FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report
2023 – Revised Template
Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	RAP
Country (ies):	Afghanistan
Project Title:	Community-based sustainable land and forest management in Afghanistan
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/AFG/084/GFF
GEF ID:	9285
GEF Focal Area(s):	• *Land degradation (LD1, Programme 2)* • *Biodiversity (BD 4, Programme 9)* • *Climate change mitigation (CCM 2, Programme 4)* *Sustainable forest management (SFM 3, Programme 7)*
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) / General Directorate of Natural Resources Management-(DDNRM); Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD); National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA); Independent General Directorate of Kuchis (IGDK) [1]
Initial project duration (years):	6 years
Project coordinates: *This section should be completed ONLY by:* *a) Projects with 1st PIR;* *b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since the last reporting period.*	*[Projects in a) and b) categories should indicate YES here and provide the geocoded data in Annex 2]*

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	25 April 2018
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD:	26 August 2018
Project Implementation End Date/NTE[2]:	25 August 2024
Revised project implementation End date (if approved) [3]	N/A

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	10,495,873
Total Co-financing amount (USD)[4]:	54,257,233
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	7,676,993

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[1] Please note for the purpose of this report, any mention of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and/or line entities are in reference to the government in office before August 2021.

[2] As per FPMIS

[3] If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

[4] This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO Document/Project Document.

Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)[5]:	5,970,945
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023[6]	11,679,568

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[5] The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

[6] Please refer to the Section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	N/A
Expected Mid-term Review date[7]:	
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	March 2023
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date[8]:	May/June 2024
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	*[It is mandatory for projects to update the TT or CI before Mid-Term or Terminal Evaluation stage. For projects that have a planned MTR or TE in the next fiscal year, please indicate YES here and provide the updated TT or CI as Annex.]* No

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	*Satisfactory*
Overall implementation progress rating:	*Satisfactory*
Overall risk rating:	*Low*

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	*Low*

Status

Implémentation Statues *(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):*	4th PIR

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Coordinator (PC)	Muhammad Ishaq Safi	muhammad.safi@fao.org
Budget Holder (BH)	Richard Trenchard, FAOR Afghanistan	richard.trenchard@fao.org
GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP)		
Lead Technical Officer (LTO)	Illias Animon, Forestry Officer	Illias.Animon@fao.org
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex-Technical FLO)	Yurie Naito, Technical Officer	Yurie.Naito@fao.org

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[7] The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

[8] The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(*All inputs in this section should be cumulative from the project start, not annual*)

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.							
Project or Development Objective	**Outcomes**	**Outcome indicators[9]**	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target[10]**	**End-of-project Target**	**Cumulative progress[11] since the project start Level (and %) on 30 June 2023**	**Progress rating[12]**
	Outcome 1.1 Enhanced capacity of national and sub-national government institutions across all sectors for SLM/SFM	Increased capacities of MAIL/DAIL NRM and other relevant government institutions and staff to plan for and implement SLM/SFM	Baseline scores for capacity on: • Institutional, policy, and legal framework for SLM/SFM: 2.7 • Planning, implementation, and M&E of SLM/SFM measures: 2.8 Community engagement on SLM/SFM: 2.5	Mid-term milestone scores for capacity on: • Institutional, policy, and legal framework for SLM/SFM: 3.0 • Planning, implementation, and M&E of SLM/SFM measures: 3.0 Community engagement on SLM/SFM: 2.8	Target scores for capacity on: • Institutional, policy, and legal framework for SLM/SFM: 3.2 • Planning, implementation, and M&E of SLM/SFM measures: 3.2 Community engagement on SLM/SFM: 3.0	• The project enhanced the capacities of 54 government staff from MAIL, MRRD, NEPA, and IGDK on institutional policy and legal framework for SLM/SFM, 158 staff on planning implementation and M&E of SLM/SFM measures, as well as 101 staff on community involvement on SLM/SFM • Three government officials were trained on forest policy in Malaysia. • Ten staff members from Rangeland Directorate, Forest Directorate, and other executive partners were trained on the REDD+ readiness roadmap. • National Consultation workshops on Forest Inventory, and Rangeland Inventory in Afghanistan conducted. • Animal Husbandry and Improved Livestock Management Practices training were	MS

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[9] This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

[10] Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

[11] Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic co-benefits as well.

[12] Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Moderately Satisfactory** (MS), **Moderately Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

					• conducted and enhanced the capacities of 105 individuals including 57 government staff and 48 members from other counterparts. • Enhanced the capacities of 101 government staff mainly from the National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Independent General Directorate of Kochi's (IGDK), Directorate of Women Affairs (DoWA) and Provincial Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (PAIL) on preparation and implementation of Community-based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Plans • Established and well-equipped 46 Forest Management Association (FMA) in Kunar, Paktya, and Badghis and 15 Rangeland Management Associations (RMA) in Ghazni, Badghis, and Bamyan provinces.	

Outcome 1.2. Enhanced capacity of local communities in Badghis, Bamyan, Ghazni, Kunar, and Paktya provinces for developing and implementing community-based SLM/SFM plans	Several Community Development Committees, Forest Management Committees, and Rangeland Social Associations trained	Zero	At least 10 Community Development Committees, Forest Management Committees, and/or Rangeland Social Associations trained	At least 10 Community Development Committees, Forest Management Committees, and/or Rangeland Social Associations trained	• The project has established 61 FMAs/RMAs in existing CDCs and DDAs and consequently enhanced the capacities of 4534 local community members including executive members of FMAs/RMAs, in the following topics.
					  o Sustainable rangeland management,
					  o Agroforestry,
					  o Poultry farming,
					  o Forest and rangeland inventory
					  o Pistachio cultivation & reforestation,
					• Enhanced the capacity of 46 FMAs and 15 RMAs members in the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of CBNRM plans and interventions.
					• Enhanced the capacity of 328 FMA members including 24 government staff on the establishment, operation, and maintenance of home-based nurseries to produce HCVF species saplings in the provinces of Paktya and Kunar.
						HS

					• Enhanced capacity of 2,811 community members including 659 women and 202 local government staff on CBNRM plan preparation & implementation, backyard poultry farm management, poultry coops construction, feeding, medication & vaccination and egg production, seed cultivation, and land preparation practices, small-scale woodlots establishment and management, pistachio & Ferula (agriculture best practice) plantation and cultivation, agroforestry practices and its contribution to rural livelihoods, sustainable rangeland management, FMA/RMA formation, and introduction to the concept of Pastoralist field school in the targeted provinces	
Outcome 2.1 Improved management of 10,000 ha of HCVFs and 20,000 ha of other forest types to increase biodiversity conservation and sequester 1,530,069 tCO$_2$e in Badghis, Kunar, and Paktya provinces	Area of forest resources restored in the landscape, supported by forest management actors, training, and materials [from GEF Indicator 5 – SFM3 Pr7]	Zero ha	2000 ha of HCVFs and 4,000 ha of other forest types restored	10 000 ha of HCVFs and 20 000 ha of other forest types restored	• 17,143 ha of HCVF restored. (7,490 ha through afforestation and reforestation and 9,653 ha of degraded HCVF improved through quarantine, control grazing, and natural regeneration) • 18,689 ha of other forest types have been restored (659 ha of afforestation and 18,030 improved management)	HS
Outcome 3.1 Climate-resilient SLM practices implemented across 200,000 ha of degraded rangelands in Badghis, Bamyan, and Ghazni provinces	Land area under effective agricultural, rangeland, and pastoral management practices and/or supporting climate-smart agriculture [GEF	Zero ha	At least 50,000 ha of rangelands under rangeland and pastoral management practices.	At least 200,000 ha of rangelands under rangeland and pastoral management practices.	• A total of 182,220 ha of degraded rangelands has been improved through management practices that include rotational grazing, quarantine in degraded rangelands as well as artificial reseeding of rainfed Alfalfa, Ferula, and local grass seeds (such as Gheghu umbuliferae ferules, Kamai)	HS

	Indicator 1.1 – LD1 Pr2]					
Outcome 4.1. Improved knowledge to inform planning and implementation of SLM/SFM practices	Improved capacity for knowledge management on SLM/SFM	Baseline score for capacity for knowledge management on SLM/SFM: 2.6	Mid-term milestone score for capacity for knowledge management on SLM/SFM: 2.8	The target score for capacity for knowledge management on SLM/SFM: is 3.0	• Cumulatively 1,342 awareness-raising sessions were conducted, with the participation of 28,043 individuals including 10,250 women. These awareness-raising campaigns were carried out on forests and their importance, direct plantation of pistachio seeds and land preparations, the importance of NRM and avoiding deforestation, advantages of FEC, poultry management, pasture management, and soil erosion. • Five success stories from all targeted provinces were developed and disseminated through the FAOAF website. Links to all these stories are available. • A document/paper on key lessons from community-based forest and rangeland management initiatives in Afghanistan was published at the XV World Forestry Congress website. • Materials for the awareness-raising campaigns have been developed and printed. Cumulatively the project printed 1,000 brochures, 65 Banners, 2,000 booklets, 4,000 flyers, 10,000 posters, 14,000 file folders, 14,550 notebooks, 2,350 calendars, 2,500 pens, and 500 tea mugs. • The project has also produced 25 audio and 1 video clips regarding natural resources conservation and sustainable management, which were disseminated through national and international radio and TV channels from Kabul as well as the targeted provinces.	S

Measures are taken to address MS, MU, U, and HU ratings in Section 2

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
1.1	Due to the current restriction, capacity development of government institutions cannot be done (external factors). Project should focus on improving the capacities of RMAs and FMAs	Project team	December, 2023

3. **Implementation Progress (IP)**

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs[13]	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (As per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements[14] (please avoid repeating results reported in the previous year's PIR)	Describe any variance[15] in delivering outputs
Output 1.1.1. The National 'Centre of Excellence for Natural Resource Management was established for coordinating the capacity development and knowledge management of SLM/SFM at all levels	Existence of MoU, organogram, methodology, and sustainability strategy for 'Centre of Excellence for NRM'	• Assess institutional capacity for implementing SLM/SFM within MAIL, NEPA, MRRD, and IGDK, to inform the establishment of the 'Centre of Excellence for NRM • Set up an MoU between FAO, MAIL/NRM, and other relevant institutions for establishing a 'Centre of Excellence for NRM' within host institutions such as MAIL/NRM according to the provisions of the methodology. • Develop a financing strategy for a 'Centre of Excellence for NRM' under the host institution for the duration of the proposed project and outline a strategy for the sustainability of the center following project completion including inter alia: o A contractual agreement to employ a full-time manager to establish the center within the host institution during project implementation; and	• The institutional capacity assessment of MAIL, NEPA, MRRD, and IGDK for SLM/SFM implementation was not carried out due to restrictions on coordination and engagement with DfA. • The establishment of the Center of Excellence and signing MoU are fully associated with the government, therefore due to political restrictions PMU was not in the position to establish the NRM Centre of Excellence including financial strategy, contractual agreement, and training of the government staff to run the center. Hence establishing CoE is not feasible therefore, the activity is replaced by the establishment of a web-based knowledge that will contribute to the NRM section the same as CoE. • A consultant is on board and working on the establishment of a web-based knowledge hub.	Based on the recommendation of recent MTR and due to the political changes in the government the establishment of the NRM Centre of Excellence is suggested to be replaced by strengthening development and use of a knowledge hub. The project hired an international knowledge Hub (KH) specialist to develop the hub and make it functional, the concept note for the KH is developed, the draft version of the KH is developed and project documents, training manuals and other SLM/SFM related

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[13] Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

[14] Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentences with main achievements)

[15] Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

		o A training program for employees within member institutions to continue management and coordination of the center following project completion.		resources are uploaded to KH

