



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Review

### 2019 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019



## 1. Basic Project Data

### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Near East and North Africa Region (RNE)
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Iran, the Islamic Republic of
<b>Project Title:</b>	Rehabilitation of forest landscapes and degraded land with particular attention to saline soils and areas prone to wind erosion
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/IRA/064/GFF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	3450
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Land Degradation (LD), Biodiversity (BD)
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Forest, Rangeland, and Watershed Management Organization (FRWO) and Agriculture and Natural Resource Research Center
<b>Project Duration:</b>	5 years and 3 years of extension

### Milestone Dates:

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	29 March 2011
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	1 July 2011, Inception started in November 2011
<b>Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	30 June 2016
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) <sup>2</sup></b>	30 September 2019
<b>Actual Implementation End Date<sup>3</sup>:</b>	

### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	2,668,300
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>4</sup>:</b>	8,338,834
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2019 (USD m):</b>	1,954,418
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2019<sup>5</sup></b>	8,476,000

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<sup>1</sup> as per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> In case of a project extension.

<sup>3</sup> Actual date at which project implementation ends/closes operationally -- only for projects that have ended.

<sup>4</sup> This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

## Review and Evaluation

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:</b>	22 April 2018
<b>Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):</b>	NA
<b>Mid-term review/evaluation actual:</b>	29 January to 11 February 2016
<b>Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).</b>	No
<b>Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).</b>	TBD
<b>Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:</b>	TBD
<b>Tracking tools/ Core indicators required<sup>6</sup></b>	

## Ratings

<b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):</b>	S	
<b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b>	MS	
<b>Overall risk rating:</b>	Medium	

## Status

<b>Implementation Status</b> <i>(1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	7 <sup>TH</sup> PIR
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<sup>5</sup> Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

<sup>6</sup> Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

## Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
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## 1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
<b>Objective(s):</b> To remove barriers to participatory and integrated SLFM by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) strengthening capacity of local communities, provincial and local institutions to plan, implement and evaluate participatory and integrated SLFM initiatives at the village and watershed scales;</li> <li>(ii) adoption and implementation of the defined plans including sustainable alternative livelihood options with socio-economic and environmental benefits sustaining ecosystem services and</li> <li>(iii) enhancing capacity at local and national levels to mainstream these approaches into national plans, policies and processes</li> </ul>						
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Strengthening capacity of local communities in 45 pilot villages, provincial and local institutions to plan, implement and evaluate participatory integrated SLFM initiatives	Workshop participants trained in participatory and integrated SLFM initiatives and are using their new skills on the ground	Baseline measured at Y0	N/A	At least 200 people of the population in each of the two watersheds and 70% of the provincial staff including men and women trained on SLFM.	2,098 people of the population in each of the two watersheds and 70% of the province staff trained on SLFM topics including: -Introduction to SLFM approach for stakeholders, VRMDCs, and NGOs. -Sustainable Natural Resources Management focusing on arid and semi-arid areas - Sustainable agriculture in arid and semi-arid areas	<b>HS</b>

<sup>7</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

					-Drought Management.	
	Participatory Village Resource Management Council (PVRMC) and Village Councils (VC) SLFM Village Level Plan (VLP) and Watershed Level Plan (WLP) developed for the pilot villages and village clusters respectively.	Baseline measured at Y0	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 6 Participatory Village Resource Management Councils established</li> <li>- 45 Village Level Plans formulated</li> <li>- 2 watershed level plans formulated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-20 Participatory Village Resource Management Councils established</li> <li>-4 Village Level Plans formulated and formulation of 10 VLPs in Rigan is in progress. As there were underpopulated villages in Rigan, it was decided to cluster these villages, and formulate one VLP for each cluster. Accordingly, 45 VLPs was modified to 14.</li> <li>-There is no WLP formulated yet.</li> </ul>	MS
	Rural Development Funds established in pilot villages.	Baseline measured at Y0	N/A	Rural Development Funds established for at least 30 pilot villages (1 rural development fund per pilot village)	14 Rural Development Funds formed	HS

