Subject / Title	First Party	Second Party	Period	Status	Scope of Responsibilities
5.	Partnership Agreement	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	Northern Areas Forestry, Parks and Wildlife Department, NAs administration.	18-07-2008 Till End of Project	Active	<input type="checkbox"/> Installation of the information boards and Protected Areas International Symbols at sites. <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Staffs capacity-building and participation in surveys. <input type="checkbox"/> Administrative, technical, logistical and human resource sharing. <input type="checkbox"/> Contribute in carrying conservation initiatives at local level.
6.	Memorandum of Understanding	World Wide Fund for Nature - Pakistan	The Government of Pakistan	23-05-2005 Till End of Project	Active	<input type="checkbox"/> Supervision of the Project by the Inspector General Forests in Government of Pakistan, as a National Project Director of the project. <input type="checkbox"/> Facilitation by the GoP to the project to institutionalize co-ordination between relevant provincial and territorial government agencies. <input type="checkbox"/> WWF-P will accept the decision of PSC in the event of any disagreement with any government agency that collaborates with the Project. <input type="checkbox"/> WWF-P will cooperate closely with the NPD or designated government officer.
7.	Inter Departmental Memorandum of Understanding	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	World Wide Fund for Nature - Pakistan	10-06-2007 till 09-06-2010	Active	<input type="checkbox"/> WWF-P will provide office space to PWP in Gilgit along with common services as staffing, networking, office attendants, kitchen, telephones, stationery, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> WWF-P will also provide guest house facilities to PWP's staff @ 1,250/- and 1,500/- for single and double rooms. <input type="checkbox"/> The PWP will pay Rs.18, 280 pm as rent and use the office premises during the three years period with 12 % annual increase. <input type="checkbox"/> The PWP will pay additional 20,000 pm for common services with 12 % annual increase.
8.	Partnership Agreement	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	The Sustainable Use specialist Group, Central Asia, (SUSG)	November, 2007 – end of implementation phase/mutual agreement	Active	<input type="checkbox"/> Both parties will share field equipments as vehicles, cameras, GPS receivers, boats, multi probe water samplers, SCUBA diving equipment, binoculars and other such equipments. <input type="checkbox"/> Provide technical, logistics, and human resources to each other. <input type="checkbox"/> Designate a focal person to closely collaborate in any other activity, mutually agreed upon.
9.	Partnership Agreement	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	12-11-2007	Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Each party shall determine and communicate to the other party having the ultimate authority and responsibility for the work done under Output 3.2 on its behalf. <input type="checkbox"/> The parties shall keep each other informed of all the activities, especially Output 3.2, and meet on monthly basis or more frequently as circumstances arise.

#	Subject / Title	First Party	Second Party	Period	Status	Scope of Responsibilities
10.	Memorandum of Understanding	Worldwide Fund for Nature – Pakistan	Karakoram International University, Gilgit	14-07-2008 Till End of Project	Active	<input type="checkbox"/> The WWF-P's PWP will manage the production of learning-teaching material for the Wetlands Ecology course. <input type="checkbox"/> The Programme will provide technical, human and scientific research support to the University <input type="checkbox"/> The university will include the insignia of the WWF - PWP on all relevant reports and thesis. <input type="checkbox"/> KIU will nominate a research supervisor from the relevant department. Prepare and design scientific material and methods to implement after the approval from the Programme. <input type="checkbox"/> Publish jointly with WWF-P and PWP, scientific research papers emanating from the field research.
11.	Partnership Agreement	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	Chiantar Welfare Society, Broghal Chital.	December, 2007 – 2009 26 <sup>th</sup> June 2009 – End of Project	Renewed	<input type="checkbox"/> Collaborate in planning and implementation of activities in the Yarkhun Valley under Output 10 of the Programme. <input type="checkbox"/> Collaborate in conducting surveys and awareness-raising and capacity-building activities.
12.	Memorandum of Understanding	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	The Daran Conservation Society, Daran Jiwani	14-08-2008 – End of Project	Active	<input type="checkbox"/> The Society will support awareness– raising initiatives and protect the nesting of green marine turtles in the beach area and raise awareness among the neighboring communities about it. <input type="checkbox"/> Provide logistic and technical support to the PWP staff in field. <input type="checkbox"/> The Programme will provide mesh and labels for nesting enclosures at three Daran beaches. <input type="checkbox"/> The Programme will provide alternate energy source and livelihood means to the Daran community.
13.	Memorandum of Understanding	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	The Tehsil Municipal Administration, Gwadar.	10-10-2007	Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> The Programme will install 20 waste bins and the Municipal administration will ensure the proper utilization and disposal of the waste. <input type="checkbox"/> The administration will collaborate with PWP in organizing all the awareness-raising campaigns in the area along with conservation of the Makran Coastal Wetlands Complex.

#	Subject / Title	First Party	Second Party	Period	Status	Scope of Responsibilities
14.	Memorandum of Understanding	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	Environmental Biology Lab (Dept of Plant Sciences), Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad.	October 2007 - 2009	Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> The WWF-P's PWP will manage the production of learning-teaching material for the Wetlands Ecology course. <input type="checkbox"/> The Programme will provide technical, human and scientific research support to the University <input type="checkbox"/> The university will include the insignia of the WWF- PWP on all relevant reports and thesis. <input type="checkbox"/> KIU will nominate a research supervisor from the relevant department. Prepare and design scientific material and methods to implement after the approval from the Programme. <input type="checkbox"/> Publish jointly with WWF-P and PWP, scientific research papers emanating from the field research.
15.	Memorandum of Understanding	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	Islamic International University, Islamabad.	Feb – Sep, 2009 August 2010 – September 2011	Need based	<input type="checkbox"/> Facilitation to Research Fellows in their Thesis Study.
16.	Memorandum of Understanding	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	Pakistan Dairy Development Company, Lahore	28-01-2009 - 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2009	Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction of Bio-gas plants for Central Indus Wetlands Complex
17.	Letter of Agreement	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	Community Based Organization. Kallar Kahar.	April 2007	Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation of Wildlife by protecting Urial.
18.	Memorandum of Understanding	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	University of LEEDS, United Kingdom	2008 – 2010	Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Facilitation to Research Fellows.
19.	Memorandum of Understanding	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	Pakistan Museum of Natural History, Islamabad.	April 2007.	Active/ Need based	<input type="checkbox"/> Baseline Surveys for the conservation, management of Pakistan Wetlands.
20.	Memorandum of Understanding	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	Kinard College, Lahore.	September 2006 – 2008,	Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Facilitation to Research Fellows.
21.	Project Agreement	WWF – P	WWF - Netherlands	July, 2007 – June, 2008	Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Co-financing the activities of the Pakistan Wetlands Programme of WWF- P.
22.	Memorandum of Understanding	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore	2008 – 2010	Active	<input type="checkbox"/> Facilitation to Research Fellows. <input type="checkbox"/> Develop curriculum of wetlands related courses.
23.	Memorandum of Understanding	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	Walk About Films, Pvt, Ltd.	2007 – 2009	Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Enhancing public awareness and knowledge of Pakistan's Wetlands in both the domestic and International arenas through media partnership.

#	Subject / Title	First Party	Second Party	Period	Status	Scope of Responsibilities
24.	Memorandum of Understanding	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	Air Blue, Pvt Ltd.	October, 2008 Till End of Project	Dormant	<input type="checkbox"/> Dissemination of awareness- raising material at all their business centers across Pakistan.
25.	Partnership Agreement	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	Adventure Foundation Of Pakistan	Jan 2006	Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Provide Camping equipment on requirement bases. <input type="checkbox"/> To provide services of trained camp counselor.
26.	Sponsorship Agreement	WWF-Pakistan	Barclays Bank PLC	September 29 <sup>th</sup> , 2010 to September 28 <sup>th</sup> , 2011	Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Installation of 110 biogas plants and 25 typna looms <input type="checkbox"/> Plan detailing communication activities including press releases, internet and print material etc <input type="checkbox"/> Project reports
27.	Service Contract	WWF-Pakistan	ILO	29 <sup>th</sup> December 2010 to 28 <sup>th</sup> February 2011	Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Carry out work under 'promoting gender Equality for decent Employment (GE4DE)' <input type="checkbox"/> Carry out the work nationwide in the recommended geographical areas
28.	Memorandum of Understanding	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	The Foundation for Wildlife, Wetlands, Environment and Human Development	26 <sup>th</sup> November 2009 – 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2010	Dormant (due to floods)	<input type="checkbox"/> Support and assist the PWP in FWW/EHD area <input type="checkbox"/> Launch initiatives such as biogas plants, explore alternate livelihood options,
29.	Memorandum of Understanding	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	The Sindh Wildlife Department	5 <sup>th</sup> September 2009 - End of Project	Active	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare basic management plans for key wildlife protected areas <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare various raising and educational material on conservation of wetlands in Sindh <input type="checkbox"/> Build capacity of SWLD in wetland management
30.	Memorandum of Understanding	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi	May 2010 – May 2013/End of Project	Active	<input type="checkbox"/> Collaboration in research with a focus on wetlands ecology and management of wetlands resources in Pakistan <input type="checkbox"/> Facilitate exchange of experts <input type="checkbox"/> Exchange of materials and scientific literature
31.	Service Contract	WWF-Pakistan	ILO	28 <sup>th</sup> February 2011 – 30 <sup>th</sup> May 2011	Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Perform work in Gawadar and Jiwani <input type="checkbox"/> Profile of trainees <input type="checkbox"/> Development of training manuals <input type="checkbox"/> Training reports
32.	Memorandum of Understanding	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	The Balochistan Forests and Wildlife Department	14 <sup>th</sup> October 2009 – End of Project	Active	<input type="checkbox"/> Provide technical support to BF/WLD in surveying wetlands, wetlands management planning, and wetlands management plans <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare basic management plans for key wetlands protected areas <input type="checkbox"/> Providing technical support in establishing wetlands spatial database <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity building

#	Subject / Title	First Party	Second Party	Period	Status	Scope of Responsibilities
33.	Funding Agreement	WWF-Pakistan	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Australian Antarctic Division	27 <sup>th</sup> October 2010 - 31 <sup>st</sup> May 2013	Active	<input type="checkbox"/> Funding in relation to conservation of cetaceans in North Arabian sea, along the Balochistan coast <input type="checkbox"/> Identify marine cetacean species and hotspots off Balochistan coast <input type="checkbox"/> Collect important baseline data <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity building of local committees, government officials and students <input type="checkbox"/> Develop action plan for cetacean conservation on Balochistan coast
34.	Agreement	The Pakistan Wetlands Programme	UNDP-COFRRA Project	11 <sup>th</sup> February 2011 – 11 <sup>th</sup> May 2011	Active	<input type="checkbox"/> Listing of communities for installation of solar equipment in the flood affected areas <input type="checkbox"/> Facilitate UNDP's vendors in transporting solar equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Supervising the installed solar equipment for three months.