Output 1.1.2. The training program developed and delivered to national and sub-national government officials on land degradation assessment and planning for integrated SLM/SFM, including mainstreaming of SLM/SFM into sectoral planning and budgeting processes	Existence of a long-term capacity-building program and a training package outlining modules and course material
	
	Number of people trained (% women)
		• Develop a long-term capacity-building program in local languages that details materials required for training government officials at the national, provincial, and district levels on mainstreaming SLM/SFM principles into planning and budgeting processes.
		• 30 events at the provincial level and 2 events at the national level
		• Deliver the training package for provincial- and district-level technical staff to enhance knowledge and implementation of decentralized planning for SLM/SFM.
		• Provide a short training for the inter-ministerial Committee for Environmental Coordination and facilitate interaction between committee members to support and promote integrated and cross-sectoral planning and decision-making on SLM/SFM at the national level.
		• Procurement of equipment support establishment and functionalize CoE.
		• Translation of long-term capacity-building programmed in local languages that details materials required for training government officials at the national, provincial, and district levels on mainstreaming SLM/SFM principles into planning and budgeting processes.
			• The long-term capacity building program including training materials was developed, the capacity building program included the following training materials developed in local languages.
			   o Forest Inventory training manual
			   o Rangeland Inventory training manual
			   o biodiversity assessment guideline
			   o Pastoralist Field School facilitator training guidelines,
			   o Decentralized natural resources management and planning training materials,
			   o FAO-GEF Environmental and Social Safeguard training materials,
			   o Complaints and feedback mechanism training material,
			   o Community monitoring committee guidelines
			• At the national level the project team conducted 4 training courses with the participation of 155 FAO-GEF provincial and national level staff. The topics discussed in their sessions include,
			   o Decentralized NR planning and management,
			   o Complaints & feedback mechanism,
			   o alternative livelihood options and agroforestry,
			   o Afghanistan rangeland medicinal plants and their protection techniques
			   o Monitoring and evaluation.
			
			• Short training for the inter-ministerial Committee for Environmental Coordination and facilitating interaction between committee members was	

		• Continue with the development of a training package for provincial- and district-level technical staff to enhance knowledge and improve implementation of decentralized planning for SLM/SFM	not delivered due to the restriction on engagement with DfAs. • At the provincial level, 49 different training courses were conducted with the participation of 1.466 individuals from FMAs/RMAs and local communities. The topics discussed in this training were CBNRM planning, agroforestry, M&E, and mainstreaming SLM/SFM principles into the planning and budgeting process.	
Output 1.1.3. Fine-scale inventory of forest and rangeland resources – including ecosystem goods/services, rangeland/forest condition, and socio-ecological resilience – undertaken for Badghis, Bamyan, Ghazni, Kuna,r and Paktya provinces	Existence of a forest/ rangeland inventory for each target province	• Undertake forest inventory and carbon measurement in Kunar, Paktia, and Badghis and develop the report. • Undertake rangeland inventory and carbon measurement in Bamiyan, Ghazni, and Badghis and develop the report. • Forest Inventory and bio-diversity assessment training to the government technical staff in five providences (1 event in each province, i.e., 5 events) • Rangeland inventory training to project and government technical staff in five providences (1 event in each province, i.e., 5 events) • 3 days ToT on land degradation assessment to field and government technical staff (5 events) • Develop a training program on the methodology for conducting fine-scale rangeland inventory at the provincial level. • Soil carbon survey in the selected forest ecosystem [Activity 2.1.3.3]	• During this reporting period fine-scale inventories of the project target areas such as forests, rangelands, and biodiversity were planned and conducted. Manuals for performing fine-scale inventories of forests and rangeland in the 5 targeted provinces were developed and serve as detailed methodological documents. • GEF project employees who were directly involved in performing the inventory were trained in both rangeland and forest inventory aspects. Field-level data collection is completed in Badghis and Paktia provinces and is still ongoing in Kunar province. • The rangeland inventories in the provinces of Badghis, Bamyan, and Ghazni initiated.	• Forest Inventory and biodiversity assessment training along with ToT on land degradation assessment to the government technical staff were not conducted due to political constraints and limited coordination with DfA.
Output 1.1.4. National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap – including provisions for a national	Existence of the REDD+ Readiness Roadmap document with	• REED+ knowledge sharing workshop, National and Provincial level (6 events) • Study on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation		Implementation of REDD+ Readiness Roadmap is not feasible with DfA

MRV system – formulated	provisions for the national MRV system	• (The Study will be conducted by the project team in collaboration with different stakeholders (NSIA, NEPA, GDNRM, IDGK, and Kabul University)) • Workshop on social and environmental safeguards (6 workshops) • Facilitate to establish of National Forest Monitoring Unit and REDD+ Secretariat MAIL/ GDNRM • REDD+ knowledge sharing workshop, Provincial level (5 events) • Share and publicize the developed roadmap with relevant government and non-government stakeholders by conducting workshops	• A workshop on social and environmental safeguards at Kabul and provincial level (4 events) conducted.	Operation and maintenance of this activity may not be possible with de facto authorities. Materials are prepared and workshops planned in the third /fourth quarter
Output 1.2.1 Resource materials on local-level planning, implementation, and M&E for SLM/SFM developed, based on the LADA-WOCAT and other relevant tools	Number of resource materials on SLM/SFM tailored to local socio-economic and environmental conditions	• Deliver training to local communities on participatory community-based approaches to planning and implementation of SFM/SLM and distribute toolkits (30 events) • Develop training material and relevant toolkits in local languages on local-level planning, implementation, and M&E for SLM/SFM. • Deliver training and distribute toolkits [Activity 1.2.1.1] to local communities in Badghis, Bamyan, Ghazni, Kunar, and Paktya provinces on participatory, community-based approaches to planning, implementation, and M&E of SLM/SFM	• In this reporting period at the local community level, three trainings were conducted for a total of 304 individuals on community-based natural resources management and sustainable forest and rangeland management as well as on the importance of decentralized natural resource management and planning. • Training materials in local languages on participatory M&E of forests and rangeland management were developed. • One technical ToT training on "Participatory M&E of forests and rangeland management" was delivered to 24 community volunteers and the same training was cascaded in each targeted province.	
Output 1.2.2 Training provided to local-level technical government staff on facilitation of community-based planning and M&E for SLM/SFM as well as best practices for inter	Number of local-level technical government staff members trained (% women)	• Conduct training for NRM technical officers to enable them to use toolkits and other tools on SLM LADA, and WOCAT (6 events, one National and 5 in Province) • The consultant will prepare the module and deliver a ToT training to the government staff, and different	• According to the capacity need assessment conducted during the project formulation phase and updated by the project team, a total of 1,621 community members including 710 women were trained in 54 different training sessions at provincial, district FMA/RMA, and community levels. • The trainings delivered include.	

alia animal husbandry, rangeland management, forest conservation, and sustainable resource use		executive partners in Kabul and cascade the training to the provincial level	o CBNRM plan preparation and development o Participatory M&E on community-based rangeland and forest management o Sustainable Land Management and Sustainable Forest Management. o Decentralized NR management and planning. o Rangeland and forest inventory. • In addition, 4 technical ToT training courses on "M&E; decentralizing natural resources planning and management; agroforestry; and rangeland medicinal plants; were delivered to 40 project staff and the same training was cascaded in each targeted province.	
Output 1.2.3. Awareness-raising campaign conducted on community-based and gender-sensitive SLM/SFM planning, implementation, and M&E	Number of awareness-raising activities undertaken, disaggregated by type and theme	• Update and develop awareness-raising campaign materials (e.g., posters, brochures, booklets, video, and radio broadcast messages) in local languages to raise awareness of the importance and benefits of SFM practices. • Raise awareness of the benefits of SLM/SFM practices and the importance of M&E systems. • Conduct an awareness-raising campaign on the benefits of SLM/SFM practices and the importance of M&E systems. • Develop an ongoing awareness-raising campaign for rangeland farmers that includes awareness of the availability of pastoralist field schools.	• Materials for the awareness-raising campaigns have been developed and printed. Printed 10,000 posters and 3,000 flyers in local languages to raise awareness of the importance and benefits of SFM practices. • The awareness-raising campaigns were delivered under the topics of; forests and their value, benefits of direct plantation of pistachio seeds and land preparations, the importance of NRM and avoiding deforestation, advantages of poultry management, pasture management, and soil erosion. • Furthermore, the project has also produced one video animated clip with 90 seconds duration about the conservation of natural resources specifically forests and disseminated through an international radio and TV channel from Kabul in December 2022. • For better project visibility, the project has designed and printed some visibility materials such as Pens, Notebook, wall and desk calendars, and file folders. The items were equally transferred to project sites for distribution among project beneficiaries.	

Output 1.2.4. Community Development Committees (CDCs), Forest Management Associations (FMAs), and Rangeland Management Associations (RMAs) supported to develop of participatory, community-based, and gender-responsive SLM/SFM plans	Number of community-based and gender-responsive SLM/SFM plans developed	• Develop and update training material and packages for CDCs, and FMAs on developing community-based plans for SFM/ /SLM characterization of rangeland, forest, and other natural resources relevant to communities. • Deliver training to the communities/ FMAs and CDCs to develop and validate community based SFM/SLM (30 events) • Workshop on social and environmental safeguards (6 workshops)	• Training materials and packages of CBNRM characterization of rangeland, forest, and other natural resources relevant to communities were developed/updated. • At the provincial level 49 different training courses were conducted with the participation of 1,466 individuals from FMAs/RMAs and local communities. The topics discussed in this training were CBNRM planning, agroforestry, M&E, and mainstreaming SLM/SFM principles into planning and budgeting processes. • Social environmental and safeguard training was conducted at the national and provincial levels.	
Output 1.2.5. Pastoralist field schools conducted on livestock husbandry and community-based rangeland management/SLM practices	Number of pastoralists trained (% women)	• Pastoralist field school's methodological framework and manual and translation to local language. • ToT for Community mobilizers and Government staff in the province on Pastoralist field school • Pastoralist field schools (28 sessions) to male and female members of RMAs (Including, books, toolkits, etc.) • Undertake pastoralist field schools making use of the newly-developed awareness and training program	• Pastoralist field school methodological framework and manual are translated into the local language. • ToT training under the title of "How to establish PFS groups in the target rangeland communities" was conducted at the provincial level on 2 February 2023 for a total of 26 provincial staff including community mobilizers. • The same training was conducted in Bamyan provinces along with a facilitation guide for 70 participants including (community volunteers, RMA members, community people, and the students from the agriculture faculty), however in the provinces of Badghis and Ghazni the mentioned training is yet to be delivered.	
Output 2.1.1. Biodiversity assessments are undertaken in HCVFs in Kunar and Paktya provinces	Number of biodiversity assessments conducted in Kunar and Paktya provinces	• Bio-diversity assessment in Kunar and Paktia province • Undertake biodiversity assessments in identified areas [Activity 2.1.1.1] in Kunar and Paktya, focusing on threatened and rare species as well as economically valuable species.	• Data collection for forest and rangeland inventory after the winter break is resumed as soon as the data collection is completed.	
Output 2.1.2. Community nurseries and woodlots were	Number of nurseries and	NA	• NA	

established to support assisted natural regeneration and provide sustainable timber and non-timber forest products to reduce pressure on forest resources in Badghis, Kunar, and Paktya provinces	woodlots established			
Output 2.1.3. Assisted natural regeneration, rehabilitation/ restoration, and SFM implemented over 10,000 ha of HCVFs (Kunar and Paktya) and 20,000 ha of other forest types (Badghis) leading to an overall increase in vegetative cover over the landscape and improved connectivity between forest patches	[same as Project Objective Indicator]	• Improve management of high conservation value forest and economically valuable degraded forest in Kunar, Paktia, and Badghis (6000) in Kunar, 2500 in Paktia 2500, and 1000 in Badghis to i) assisted natural regeneration; ii) sustainable harvesting of forest resources; and iii) the provision of alternative sources for fuelwood and NTFPs. • Based on biodiversity assessments [Activity 2.1.1.2], inform and technically support communities to regulate the management of such areas in a manner that provides sustainable socio-economic benefits through conserving ecosystem functioning [linked to Activity 1.2.1.2]. • Restoration of HCVFs: Afforestation/Reforestation 4273 ha in Kunar (973), Paktia (25 000), and Badghis (800) • Restore non HCVFs forest: Badghis (10,000 ha) and Woodlot establishment in 11.25 ha (45 000 improved cuttings) in Bamyan. • Woodlot establishment in 183 ha (700,000 local cuttings) in Bamyan and Ghazni • Conduct a soil survey for soil carbon measurement	• During this reporting period 2,368 ha of HCVFs has been restored, through afforestation/reforestation of Pine-nuts, Pinus Elderica , wild almond and Pistachio. Improved management practices were implemented in 1,525 ha of HCVFs in the provinces of Badghis, Paktia, and Kunar, • 286 ha of other forest types restored through establishing agroforestry with mixed crops, woodlots, shelterbelts, and plantation of fruit and non-fruit tree saplings. • Improved forest management practices such as assisted natural regeneration, control grazing, quarantine, and patrolling in 15,380 ha.	