<b>Outcome 2:</b> Status of forests and range improved, severity of wind erosion decreased and natural resources managed sustainably on 75000 ha of land	Number of villages implementing VLP and WLP	Limited and dispersed	N/A	At least 30 pilot villages (20 in Rigan and 10 in Se Galeh) implementing the village level and watershed level plans	62 pilot villages (58 in Rigan <sup>4</sup> in Sarayan) implementing developmental projects funded by the province “in-kind” budget. However, these have not been formulated into VLPs and WLPs.  <i>Note:</i> At the beginning of the Project and after identifying watershed pilots in each pilot site, based on the watershed boundaries in the pilot area, and considering socio-economic conditions of upstream and downstream, it was agreed that the number of villages to be revised from 30 to 65.	HS
	Surface of forest, range and under SLFM field interventions (including wind	Limited and dispersed	N/A	- 75% rehabilitated rangelands of the projected 19 400 ha in pilot sites	-More than 30% decrease in wind erosion in pilot villages - compared to the	HS

	breaks, restoration of degraded land, improved water harvesting techniques, livestock management and sustainable agriculture)				target of 14,550 ha, 46,981 ha rehabilitated by now. - 500 householders supplied by new energy technologies (such as solar water heaters, solar gas coolers, gas ovens, bakery gas ovens, wind water pumps) to replace fuelwood	
	Number of sustainable alternative livelihoods	Limited and dispersed		At least 5 sustainable alternative livelihoods initiatives developed with demonstrated benefits to environmental services	setting up of 33 types of livelihoods such as mushroom farming, ostrich farming, apiculture, native chicken raising , camel breeding, poultry, vermi-compost production, signboard carpet weaving, stationery shop, concrete block production, tailoring, hairdressing, carpet weaving, homemade bakery , handicrafts, and needleworking.	MS
	Changes in the number of species of flora and fauna as measured by species composition and canopy cover,			- One No- Hunting Area established in Rigan. - a 25% recovery in globally important wild species and species of importance to Non	One No-hunting area designated and ratified in Kerman Province	HS

<b>Outcome 3:</b> Enhanced capacity at local and national levels to integrate SLFM across different institutions and sectors	direct spot, pellet group counts and tracks in the identified conservation and rehabilitation areas			Wood Forest - a 50% decrease in over-grazing and fuel wood harvest inside the forest boundaries defined for conservation activities		
	Increased inter and intra sectoral coordination			One SLFM platform/ Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism established and operational at national level.	One SLFM platform established	HS
	SLFM integrated into relevant sectoral policies			At least 5 policies revised to mainstream participatory SLFM	In 2019, in accordance with the “Rules of Procedure of Section B, Article 29 of permanent sections of national development plan”, participatory SLFM was mainstreamed into FRWO laws and regulations.	HS
				At least 5 departments in NRM ministry working with inter and intra-departmental linkages and at least two linkages established between 2 ministries (DOE and FRWO) at provincial levels; at least one such linkage at the national level.	Signing 16 partnership agreement (eight in Rigan and eight in Sarayan) in the province of agriculture, livelihoods, technical and vocational skills, rural infrastructures, health care, and	HS



					improving potable water system.	
<b>Outcome 4a:</b> project monitored and evaluated effectively and lessons learnt and best practices disseminated widely with a view to their replication in other areas	Project data collection and Monitoring and Evaluation system established			By Y 0.5	Project data collection and monitoring and evaluation system established and M&E framework formulated In 2013; In 2017, FAO contracted an M&E consultancy company to update the M&E framework. The company was technically monitored by DAB during contract implementation across the project pilot sites. Also, the reports were technically cleared and submitted to FAO by DAB. In addition, a consultant was hired by FAO to assess the Project impact on the local Human Development Index (2018-2019).	S
	Project progress and monitoring reports prepared and mid-term and final evaluations conducted in a			By Y 0.5	mid-term Evaluation conducted in 2016; Project progress reports prepared regularly	HS

	timely manner					
	Lessons learnt, publications and documentaries prepared and widely distributed			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stakeholders beyond residents of the 45 pilot villages familiar with project approach and results through Y1-Y5.</li> <li>- Decision makers and ministry professionals aware of project results</li> </ul>	<p><i>Note:</i> based on project document, the number of pilot villages is 45; however, based on watershed condition, the number was revised to 62.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Project approach, lesson learnt, and best practices disseminated across other cities/villages within target provinces and beyond the pilot site, and even beyond the pilot provinces</li> <li>-Decision makers and ministry professionals aware of the project results through provincial and national media coverage and site visits</li> <li>-The website of RFLDL (in Farsi) ran by South Khorasan Project</li> </ul>	HS

					Office and Kerman Project Office: <a href="http://www.rfdl.ir/index.php">http://www.rfdl.ir/index.php</a> . This website introduces the project and outlines its activities. Furthermore, it disseminates the project news, updates, achievements, research articles on the project activities, public feedback, and photos.	
<b>Outcome 4b:</b> Project managed effectively	Project management unit established			All staff and committees and offices established by year 0.5	Required staff recruited and committees established	HS
	Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Technical Committee established at national level				Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Technical Committee established at the national level	
	Provincial Project Offices and Project Planning Committees established in the Provincial level				The Province Project Offices and Project Planning Committees established at the Province level (one	