## Annex 7: Income and Expenditure of PWP

Table 1: Income and expenditure 2005 – 2012 (in million USD)

Description	Output	Initially approved budget	Additional funding	Adjusted budget	Expense 2005-2012	Budget Balance
International Experts & Consultants	1	443.775	190.177	633.952	632.728	1.224
Local Personnel	1	650.964	209.442	860.406	855.249	5.157
Admin Personnel	1	224.842	66.816	291.658	290.083	1.575
Duty Travel	1	257.544	8.592	266.136	264.782	1.354
PMU and Technical Resource and Equipment Centre Technical Training	1	27.640	72.638	100.278	99.328	950
Premises Rental & Maintenance	1	215.569	166.684	382.253	381.500	753
Professional Services	1	114.021	91.920	205.941	203.750	2.191
Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture	1	1.015.476	7.500	1.022.976	1.010.210	12.766
Communications & AV Equipment Rental, Maintenance, Agreements, Oper.	1	306.905	42.627	349.532	349.015	517
Sundries	1	300.521	72.180	372.701	372.507	194
WWF-Pakistan Implementation fee	1	142.092	102.730	244.822	244.287	535
Unrealised loss/gain	1	424.371	152.129	576.500	567.629	8.871
		63.817	-	63.817	61.303	2.514
Grand Total (Output 1)		4.187.537	1.183.435	5.370.972	5.332.371	38.601

Description	Output	Initially approved budget	Additional funding	Adjusted budget	Expense 2005-2012	Budget Balance
National Wetlands Survey Programme National Wetlands Conservation Strategy Training and Capacity-building initiative Nation-wide Wetlands Awareness Campaign  Long-term Fundraising Campaign  Makran Coastal Wetlands Complex Management Central Indus Wetlands Complex Management Salt-Range Wetlands Complex Management North-West Alpine Wetlands Complex Management	2	1,052,726	81,462	1,134,188	1,125,563	8,625
	3	233,573	39,000	272,573	269,580	2,993
	4	467,783	26,542	494,325	473,831	20,494
	5	782,278	91,058	873,336	865,501	7,835
	6	149,314	21,200	170,514	169,900	614
	7	693,109	116,275	809,384	808,281	1,103
	8	684,839	176,107	860,946	860,346	600
	9	689,750	73,421	763,171	762,867	304
	10	784,456	191,501	975,957	975,424	533
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>9,725,365</b>	<b>2,000,001</b>	<b>11,725,366</b>	<b>11,643,664</b>	<b>81,702</b>

**Table 2: Budget and Expense GEF (in million USD)**

Description	Output	Budget	Expense		Budget Balance
			2005-2009	2010-2012	
International Experts & Consultants	1	253.897	170.875	82.190	832
Local Personnel	1	229.250	155.521	73.571	158
Admin Personnel	1	71.788	59.093	11.835	860
Duty Travel	1	96.522	85.626	9.837	1.059
PMU and Technical Resource and Equipment Centre Technical Training	1	16.768	4.084	12.363	321
Premises Rental & Maintenance	1	87.092	30.249	56.983	(140)
Professional Services	1	84.194	14.019	69.243	932
Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture	1	271.161	269.189	1.972	-
Communications & AV Equipment Rental, Maintenance, Agreements, Oper.	1	77.122	63.290	13.753	79
Sundries	1	113.344	103.823	9.478	43
WWF-Pakistan Implementation fee	1	135.954	128.142	(8)	7.820
Unrealised loss/gain	1	12.273	11.238	348	687
<b>Grand Total (Output 1)</b>		<b>1.537.411</b>	<b>1.172.026</b>	<b>352.657</b>	<b>12.728</b>

National Wetlands Survey Programme	2	306.831	136.271	168.393	2.167
National Wetlands Conservation Strategy	3	60.416	60.416	(0)	-
Training and Capacity-building initiative	4	94.311	86.085	(7.348)	15.574
Nation-wide Wetlands Awareness Campaign	5	170.872	100.421	62.825	7.626
Long-term Fundraising Campaign	6	50.324	50.532	(208)	-
Makran Coastal Wetlands Complex Management	7	246.074	203.099	42.975	-
Central Indus Wetlands Complex Management	8	190.989	140.524	50.231	234
Salt-Range Wetlands Complex Management	9	174.907	117.801	57.000	106
North-West Alpine Wetlands Complex Management	10	159.229	116.953	42.273	3
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>2.991.364</b>	<b>2.184.127</b>	<b>768.799</b>	<b>38.438</b>

**Table 3: Budget and Expense UNDP (in million USD)**

Description	Output	Initially approved budget	Additional funding	Revised Total Budget	Expense	2010-2012	Budget Balance
International Experts & Consultants	1	189,878	77,099	266,977	178,567	88,043	367
Local Personnel	1	291,439	103,249	394,688	250,588	139,112	4,988
Admin Personnel	1	71,073	18,650	89,723	17,205	72,012	506
Duty Travel	1	1,492	-	1,492	1,492	(233)	233
PMU and Technical Resource and Equipment Centre Technical Training	1	747	12,000	12,747	0	12,512	235
Premises Rental & Maintenance	1	32,549	126,684	159,233	95,956	63,172	105
Professional Services	1	17,139	56,761	73,900	6,734	66,273	893
Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture	1	484,566	3,350	487,916	431,739	45,364	10,813
Communications & AV Equipment Rental, Maintenance, Agreements, Oper.	1	23,972	7,000	30,972	(393)	31,059	306
Sundries	1	117	98,730	98,847	92,847	5,517	483
WWF-Pakistan Implementation fee	1	69,041	86,125	155,166	80,400	73,996	770
Unrealised loss/gain	1	44,079	-	44,079	44,079	(1,749)	1,749
<b>Grand Total (Output 1)</b>		<b>1,249,673</b>	<b>652,347</b>	<b>1,902,020</b>	<b>1,217,913</b>	<b>662,552</b>	<b>21,555</b>

National Wetlands Survey Programme	2	83.389	12.616	96.005	29.065	60.803	6.137
National Wetlands Conservation Strategy	3	2.495	-	2.495	246	0	2.249
Training and Capacity-building initiative	4	7.207	550	7.757	7.207	(4.213)	4.763
Nation-wide Wetlands Awareness Campaign	5	46.890	32.500	79.390	9.155	70.222	13
Long-term Fundraising Campaign	6	10.304	200	10.504	10.304	(0)	200
Makran Coastal Wetlands Complex Management	7	5.879	25.599	31.478	5.879	25.528	71
Central Indus Wetlands Complex Management	8	1.529	31.575	33.104	1.529	31.558	17
Salt-Range Wetlands Complex Management	9	17.799	2.250	20.049	17.799	2.137	113
North-West Alpine Wetlands Complex Management	10	74.835	42.364	117.199	34.844	82.155	200
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>1.500.000</b>	<b>800.001</b>	<b>2.300.001</b>	<b>1.333.941</b>	<b>930.742</b>	<b>35.318</b>

**Table 4: Budget and Expense EKN (in million USD)**

Description	Output	Initially approved budget	Additional funding	Revised Total Budget	Expense		Budget Balance
					2005-2009	2010-2012	
International Experts & Consultants	1	-	113.078	113.078	-	113.053	25
Local Personnel	1	17.820	106.193	124.013	17.820	106.182	11
Admin Personnel	1	(19)	48.166	48.147	(19)	47.957	209
Duty Travel	1	151.986	8.592	160.578	123.087	37.429	62
PMU and Technical Resource and Equipment Centre Technical Training	1	10.125	60.638	70.763	(299)	70.668	394
Premises Rental & Maintenance	1	63.170	40.000	103.170	63.170	39.212	788
Professional Services	1	1	35.159	35.160	1	34.793	366
Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture	1	259.749	4.150	263.899	250.578	11.368	1.953
Communications & AV Equipment Rental, Maintenance, Agreements, Oper.	1	115.364	35.627	150.991	95.343	55.516	132
Sundries	1	68.419	9.481	77.900	55.922	21.968	10
WWF-Pakistan Implementation fee	1	18.286	4.000	22.286	18.286	3.991	9
Unrealised loss/gain	1	219.376	66.004	285.380	188.236	96.863	281
		7.465	-	7.465	6.180	1.207	78
<b>Grand Total (Output 1)</b>		<b>931.742</b>	<b>531.088</b>	<b>1.462.830</b>	<b>818.304</b>	<b>640.208</b>	<b>4.318</b>

National Wetlands Survey Programme	2	452.605	68.846	521.451	341.605	179.525	321
National Wetlands Conservation Strategy	3	170.662	39.000	209.662	170.620	38.298	744
Training and Capacity-building initiative	4	348.478	25.992	374.470	160.973	213.340	157
Nation-wide Wetlands Awareness Campaign	5	546.729	58.558	605.287	417.748	187.343	196
Long-term Fundraising Campaign	6	-	21.000	21.000	-	20.586	414
Makran Coastal Wetlands Complex Management	7	341.874	90.676	432.549	232.423	199.095	1.031
Central Indus Wetlands Complex Management	8	393.039	44.532	437.572	308.519	128.703	350
Salt-Range Wetlands Complex Management	9	397.762	71.171	468.933	240.636	228.212	85
North-West Alpine Wetlands Complex Management	10	451.110	49.137	500.247	303.244	196.673	330
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>4.034.001</b>	<b>1.000.000</b>	<b>5.034.001</b>	<b>2.994.073</b>	<b>2.031.982</b>	<b>7.946</b>

**Table 5: Budget and Expense WWF-P (in million USD)**

Description	Output	Revised Total Budget	Expense	2010-2012	Budget Balance
International Experts & Consultants	1	-	-	-	-
Local Personnel	1	112.455	112.455	-	-
Admin Personnel	1	82.000	82.000	-	-
Duty Travel	1	7.544	7.544	-	-
PMU and Technical Resource and Equipment Centre Technical Training	1	-	-	-	-
Premises Rental & Maintenance	1	32.758	32.758	-	-
Professional Services	1	12.687	12.687	-	-
Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture	1	-	-	-	-
Communications & AV Equipment Rental, Maintenance, Agreements, Oper.	1	90.447	90.447	-	-
Sundries	1	120.475	120.475	-	-
WWF-Pakistan Implementation fee	1	10.345	10.345	-	-
Unrealised loss/gain	1	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (Output 1)		468.711	468.711	-	-

National Wetlands Survey Programme	2	209,901	209,901	-	-
National Wetlands Conservation Strategy	3	-	-	-	-
Training and Capacity-building initiative	4	17,787	17,787	-	-
Nation-wide Wetlands Awareness Campaign	5	17,787	17,787	-	-
Long-term Fundraising Campaign	6	88,686	88,686	-	-
Makran Coastal Wetlands Complex Management	7	99,282	99,282	-	-
Central Indus Wetlands Complex Management	8	199,282	99,282	100,000	-
Salt-Range Wetlands Complex Management	9	99,282	99,282	-	-
North-West Alpine Wetlands Complex Management	10	199,282	99,282	100,000	-
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>1,400,000</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>-</b>

Note 1: WWF-Network contribution of US \$ 1.4M includes US \$ 220k in cash while the remaining in kind.