Output 2.1.4. Diversified livelihood options promoted to reduce pressure on forest resources, including agroforestry, alternative energy sources, and value addition for timber and non-timber forest products in Badghis, Kuna,r and Paktya provinces	Number of households benefiting from agroforestry, alternative energy sources, and value addition for timber and non-timber forest products	• Alternative livelihood activity (Agroforestry, Medicinal plant cultivation and alternative energy promotion, backyard poultry activity) • Agroforestry: Bamyan (Red Apple 4000 saplings), Ghazni (Gala 10,000 saplings and Golden 10,000 saplings), Kunar (sweet orange 15,000 saplings and Persimmon 10,000 saplings) Paktia (Almond 80,000 saplings) Paktia (Red Apple 50,000) • Ferula: Bamyan (350 kg), Ghazni (330 kg), Badghis (300 kg), Kunar (10 kg) and Paktia (10 kg) • Poultry: 500 packages • Alternative livelihood activity (Agroforestry, Medicinal plant cultivation and alternative energy promotion, backyard poultry activity) • Agroforestry: 200 ha Ferula plantation with Pistachio trees in Badghis (300 ha)	• Agroforestry practices were also implemented on 250 ha of land with the plantation of 35,150 saplings. The agroforestry packages included Almond, Persimmon, citrus, and apple saplings with Kidney beans for intercropping and required quantities of DAP and Urea for supporting the agroforestry interventions in project target districts. • 230 kg of Ferula seed along with 245 kg of kidney bean were given to cultivating as an associated crop with agroforestry. • To expand the livelihood of rural communities, 500 women-headed households were provided with dairy processing packages in the provinces of Badghis, Bamyan, and Ghazni. • Local communities in the provinces of Kunar and Paktia were provided with 400 packages of backyard poultry as an alternative livelihood for the purpose of reducing pressure on forests.	
Output 3.1.1. Climate-resilient SLM interventions – including soil and water conservation, rotational grazing, and restoration/ rehabilitation with palatable species – implemented over 200,000 ha of degraded rangelands	[same as Outcome 3.1]	• Improve Rangeland Management Practices in Bamyan (70000 ha), Ghazni (70000 ha) and Badghis (70000 ha) • Practice rotational grazing in rangeland (Block division by planting on the stone and pole) Bamyan (750 ha), Ghazni (750 ha), and Badghis (500 ha) • Seed and Fodder Bank establishment 42, Seed Banks: Bamyan (4) and Ghazni (4). Fodder Banks: Bamyan (14), Ghazni (14), and Badghis (6) • Construction of local structures 100 (Bamyan, Ghazni, Badghis, and Paktia) • Construction and check dam, gully control, and other soil conservation	• Climate resilient sustainable land management interventions such as Quarantine, rotational grazing, and reseeding were implemented in 65,421 hectares of rangeland (Badghis, Bamyan Ghazni, and Paktya). • Cutting plantation of poplar and willow in (7 ha) • In this reporting period, the project also established 15 seed banks one per FMA. The seed bank establishment intends to collect seeds in the spring seasons and cultivate them back in the fall, to increase fodder and sustainably manage rangeland. However, the fodder banks are to be established in 2024. • In addition to 80 small-size water reservoirs constructed before June 2022, an additional 73 small-size water reservoirs and local structures have been constructed in Badghis and Paktia Provinces.	

		structure, anti-soil erosion structure in rangelands area • Solar passive house for 190 houses to reduce household fuel consumption, Bamyan (70), Ghazni (70), and Badghis (50) • Develop a detailed implementation mechanism/methodology for climate resilient SLM interventions. • Construction of local structures 1600 cubic meter • Support the implementation of applying rotational grazing systems based on spatial and seasonal variability of 73000 ha • Rehabilitate rangelands through mixed reseeding, revegetation, and establishing windbreaks; Seed and Fodder bank establishment 42, Seed Banks: Bamyan (4) and Ghazni (4), Fodder Banks: Bamyan (14), Ghazni (14), and Badghis (6)	• To reduce the demand for fuel wood and decrease pressure on forests, the project built 179 solar passive houses in the provinces of Badghis (50) Bamyan (67), and Ghazni (62). As well as improved 250 stables to reduce antimicrobial resistance for good animal health in the provinces of Badghis (50) Bamyan (130), and Ghazni (70)	
Output 3.1.2. Enhanced livelihoods through strengthened value chains for products from livestock husbandry	Number of households benefiting from strengthened value chains for livestock husbandry	• Rehabilitate rangeland through mixed reseeding in Bamyan, Ghazni, and Badghis • Ferula (Ferula asafetida) Hing Safed Fall Season Bamyan (300kg), Ghazni (800kg), and Badghis (1000kg), • Rain-fed alfalfa seed, Bamyan (10000kg), Ghazni (10000kg), Ghigho Local seed (15 kg/ha), (Mature and Pure seed - local), Bamyan (1000kg) Ghazni (1000kg), Kamay Local seed (15 kg/ha), (Mature and Pure seed - local), Bamyan (1000kg) Ghazni (1000kg) • Introduce improved livestock management practices into rangeland farming that have inter alia greater feed conservation rates and increased alternative livelihood.	• Ferula asafetida seeds were distributed and cultivated in 554 ha of land in the provinces of Badghis and Bamyan as intercropping within the pistachio plantation. • To expand the livelihood of rural communities, 500 women-headed households were provided with dairy processing packages in the provinces of Badghis, Bamyan, and Ghazni. • Upgraded/renovated 250 stables/barns to improve the hygiene of Livestock products and animal health conditions.	

		• Improve and upgrade livestock Sheds/Stable Barn renovation. • Dairy Value chain and livestock product improvement (Household Dairy Processing and hygiene tool kits) • Develop a reporting system and identify relevant stakeholders to form a 'pasture network' to disseminate information. Introduce, distribute, and provide extension services through the established 'pasture network'		

Output 4.1.1. National information and resource center with associated M&E system and database for SLM/SFM established	Existence of a 'knowledge hub'/ national information and resource center with an M&E system and database	• Prepared Maps for:
		   o FMAs areas villages and communities
		   o Maps for newly afforested/reforested areas
		   o Maps for Existing Forest Areas
		   o Maps for rangelands
		   o Maps for all types of interventions
		• Joint monitoring by Executive partners in 5 provinces.
		• Designing a local-level participatory M&E system for rangeland, forest, biodiversity conservation, and carbon sequestration considering literacy levels, gender balance, and local language context
			The local-level participatory M&E system was developed for rangeland, forest, biodiversity conservation, and carbon sequestration along with other project interventions considering literacy levels, gender balance, and local language context. Moreover, a digital data collection mechanism and M&E database are initiated.
			• The project team has developed infographic maps for all ten targeted districts, that indicate all project interventions such as afforestation/reforestation, reseeding in the rangeland, agroforestry plots, pistachio forest, backyard poultry farms established, in forest and rangeland areas. Similarly, the maps also include areas that have been brought under improved management practices such as rotational grazing, control grazing, quarantine, and natural regeneration.
			• An international consultant is on board establishing the knowledge Hub (KH) and the concept note for the KH is already developed. Relevant data & information, knowledge products, photos, and videos, etc. will be organized and uploaded to the hub
				Joint monitoring with executive partners (DfA) was not conducted due to the UN's stand against DfA for the ban on women's work.

Output 4.1.2. Local-level, participatory M&E system for SLM/SFM established for	Number of participatory M&E assessments of	• Video documentation of forest and rangeland inventory training and	• M&E framework for SLM/SFM established to guide monitoring activities at project implementation and result level	Project Provincial Committee (PPC) meeting and participatory M&E

monitoring of rangeland and forest condition, including biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration	rangeland and forest condition undertaken in project sites	ground measurement as training materials for the future. • Conduct PPCU meetings and other meetings with project stakeholders. • Undertake participatory M&E jointly with relevant DAIL staff using a learning-by-doing approach. • Design a methodology and framework for the M&E system [Activity 4.1.2.1] and the process of undertaking M&E activities. • Consolidate and develop reports on the M&E system for rangeland, forest, and biodiversity conservation as well as carbon sequestration, that will feed back into the established knowledge hub [Activity 4.1.1.1] as well as into the lessons learned [Activity 4.1.4.1].	• Kobo Toolbox is established for data management, and data collection tools are developed to collect field data through smartphones. Furthermore, community-based M&E guidelines as well as a draft community M&E record book are developed to practically record M&E data based on sustainable land and forest management in the target area. • The forest and rangeland inventory training were documented in terms of photography and videography, the video and photos are to be uploaded to the knowledge hub.	jointly with relevant provincial DAIL staff was not conducted due to the UN's stand against DfA for the ban on women's work.
Output 4.1.3. Best-practice guidelines on rangeland and forest restoration and management developed and disseminated	A number of synthesized best-practice guidelines were developed and disseminated.	• Collect success stories. • Midterm review of the project • Conduct training on strategy for effective knowledge management and information-sharing to be delivered to project beneficiaries as best-practice guidelines based on collected [Activity 4.1.3.1] and synthesized information [Activity. • SLM/SFM measures. • Rangelands and associated livestock; and Water conservation measures.	• Two success stories from Badghis and Ghazni provinces were developed and disseminated through the FAOAF website. The story from Ghazni illustrated "Rangeland rehabilitation measures how reduces pressure on land, boosts household income", and induces peace of mind, while the story from Badghis explained "Forest rehabilitation initiatives promoting sustainable management of pistachio trees." https://www.fao.org/afghanistan/news/detail-events/en/c/1633016/ (Story from Badghis) https://www.fao.org/afghanistan/news/detail-events/en/c/1606232/ (Story from Ghazni) • The project midterm review (MTR) was conducted. The MTR report presents the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Project. The MTR covers the period from August 2018 to June 2022 of project implementation and it took place between November 2022 and February 2023 by a three-member evaluation team comprised of an	

			international team leader and two national experts. The final MTR report is available.	
Output 4.1.4. Lessons learned on SLM/SFM practices in Badghis, Bamyan, Ghazni, Kunar, and Paktya provinces were collated and disseminated nationwide as well as regionally	Number of lessons learned on SLM and SFM practices documented, disaggregated by theme	• Identify and specify available channels for receiving and collecting lessons learned from rangeland farmers, and collect any related documents to collate into lessons learned [i.e., through the 'pasture network' established under Activity 3.1.2.2] • Collate lessons learned and feed back into the 'Centre of Excellence for NRM' [Activity 1.1.1.1] and specifically into the 'knowledge hub' [Activity 4.1.1.1] to be used to inform future planning	• The Project Management Unit (PMU) conducted lessons learned workshop with the participation of 150 FMA/RMA members and project staff from all 10 targeted districts. The workshop was conducted in late January 2023. Provincial staff along with FMA/RMA members talked about all the achievements they had in the last three years; besides the achievements, they identified the best lessons they learned. Besides the lessons learned, project beneficiaries also talked about the shortcomings and possible solutions. • A document/paper on key lessons from community-based forest and rangeland management initiatives in Afghanistan was published at the XV World Forestry Congress website.	
Output 4.1.5. Mid-term review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) conducted	Existence of MTR and TE reports	• Conduct an MTR for the project and develop and revise an MTR report integrating results from the workshop. • Conduct an MTR workshop in Kabul with relevant stakeholders from all five target provinces to assess project implementation	• The project midterm review (MTR) is conducted.	A post-MTR workshop in Kabul with the participation of relevant stakeholders from all five target provinces to assess project implementation was denied due to the UN's stand against DfA for the ban on women's work.