**Table 6: Reallocation of expenses booked under output 1 to outputs 2 – 10 for calculation of adjusted ratio admin costs : program costs (in million USD)**

Description	Output	Revised Total Budget	Expenses 2005-2012	Relating to Activities	Relating to Administration	Remarks
International Experts & Consultants	1	633.952	632.728	126.546	506.182	Mostly cost of CTA, NPM etc
Local Personnel	1	860.406	855.249	342.100	513.149	Personnel based in PMU but involved in different activities under output 2-10
Admin Personnel	1	291.658	290.083	-	290.083	Mostly includes cost of admin personnel
Duty Travel	1	266.136	264.782	238.304	26.478	Air ticketing cost of personnel involved in field activities
PMU and Technical Resource and Equipment Centre Technical Training	1	100.278	99.328	79.462	19.866	Staff cost plus other misc maintenance cost of TREC being used for field surveys etc
Premises Rental & Maintenance	1	382.253	381.500	114.450	267.050	Portion of office premises of the site offices charged to

						activities
Professional Services	1	205.941	203.750	-	203.750	-
Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture	1	1.022.976	1.010.210	858.679	151.532	The items include field items like vehicles, boats, survey equipment etc charged to activities
Communications & AV Equipment	1	349.532	349.015	261.761	87.254	Field based cost of communication
Rental, Maintenance, Agreements, Oper.	1	372.701	372.507	186.254	186.254	-
	1	244.822	244.287			Part of the cost where there were not enough resources available for the activities
Sundries				122.144	122.144	
WWF-Pakistan Implementation fee	1	576.500	567.629	-	567.629	-
Unrealised loss/gain	1	63.817	61.303	-	61.303	-
Grand Total (Output 1)		5.370.972	5.332.371	2.329.698	3.002.673	

**Table 7: Calculation of ratio administration costs : program costs (in million USD)**

	Cost US \$	% age
<b><u>Administration costs :</u></b>		
Operational cost under Output 1 (from 2005-2012)	5.332.371	45,80%
Less: allocation to activities	2.329.698	20,01%
<b>Total costs of Administration</b>	<b>3.002.673</b>	<b>25,79%</b>
<b><u>Activities costs:</u></b>		
Activities cost under output 2-10 (from 2005 to 2012)	6.311.293	54,20%
Add: Allocation from Administration costs	2.329.698	20,01%
<b>Total costs of Activities</b>	<b>8.640.991</b>	<b>74,21%</b>

National Wetlands Survey Programme	2	1.134.188	1.125.563		
National Wetlands Conservation Strategy	3	272.573	269.580		
Training and Capacity-building Initiative	4	494.325	473.831		
Nation-wide Wetlands Awareness Campaign	5	873.336	865.501		
Long-term Fundraising Campaign	6	170.514	169.900		
Makran Coastal Wetlands Complex Management	7	809.384	808.281		
Central Indus Wetlands Complex Management	8	860.946	860.346		
Salt-Range Wetlands Complex Management	9	763.171	762.867		
North-West Alpine Wetlands Complex Management	10	975.957	975.424		
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>11.725.366</b>	<b>11.643.664</b>	<b>2.329.698</b>	<b>3.002.673</b>

## Annex 8: Overview of PWP Surveys

**Table 1: Surveys per wetlands complex**

CIWC	NAWC	SRWC	ICT	MCWC
Central Indus Wetlands Complex	Northern Alpine Wetlands Complex	Salt Range Wetlands Complex	Islamabad Capital Territory	Makran Coastal Wetlands Complex
Taunsa Barrage , Chashma barrage Tanda Dam, Thanedarwala, Ketishah, Haleji Lake, Narrari Lagoon, Jubho Lagoon, Rann of Katch, Kinjhar Lake, Deh Akro, Drigh Lake Chotiari water reservoir Pai-forest plantation Ketu Bundar Head Panjnad, Head Trimu, Head Rasul, Head Sulemanki, Head Khanki, Head Qairabad, Head marala, Head Islam , Baiwat Area, Kharo Chan, Nara Canal Wetlands Complex, Manchar Lake, Khebrani Forest, Rangla Wetlands Complex	Utter Lake, Usti Lake, Gasho Lake, Rush lake Karambar Lake Shandoor Lake Handrap Lake Rama Lake Sheosar Lake Khukush Lake, Naltar Wetlands Complex, Lulusar Lake, Saif Ul Maluk , Mangla Dam Rati Gali Lake, Poonch River, Patlian Lake, Phandar Lake, Dodipatsar lake, Getidas wetlands complex, Darley lake, Khaiti Lake, Phandar Lake Ghursay Lake, Khartaq Lake Gahkuch Marsh land, Birgal Lake, Jarbaso Lake, Shimshal Pamir Lake	Uchhali Lake Jhalar Lake Khabeki Lake Kalar Kahar Namal Lake Dhok Tahlian Dam Dhok Qutub Din Dam Kot Raja Dam Khokhar Zair Dam Dharabi Dam	Simly Dam Rawal Lake	Hub Dam, Miani Hor Ormara Turtle Beaches Astola Island Jiwani wetlands complex
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**Table 2: PWP surveys per year**

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Taunsa Barrage	Chashma barrage Tanda Dam Ucchali Lake Jhalar Lake Khabeki Lake Kalar Kahar Namal Lake Thanedar Wala Karambar Lake Shandoor Lake Handrap Lake Rama Lake Sheosar Lake, Ket-i-Shah	Khukush Lake, Naltar Wetlands Complex, Lulusar Lake, Saif Ul Malik Hub Dam, Haleji Lake, Narrai Lagoon, Jubho Lagoon, Rann of Katch, Kinjhar Lake, Deh Akro, Drigh Lake Mangla Dam Chotiari water reservoir forest plantation Ket-i Bunder	Head Panjnad, Head Trimu, Head Rasul, Head Sulemanki, Head Khanki, Head Qairabad, Rati Gali Lake, Poonch River Patian lake, Phandar lake, Dodipatsar lake, Getidas wetlands complex, Darley lake, Khalti Lake, Phandar Lake	Head marala Head Islam Dharabi Dam Simly Dam Rawal Lake Utter Lake Usti Lake Gasho Lake Rush lake, Shimschal Pamir Lake Bajwat Area Miani Hor Ormara Turtle Beaches Astola Island Jiwani wetlands complex Repeat survey: Taunsa Barrage	Kharo Chan Nara Canal Wetlands Complex Manchar Lake Khebrani Forest Rangla Wetlands Complex Ghursay Lake Khafiq Lake Gahkuch Marsh land Birgal Lake Jarbado Lake Dhok Tahlian Dam Dhok Qutub Din Dam Kot Raja Dam Khokhar Zair Dam Repeat surveys: Kalar Kahar Lake Khabeki Lake Jahlar Lake Ucchali Lake Namal Lake, Shandoor Lake
01	14	16	15	15 +1 repeat survey	14 + 6 repeat surveys

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## **Annex 9: Institutions Involved in surveys**

### **Federal Institutions**

- ☐ Federal Ministry of Climate Change
  - ☐ National Council for conservation of wildlife
  - ☐ Zoological Survey department
  - ☐ Pakistan Museum of Natural History
  - ☐ National Council for Conservation of Wildlife
  - ☐ Marine Fisheries Department
- 

### **Provincial Wildlife and Forest Departments**

- ☐ Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department
  - ☐ Gilgit – Baltistan Forests, Parks and Wildlife Department
  - ☐ Baluchistan Forests and Wildlife and Parks Department
  - ☐ Punjab Wildlife Department
  - ☐ Sindh Wildlife Department
  - ☐ Azad Jammu and Kashmir Wildlife Department
- 

### **Universities/ Academia**

- ☐ Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad
  - ☐ Pir Mehar Ali Shah University of Arid Agriculture, Rawalpindi
  - ☐ International Islamic University, Islamabad
  - ☐ Botany Department, University of Karachi
  - ☐ Centre of Excellence in Marine Biology, Karachi
  - ☐ Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai University, Khair Pur, Sindh
  - ☐ Cholistani Institute of Desert Studies, Islamia University Bahawalpur
  - ☐ Punjab University, Lahore
  - ☐ University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore
  - ☐ Karakoram International University, Gilgit
  - ☐ Government College University, Faisalabad
- 

### **WWF Site Offices/Projects**

- ☐ Indus for All Programme , Indus Eco-region, Sindh
- ☐ Saving Wetlands Sky High, WWF-P, Gilgit
- ☐ Dolphin Conservation Project. Lahore/Sukkur
- ☐ WWF-P, Head Office

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**Annex 10: Lists of institutions endorsing and dates of endorsement of the National Wetlands Policy**

Department / Ministry	Endorsement Date	Comments Incorporated
Gilgit – Baltistan Forest , Wildlife and Parks Department	June 18, 2010	Yes
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department	March 26, 2010	Yes
AJ&K Wildlife and Fisheries Department	Sept. 06, 2010	Yes
Punjab Wildlife and Parks Department	Jan. 08, 2011	Yes
Sindh Wildlife Department	Sept. 08, 2010	Yes
Balochistan Forest and Wildlife Department	Jan. 31, 2011	Yes
National Institute of Oceanography, Ministry of Science and Technology		Yes
Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources, Ministry of Science and Technology	Feb. 20, 2010	Yes
Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology	March 10, 2010	Yes
Ministry of Defence, Defence Division	Sept. 08, 2010	Yes

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**Annex 11: Wetlands conservation related projects undertaken by Government of Pakistan**

<b>Wetlands conservation related projects undertaken by Government of Pakistan</b>				
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of Project</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Total Amount (Million PKR)</b>	<b>Status</b>
1	Preparation of management plan of important wetlands in Punjab	Punjab	100.0	In pipeline
2	Ecological survey and studies of Head Rasool, Head Islam and Jinnah Barrage	Punjab	150.0	In pipeline
3	Establishment of information centre and publication of educational material of important wetlands in Punjab	Punjab	100.0	In pipeline
4	Protection and conservation of biological resources through community participation	Gilgit- Baltistan	50.0	In pipeline
5	Watershed management in Skardu	Gilgit- Baltistan	20.0	On going
6	Sustainable management of Deosai National Park	Gilgit- Baltistan	57.3	In pipeline
7	Soil Conservation and Improvement of catchments of River Shyoke in Ghanche District	Gilgit- Baltistan	19.0	In pipeline
8	Sustainable forest conservation and promotion of eco-tourism in District Astore	Gilgit- Baltistan	37.0	In pipeline
9	Watershed management in the catchments of Diamer/Basha Dam	Gilgit- Baltistan	60.0	In pipeline
10	Participatory management and development of Central Karakoram National Park (Revised)	Gilgit- Baltistan	191.7	On going
11	Propagation of mangroves in Lasbella District	Balochistan	11.5	Completed
12	Hingol National Park Management Project (GEF)	Balochistan	28.8	Completed
13	Conservation of habitat and species of global significance in arid and semi-arid eco-system in Balochistan (UNDP assisted)	Balochistan	6.3	Completed
14	Management of water fowl in KPK (Phase II)	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	7.0	On going
15	Establishment of waterfowl refuges in Keshki area (District Nowshera)	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	15.0	On going
<b>Total</b>			<b>853.6</b>	

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## Annex 12: Funds raised through donors for wetlands related projects

Funds raised through donors			
S.No	Description	Donor	Approved Budget USD
1	GIS Mapping in Swat	UNDP	15,000
2	Flood Damage Assessment	UNDP	18,000
3	Peace and Development Project (conflict area, Swat, Dir, Buner)	UNDP	18,000
4	Cetacean Project (figures of US\$ are in AUD)	Australian Government	89,800
5	Research on Gender equality for decent employment, Gawadar / Jiwani	ILO	20,037
6	Promoting Gender Equality for decent development	ILO	19,474
7	COFRA (Flood Rehabilitation project) Listing of communities for Solar Equipment	UNDP	32,765
8	Bio Gas and Typha looms in CIWC	Barclays Bank	9,847
9	Royal Society for Protection of Birds (RSPB)	RSPB	2,475
10	Kund Malir Project - Scientific Committee of WWF	WWF-P	6,273
11	Installation of Solar Equipment including 2 water pumps and 6 street lights in Kot Addu District Muzaffargarh	UN DRM	33,911
12	Early Recovery - Alternate Energy Programme (ER-AEP)	UNDP	3,748,525
13	Gill Braulik	Ms. Gill Braulik	2,471
14	Dr. Movis Gore - Cetacean Survey	Dr. Movis Gore	3,690
15	Turtle Conservation Fund against Turtle activities	TCF	5,234
16	Indus Dolphin Survey from Gill Braulik	Ms. Gill Braulik	10,172
17	Indus River Dolphin Conservation Project		4,000
18	Donation of one satellite transmitter	Corporate sector	2,000
19	Training in crane conservation at CBCC Belgium for two Pakistani biologists	CBCC	50,000
Total			4,039,676

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## **ANNEX 13: FIELD REPORTS TO DEMONSTRATION SITES**

Three demonstration sites (or rather parts of these) were visited by the evaluation team. The information gathered at the demonstration sites is presented below following the headings of the outputs and sub-outputs as presented in the project document.

### **OUTPUT 7: MAKRAN COASTAL WETLANDS COMPLEX (MCWC) MANAGEMENT PLAN**

#### **7.1 *Institutions are established to integrate wetland conservation into local and provincial land use planning in the MCWC.***

The PWP started in 2005, while the MCWC site was established in June, 2007 along with recruitment of the SMT. IWMC was also established in 2007, but formally notified after the approval of the Government of Baluchistan in 2009. The members of the IWMC include Chief Conservator of Forests & Wildlife (Head), IUCN, BCDA, RCDC, GDA, Fisheries and NRSP. Up to May, 2012, twelve meetings were held regularly by the active participation of all members. In addition, the SMT got MoUs signed with the members of the IWMC (including GDA, DADG, Forest & Wildlife, IUCN and TMA Gwadar) for coordination in implementation of selected interventions. Under these MoUs, the SMT conducted pitcher plantation along roadside, established nursery of indigenous plants and implemented beach cleaning with the coordination of GDA. Similarly, under MoU with TMA solid waste bins were installed in two towns. A number of other activities including mangroves plantation were also carried out with the assistance of Forest Department, drip irrigation and pen farming with the collaboration of Agriculture Department and exploration of eco-tourism in association with BCDA.

The SMT established 16 VCCs in the MCWC (08 male, 06 female and 2 mixed). Of the VCCs 13 are registered as CBB or CBO. Except one at Pasni, the maturity index of the VCCs registered as CBO/CBB ranges from 7-9 on a scale of 1-10. The VCCs activities were site specific addressing the particular issues of the complex. The local population and members of VCCs were imparted training of several skills including fish net making, nursery techniques, poultry farming, embroidery, sea-shell embroidery, maintenance of solar unit, eco-tourism, scuba diving and drip irrigation, and were part of study tours and exposure visits.

#### **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- Although the work on MCWC initiated after two years of the commencement of the project, remarkable efforts were made by the SMT despite certain limitations like recruitment of female social organizers. Within two years the number of VCCs reached 13, and finally 16. The maturity index for VCC's conducted by the PWP further indicates their strength and sustainability. Similarly, the IWMC was also in place well in time. The perusal of periodic minutes of meetings and field visits indicated that activities were completed as per the output targets.
- The selection of members of IWMC was made by including organizations covering almost all the aspects of the project interventions. The members in addition to actively participating in meetings were practically involved in the

implementation of interventions. However, the post terminal status of the IWMC needs to be determined, since no meeting was held after the termination of the project. It would have been appropriate if the sustainability had been ensured prior to the closing of project.

- In order to assess the performance of the IWMC, the representatives of member organizations including BCDA, IUCN, GDA and Fisheries Department were met. A strong enthusiasm was noticed among the members with an urge to further execute project activities, as very short project period was available for them. It is suggested that certain mechanism may be developed to ensure the sustainability of both VCCs and IWMC safeguarding all the endeavor and investment made through the project.

## **7.2 MCWC site is explored and assessed**

The four sites of MCWC namely, Jiwani, Miani Hor, Omara and Astola Island are Ramsar sites. Under the PWP, all the above stated sites were assessed in detail covering both the socio-economic and biodiversity status. In this respect, independent survey reports were developed for small mammals, reptiles, invertebrates, fish diversity, plankton, sea weeds and vegetation. Addressing to a vital issue of Marine Turtle by catch, a detailed assessment report was developed. In order to ascertain the status of migratory birds in all the four sites under PWP, a midwinter waterfowl census was also prepared (in cooperation with other WWF-P projects and organizations). The specific site exploration reports included the Marsh Crocodile habitat survey, Marine Turtle beach survey and underwater survey of Makran Coast for coral reef sites. Similarly, an independent survey report for fishing craft and gears was prepared. To attend the matter of oil pollution due to fishing boat engines, a study was conducted through a consultant.

For having a comprehensive cadastral data of the MCWC, the assistance of the central PWP GIS Lab was obtained for preparation of GIS maps of the complex. This included mapping of 11 MCWC communities and related wetland resources.

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- In a relatively short span of time the project has produced many remarkable survey reports on a wide range of topics. This may be cited as perhaps one of the most successful outputs of the project. Amongst all the survey reports, the exploration of coral reef site at Astola Island was unique, as it was believed earlier that such site was not present in the part of Arabian Sea belonging to Pakistan.
- The central GIS Lab established at Islamabad had produced the desired reports of MCWC as enunciated in the targets of the output. It was observed that the information was not provided to other stakeholders and members of IWMC. For instance such data base could have enhanced the capacity of the GIS section of GDA whose staff was also trained under the PWP.

- Apart from the Crocodile, Coral reef and turtle nesting surveys, the various assessment reports did not lead to concrete interventions. On the other hand these could serve as excellent baseline data of MCWC for further planning.

### **7.3 MCWC immediate action plan for conservation is implemented**

Under the Immediate Action, several interventions were made addressing the vital issues of the complex. At the initial stage a clean-up operation was carried out for the eradication of feral cats and ship rats, affecting the breeding birds and turtle hatchings. Later, Marine Turtle conservation activities with the assistance of a VCC were initiated. As alternate energy sources biogas plants, solar heaters, solar geyser, fuel efficient stoves, solar / hybrid system of lighting and solar water pump / turbine were installed in different communities in collaboration with the VCC. The aforementioned interventions were made through cost sharing with the 20% contribution of the communities. The PWP also actively participated in the rehabilitation programme of the communities affected by the cyclone in 2010, through distribution of food and shelter, medical camps and vaccination / de-worming of livestock. As a part of the awareness raising campaign workshops for fishermen and other stakeholders were held at Astola on Coral Reef and anchorage design. As a part of the immediate action plan, an extensive mangroves plantation effort was made with the involvement of government department and VCC.

### **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- Based on the sub-outputs defined in the project and initial socio-economic and habitat surveys, the SMT at MCWC took off with an immediate action plan through direct implementation of interventions. Although the execution of the immediate action plan was initiated after three years of the commencement of the project, it was done with enthusiasm compensating for the delay.
- The achievement of the targets of the output was partially not possible since a number of targets involved enforcement of laws and regulations which were beyond the capacity and control of the SMT. However, the project provided detailed information including an oil pollution disaster plan and survey report on fish crafts and gears, which could be helpful for the concerned line department for taking cognizance of the situation. Other targets were well attended by the SMT through interventions discussed earlier.

### **7.4 MCWC communities are mobilized and organized into Village Conservation Committees**

The VCC organized were actively involved in undertaking some conservation activities and implementation of interventions. For example, the VCC at Daran, registered in 2007 located 20 km from Dasht River was involved in the conservation of Marine Turtles and their tagging. Similarly, the VCC in Jiwani was also associated for the conservation of turtle nesting sites. The second important hotspot was the Dasht River area known for the habitat of the Marsh Crocodile. The Zarin Bugg VCC took various measures for the conservation of the habitat. The project provided solar turbine and drip irrigation for the community for raising orchard and fresh water fish farming. The Kawari VCC was

involved in the plantation of mangroves over 400 ha and received training on nursery techniques and subsequent maintenance. The PWP as an incentive to the VCC provided wind turbines and solar lights.

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- Although the SMT was successful in mobilizing communities and establishment of an infrastructural framework in the form of VCCs, the process was initially slow due to non-availability of social organizers especially for female communities.
- It has been observed that in consideration to geographical size of the MCWC, the human resource in shape of a single male and a single female social mobilizer was too inadequate for the requisite job. Despite the constraint which hampered the process of community mobilization the establishment of 16 VCCs was a commendable task by the SMT.
- The study of structure and scope of assignment of each VCC revealed that the formation was site and intervention specific. Based on the interventions and relevance towards livelihood the extent of sustainability among the VCC varies. For example, the female VCC formed at Gwadar as a vocational center has sustained remarkably. The members not only trained other females but executed supply orders of uniforms to local schools. Likewise, the plantation work carried out by the Kawari VCC has been taken over by the Forest Department in addition to recruitment of president of VCC as its employee. Another example is of Daran VCC where the conservation of nesting sites of turtle was taken over by the Wildlife Department, while the president of the VCC also started serving as watcher in the Department.

### **7.5 *A programme for alternate / diversified livelihoods is developed and implemented***

Eight sites were assessed through a consultant from PCSIR for exploring options for marine and fresh water aquaculture. In this respect, pen farming was introduced through the Billar VCC where the community harvested more than 300 kg of fish as first yield from the pen. The same VCC has also established an orchard with the assistance of the Agriculture Department under a drip irrigation model. The Dasht and Metang VCC have also undertaken the establishment of Citrus orchard on drip irrigation along with fresh water farming with the help of a solar turbine. The Kawari VCC initiated a project for shrimp culture for which National Institute of Oceanography provided 5,00,000 post larva shrimp free of cost. The female VCCs at Gwadar had established two vocational centers for stitching and embroidery. Initially the project imparted training to the members of the VCC along with provision of sewing machines. At present it had further trained more than 300 females in stitching and embroidery along with using sea-shells in making pouches and lady hand bags. Three models of off-season vegetables farming through tunnel technology were established at Gwadar, Dasht and Shaganthar.