4. Summary of Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges, and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)
Despite certain political uncertainty and constraints, the project has made significant progress in terms of delivering results on the ground and achieving its targets during this reporting period. A few were not achieved due to the factors external to the project (e.g., Outcome 1.1). Efforts are being made to further strengthen Outcome 4.1 which has been rated as satisfactory during the reporting period. All other outcomes are highly satisfactory. Certain challenges faced during this reporting period are below: • Due to high uncertainty in the political situation in the country, the project couldn't gain full support from project key counterparts in institutional strengthening and availing in-kind contribution promptly. • Due to climate variability, rapid changes in weather conditions have been noticed, which has affected the project interventions in some areas. E.g., early and late snow fall affected reseeding and plantation, unexpected hot weather in early spring season affected plantation of agroforestry saplings and reforestation of HCVFs. • Engagement with Kuchis remain a challenge in some locations. Kuchis are mostly visiting the rangelands on a seasonal basis therefore; they are not so proactive in sustainable rangeland management. The RMAs with the support from DfA have conducted several meetings with Kuchis to cooperate and request then to avoid grazing their livestock in quarantine and rotational grazing areas. • Poor quality of inputs supplies in local markets. E.g. Ferula and Alfalfa seeds and fruit & non-fruit saplings were rejected by the inspection company, due to poor quality, that resulted in plantation and reseeding. • Inadequate capacity and low awareness in the NRM sector in the country. Overall capacity at country level (DfA at national and provincial, suppliers and other local communities) in NRM sector is very low. The trainings and awareness raising campaigns were conducted for project beneficiaries and stakeholders at all 10 targeted districts in all 5 targeted provinces.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings, and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2023 Development Objective rating[16]	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating[17]	Comments/reasons[18] justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	*The development objective is rated Satisfactory (S), as the project is delivering results on the ground and progressing well in achieving the set targets to contribute toward accomplishing project objectives. Despite some challenges caused due to climate change, economic crises, and political unrest in the country, the project has successfully delivered and even exceeded all planned activities within the agreed timeline. Hence the implantation progress is rated satisfactory (S) during this reporting period.*
Budget Holder	S	S	*The project delivery is now in full momentum and returns to track despite facing passing through multi crises period in the country.*
GEF Operational Focal Point[19]			*N/A (De facto authorities cannot be engaged at present)*
Lead Technical Officer[20]	s	s	*The project has progressed well with certain outputs on the ground despite confronting challenges including COVID-19 and the political situation in the country. Some outputs (e.g., 1.1.1) need further discussions for ensuring effective delivery, which is underway.*

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[16] **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

[17] **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities complies with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

[18] Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

[19] In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

[20] The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex-Technical FLO)	S	S	*The project is steadily making progress with activities despite ongoing political and pandemic challenges. Ongoing MTR will help identify good practices to scale up and lessons learned to be addressed in the remaining project duration. The project has been reporting great results - to be verified during future supervision missions.*

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made to comply with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low**-risk projects. Please indicate if new risks have emerged during this FY.

We don't need to fill this section as the GEF6 project is low risk in terms of environmental and social safeguards. The engagement with Kuchis needs be streamlined in some locations for sustainable rangeland management. A specific study of the issues and engagement with Kuchi need to be done in the next six months to address potential threats and embrace opportunities.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts Identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions are taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				

ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan **at the CEO endorsement stage, please indicate:**

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid[21]. If not, what is the new classification, and explain?
Low	Low Systematic assessment of the issues and engagement with Kuchi in project sites need to be done to identify potential threats and opportunities. The risk classification may change after that.

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.
None

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[21] **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit (Esm-unit@fao.org) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf)

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during the project implementation (including COVID-19-related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning the manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[22]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Deterioration in security situation prevents the effective implementation of project activities in selected provinces and districts	Medium-high	Yes	An analysis of the security situation within selected provinces and targeted districts was undertaken during the PPG phase of project design. The security situation in the targeted districts will be reassessed during the inception phase of project implementation and changes to project design effected accordingly. This will ensure that up-to-date information is used for adaptive management and decision-making. The proposed project will ensure that there is always full compliance with the UN-DSS Minimum Operational Security Standards.	Local community facilitation volunteers are deployed, and FMAs/RMAs and local communities are involved in project implementation. As well as project staff are fulling considering UNDSS guidelines.	

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[22] Risk ratings means a rating of the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[22]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	The limited capacity of relevant national- and local-level institutions	Low-Medium	Yes	The project utilizes FAO's FAO in-house capacity for specific technical tasks	FAO and the project team are fully providing technical support towards the implementation of project interventions	
3	Climate risks – especially drought, flooding, extreme weather events	Low-Medium	Yes	Mitigation measures are considered in site selection to avoid flood-prone areas for project interventions, drought resistance species, and support on supplementary irrigation.	Drought-resistance varieties have been selected for reseeding as well as saplings for agroforestry from the same locality that are adapted to local climatic conditions. Also supported FMAs in the provision of supplementary irrigation to the newly planted saplings.	The actions taken are confirmed
4	Disease outbreaks affect the livestock of participating communities	Medium	Yes	Training for technical government staff and extension officers will include topics such as the treatment of livestock against potential diseases. Communities will also be trained on livestock treatment under Outcome 1.2 of the proposed project. Furthermore, under Outcome 3.1, a 'pastoral network' will be established to improve improved access to veterinary assistance and animal healthcare. In case of improved livestock breeds are introduced, they will be selected based on inter alia resistance to common diseases.	ToT training on livestock management was delivered to Provincial staff and provincial staff regularly cascading at the district level before the political upheaval	

	Type of risk	Risk rating[22]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
5	Low levels of participation from national- and local-level stakeholders hinders progress	Low-medium	Yes	National-level stakeholders have been engaged and consulted with throughout the design of the proposed project. During the inception phase of project implementation, they will be further engaged with to ensure strong buy-in. Furthermore, communities will be involved during project implementation through a fully participatory, community-based process for SLM/SFM planning and implementation of on-the-ground activities. This engagement at the community-level will promote ownership of the proposed project among participants.	The participation of National level stakeholders was fully considered in the previous government, however after 15 August 2021 the project has decreased/stopped engagement with DfAs. And regarding the local level stakeholders the project has established a well-known mechanism of engagement with local community and FAM/RMA members.	
6	Knowledge generated through the proposed project is not widely used or taken up	Low-Medium	Yes	The demonstration of benefits of the proposed project approach will provide practical examples that are easily understood by communities, encouraging the continuation of uptake, utilisation and adaptation of approaches. Furthermore, the knowledge management undertaken under Outcome 4.1 will ensure that knowledge is readily available and can be easily disseminated to relevant end-users.	The project has been generating knowledge on SFM/SLM and regular sharing with local community and FMA/RMA members, through publications, success stories, case studies and etc.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating[22]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
7	Lack of involvement from indigenous people negatively affects implementation of proposed project activities	Low	Yes	During the PPG phase, indigenous peoples were intensely consulted with and involved in designing project activities and selection of project sites. Specifically, the IGDK is a key stakeholder in the proposed project and will continue to be so during project implementation.	Indigenous people in all five targeted provinces are being consulted and the project interventions have been implemented with their participation and agreement. Other measures to engage with/incentivize Kuchis are being explored. A specific study on the issues and engagement with Kuchi will be done building on the MTR recommendations.	
8	The recent ban on women's work and education and the position of UN Afghanistan against it.	Medium	No	Planned alternative working modality, teleworking staff reporting to the office 25 percent per week	Planned alternative working modality is continued	

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial, or High):

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low-Medium	Low	In this reporting period, the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic is very low and the security situation at the provincial and district level is stabilized to some extent. Alternative working modality however is posing challenge for achieving some outputs.

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented during this Fiscal Year
The project should allocate more budget and human resources to identifying areas other than HVCF forest types for restoration and rehabilitation to achieve indicators for Outcome 2.1 and Output 2.1.3.	An additional 13,000 ha of degraded forest areas within the pistachio forest in Abkamary district is selected and restoration as well as rehabilitation activities are already started in the selected area.
Develop resource materials, including training toolkits, consistent with the indicators and targets, specifically regarding land degradation and restoration assessment, livelihood and resilience assessments, approaches, and technologies for SFM and SLM, and an M&E framework for SFM and SLM. If the project cannot develop these materials, it should hire a national or	The existing material and toolkits are translated into local languages and shared with relevant stakeholders. The Monitoring framework and associated training are already conducted. Furthermore, the recruitment process for international consultants is in progress. The international consultant will develop material and toolkits as per the project indicators and targets.
Considering the literacy levels of the project communities, revise and update existing resource materials—specifically the community-level capacity-building materials—to make them more user-friendly and visual to ensure everyone can understand and	Simplification of existing materials such as preparation of CBNRM plans, training packages, and toolkits is in progress
Establish pasture networks by identifying stakeholders, including farmers, livestock owners, veterinary services, livestock health and disease prevention experts and service providers, and the private sector. Include indigenous people (the Kuchis) in developing the network. Conduct awareness-raising training on sustainable pasture management, including different practices to reduce conflict between farmers and the Kuchis. Engage the pasture network in extension services and conflict resolution.	Pastoralist Field Schools are in place in each Rangeland Management Association RMA in target provinces, and extension services, and awareness sessions are regularly provided to project beneficiaries by project community mobilization volunteers. Linkages between farmers, livestock owners, and existing veterinary service providers (Private sector) are established. Most of the Kuchis are visiting the rangeland lands on a seasonal basis however, communication with a representative of Kuchis is conducted to join the network permanently. The network will formally be established under the structure of RMA. The RMAs with the support from DfA have conducted several meetings with Kuchis to cooperate and avoid grazing in quarantine and rotational grazing areas.
Support beneficiaries in cultivating NTFPs and adding value to enhance their benefit, while strengthening market linkages.	Technical training on harvesting and post-harvesting of NTFPs such as pistachios, Pine-nut, and medical plants are delivered to the project beneficiaries in target communities.
Document the project's best practices after reviewing similar interventions in the region or other countries and document anecdotal impact stories and project good practices and lessons learned. Provide details on the processes and mechanisms used for reaching a wide audience of stakeholders. GEF 7 and future GEF projects will benefit from the documentation of these best practices. If the PMU is unable to do this, it should hire a short-term national or international consultant. Upload these collected and synthesized best practices to the	A knowledge hub is being created to upload these