## EVALUATION FINDINGS

- The component may be termed as the leading output of the project as far as sustainability issue is concerned in more than one way. Firstly, the SMT met the challenge of community mobilization with limited resources especially in case of females in a conservative and culturally restricted social environment. Secondly, by providing need based training and vocational skills, this output directly facilitated the creation of new avenues of livelihood and income earning opportunities for the communities. Last but not least, these skills training were not only confined to typical or standard vocations but also included such skills which were of direct relevance to household incomes.
- The interventions introduced for alternative livelihoods were in consonance with the existing local environmental scenario and immediate needs. The introduction of drip irrigation for raising orchard and tunnel farming were an effective intervention in an area with extremely low rainfall and acute shortage of fresh water. Similarly, the pen and shrimp farming is an activity which is closely related to the fishing practice that is familiar to the communities. The introduction of alternate energies and water supply through solar turbines resulted in financial savings of the communities, which otherwise was used for purchase of gas cylinders or fuelwood. It indirectly benefited the community for the livelihood and also influenced the reduction of pressure on the vegetation of the area.
- It is difficult to ascertain or evaluate the financial gains as a result of alternate energy resources, except for few because before the interventions were matured, the project terminated. It would have been appropriate if these interventions were linked with the concerned line department for the sake of sustainability before the closure of the project. For example, the vocational activities could be linked with the Community Development Department, while the responsibility of orchards, drip irrigation models and tunnel farming could be patronized by the Agriculture Department. Similarly, the training and establishment of poultry farms had the potential for association with the Livestock Department.

### **7.6 *An NRM capacity building initiative for women is implemented***

There were six female VCCs out of sixteen but the achievement on this sub-output 'capacity building of women for natural resource management' was not up to the level of other sub outputs. The focus of female VCCs was mainly towards interventions related to alternate income generation and improving the livelihood of women. However, in case of Pishukin WVCC the females were imparted training on net-making which were less hazardous to marine life and did not allow the small fish to be caught. In an indirect way the use of fuel efficient stoves provided by the PWP may ultimately result in reduction in the quantity of fuel wood being used for cooking purposes and which could reduce the pressure on local vegetation.

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- Relatively little progress was made under this otherwise important output. The only marked achievement was training on net-making which were less hazardous in terms of avoiding catch of small fish. However, the results and follow up of this training was not available.
- The slow pace and improper evidences for achievement on this sub-output were also recorded during the periodic internal and external evaluations conducted during the implementation phase of the project.

### **7.7 A MCWC conservancy is officially proclaimed and establish**

This sub-output mainly focuses on reduction in the threats to wetlands identified in the project document. It also refers to introduction of captive bred endangered species after the respective habitats are secured of possible risks. It was informed that a draft outline for the Conservancy Management Plan was circulated and discussed but actual establishing of conservancy was not undertaken.

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- The execution of several surveys and preparation of number of important reports discussed in output 7.2 divulge the detailed information of the region covering most of the socio-economic and environmental aspects. Hence, the objectives of the sub-output of identification of threats to wetlands and their biodiversity are met. Correspondingly a numbers of threats to the habitat also diminished through VCCs, especially in case of Marsh Crocodile and nesting sites for Marine Turtle.
- The introduction of appropriate legislation at the provincial and territorial level as a project outcome appears to be unfounded and speculative. There exists the protracted process of amendments in the existing legislation as well as formulation and approval of proposed new ones. It would be impracticable for the project to introduce legislation within the gestation period, as it is unattainable to evade the prescribed process which is quite complex. In consideration to the fact that the term "conservancy" has no legal standing the sub-output was reportedly dropped.
- The project has developed the National Wetland Policy, which could be tailored and amended in consideration to provincial circumstances to develop provincial wetland policies.

### **7.8 A MCWC ecotourism plan is implemented**

The PWP took several initiatives for promotion of eco-tourism, but these were more of efforts towards mass awareness rather than making any actual progress for an independent framework. In this respect, a detailed baseline study was conducted through a consultant for development of an eco-tourism plan. A number of MoUs were

signed for joint ventures with private partners for development of sites, but these did not materialize. However, the PWP independently explored the avenues for attracting relevant agencies and general public for tourism activities in the region. The endeavors made included open water scuba diving courses, conducting eco-tourism trips, construction of eco-tourism huts, and installation of tourist viewpoints and renovation of Jiwani Information Center.

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- There could be no diverged opinion regarding the potential of eco-tourism in the coastal area which comprises virgin and clean beaches with un-contaminated sea water. In contrary the tract is deficient of basic facilities like roads, clean water and adequate boarding / lodging facilities. The non-functioning of a five star hotel at Gwadar is a typical example of lack of tourists and the organization is going in loss despite investment of millions of rupees.
- The project had successfully conducted several tourist tours from Karachi but could not sustain the activity in the presence of serious security issues in the region. Foreigners need a No Objection Certificate to enter the coastal region. As a result of such restrictions even the international consultant could not visit the site for evaluation. Likewise, a local investor under a MoU with PWP developed a site for tourists along with a restaurant, which he had to close due to poor influx of tourists. However, PWP has rehabilitated and upgraded the information centre at Jiwani managed by the WWF. The project also explored coral reef at Astola Island which could be a great tourist attraction for both national and international tourists.
- The representative of BCDA apprised the mission that his organization has invited Expression of Interest through newspapers inviting the proposal for promotion of tourism. The effort of BCDA can justifiably be considered as a project outcome because BCDA was the member of IWMC and the idea came from the proposed project intervention.
- The Director Environment, GDA also explained that the establishment of a Tourist Information Centre was already included in this Master Plan for Gwadar.
- The mission is of the view that the ecotourism plan prepared under PWP must be shared with all allied local agencies and Departments to provide on elaborated proposal for their future guidance.

### **7.9 A preliminary oil pollution disaster plan is developed**

The backdrop of the inclusion of this output was the extensive oil slick which threatened the coast when an abandoned and fully laden tanker foundered inside Pakistan's territory. In conjunction with the incidence and anticipatory threat of oil leakage from the trawlers, the proposal for development of oil pollution disaster plan was made in the project. The plan thus prepared could be utilized for site strategic plan in future.

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- The project made a solemn effort in development of a disaster plan through a consultant, achieving the target of the output. However, the plan was not implemented.
- The representative of Fisheries Department shared the regulatory clauses of Fisheries Act in vogue in Baluchistan dealing with the issues of regulating fishing activity in the area. He told that in case of any violation necessary action is taken against the fishermen under the said legislation. The Fisheries Department has also established an infrastructure for repair and maintenance of diesel engines installed in the trawlers. Therefore, there was minimum likelihood of spill over through engines. In this respect, the project could suggest any further amendments in the existing legislation to Fisheries Department to counter any anticipated threats in future.

### ***7.10 A bird-ringing programme is implemented***

- The initial survey for bird sites including GIS mapping was conducted in 2007 through a consultant followed by procurement of equipments after development of specifications for ringing. The Ex-SM explained that the intervention was discontinued later, while 39 birds were ringed.

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- The objective of the output was to acquire information on the movement of migratory birds in the MCWC, based on which any conservation measures could be proposed. To this effect, the objectively verifiable indicators were not covered in the project document. The bird ringing programme was discontinued as it was considered not very practical; the chance that rings of birds were to be returned was considered close to zero, not justifying the investments.
- The PWP provided an opportunity to Zoological Survey Department for an Ecological Study of MCWC, through which coastal survey on three sites namely Omara, Pasni and Gwadar was conducted reporting more than 68,000 birds of different species along with their status of being resident, summer / winter migrant etc. As a result the current status on migratory birds was known and the objectives of the output were met to a considerable extent.

### ***7.11 A marine turtle tracking programme is implemented***

The Daran beach near Jiwani is one of the important marine turtle nesting site on the Makran coast. The WWF had been working on the project for over 10 years which was later adopted by the PWP and conservation works were initiated through the Daran VCC. The community was engaged in a range of activities including tagging the sites, maintenance of records of nested eggs and safe release of hatchlings in the sea. The community helped to install nets around the turtle nests to safeguard them against attack by feral dogs and cats. Through the community some satellite transmitters were

installed on turtles for tracking. Based on the available data, the community rescued more than 32,000 turtle hatchlings and released them in the sea. The follow up of tracking revealed that 14 turtles traversed the neighboring countries of Iran, Qatar and UAE in the west and upto India in the East.

#### **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- The activity on the output began as one of the primary interventions of MCWC under the immediate Action Plan.
- The Achievement made against the output was in addition to the targeted objectives of tagging, since the PWP conducted a survey, formulated interventions specific for the VCC, imparted training to members for pulling nets and tagging of nesting sites, recording date of egg laying and hatching and release of hatchlings back into the sea.
- The sustainability of the intervention is well supported by the fact that the VCC has been registered as CBO, while the Wildlife Department has taken over the responsibility of managing the work in addition to recruitment of the president of the VCC as a watcher in the Department

#### **7.12 A Marsh Crocodile (*Crocodylus Palustris*) re-establishment programme is implemented**

River Dasht is the largest seasonal river in the districts Gwadar and Turbat which feeds from Nehang and Kech rivers. It has a transboundary relationship with the neighboring country Iran. The marshy areas along the Dasht river are the natural habitat of the crocodiles, where its population was reported to be substantially reduced in the past two decades. Serious threats of predation of eggs by feral dogs, shooting by locals, habitat destruction (due to construction of dam up-stream), extension in agriculture area and illegal smuggling of juveniles were experienced.

The initial work on the output commenced in 2007 by employing a consultant for making the baseline assessment followed by which two sites were identified for captive breeding. In this regard two VCCs namely Zarin Bugg and Metang Dasht were taken on board and exposure visits to breeding sites in Sindh were conducted. As an incentive, interventions such as establishment of an orchard through drip irrigation, solar pumps and wind turbine were installed. The project inputs had resulted in conservation of fresh water as well ownership of the site for protection of crocodile population by the VCC. The population survey revealed the fact that in 21 ponds 175 crocodiles including adults, sub-adults and juvenile were present. Considering the population adequate the captive breeding option was dropped and scope was curtailed to conservation activities.

#### **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- Notwithstanding with the fact that considerable population of Marsh Crocodile was noticed during the survey and the intervention of captive breeding was abandoned in 2009, the conservation work was being carried out by both the

VCCs. Since the local inhabitants have been convinced to protect the species, therefore, the objectives of the outcome have been met. However, there were no objectively verified indicators mentioned in the project document.

- It is suggested that as in the case of conservation of turtle nesting sites, the Wildlife Department of Baluchistan Government could be persuaded to adopt the intervention for future sustainability.

## **Output 8: CENTRAL INDUS WETLANDS COMPLEX (CIWC) MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### ***8.1 Institutions are Established to Integrated Wetlands Conservation into Local and Provincial Land Use Planning in the CIWC***

The Central Indus Wetland Complex shares boundaries with provinces of Punjab, Sindh & KPK. Likewise, it comprises more than ten districts on the either side of the river covering an area of approximately 9700 sq Km. Within the complex there are three important barrages namely Chashma, Taunsa and Guddu. Under the PWP insignificant efforts were made at Chashma, while the main focus of the activities remained at Taunsa and Guddu. The portion of Taunsa is the hub of fishing activities as a result of which it contains considerable settlement of fishing communities. Initially site office was established at Rahim Yar Khan but later split at two sites.

At Punjab provincial level a Wetlands Complex Conservation Committee has been formed and officially notified by the provincial administration. The provincial committee serves both the CIWC and the SRWC. The WCCC is headed by the Secretary of Forest, Wildlife and Fisheries and consists of 10 members, including Forests, Wildlife and Fisheries Departments, EPA, Irrigation, WAPDA and P&D Department. WWF-P is the only non-governmental member. Other NGOs could be co-opted. The Wildlife Department is the main stakeholder. Other departments cooperate when called upon and benefit from the availability of training opportunities on GIS and management of wetlands. The expectation of the stakeholders is that the WCCC will continue to function after project completion.

In addition to the notification of the committee, the commitment of the government of Punjab towards the conservation of wetlands can be read from the draft policy on Punjab Wetlands.

A GIS node was also established in the provincial Wildlife Department. Two staff members are employed from the regular budget. They are in the pipeline of receiving training. At the time of the evaluation they were not yet trained.

Besides 35 VCCs were established in the entire region of which 17 were registered as CBO/CBB with the Social Welfare Department. The third site manager was posted during 2010, as the first resigned and the second joined back the government service. The PWP also imparted 19 trainings to the staff and members of VCCs.

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- It was apprised to the mission that the initial project site selected was at a considerable distance from the river. Later, it was relocated at two different sites, i.e. Taunsa (Punjab) and Sukkhur (Sindh).
- The continuity of the project activities were affected due to repeated change of Site Managers. The third SM was posted just two years before closure of the PWP.
- The formation of PWMC at the provincial level in Punjab was critically discussed in various evaluation reports since the project activities were also supposed to be undertaken in Sindh, but there was no representation of Sindh province in the Committee.

### **8.2 *CIWC site is Explored and Assessed***

The desired achievement under the output was a compilation of data for the complex in terms of natural resources and human inhabitants. The impetus on the sub-output was comparatively slow but the delay was compensated at the later stage of the project and as a result 29 site exploration and assessment studies were conducted, including population assessment of Hog Deer, gaviel population survey, dolphin population survey, fresh water turtle survey and baseline study of Taunsa. Furthermore, eight surveys relates to Indus Dolphin covering different facets while 6 pertains to fresh water turtles and 4 were performed at Taunsa site.

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- In consideration to the extensive geographical area of the complex only focused assessment studies were carried out.
- Two site specific studies were also conducted, i.e. assessment of Rangla wetlands complex and Nara Canal, to gather information for the Ramsar Information Sheets as part of the process of these areas getting recognized as Ramsar sites.
- Besides administrative issues and dealing with a widespread area the PWP experienced a serious setback in shape of a devastating flood of the Indus during 2010. As a follow up activity PWP additionally conducted rapid assessments on flood impact and a post flood ecological assessment in the area.

### **8.3 *CIWC Immediate Action Plan for Conservation is Implemented***

The establishment of final site offices and constituting of various communities and VCCs took place four years after the commencement of the project. However, the immediate action plan was taken up from the start and was addressing the threats to the local wildlife and its habitants. The illegal killing and trade of fresh water turtles, illegal fishing practices, hunting and trading of waterfowls and conservation of habitat was given

priority. The Government has imposed a ban on the illegal trade of fresh turtle, but the enforcement remained an unattended part of the mechanism. Under PWP training was imparted to the wildlife and custom staff in identification of turtle parts used for trade. Likewise, to ascertain the status of migratory waterfowl in CIWC a comprehensive report was prepared through a consultant.

The Sukkur team prepared an immediate action plan. The immediate plan was intended to get some immediate conservation activities going. However, according to staff, the immediate action plan was basically shifted to relief and rehabilitation activities for riverside communities affected by the severe flooding of 2010. Under this output 30 solar geysers, 6 solar pumps and 25 street lights were installed in Panu Aquil communities. Also 250 solar lanterns were distributed. Although not intended these activities increased community confidence and cooperation with the project, according to project staff, since the project addressed the needs of the day of the flood affected communities. For these activities PWP cooperated with the Sindh Youth Welfare Organization.

#### **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- The different immediate action plans comprising various activities of immediate needs were implemented at demonstration sites partially in line with the objectives delineated in the project but were not available in a documented form.
- The cognizance of illegal hunting of fresh water turtle was rightly taken up by the PWP, even though it was not included in the immediate objectives. The PWP not only conducted the training of Custom and Wildlife Authorities but also highlighted the issue through media for gaining more support in terms of public opinion against the menace.

#### **8.4 *CIWC Communities are Mobilized and Organized into Village Conservation Committees (VCCs)***

The SMT organized 35 VCCs (19 male; 16 mixed) in the region mainly in the Punjab province which indicates that the efforts of community mobilization were focused in four districts of Punjab i.e. DG Khan, Layyah, Muzaffar Garh and Rahim Yar Khan where communities were effectively involved in project interventions. The maturity index report prepared by the project concluded that the VCCs were weakly structured as many of them were found to be people with limited or no experience in the activities. 16 VCCs were registered as CBO or CBB. The flood in the Indus plains of 2010, evidently shifted the priorities of the communities.

In the Sukkur area no Village Conservation Committees were organized, neither were micro-plans for natural resource management prepared. To reach out to communities the Sukkur PWP staff used the village committees established by the Sindh Youth Welfare Organization. In the Indus Dolphin Game Reserve 3 communities are situated with a high dependence on the game reserve. More than 90 fishermen of these communities and Wildlife Department field staff were trained in handling dolphins that were entangled in fishing nets.

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- It is presumed that the compelling reason of focused VCCs could be the vastness of the area under the complex. Secondly, instead of thinly spreading the VCC rightly more attention was given to the sites near the river to benefit and train the fishing communities.
- As compared to SRWC and MCWC the CIWC had to face number of issues among them the most important was the flood. Followed by flood severe difficulties were pointed out by staff to reassemble the communities who were dislocated and busy in their rehabilitation work.
- The PWP initiative to assist the affected families by providing medicines, shelter and food was a timely decision although no provision of funds was initially allocated in the project for such activities. It was also inevitable for the PWP to participate in the rehabilitation work as one of the organizations present in the areas. PWP involvement in rehabilitation enhanced the credibility of the project among the people.

### **8.5 A Programme for Alternate / Diversified Livelihood is Develop and Implemented**

Before the implementation phase of the sub-output an internee was hired for identification of products and their improvement which were made by the local people and exploration of marketing options. Likewise, a survey was also conducted for identification of alternate livelihood options for communities, followed by training sessions organized for skill development on cultivation of off-season vegetables and handicrafts. The project also assisted the communities in establishment of cottage industry through provision of 50 Typha loom Khadi's which were still working in the area. Furthermore, the project arranged number of exhibitions displaying the homemade products and providing an opportunity for their marketing. The interventions have been reported to be a success with appreciation by different sectors.

PWP Sukkur sub-office established a vocational training centre together with the Indus Dolphin Conservation Project and the Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO). SRSO provided under a MoU the technical assistance and is running the training centre. A total of 3 groups of 16 women were trained in embroidery and tailoring. The training was provided in three sessions in three consecutive months. The training is still continuing. The next phase is the marketing of the products. This will be continued in the follow-up project. The beneficiaries came from one wetlands dependent community. It is hoped that this training will contribute to diversification of livelihoods means and an increase of household income of this community. These two assumptions can, however, not be substantiated since beneficiaries could not be interviewed. Data to prove these assumptions were also not available.

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- Despite the fact the interventions were made in a focused area but it gained wide appreciation and acknowledgement and was considered to be one of the most successful activity in the area.

### **8.6 *An NRM Capacity Building Initiative for Woman is Implemented***

In comparison to the achievements in case of other sub-outputs it had relatively shown bleak results since most of the trainings were focused towards livelihoods, alternate energy and other skills development with weak linkages towards NRM.

NRM capacity building for women in Sukkur (Sindh) was limited to an intervention of providing vocational training to a group of women. The actual involvement of women in natural resource management – except the use of natural resource products – either using wood as fuel, certain plants as vegetables and material for handicrafts (*Typha spp.*; *Tamarix spp.*; *Saccharum*) – is not clear from the management plan other reports.

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- It was an important sub-output but the progress was limited. No systematic assessment of the role of women in NRM was made. Further, the project experienced difficulties in recruiting female social organizers.

### **8.7 *CIWC Conservancy is Officially Proclaimed and Established***

As discussed in case of MCWC the instant sub-output was dropped as there was no legal standing of "conservancy".

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

Nil

### **8.8 *A CIWC ecotourism Plan is Implemented***

The CIWC comprises Chashma, Taunsa, Guddu and Sukkur Barrages, which are sizeable water bodies and contains great potential of eco-tourism owing to landscape, water fowls, and associated wildlife. The project successfully trained 15 members of VCCs as eco-guides as part as promotion of eco-tourism as well as an alternate source of livelihood. In association with the adventure foundation of Pakistan, Indus Boat Safari was also conducted for close sightings of Indus Dolphins, which could be a primary attraction for tourists visiting CIWC. The tract could also be visited in the midwinter to witness a wide range and number of migratory birds.

The PWP Sukkur office did 7 types of activities regarding eco-tourism in which more than 300 people participated. Under these activities the Sukkur office also implemented awareness raising activities. To mention a few:

- dolphin watch, bird watch, forest watch, river safari, lake visits

- students tour to Sufi Anwar Shah Ghotki park in order to promote the park
- plantation activities with Forest and Wildlife Departments, schools, city
- celebrations of wetlands day
- art competition at the Dolphin Information Centre (more than 60 participants)

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- In this context the project has produced a comprehensive ecotourism plan covering all demonstration sites, which could be very useful for future planning of ecotourism. The PWP helped to establish and renovate the 2 Dolphin Information Centres (Sukkur; Guddu) for these purposes. Boat safaris to the Indus dolphin are possible. However, few structural, sustainable eco- tourism activities were started.

### **8.9 A River Pollution Disaster Plan is Designed**

Basically the sub-output has been proposed in the project document to address the issues of existing and anticipated pollution in the Indus River along with appropriate mitigation and elimination measures.

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- In this respect an independent study was carried out in collaboration with local partners. The plan explained the relevant facts, provided a baseline data and identified critical issues which could influence the pollution in the river. The plan was not shared with all relevant stakeholders and no action for its implementation was undertaken.