project's online portal so that academics, policymakers, and development partners working in the NRM sector can benefit.	
Consider a no-cost one-year time extension to allow for the more substantive achievement of the project's outcomes and to ensure that there are sufficient structures for enhancing the sustainability of project benefits.	It has already been discussed with Project Task Force (PTF) members a no-cost extension request will be placed as soon as the project result framework is agreed by the PTF
Revise the budget to support the revised results matrix (see Recommendation 1) and expedite disbursements.	This is in progress
Hold biannual PTF meetings to guide the PMU, thereby helping to make up for the absence of a PSC and a CTA.	The second PTF meeting is planned for August 2023
Conduct risk assessments and update the risk log accordingly. Document challenges and risks well in the PPRs and PIRs.	Yet to start
Design participatory governance assessment (PGA) tools based on the maturity index, and conduct PGAs in each FMA and RMA to assess their capacity to manage the association and implement its CBNRM plan effectively. The assessments will help the PMU identify the level of support needed to strengthen the capacity of each FMA/RMA and sustain the project's benefits. Develop the PGA tools and train field teams to conduct assessments and document findings. File documentation in the M&E database to inform annual work plans.	Yet to start
Consult FMAs/RMAs and local-level extension and technical experts in developing an exit strategy that supports the sustainability of the project's benefits.	Yet to start
The results matrix needs to be revised for SMART indicators and consistency with other indicators, mid-term targets, and activities to make the project more assessable. Logical coherence is needed among outcomes, outputs, and activities, and activities need to be categorized thematically to avoid redundancy. If the PMU cannot revise the entire matrix, it should hire a short-term international consultant.	The resulting framework is revised and shared with PTF members for review, input, and comments
Revise or remove outputs that are unlikely to be achieved in the remaining project period, specifically 1.1.1 on the establishment of a CoE on NRM, 1.1.2 on training for government staff, and 1.1.4 on the REDD+ Readiness Roadmap adhering with TEF respectively. Reallocate the budget for these outputs to outcomes and outputs related to community interventions. Strengthen the knowledge management component with a revised second budget. Revise Output 4.1.1 on establishing a national information and resource center with an associated M&E system and database for SFM/SLM: narrowing the original scope, limiting it to the project level by establishing a knowledge hub for the NRM sector for SFM and SLM. In addition, create an online portal	Since the Center of Excellence CoE is not feasible in the current situation there it is replaced with a web-based Knowledge hub and work on establishing a knowledge hub is in progress.
The REDD+ Readiness Roadmap is already developed since its implementation is not feasible in the current situation therefore, it is removed from the revised result framework.

linked to the M&E and knowledge management systems to reach a wider audience.	
Revise the project work plan, and align it with the revised results matrix, using the lessons from implementation to make it realistic and achievable within the remaining project period.	Yet to start
Prepare an orientation package for newly hired staff to internalize the project's concept, strategy, and implementation approaches more easily. Doing so will help close some of the knowledge gaps between new and existing personnel of the PMU and PPMU. For the PPMU teams, organize orientation training on administrative and financial requirements, procurement requisitions, submission deadlines for financial documents, and keeping suppliers informed.	FAO orientation packages are already in place the project team will prepare an orientation package on the project for newly recruited staff
Develop a systematic, robust, and comprehensive monitoring and feedback mechanism for all outputs and outcomes with a regular review. Formulate a clear and detailed M&E plan, set up a database aligning with the indicators, and maintain indicator-based data. In addition, develop a participatory M&E framework for SFM and SLM.	The monitoring and feedback mechanism is developed, and relevant training is provided to provincial and district-level staff
Support the quality and consistency of project progress and implementation reporting by aligning reports with indicators. Assign a full-time M&E specialist with adequate capacity to support the M&E system and enhance the quality of project implementation. If the capacity of PMU staff is insufficient, get support from the FAO CO or hire an international M&E expert for short-term inputs, especially the creation of an effective M&E system.	M&E is considered as part of the KH
Generate baseline data for alternative livelihood activities including a beneficiary income survey to determine the change at the terminal evaluation. Link this with the M&E framework.	Yet to start
Conduct outcome surveys for fuel-efficient cooking stoves, changes in the area and type of vegetation cover on forest and rangeland, and capacity development; use a scorecard and other such mechanisms.	Yet to start
Develop a gender mainstreaming strategy and gender action plan with the budget allocated to both and include the gender action plan in the project's annual work plan. A gender action plan will help the project systematically achieve its gender-focused indicators and targets and enable women and vulnerable people to benefit more from the project than they currently do. If the project does not have a gender expert, consult the gender focal point at the FAO CO.	This is in progress

Reflect the issues and concerns of the Kuchis in the pasture network to be developed by the project and encourage their participation in rangeland management and creating an enabling environment through awareness raising and other outreach	Regular follow-up and communication are taking place with Kuchis on this. A specific study will be done on the issues and engagement with Kuchi for strengthening engagement with them in project sites.

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize	No

8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have a significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines[23].   Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories and provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Describe the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results Framework	• Adjusted ambiguities related to targets at the outcome level. • Replaced activities that were not feasible to jointly implement with DfA	NA May 2023	Yet to be approved
Components and cost	• Budget reallocation within the components	NA Started in June 2023	Yet to be approved
Institutional and implementation arrangements	• Implementation arrangement without the involvement of DfA • Project steering committee meetings replaced by project task force meeting	August 2021	
Financial management			
Implementation schedule			
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase GEF project financing by up to 5%			
Co-financing	• No reporting from the DfA on co-financing		
Location of project activity			
Other minor project amendments (define)			

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23 Source: https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress and Results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges to Stakeholder engagement
Government institutions			
Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL)	The lead government partner of the project, engaged in project oversight and implementation of project activities with the technical support of FAO	Engagement with MAIL and provincial directorates is ongoing as per the TEF guideline.	No formal engagement possible considering United Nations Transitional Engagement Framework
Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)	MRRD is an integral member of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and TWG provides support for capacity building, M&E, and other local-level activities.	Engagement with MRRD and provincial directorates is ongoing as per the TEF guideline.	No formal engagement possible considering United Nations Transitional Engagement Framework
National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA)	As the GEF operational focal point for Afghanistan, NEPA oversees the implementation of the proposed project in the country. NEPA is identified as an implementation partner for this project.	Engagement with NEPA and provincial directorates is ongoing as per the TEF guideline.	No formal engagement possible considering United Nations Transitional Engagement Framework
Independent General Directorate of Kochies (IGDK)	This is another implementing partner in this proposed project, mainly engaged in rangeland activities.	Engagement with IGDK and provincial directorates is ongoing as per the TEF guideline.	No formal engagement possible considering United Nations Transitional Engagement Framework
NGOs[24]			
Private sector entities			

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[24] Non-government organizations

Forests and Rangeland Associations/ Local Communities	Involved in consultations at the local level to participate in identifying the community's needs, initiate dialogue and promote community buy-in relating to project activities. Local communities participate actively in the implementation, prioritizing, and planning of project activities.	Regularly involved in project implementation	• Late delivery of inputs by the suppliers • Unexpected changes in weather conditions
Input supplier & construction companies	Provide input supplies based on project need, construction companies are involved in providing direct implementation support to project interventions	Supplies/inputs have been delivered based on project need, construction contracts are in place and implementation of local infrastructure work is in progress	Increased workload and contract management due to the award to contract to more than one supplier/company due to financial problems with the companies
Others[25]			
New stakeholders identified			

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[25] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then

10.Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) <u>during this reporting period.</u>

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period.
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment is made at formulation or during the execution stages.	Yes	In most of the project interventions, deliverables, and results around 30% of beneficiaries were women. This is higher than the originally envisioned 20% at the CEO endorsement stage.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	In the RMAs, female members were included in the executive body of the association. The capacities of female RMA members enhanced in CBNRM plan preparation, development, and implementation. Also, provide technical NRM training to the female members of RMAs.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at the project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	Women are representing RMAs and some cased women are leading the associations has helped in closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	In community association i.e., RMA/FMA, operating for the conservation of natural resources in project target areas, most of the women holds decision-making power in executing bodies of the association.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	The project intervention has paid special attention to uplifting the livelihood of rural women through the implementation of backyard poultry packages, fuel-efficient cooking stoves, and livestock hygiene toolkits, which have generated multiple socio-economic benefits
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	Gender disaggregated data are collected on progress bases in an Excel database, which will be integrated into an M&E system
Staff with gender expertise		This activity is disseminated among the other national expert of the project in their specific area for conducting gender assessment and analysis
Any other good practices on gender		

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities/products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval, <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	Yes, the project has a knowledge management strategy and based communication plan, all good practices and other knowledge management and communication activities are being implemented.
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the successes and challenges of the communications **this year**.	Yes, the project has a communication strategy, and based on the mentioned strategy all activities are carried forward. No formal communication is possible with DfAs considering United Nations Transitional Engagement Framework and hence key stakeholders in the government, apart from this there are no any specific challenges in terms of communication. The project successfully developed and printed materials for the awareness-raising campaigns. During the reporting period, 10 000 posters and 3000 flyers in local languages to raise awareness among local communities about the values of SFM practices. To this end 828 awareness-raising campaigns for a total number of 15 311 participants including 6361 women from local community people and FMA/RMA members participated 90 seconds animated video about the conservation of natural resources specifically forests and disseminated through an international radio and TV channel from Kabul in December 2022. For better project visibility, the project has designed and printed some visibility materials such as Pens, Notebook, wall and desk calendars, and file folders. The items were equally transferred to project sites for distribution among project beneficiaries.
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	Forest rehabilitation initiatives to promote sustainable management of pistachio trees. Afghanistan once had more than 450 000 ha of pistachio trees. Around 40 percent of this has been destroyed due to war and poverty. Over-exploitation of pistachio trees, overgrazing, unsustainable harvesting, and the limited number of rehabilitation and restoration initiatives have contributed to the large-scale deforestation of pistachio trees across the country. The problem is particularly severe in Badghis Province, which has the country's highest concentration of pistachio forests. After 2010, several forest rehabilitation efforts were made by the agriculture sector stakeholders and pistachio production increased by 0.1 percent every year since 2014. Afghanistan was ranked 11 out of 20 courtiers at 2755 tonnes of pistachio production in 2019 compared to countries like Iran, China, Turkey, Syria, Greece, Spain, Italy, Madagascar, Tunisia, and the United States of America. To conserve the pistachio forest and put cash in the pockets of farmers, FAO in the project supported by the Global Environment Fund (GEF) helped farmers in sustainable management of pistachio trees in Badghis Province. FAO also promoted Ferula Asafetida as an associated intercrop.

Ferula Asafetida, locally called *'hing'* is a perennial herb that normally grows wild in northern and central Afghanistan. The plant is indigenous to the country and is best suited for Badghis Province's ecosystem.

To reduce the demand for wood fuel and decrease pressure on forests, FAO built 50 solar passive houses and improved 50 stables to reduce antimicrobial resistance for good animal health.

FAO also worked with the communities to afforest 1 700 ha of pistachio forest and distributed 295 kg of Ferula seeds planted on 376 ha of land. In addition, 1 000 fuel-efficient cookstoves and 50 small backyard poultry farms were given as alternative livelihood sources. "FAO provided us with fuel-efficient cookstoves and backyard poultry packages. As a result, we no longer need to go to the forest to cut trees for firewood every day nor spend a lot of money buying wood fuel from the market. I now sell eggs and roosters which earn me sufficient income to meet my family's needs," said Aminullah, the head of Mubarak Shah Forest Management Association (FMA) in Abkamary District of Badghis.