### **8.10 An Enhanced Income Generation Programme for Fisher-folk and other Wetlands Dependant User-Group is established**

For the implementation of the sub-output the project carried out a study for exploration of possible options of livelihood followed by hiring the services of social mobilizers from the fishermen community, locally known as Mohanas. It was identified to assist the community in improvement of arts and craft already made by them and provide assistance for marketing their products. Furthermore, they were given training for skill development such as embroidery etc. The project also arranged few exhibitions of their final products with considerable participation of visitors. It proved to be a very successful intervention in the local area. Apart from income generation training was also provided for sustainable fishing techniques including rescue methods to save turtle or dolphins in case they are caught in the fishing nets. The most important outcome of the interaction with the community was to make them realize the importance of dolphins in their area and to give up the practice of selling fresh turtles. Moreover, the project also introduced an innovative intervention of distribution of Typha loom Khaddis which could be used as cottage industry, while free of cost raw material was readily available in the area. It engaged more than 500 people and the Khaddis are reported to be still functional, depicting the sustainability of the intervention.

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- The interventions were successful, though they were on focused areas and for specific community.
- The link between the income generating activities and the management of the wetlands is weak. The income generating activities are rather implemented as 'stand alone' activities.

### ***8.11 An Appropriate Energy Use Programme is Introduced to the Communities***

The focus on providing an alternate energy source has been made for all demonstration sites to curtail pressure on fuel wood consumption and check the unsustainable use of resources of the wetland complexes. The project has made very successful interventions in this respect at CIWC where biogas plants, fuel efficient mud stoves, solar geysers and solar lantern were provided to the communities as an alternate energy source on cost sharing basis.

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- The interventions were widely accepted and replicated in the complex by the local people. Regarding their sustainability, it has been reported that out of 101 biogas plants 79 were still working, while local people have made more than 500 mud stoves at their own.

### ***8.12 Trapped Indus River Dolphins are Trans-located***

### ***8.13 The Potential for SONAR Tracking of River Dolphins is investigated***

### ***8.14 Comprehensive Indus Dolphin Population Surveys are Conducted***

The above three sub-outputs are discussed together as all of them focus towards conservation of Indus Dolphin. In 2001 WWF – P carried out a survey of dolphin, while as a continuous activity two comprehensive surveys on population were conducted during the project's implementation period in 2006 and 2011. The field investigation study of Indus Dolphin mortality has also been published in the "Record" a publication of research papers compiled by the project. During the surveys three sites of maximum population of dolphin were identified. The SONAR tracking sub-out was dropped since it did not prove to be a viable option. However, the fishermen communities were trained in rescuing the trapped dolphin by-catch and their subsequent release.

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- Based on the previous experience of WWF-P, follow up surveys were carried out during 2006 and 2011 for population assessment including rescue training for dolphin.
- The PWP has developed an independent management plan for the dolphin which could be very useful for the WWF –P for implementation during another ongoing project funded by the DFID for the Indus Wetland Complex.

### **8.15 A Gharial (*Gavialis Gangeticus*) Re-introduction Programme is Implemented**

An area of 100 kilometer was surveyed. It was concluded that Gharial was extinct in the area. It was advised not to start a re-introduction programme. First, of all the root causes for extinction were not tackled (notably the availability of habitat). Second, it was difficult to get disease free animals from India or Nepal. Third, the re-introduction would take decades and be very costly. Fourth, a centre would have to be established and the technical knowledge for such centre is not available. Fifth, international experience with re-introduction programmes is not very favourable.

#### **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

Nil

### **8.16 A Hog Deer (*Axis Porcinus*) Re-introduction Programme is Implemented**

Within the CIWC a wildlife sanctuary has been established by the Punjab Wildlife Department over an area of 6576 acres, which serves as natural habitat for the Hog Deer. Before proceeding towards the implementation of the sub-output, Hog Deer population assessment survey was carried out. The survey indicated adequate population of 151 Deer with density of 11 animals per square km. Hence, the option of re-introduction of Hog Deer was not implemented.

#### **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- The major issue identified was disturbance of habitat and not the re-introduction. In this respect the WWF-P has entered into a tripartite agreement with Wildlife and Irrigation Department setting out the roles and responsibilities of each and every partner for overall protection of the region.
- Through PWP a boat, a motorbike, field equipment, technical back-stopping and hiring of additional protection staff has been provided to the Departments. WWF-F has established its permanent Conservation and Information Center with information material for awareness.
- The initiatives made under PWP for enhancing the inspection regime as well as capacity building of allied government department are impressive and long lasting for protection of natural habitat of Hog Deer.

## **Output 9: SALTRANGE WETLANDS COMPLEX (SRWC) MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **9.1 Institutions are Established to Integrated Wetlands Conservation into Local and Provincial Land Use Planning in the SRWC**

In case of CIWC it has already been stated that a Provincial Wetlands Committee was notified for the management of CIWC and SRWC. A site office was established in 2007 in a small town, Nowshera, which was later shifted in the existing information centre of

WWF located at the bank of Khabeki Lake. The project took off with a full time site manager from the Wildlife department but was substituted during late 2010. The pace of establishment of VCCs been slow but was compensated later through establishment of 12 VCCs around Soan valley. The members of VCC were imparted training under the project for skill enhancement, bird identification, raising off season vegetables, maintenance of biogas plants, mazri (dwarf palm) products, backyard poultry, olive cultivation, kitchen gardening, forest nurseries and management of wetlands. The two female VCCs were mainly trained in stitching and ribbon work. The maturity index report prepared by PWP reveals adequate sustainability except two female vocational training centres which are not collectively operated but the trained members and their students are working independently. The project authorities have executed more than 20 MoU's with various projects and public agencies operating in the area including SVDP.

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- Out of 12 VCCs two were non- functional and one was almost dormant. The SRWC covers five lakes of which one is in district Chakwal, three in Khushab while one is in Mianwali district. From the field visit and review of documents it transpired that most of the VCCs have been established in district Khushab, while there is no VCC at Mianwali to associate the affairs of Namal Lake. It was explained that the reason for more VCCs in Khushab was to address the issues pertaining to Uchali wetland complex (comprising three lakes) within the SRWC
- The SMT at SRWC did not face any notable issue except changing of SM who came from Wildlife Department in the beginning. The incumbent also proved to be a successful Site Manger with good rapport and credibility in the area.

### **9.2 The SRWC site is Explored and Assessed**

The focus of the sub-output was towards developing baseline studies, surveys and a situation analysis in and around the five lakes constituting the SRWC. In the endeavours made for site exploration and assessment several studies were conducted by employing the services of the GIS laboratory of the project. The notable achievements include the baseline survey of the complex, biodiversity of the region, socio-economic situation around each wetland, migratory waterfowls, mid winter waterfowls census, bathymetry surveys of all lakes, soil erosion survey, open wells survey, GIS objective based images / mapping, topographic maps of all lakes, land cover of the lakes, survey of Punjab Urial in salt range and feasibility study of potential dams.

## **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- Satisfactory achievements were made under the sub-output
- Apart from the required surveys and exploration of site the PWP had also assessed the population of Urial, which is an important wildlife species in the catchment areas for which the salt rage is quite famous. Efforts on the ground were evident regarding

protection of Urial through community involvement and an effective inspection regime.

### **9.3 *SRWC Immediate Action Plan for Conservation is Implemented***

The sub-output for preparation of immediate action plan was required in the project document to cater the instant issues to be addressed at the commencement of implementation of the project. The major identified items include influx of waste in Kallar Kahar Lake, coordination with SVDP, fire fighting training, ownership of land under lakes and illegal hunting of Urial. The project activities resulted in restoring the supply of fresh spring water. The influx of fresh water to the lake was obstructed by the locals for raising orchards. The project also started cleaning of beach areas through students, fixation of dust bins, persuading Wildlife Department for enhanced manpower in shape of watchers in lambing season of Urial and execution of training programme on fire fighting for the communities, being one of the challenging issues of the salt range. The transfer of land under the lake from private property to the Government sector was impracticable as it involves huge financial resources which were not available for the transaction.

#### **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- Appropriate actions were identified and taken by the PWP.

### **9.4 *SRWC Communities are Mobilized and Organized into Village Conservation Committees (VCCs)***

The mobilization of communities was a mounting task for the project, viewing no such activity carried out earlier in the region except under SVDP. The concentration of VCCs was around Khabeki Lake which is the central part of the SRWC. The communities were sensitized regarding the importance of wetlands and its related issues through employing various strategies e.g religious out-reach programmes, teacher training on wetland management, nature clubs in schools, development of publicity material, celebration of different days related to environment and finally organizing VCCs. Exposure visits of members of VCCs were conducted to Swat for fruit orchards and NAWC for interaction with CBOs involved in Markhor conservation. The primary threat to the SRWC is the deforestation and increased soil erosion adversely affecting the lakes in shape of increased run-off. In order to reduce the pressure on vegetation 22 biogas plants were provided to families having an adequate number of livestock to support the installation. It was also in line with initiatives taken by SVDP. Therefore, the communities convinced of the interventions, established more than 100 plants in the area. Likewise, a solar energy system was introduced at 18 different sites in the project area.

#### **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- The social mobilization process at SRWC demanded considerable effort due to two reasons. Firstly, the communities approached were not previously covered by other projects operating in the area such as SVDP and NRSP; therefore, they had no experience or background for addressing the collective issues through a

formal VCC. Secondly, the communities believed that the presence of a lake had no impact on the ground water, therefore, felt very little economic incentives for contributing towards conservation of SRWC wetlands.

- However, the SM who had proceeded for higher education to Malaysia under PWP programme, played significant role in mobilizing the communities and successfully took them on board in planning and execution of project initiatives.
- While evaluating the status of social mobilization in SRWC the collaborative efforts of SVDP cannot be ignored, that is working in the area for quite some time with convincing results. In fact the PWP wisely learnt lessons from the experience of SVDP in approaching and planning with the communities in addition to introducing various incentives which were already prepared by the SVDP and widely accepted by the communities

#### ***9.5 A Programme for Alternate / Diversified Livelihood is Develop and Implemented***

The average landholding in SRWC is less than 5 acres and people are destined to raising vegetables as the primary land use. The repeated droughts in the past have adversely affected the practice of vegetable cultivation. The project intervened through different options such as drip irrigation models, raising fruit orchards, change in cropping patterns with cultivation of vegetable e.g. potatoes with less water requirement, training on livestock management, vocational centers for female and training in typha weaving and mazri products. The communities have also gained direct financial saving by the establishment of biogas plants; otherwise they would have spent money for the purchase of firewood.

#### **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- Soan Valley was famous for production of vegetables in the area. Due to consecutive droughts the cultivation was negatively affected. Based on the experience of the people the PWP imparted training on off season vegetable cultivation. Likewise, the project established fruit orchards at 49 different sites, which was a popular intervention in the area as it requires far less water as compared to agriculture crops.
- During the field visit a president of a VCC apprised the mission that he had earned more than Rs 90,000 from a fruit orchard established on his land over just 6 kanal. He appreciated the exposure visit conducted by the PWP for training on peach orchard at Swat.

#### ***9.6 An NRM Capacity Building Initiative for Woman is Implemented***

The sub-output refers to the conservation of wetlands in terms of sustainable use by the female population of the area. The impetus of mobilization of female communities was initially slow for not having the female mobilizer in the SMT. Sole activity of collection of firewood for heating and cooking purpose was of direct relevance to NRM carried out by

females. The intervention of biogas through cost sharing was readily accepted by the people as it not only reduces the pressure on vegetation, but also saves the time consumed for collection of firewood. The other interventions and activities undertaken by the project for this specific sub-output were training on forest nurseries and kitchen gardening, biogas maintenance, training on vocational skills backyard poultry farming and livestock management which could influence their livelihood but have minimal contribution toward NRM which was an exclusive sub-output in the SRWC.

#### **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- In case of SRWC some more attention was paid to NRM activities for women compared to the other demonstration sites. However, the progress is limited as the absence of female social mobilization power prevailed.

#### **9.7 *SRWC Conservancy is Officially Proclaimed and Established***

As discussed in case of MCWC the instant sub-output was dropped as there was no legal standing of "conservancy".

#### **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- Nil

#### **9.8 *SRWC ecotourism Promotion Plan is Implemented***

It is an undoubted fact that the Salt Range contains a great potential for eco-tourism, but no focused attention was made except for Kallar Kahar Lake. With the accessibility of a road network the adjacent lake of Uchali could gain attention of tourists but it remains limited due to strategic reasons and sensitive installations of Pakistan Air Force in the Soan valley. Besides wetlands the tract also contains numerous site seeing, religious and historic places including salt mines which are also the tourist attractions. The project took number of initiatives both for site development as well as capacity building of human resources. In this respect a view point was established at Jhallar, PWP signed MOUs with tour operators, developed partnerships with local vendors and communities, established a bird hide at Uchali, a bird watch tower at Khabeki lake, two tourist huts /sheds for visitors at Khabeki and Uchali, a camping site and view point at the historic Kinhatti Garden, installed sign / directional boards, trained 10 community activists in tour operating and paragliding at the lakes. Besides, the WWF has established a permanent community resource centre at the bank of Khabeki lake which is being maintained even after the expiry of the project.

#### **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- The eco-tourism plan has been developed under the project, with a comprehensive situation analysis along with future potential for promotion of tourism in the SRWC. It could be supplied to the TDCP for their future planning.

- As a result of project initiatives work on development of sites were undertaken. It is suggested that since the WWF-P has established a permanent information centre at the bank of Khabeki, its name may be changed from Community Resource Centre to Tourist Information Centre.
- During the discussion with the president of the VCC, it revealed that there has been a considerable decrease in the migratory bird at Khabeki due to the fact that the district government had auctioned the fishing rights at the lake. Since fish harvesting is done by contractor, therefore, it affects adversely the population of migratory waterfowls. It was apprised by the WWF-P staff that after explanation of the concept of wetland management and the role of migratory birds, the district government has decided not to auction the site in future.
- It would have been appropriate if some effort under the PWP was also taken at Namal Lake so that the eco-tourism interventions were made in the entire complex.
- Kala Kahar Lake being close to the motorway and near to Lahore and Islamabad is frequently visited by the tourists. The establishment of nature clubs, fixation of dustbins including the involvement of students in the beach cleaning exercise was a move in the right direction towards mass awareness, as was also highlighted in the immediate action plan.

### **9.9 Vegetation Exclosure Plots are Setup**

The vegetation of the Salt Range has been negatively affected by the grazing pressure in the past. It is more extensive on private lands as compared to state owned forest areas, where grazing permits are issued to regulate sustainable grazing. The sub-output incorporated in the project document emphasized a study of vegetation dynamics under protected conditions through the establishment of vegetation exclosures. For selection of appropriate sites having considerable diversity of plant species, a survey was conducted followed by establishment of two permanent exclosures in the catchment areas. MOUs were also signed with universities to conduct research studies and record the growth pattern of flora.

### **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- Efforts were made to select a sizeable site for establishment of exclosures on private land, but PWP could not convince private owners. Ultimately the PWP managed to establish two exclosures on state forest land. Appropriate selection of sites was made as the areas represent the degradation of flora with a maximum number of plant species. It could serve as an excellent site for study of dynamics of vegetation. It was proposed by the mission to transfer the site to Punjab Forestry Research Institute for utilizing it as one of their experimental plots for further study.

#### **9.10 *Catchment Area Soil Conservation Demonstration Complexes are Established***

The sub-output was proposed in the project document taking into account the process of soil erosion in the catchment areas. It proposed the establishment of demonstration sites including soil reclamation measures including check dams, gabions and implementation of rotational grazing system. Few interventions were made like development of a water pond with retaining wall of stone masonry constructed in Dhaddar forest area to ensure availability of water for domestic use and for wildlife during the drought period.

##### **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- The landscape at SRWC has a threat of soil erosion and siltation of its multiple reservoirs. But the area is so widespread that it requires an exclusive project to address the issue. However, the PWP has established a demonstration site by taking some soil conservation measures and establishment of a pond. Although it is an independent sub-output, but the physical work for it was not carried out at other sites to demonstrate the people the impact of the intervention

#### **9.11 *SRWC Lake Beds are Surveyed***

The sub-output was mainly proposed to obtain the information on the existing capacity of water storage in the lakes and to monitor the seasonal variation in the water levels. The assignment was completed in 2010 and data was transferred to the GIS laboratory, where digital elevation models were prepared for all the five lakes of the complex.

##### **EVALUATING FINDINGS**

- Compliance was made as per the project document

#### **9.12 *A Bird Ringing Programme is Implemented***

The outcome of the sub-output was in shape of bird ringing of 108 birds with the collaboration of local communities who were also trained in the bird identification. The exercise was carried out to monitor the migrating pattern of the birds visiting Salt Range.

##### **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

- The work was initiated but later abandoned to avoid the disturbances being caused to the flocks during catching of birds. Secondly, there was no mechanism in place to record the results of such exercise.

#### **9.13 *An Experimental Programme for Breeding Endangered Cranes is Implemented***

The experimental breeding facility of crane species in collaboration with the local communities for alternate livelihood and secure the declining population of different species in the salt range was the primary objective of the sub-output. The periodic

evaluation results indicates the initiation of work by signing of MOU with Crane Breeding and Conservation Centre, training of officials from KPK province, procurement of assistance from International Crane foundation, import of egg incubator, training of KPK wildlife officer at Belgium and survey of potential sites.

#### **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

The interventions proposed for SRWC was reported to be transferred to KPK province. However, there was no record provided indicating the final output of the intervention, followed by training and other necessary arrangements made.

# Annex 14: Number and status of Village Conservation Committees per Demonstration Site

## Makran Coastal Wetlands Complex

### Social Mobilization

S.No	Name of Village	VMCCs at Makran Coastal Wetlands Complex					
		Male	Status	Female	Status	Mix	Status
1	Jiwani	1	process	1	Registered as CCB		
2	Pishukan	1	Registered as CCB/CBO	1	Registered as CCB		
3	Pasni	1	process	1	Registered as CCB		
4	Gwadar	0		1	registered as CBO		
5	Kawari					1	Registered as CCB
6	Zarin Bugg, Dasht	1	Registered as CCB	1	registered as CBO		
7	Metang, Dasht	1	Registered as CCB				
8	Kallag					1	Registered as CCB
9	SurBandar	1	process				
10	Bilar	1	Registered as CBO	1	registered as CBO		
11	Daran	1	Registered as CBO				
	Total	8		6		2	
Grand total		16 total					

Total	16
Male	8
Female	6
Mix	2
Registered	13

**Central Indus Wetlands Complex**

S.No	Name of Village	VWCCs at Central Indus Wetlands Complex			
		Male	Female	Mix	Status
1	Shajray Wala	1			Registered
2	Bakri Ahmad Khan	1			Registered
3	Basti Sheikhan			1	In process
4	Khewali			1	
5	Hinjara	1			Registered
6	Obichal	1			
7	Machera Colony			1	
8	Sanghar Shareef	1			
9	Thathal	1			In process
10	Sharafabad	1			
11	Basti Mian Ji	1			
12	Shah Wali	1			In process
13	Basti Allah Wali			1	Registered
14	Bheran Wali	1			
15	Murad Pur	1			
16	Haji Pur	1			
17	Goth Khan Mohammad Mirani			1	Registered
18	Shujia			1	
19	Kacha Sabzani	1			
20	Shahdun Lund	1			
21	Shadat Hussain	1			
22	Sadaqat	1			
23	Mazhar Shah	1			
24	Chak 140 P			1	

25	Raees Bahadur Mirani			1	Registered
26	Taunsa Barrage VCC			1	Registered
27	Matwani Wali			1	Registered
28	Bate Qaim Wala			1	Registered
29	Health and Peace Foundation			1	Registered
30	North Foundation		1		Registered
31	Youth Education Foundation			1	Registered
32	Saiban Welfare Foundation			1	Registered
33	Sindhu Bailly CBO			1	Registered
34	Rights and Rights Social Society			1	Registered
35	Bate Wasawa Shumali		1		Registered

Total	35
Male	19
Mix	16
Registered	16

**North Alpine Wetlands Complex (NAWC)**

S.No	Name of Village	VMCCs at North Alpine Wetlands Complex			
		Male	Female	Mix	Status
1	Chiantar Welfare Organization	1			Registered
2	Broghil Women Conservation Committee		1		Registered
3	Qurambar Social Welfare and Development Organization	1			Registered
4	Yarkhun Area Development and Conservation Organization	1			Registered
5	Punar eco-tourims and adventure group	1			

<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Registered</b>	<b>4</b>

**Salt Range Wetlands Complex (SRWC)**

S.No	Name of Village	VMCCs at Salt Range Wetlands Complex			
		Male	Female	Mix	Status
1	Jahlar VCC (M&F), Jahlar Welfare & Development				1 Registered
2	Association Uchali	1			Registered

Siddiq Abad Dev. Organization,			
3 Siddiq Abad	1		Registered
Community Association for			
Rural Development, Dhok			
4 Khalan, Kabeki	1		Registered
5 Kanhati VCC, Knahatti	1		Registered
6 SPEED, Dhaddar	1		In process
7 Dhok Ugal VCC, Dhaddar	1		Registered
8 Dhadhar Forest CC, Dhaddar	1		
Women Cons. Committee-I,			
9 Khabekki	1		In process
Women Cons. Committee-II,			
10 Khabekki	1		In process
Society for Women			
Empowerment, Dhok Ugal			
11 Dhaddar	1		In process
Women Organization,			
12 Dhaddar	1		In process

Total	12
Male	7
Female	4
Mix	1
Registered	6

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## **Annex 15: Evaluation Consultant Code of Conduct and Agreement Form**

### **Evaluators:**

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study limitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.

### **Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form<sup>1</sup>**

#### **Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System**

**Name of Consultant:** Frans Werter

**Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant):** Buro de Steeg BV, The Netherlands

**I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.**

**Signed at** *Utrecht, The Netherlands* **on** *December 28, 2012*

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup>[www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct](http://www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct)

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7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.

### Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form<sup>1</sup>

#### Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System

Name of Consultant: SHAHID RASHID AWAN

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): ---

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at *Islamabad* on 01-12-2013

Signature: 

<sup>1</sup>[www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct](http://www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct)

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