13 FMAs were established by FAO in Abkamary District to encourage sustainable forest management practices among the communities. Through the FMAs, the community planted the pistachio and Ferula Asafetida trees as well as implemented improved forest management initiatives such as quarantine, rotational grazing, and controlled grazing. They were trained and taught on the importance of and existing threats to natural resources. "As forests combat climate change, prevent flooding, and preserve soil as well as result in less air pollution, pistachio trees in Badghis have the same contribution to climate change mitigation. On the other hand, these forests have a positive economic impact on the livelihood of host communities," said Abdul Karim, a member of Pada-e-Nokdari FMA. Agroforestry uses the ecological functions of trees, animals, and crops, and has the potential of increasing food production while simultaneously reducing agriculture's footprint on the environment.

Please provide links to related websites, social media account	FAOAF website, Twitter, and Facebook page https://twitter.com/FAOAfghanistan/status/1548624135739383809?s=20&t=jXtQvoL5zwKDNHEUihsWEw https://twitter.com/FAOAfghanistan/status/1572485544805793794?s=20&t=dtkx8JPpJv3Ze9wj49LBVQ https://twitter.com/FAOAfghanistan/status/1574333136992964608?s=20&t=GsbYhZyWV1AQr9bRcM1yPg https://twitter.com/FAOAfghanistan/status/1590199019074387968 https://twitter.com/FAOAfghanistan/status/1584804852894662656 https://www.facebook.com/FAOAfghanistan/posts/pfbid0ZYCa26kmwgz5JH4c7EAowyNFdXk7AJjJMR383XfcGapRYat4JKPzUuwwbpQ9AfGBl https://twitter.com/FAOAfghanistan/status/1597461248555130881 https://twitter.com/FAOAfghanistan/status/1601843792239263744 https://twitter.com/FAOAfghanistan/status/1602916630580928512 https://twitter.com/FAOAfghanistan/status/1610628669424238593 chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.fao.org/3/cc3925en/cc3925en.pdf
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	Success story https://www.fao.org/afghanistan/news/detail-events/en/c/1606232/ https://www.fao.org/afghanistan/news/detail-events/en/c/1633016/ chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.fao.org/3/cc3925en/cc3925en.pdf
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact details	Azatullah Sahil Azatullah.sahil@fao.org

12.Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

If applicable, please describe the process and status of ongoing/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

Local communities have active participation in all the project activities. The project team worked closely with a group of Indigenous Peoples such as Kuchis from the beginning of the project. Some of them have land in the project-selected areas. They were consulted during project site selection, and, only after getting their agreement the project team selected FMAs/RMAs members and forests and rangeland areas for project intervention.

They also had an active part in developing CBNRM plans and making decisions regarding the classification of forest, pasture, and rangeland rehabilitation. IPLCs have developed an understanding of rangeland management issues, particularly on quarantine, control, and reseeding of rangelands, however, small conflicts on ownership of the rangeland have been reported from a few RMAs in some projects in Ghazni province. The PMU facilitated the meetings among RMAs, Kuchis and DfAs to solve the conflict. A specific study on the issues and engagement with Kuchi will be done to identift potential threats and embrace opportunities for strengthening the engagement.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing[26]	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing[27]	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement/approval	Actual Amount Materialized on 30 June 2023	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or Closure. (Confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project.
Implementing agency	FAO	In-Kind Co-Financing	USD 7,860,000	USD 4 716 000	USD 4,716,000	USD 7,860,000
Local government	MAIL	In-Kind Co-Financing	USD 38,656,984	USD 2 319 419	USD 2,319,419	USD 38,656,984
Local government	MRRD	In-Kind Co-Financing	USD 3,630,249	USD 2 178 149	USD 2,178,149	USD 3,630,249
Local government	NEPA	In-Kind Co-Financing	USD 710,000	USD 426 000	USD 426,000	USD 710,000
Local government	IGDK	In-Kind Co-Financing	USD 3,400,000	USD 2 040 000	USD 2,040,000	USD 3,400,000
	TOTAL		USD 54,257,233	USD 11,139,568	USD 11,679,568	USD 64,753,106

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement:
Due to the political changes in the country and sanctions of the state, the project was unable to collaborate with the De-facto authorities. Therefore, the materialized co-financing amount reported as of last year 2022 PIR remains the same.

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[26]Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

[27]Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Rating Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	The project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as "good practice"
Satisfactory (S)	The project is expected to achieve **most** of its **major** global environmental objectives and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	The project is expected to achieve **most** of its major **relevant** objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. The project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environmental benefits
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	The project is expected to achieve its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to **achieve only some** of its major global environmental objectives
Unsatisfactory (U)	The project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environmental objectives with no worthwhile benefits

Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities complies with the project's approved implementation plan.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of **all** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as "good practice"
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of **most** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of **some** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with **some** components requiring remedial action
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of **some** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with **most** components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of **most** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of **none** of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk rating will assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. The risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than **75%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between **51%** and **75%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between **26%** and **50%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to **25%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks

Annex 2.

GEO-LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude, and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as https://coordinates-converter.com Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Geo Name ID	Latitude	Longitude	Location & Activity Description
Ahmad Abad district				**Pakitya Province**
Pali Khil		33.7915	69.3472	Walnut Plantation
Aziz Saparra		33.81123	69.35955	Chilgoza & Walnut Plantation
Zarif Saparra		33.7863	69.35177	Walnut Plantation
Zarif Saparra		33.7804	69.35333	Walnut Plantation
Bargi		33.8529	69.36453	Walnut Plantation
Manzghundi		33.86569	69.38164	Walnut Plantation
Pali Khil		33.81251	69.37489	Walnut Plantation
Pali Khil		33.81349	69.3717	Walnut Plantation
Wach khakh		33.82407	69.37519	Walnut Plantation
Wach khakh		33.81877	69.37693	Walnut Plantation
Pali Khil		33.77913	69.37151	Walnut Plantation

Sayed Khil		33.7915	69.3472	Walnut Plantation
kotki		33.77762	69.39488	Walnut Plantation
kotki		33.77839	69.37967	Walichina
Shabakhun Khil		33.78165	69.40415	Walnut Plantation
Sarki		33.78701	69.39989	Walnut Plantation
Sarki		33.78641	69.39668	Walnut Plantation
Gulan Khil		33.76371	69.38045	Walnut Plantation
Gulan Khil		33.77676	69.39772	Walnut Plantation
Gander Khil		33.7562	69.37053	Walnut Plantation
Turi Khil		33.75434	69.36888	Walnut Plantation
Shah Mohammad Khil		33.75286	69.36574	Walnut Plantation
Shah Mohammad Khil		33.75194	69.36185	Walnut Plantation
Shah Mohammad Khil		33.75428	69.36307	Walnut Plantation
Hassan Kala		33.72423	69.37751	Walnut Plantation
Hassan Kala		33.72357	69.37754	Walnut Plantation
Hassan Kala		33.72386	69.38585	Walnut Plantation
Hassan Kala		33.71836	69.38247	Walnut Plantation
Hassan Kala		33.71654	69.38138	Walnut Plantation
Hassan Kala		33.71858	69.3771	Walnut Plantation
Hassan Kala		33.71991	69.37165	Walnut Plantation
Hassan Kala		33.72003	69.37103	Walnut Plantation
Hassan Kala		33.72002	69.37091	Walnut Plantation
Gnader Khil		33.76897	69.37577	Walnut Plantation
Turi Khil		33.77198	69.3753	Walnut Plantation
Turi Khil		33.75448	69.35804	Walnut Plantation
Turi Khil		33.75343	69.35703	Walnut Plantation
Turi Khil		33.75312	69.75804	Walnut Plantation
Turi Khil		33.75338	69.36035	Walnut Plantation
Turi Khil		33.75749	6936578	Walnut Plantation
Liawan		33.79745	69.37159	Walnut Plantation
Liawan		33.77726	69.36793	Walnut Plantation

Abdurahman Kala		33.77444	69.3911	Walichian & Walnut Plantation
Sarki		33.7793	69.40047	Walnut Plantation
Mamozi		33.75226	69.40461	Walnut Plantation
Zara Kala		33.76897	69.38215	Walnut Plantation
Aburahman		33.77347	69.38551	Walnut Plantation
Aburahman		33.76988	69.38079	Walnut Plantation
Aburahman		33.7702	69.3814	Walnut Plantation
Kodian		33.77158	69.77908	Walnut Plantation
Babakri		33.81634	69.41057	Walnut Plantation
Babakri		33.81715	69.40596	Walnut Plantation
Babakri		33.8175	69.39869	Walnut Plantation
Spina Kala		33.7672	69.36785	Walnut Plantation
Sawoi Kala		33.77585	69.3162	Walnut Plantation
Sawoi Kala		33.77078	69.31827	Walnut Plantation
Sawoi Kala		33.76335	69.31966	Walnut Plantation
Sawoi Kala		33.76001	69.31952	Walnut Plantation
Sawoi Kala		33.75755	69.33016	Walnut Plantation
Gargi Khil		33.76166	69.32913	Walnut Plantation
Gargi Khil		33.76173	69.32983	Walnut Plantation
Gargi Khil		33.76238	69.32995	Walnut Plantation
Gargi Khil		33.7615	69.32787	Walnut Plantation
Adin Khil		33.75598	69.32583	Walnut Plantation
Zandy Khil		33.75809	69.32343	Walnut Plantation
Mula awzalkhil		33.75388	69.32574	Walnut Plantation
Aider Khil		33.74846	69.31831	Walnut Plantation
Aider Khil		33.74712	69.32385	Walnut Plantation
Aider Khil		33.74515	69.32564	Walnut Plantation
Aider Khil		33.75403	69.32827	Walnut Plantation
Aider Khil		33.75376	69.32818	Walnut Plantation
Aider Khil		33.75559	69.32688	Walnut Plantation

Aider Khil		33.75582	69.3262	Walnut Plantation
Raza Khil		33.65006	69.4319	Walnut Plantation
Raza Khil		33.65268	69.43053	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.66292	69.39431	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.66758	69.39376	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.67152	69.39669	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.66676	69.40462	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.6668	69.40277	Walnut Plantation
Nari Kaly		33.64407	69.40457	Walnut Plantation
Isa Khil		33.6589	69.42939	Walnut Plantation
Isa Khil		33.65657	69.43077	Walnut Plantation
Isa Khil		33.66538	69.42929	Walnut Plantation
Isa Khil		33.65657	6943097	Walnut Plantation
Isa Khil		33.66111	69.44031	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.66674	69.39353	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.67981	69.39202	Walnut Plantation
Nari Kaly		33.68684	69.38884	Walnut Plantation
Bokar		33.61393	69.43425	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.66391	69.3936	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.66125	69.3912	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.65431	69.39252	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.6782	69.40453	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.65775	69.40527	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.65778	69.40276	Walnut Plantation
Nari Kaly		33.64969	69.40778	Walnut Plantation
Nari Kaly		33.64559	69.40425	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.66988	69.3988	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.66688	69.40277	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.6697	69.40288	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.67017	69.40496	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.66758	69.39376	Walnut Plantation

Mash Kaly		33.65639	69.40578	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.66721	69.38048	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.66883	69.39156	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.66945	69.39138	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.66808	69.38939	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.66128	69.40578	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.64381	69.4052	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.64381	69.4052	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.64391	69.452	Walnut Plantation
Mash Kaly		33.64462	69.40372	Walnut Plantation
Isa Khil		33.65308	69.42783	Walnut Plantation
Isa Khil		33.65893	69.43553	Walnut Plantation
Isa Khil		33.65873	69.43687	Walnut Plantation
Isa Khil		33.65923	69.4377	Walnut Plantation
Isa Khil		33.65771	69.43892	Walnut Plantation
Isa Khil		33.65859	69.43687	Walnut Plantation
Isa Khil		33.65382	69.42859	Walnut Plantation
Isa Khil		33.6596	69.42887	Walnut Plantation
Isa Khil		33.66244	69.42849	Walnut Plantation
Lawan Khil		33.6576	69.43908	Walnut Plantation
Kareez		33.7557	69.43574	Walnut Plantation
Kareez		33.7372	69.44355	Walnut Plantation
Kareez		33.73839	69.44507	Walnut Plantation
Kareez		33.70629	69.5158	Walnut Plantation
Kareez		33.75057	69.43574	Walnut Plantation
Kareez		33.75281	69.44891	Walnut Plantation
Kareez		33.72706	69.50348	Walnut Plantation
Kareez		33.72706	69.50348	Walnut Plantation
Kareez		33.75223	69.45012	Walnut Plantation
Kareez		33.75412	69.45153	Walnut Plantation
Kareez		33.75412	69.44345	Walnut Plantation

Ashpan		33.74883	69.49759	Walnut Plantation
Ashpan		33.74274	69.4976	Walnut Plantation
Koz sejnak		33.73207	69.49738	Walnut Plantation
Koz sejnak		33.74503	69.47977	Walnut Plantation
Koz sejnak		33.74611	69.49699	Walnut Plantation
Koz sejnak		33.73921	69.49313	Walnut Plantation
Koz sejnak		33.7558	69.49575	Walnut Plantation
Koz sejnak		33.73644	69.49742	Walnut Plantation
Koz sejnak		33.74503	69.47977	Walnut Plantation
Koz sejnak		33.75363	69.48277	Walnut Plantation
Koz sejnak		33.72706	69.50348	Walnut Plantation
Koz sejnak		33.73921	69.49313	Walnut Plantation
Koz sejnak		33.73389	69.49485	Walnut Plantation
Koz sejnak		33.75558	69.49575	Walnut Plantation
Lakarry		33.66485	69.49182	Walnut Plantation
Lakarry		33.6654	69.49565	Walnut Plantation
Kashmiry		33.65418	69.49565	Walnut Plantation
Kashmiry		33.65565	69.49558	Walnut Plantation
Kashmiry		33.65117	69.49326	Walnut Plantation
Kashmiry		33.65409	69.48976	Walnut Plantation
Kashmiry		33.65616	69.48931	Walnut Plantation
Kashmiry		33.6531	69.359	Walnut Plantation
Kashmiry		33.6537	69.48911	Walnut Plantation
Kashmiry		33.65432	69.494	Walnut Plantation
Lakary		33.6742	69.50219	Walnut Plantation
Ghani Khil		33.6606	69.5166	Walnut Plantation
Khajorry		33.60996	69.50542	Walnut Plantation
Khajorry		33.86651	69.42514	Walnut Plantation
Jihad		33.56647	69.44089	Walnut Plantation
Nawroz Khil		33.66636	69.49246	Walnut Plantation
Nawroz Khil		33.66497	69.49039	Walnut Plantation

Azi Khil		33.6665	69.4892	Walnut Plantation
Bibi Kotki		33.72025	69.49315	Walnut Plantation
Nawroz Khil		33.66089	69.48672	Walnut Plantation
Mandaman Khil		33.66676	69.47906	Walnut Plantation
Nawroz Khil		33.6648	69.48096	Walnut Plantation
Lundkhak		33.66729	69.48495	Walnut Plantation
Chuwani		33.68208	69.46093	Walnut Plantation
Fatih Khil		33.68408	69.45719	Walnut Plantation
Mandaman Khil		33.6922	69.44594	Walnut Plantation
Mandaman Khil		33.6914	69.44918	Walnut Plantation
Fatih Khil		33.68771	69.46223	Walnut Plantation
Sahib Khil		33.68329	69.46465	Walnut Plantation
Sahib Khil		33.68297	69.46282	Walnut Plantation
Nawroz Khil		33.6845	69.47918	Walnut Plantation
Nawroz Khil		33.67653	69.4689	Walnut Plantation
Nawroz Khil		33.67617	69.4722	Walnut Plantation
Nawroz Khil		33.7672	69.77011	Walnut Plantation
Nawroz Khil		33.4751	69.4633	Walnut Plantation
Zarif Saparra		33.78367	69.35256	Almonds Orchard
Sayed Khil		33.78132	69.37514	Almonds Orchard
Sayed Khil		33.77844	69.37167	Almonds Orchard
kotki		33.76583	69.38838	Almonds Orchard
kotki		33.7643	69.38851	Almonds Orchard
kotki		33.7789	69.39741	Almond orchard
Dari Palari		33.75604	69.37883	Almond Orchard
Songi Khil		33.73376	69.40631	Almond Orchard
Momin Khil		33.75697	69.40532	Almond Orchard
Turi Khil		33.75548	69.36924	Almonds Orchard
Shah Mohammad Khil		33.7529	69.36348	Almonds Orchard
Hassan Kala		33.72454	69.3748	Almonds Orchard
Hassan Kala		33.71673	69.37512	Almond Orchard

Akhud Khil		33.79098	69.37689	Almond Orchard
Nora Khil		33.77966	69.37713	Almond Orchard
Akhud Khil		33.78769	69.39588	Almond Orchard
Mayaka		33.79504	69.39213	Almond Orchard
Mayaka		33.79543	69.39118	Almond Orchard
Mayaka		33.7963	69.3941	Almond Orchard
Spina Kala		33.77163	69.36966	Almond Orchard
Barsejnak		33.71331	69.48942	Almonds Orchard
Koz sejnak		33.7102	69.48946	Almonds Orchard
Koz sejnak		33.75267	69.44772	Almonds Orchard
Koz sejnak		33.73245	69.49695	Almonds Orchard
Koz sejnak		33.75396	69.44953	Almonds Orchard
Kareez		33.75154	69.44807	Almonds Orchard
Kareez		33.75156	69.44751	Almonds Orchard
Ashpan		33.75204	69.4476	Almonds Orchard
Ashpan		33.75179	69.44798	Almonds Orchard
Koz sejnak		33.76042	69.48762	Almonds Orchard
Lakarry		33.6643	69.49488	Almonds Orchard
Lashkary		33.66897	69.47168	Almonds Orchard
Mandaman Khil		33.68759	69.45271	Almonds Orchard
Tori Khil		33.68597	69.45255	Almonds Orchard
Tori Khil		33.70706	69.44365	Almonds Orchard
Adram Khil		33.68816	69.45295	Almonds Orchard
Sawai kala		33.69825	69.46123	Almonds Orchard
Sawai kala		33.69307	69.4552	Almonds Orchard
Sawai kala		33.69305	69.45464	Almonds Orchard
Sawai kala		33.68975	69.45827	Almonds Orchard
Asmar District				**Kunar Province**
Shall Khower		35 6 9.16	71 26 75.97	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 6 19.48	71 25 39.39	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 5 38.41	71 24 30.60	Agroforestry

Shall Khower		35 5 39.42	71 24 22.19	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 6 21.67	7124 50.18	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 6 8.15	71 25 51.00	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 5 35.39	71 23 39.64	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 5 17.70	71 23 37.47	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 5 40.23	71 24 18.78	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 6 6.52	71 25 42.96	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 6 18.95	71 24 53.43	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 5 37.86	71 24 6.19	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 5 34.12	71 23 39.06	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 5 37.34	71 24 40.78	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 5 32.02	71 24 28.86	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 5 16.88	71 23 24.50	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 5 15.52	71 23 29.84	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 5 35.14	71 24 40.31	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 5 15.40	71 23 31.85	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 5 19.96	71 23 41.10	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 5 30.23	71 23 43.02	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 5 23.08	71 23 46.76	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 5 30.71	71 23 44.90	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 6 8.88	71 26 41.48	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 6 8.08	71 25 55.96	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 5 14.38	71 23 26.41	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 6 18.52	71 25 41.43	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 6 25.85	71 24 56.54	Agroforestry
Shall Khower		35 5 18.84	71 23 35.05	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 06 83.01	71 41 56.76	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 06 41.51	71 41 26.08	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 3 36.32	71 25 42.69	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 3 31.35	71 25 39.55	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 06 40.30	71 34 16.35	Agroforestry

Oghows Bagh		35 06 32.08	71 34 84.33	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 3 41.20	71 25 39.22	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 3 54.75	71 25 19.61	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 3 49.89	71 26 17.75	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 3 43.41	71 25 34.60	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 06 34.68	71 38 32.91	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 3 58.49	71 26 45.38	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 07 15.13	71 44 26.41	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 06 77.51	71 46 02.77	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 07 01.53	71 45 12.17	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 06 32.00	71 45 82.88	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 06 40.17	71 40 90.61	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 3 52.01	71 26 23.12	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 06 49.75	71 41 56.26	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 06 53.37	71 41 00.77	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		34 4 1.20	71 26 43.41	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 3 36.24	71 25 46.70	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 06 78.59	71 41 59.00	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 3 57.94	71 26 43.42	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 3 47.16	71 26 17.92	Agroforestry
Oghows Bagh		35 06 65.30	71 38 77.13	Agroforestry
Shangar		35 06 73.08	71 37 58.25	Agroforestry
Shangar		35 06 28.14	71 37 63.97	Agroforestry
Shangar		35 06 32.56	71 37 66.82	Agroforestry
Shangar		35 06 97.32	71 37 22.07	Agroforestry
Shangar		35 06 75.93	71 37 65.34	Agroforestry
Shangar		35 07 09.88	71 37 06.53	Agroforestry
Shangar		35 07 12.05	71 37 02.82	Agroforestry
Paloso Naw		35 2 24.01	71 21 22.70	Agroforestry
Paloso Naw		35 2 22.68	71 21 23.51	Agroforestry
Paloso Naw		35 2 21.75	71 21 23.57	Agroforestry

Belay		35 00 64.29	71 32 54.8	Agroforestry
Belay		35 01 35.02	71 30 90.06	Agroforestry
Belay		35 00 62.02	71 32 57.59	Agroforestry
Belay		34 99 33.79	71 31 98.54	Agroforestry
Belay		34 99 16.03	71 31 10.13	Agroforestry
Belay		35 00 79.96	71 32 95.65	Agroforestry
Belay		35 00 91.18	71 32 76.15	Agroforestry
Belay		35 00 73.98	71 32 61.88	Agroforestry
Belay		34 99 08.61	71 32 09.87	Agroforestry
Belay		34 98 96.33	71 31 66.88	Agroforestry
Belay		34 99 12.41	71 31 60.56	Agroforestry
Belay		34 99 03.08	71 31 68.55	Agroforestry
Belay		34 98 36.42	71 30 69.19	Agroforestry
Belay		34 99 14.52	71 31 60.79	Agroforestry
Belay		34 97 50.73	71 29 91.26	Agroforestry
Belay		34 98 37.52	71 30 75.31	Agroforestry
Belay		34 91 3.01	71 29 63.10	Agroforestry
Belay		34 31 0.20	71 31 5.01	Agroforestry
Belay		35 00 71.53	71 32 52.04	Agroforestry
Belay		35 00 66.68	71 32 62.19	Agroforestry
Belay		34 99 29.34	71 31 31.31	Agroforestry
Belay		35 00 78.93	71 32 66.35	Agroforestry
Belay		35 00 82.5	71 32 62.87	Agroforestry
Belay		34 98 99.07	71 31 63.75	Agroforestry
Belay		35 00 81.94	71 32 68.06	Agroforestry
Char Hosi		35 02 72.28	71 34 35.13	Agroforestry
Char Hosi		35 02 79.31	71 34 26.31	Agroforestry
Char Hosi		35 02 71.291	71 34 23.18	Agroforestry
Char Hosi		35 02 79.39	71 34 51 13 45	Agroforestry
Char Hosi		35 02 71.27	71 34 81 95 13	Agroforestry
Dab Baroro		35 52 04 7491	71 21 14.22	Agroforestry

Dab Baroro		35 51 71 6216	71 21 16.74	Agroforestry
Dab Baroro		35 52 01 4857	71 21 13.27	Agroforestry
Dab Baroro		35 51 74 4204	71 21 16.74	Agroforestry
Dab Baroro		35 51 74 0009	71 21 17.45	Agroforestry
Dab Baroro		35 51 71 01 96	71 21 18.42	Agroforestry
Dab Baroro		35 51 77 15 12	71 21 17.37	Agroforestry
Dab Baroro		35 51 80 17 02	71 21 16.73	Agroforestry
Dab Baroro		35 51 90 69 82	71 21 15.83	Agroforestry
Dab Baroro		35 51 31 641	71 21 61.36	Agroforestry
Dab Baroro		35 59 15.81	71 21 31.69	Agroforestry
Dab Baroro		35 51 38.16	71 21 96.89	Agroforestry
Dab Baroro		35 51 19.38	71 21 87.76	Agroforestry
Bando Cham		35 02 01.44	71 37 34.71	Agroforestry
Bando Cham		35 02 03.44	71 37 32.20	Agroforestry
Bando Cham		35 01 97.28	71 37 38.98	Agroforestry
Bando Cham		35 21 30.61	71 21 44.49	Agroforestry
Bando Cham		35 21 60.31	71 21 83.27	Agroforestry
Darga Enzirkot		35 01 75.80	71 37 94.78	Agroforestry
Darga Enzirkot		35 01 71.92	71 38 69.55	Agroforestry
Darga Enzirkot		35 01 76.10	71 37 74.92	Agroforestry
Darga Enzirkot		35 01 76.18	71 37 56.78	Agroforestry
Darga Enzirkot		35 01 74.46	71 38 58.96	Agroforestry
Darga Enzirkot		35 01 72.37	71 11 23.78	Agroforestry
Zor Asmar		35 01 60.98	71 34 42.29	Agroforestry
Zor Asmar		35 01 50.98	71 34 03.6	Agroforestry
Zor Asmar		35 04 07.92	71 35 86.77	Agroforestry
Zor Asmar		35 04 12.99	71 35 82.96	Agroforestry
Zor Asmar		35 04 16.14	71 35 98.07	Agroforestry
Abkamary District, Village/RMA				Badghis Province
Pada Laghari		34.55281	62.53307	Afforestation

Pada Laghari		34.54141	62.54008	Afforestation
Pada Laghari		34.52243	62.54017	Afforestation
Pada Laghari		34.5423	62.53471	Afforestation
Pada Laghari		34.53564	62.54159	Afforestation
Pada Laghari		34.5436	62.54258	Afforestation
Pada Laghari		34.56119	62.54449	Afforestation
Pada Laghari		35.00208	62.53452	Afforestation
Pada Laghari		34.53226	62.54154	Afforestation
Pada Laghari		34.54166	62.543	Afforestation
Pada Laghari		34.53111	62.55594	Afforestation
Pada Laghari		34.53214	62.54361	Afforestation
Pada Laghari		34.54127	62.54416	Afforestation
Pada Laghari		34.53256	62.54301	Afforestation
Pada Laghari		34.54206	62.55127	Afforestation
Pada Laghari		34.54086	62.54089	Reforestation
Pada Laghari		34.54144	62.54396	Reforestation
Pada Laghari		34.53552	62.5431	Reforestation
Mobarak Shah		35.03994	63.01286	Afforestation
Mobarak Shah		35.04726	63.01737	Afforestation
Mobarak Shah		35.03399	63.01267	Afforestation
Qebchaq		34.92288	63.02048	Afforestation
Qebchaq		34.91748	63.0284	Afforestation
Khana		34.92726	63.00785	Afforestation
Khana		34.93599	63.05084	Afforestation
Khana		34.92697	63.00671	Afforestation
Khana		34.91358	63.03848	Afforestation
Khana		34.91238	63.03881	Afforestation
Khana		34.91849	63.04221	Afforestation
Khana		34.93456	63.05228	Afforestation
Khana		34.91443	63.03871	Afforestation
Pada Nokdari		34.55003	62.57089	Afforestation

Pada Nokdari		34.5342	62.56503	Afforestation
Pada Nokdari		34.54226	62.55452	Afforestation
Pada Nokdari		34.54192	62.58012	Afforestation
Pada Nokdari		34.54363	62.56007	Afforestation
Pada Nokdari		34.54257	62.58214	Afforestation
Pada Nokdari		34.5301	62.56177	Afforestation
Pada Nokdari		34.5317	62.56255	Afforestation
Sardara		34.49178	62.51021	Reforestation
Sardara		34.50028	62.51076	Reforestation
Sardara		34.50094	62.50396	Reforestation
Sardara		34.50012	62.50363	Afforestation
Sardara		34.50434	62.50319	Afforestation
Sardara		34.50102	62.5025	Afforestation
Sardara		34.50031	62.50232	Afforestation
Sardara		34.50001	62.50063	Afforestation
Sardara		34.50058	62.50015	Afforestation
Sardara		34.50043	62.49532	Afforestation
Sardara		34.5004	62.49433	Afforestation
Sardara		34.49576	62.49439	Afforestation
Sardara		34.49532	62.49438	Afforestation
Sardara		34.49392	62.49534	Afforestation
Sardara		34.49388	62.49437	Afforestation
Sardara		34.49324	62.49384	Afforestation
Sardara		34.48552	62.50166	Afforestation
Sardara		34.48474	62.502	Afforestation
Sardara		34.48423	62.50359	Afforestation
Sardara		34.47559	62.50355	Afforestation
Sardara		34.48036	62.5022	Afforestation
Sardara		34.48042	62.50015	Afforestation
Sardara		34.47449	62.49342	Afforestation
Sardara		34.48247	62.48344	Reforestation

Sardara		34.47411	62.48473	Reforestation
Sardara		34.47439	62.48489	Reforestation
Sardara		34.48202	62.48516	Reforestation
Sardara		34.48214	62.48586	Reforestation
Sardara		34.48183	62.49087	Reforestation
Sardara		34.51143	62.49208	Reforestation
Sardara		34.85544	62.83322	Reforestation
Sardara		34.84722	62.83039	Reforestation
Sardara		34.83613	62.82423	Reforestation
Sardara		34.82689	62.80377	Reforestation
Sardara		34.8238	62.80276	Reforestation
Sardara		34.82955	62.80442	Reforestation
Sardara		34.82732	62.80281	Reforestation
Sardara		34.8206	62.80171	Afforestation
Sardara		34.86126	62.80391	Afforestation
Sardara		34.85606	62.80107	Afforestation
Sardara		34.85214	62.77997	Afforestation
Sardara		34.82315	62.79825	Afforestation
Sardara		34.82472	62.80062	Afforestation
Sardara		34.87438	62.79427	Afforestation
Sardara		34.89574	62.81629	Afforestation
Sardara		34.87848	62.81706	Afforestation
Sardara		34.87871	62.81659	Afforestation
Sardara		34.89439	62.80234	Afforestation
Sardara		34.92252	62.77162	Afforestation
Sardara		34.93048	62.78563	Afforestation
Sardara		34.92723	62.79959	Afforestation
Sardara		34.93813	62.80502	Afforestation
Sardara		34.92564	62.81618	Afforestation
Sardara		34.91835	62.81936	Afforestation
Sardara		34.91285	62.82607	Afforestation

Sardara		34.90079	62.8415	Afforestation
Sardara		34.8822	62.82804	Afforestation
Sardara		34.54278	62.49264	Afforestation
Sardara		34.90762	62.83857	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.51569	62.48523	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5159	62.4845	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.523	62.62482	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.9037	62.7879	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.9232	62.7698	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5215	62.4809	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5206	62.4803	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.501	62.4943	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5008	62.5006	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5112	62.4922	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5141	62.62491	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5151	62.4848	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5208	62.4826	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5317	62.5006	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5239	62.5037	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5258	62.5056	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5231	62.5106	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5241	62.5014	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5311	62.5017	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5208	62.5016	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5202	62.5001	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5431	62.5042	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.524	62.5026	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5116	62.5001	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5331	62.4851	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5336	62.4837	Reforestation
Kokchail		34.5421	62.4919	Reforestation

Kokchail			34.5432	62.4907	Reforestation
Kokchail			34.5624	62.4856	Reforestation
Kokchail			34.5833	62.4902	Reforestation
Kokchail			34.5301	62.4915	Reforestation
Kokchail			34.5246	62.5919	Reforestation
Kokchail			34.5222	62.4952	Reforestation
Kokchail			34.5619	62.5123	Reforestation
Kokchail			34.5646	62.505	Reforestation
Kokchail			34.5234	62.4704	Reforestation
Kokchail			34.5612	62.5058	Reforestation
Kokchail			34.5631	62.5037	Reforestation
Kokchail			34.514	62.4838	Reforestation
Kokchail			34.5102	62 4829	Reforestation
Kokchail			34.5102	62.4822	Reforestation
Kokchail			34.5117	62.4816	Reforestation
Kokchail			34.4947	62.481	Reforestation
Kokchail			34.4947	62.4818	Afforestation
Kokchail			34.5017	62.4734	Afforestation
Kokchail			34.4946	62.4828	Afforestation
Kokchail			34.4938	62.4838	Afforestation
Kokchail			34.5001	62.4844	Afforestation
Kokchail			34.5002	62.49	Afforestation
Kokchail			34.5108	62.5007	Afforestation
Kokchail			34.5837	62.4902	Afforestation
Kokchail			34.5449	62.4856	Afforestation
Kokchail			34.5753	62.4937	Afforestation
Kokchail			34.5741	62.4844	Afforestation
Kokchail			34.522	62.502	Afforestation
Kokchail			34.4941	62.4842	Afforestation
Kokchail			34.4949	62.4826	Afforestation
Kokchail			34.4932	62.4829	Afforestation

Kokchail		34.4958	62.49	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5139	62.4842	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5122	62.4951	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5256	62.51	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5105	62.4914	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5104	62.5006	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5536	62.4815	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5123	62.5017	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5152	62.5015	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5542	62.5048	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.52	62.4836	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5139	62.492	Afforestation
Kokchail		34.5123	62.4837	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5305	62.55143	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.53076	62.55045	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.43253	62.55193	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.52008	62.56254	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5241	62.54183	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.57184	62.52174	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.57189	62.523	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.58027	62.52083	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.52421	62.5303	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.52305	62.53065	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.53082	62.53139	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.52571	62.52576	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5125	62.5549	Reforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5144	62.5602	Reforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.512	62.5558	Reforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5053	62.5553	Reforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5108	62.531	Reforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.511	62.5534	Reforestation

Pada Daizangi		34.5017	63.5548	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.531	63.5616	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.524	63.5719	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5023	63.5538	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5637	63.5302	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5239	63.5219	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.521	63.5135	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5604	63.5324	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5646	63.5244	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5631	63.5241	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5855	63.532	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5553	63.5227	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5352	63.5139	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5313	63.5322	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5315	63.5326	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5309	63.5333	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5353	63.5306	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5405	63.5314	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5318	63.5619	Afforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.53	63.5233	Reforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5204	63.5505	Reforestation
Pada Daizangi		34.5206	63.5406	Reforestation

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions are taking place as appropriate.