	(one for each site) project sites.				for each site)	
	Activities implemented on time within available budget					

**Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating <sup>10</sup>**

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Action(s) to be taken</b>	<b>By whom?</b>	<b>By when?</b>
Outcome 1	To Support and facilitate the formulation of the 10 of VLPs and two WLPs	FRWO	End of 2019
Outcome 2	The Service Provider of Formulation of Livelihood Strategies (Business Plans) to submit the final report; the Project Office to monitor the SP; the Project Office and FAOIR to review the report submitted by the SP and to provide feedback to the SP to improve the results.	FAO and FRWO and the Service Provider of the contract for Formulation of Livelihood Strategies (Business Plans)	End of 2019

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<sup>10</sup> To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer

## 2. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs <sup>11</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>12</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>13</sup>							Implementation status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance <sup>14</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR	6 <sup>th</sup> PIR	7 <sup>th</sup> PIR		
Output 1.1. At least 200 people of the population in each of the two watersheds and 70% of the provincial staff including men and woman trained on SLFM	Q2Y8	See PIR 1	See PIR 2	In total 434 people including 330 locals and 70% of provincial staffs	In total 1490 people Including locals and provincial and national staffs as well as other line ministries	In total 1490 people from national, provincial FRWO staffs and local communities as well as other line ministries were introduced to participatory and integrated SLFM approaches. (1237 people of local communities - 253 people	At least 200 people of the population in each of the two watersheds and 70% of the provincial staff including men and women trained on SLFM	In total, 2098 people from national/province FRWO staff and local communities as well as other line ministries were trained on participatory and integrated SLFM approaches.	100%	In spite of the fact that concept of sustainable development is spreading nationwide these days, fewer people know about Sustainable Land and Forest Management (SLFM) approach. RFLDL project has been providing training and awareness raising sessions for

<sup>11</sup> Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

<sup>12</sup> As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

<sup>13</sup> Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

<sup>14</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

						of staffs) empowering them on SLFM approach				stakeholders, including national, province FRWO staff and local communities as well as other related ministries. These people benefited from the trainings on participatory and integrated SLFM approach.
Output 1.2. Participatory Village Resource Management Councils established	Q2Y8	See PIR 1	See PIR 2	- In total 20 Village Resource Management and Development Committees (VRMDCs) have been established 2 Watershed Resource Management and Development Committees (WRMDCs) have been also established (one per each pilot basin).	In total 20 VRMDCs , 2 WRMDCs, 2 cooperatives formed , required supports have been provided	for supporting cooperatives and VRMDCs , 2 accounting workshops, a 3 day training site visit for VRMDCs and cooperative held, all SCDFs and cooperatives supported by accounting software and an accountant, Also, 80 progress review meetings to review	In general, 20VRMDCs, 14 SCDFs, 2 cooperatives formed and supported	In general, 20VRMDCs, 14 SCDFs, 2 cooperatives formed and supported	100%	Each village Council (committee) is composed of 10 to 13 individuals (both men and women), whom are selected by the villagers as their representatives. Besides, in each committee, villagers select the President, the Secretary, and the Treasure as

						progress of SCDFs, VRMDCs, and cooperative arranged				office-bearers to implement executive affairs of the committee. Village committee members and office-bearers act on a voluntary basis, and hold regular meetings at least twice a month to discuss, make decisions, and plan with regard to issues and problems of their village. The social mechanism of the project is materialized in VRMDC, through which many team activities including rehabilitation as well as
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										village development activities have been delegated to local communities . In addition, VRMDC members plan, by their own, for all arrangements regarding progress report meetings, site visits, and training workshops.
Output 1.3: 45 Village Level Plan (VLP) and Watershed Level Plan (WLP) formulated	Q2Y8	See PIR 1	See PIR 2	Required need assessment workshops held	Required need assessment workshops held	VLPs of both provinces have been formulated by consultant and sent to DAB to be perused and reviewed and after approval by DAB it will be finalized, But WLPs have not been delivered yet	VLPs of both provinces have been formulated by consultant and sent to DAB to be perused and reviewed and after approval by DAB it will be finalized, But WLPs have not been delivered yet	Finalizing VLPs is in progress	60%	4 Village Level Plans were formulated and formulation of 10 VLPs in Rigan is in progress. As there were underpopulated villages in Rigan, it was decided to cluster these villages, and formulate one VLP for each cluster. Accordingly, 45 VLPs was modified to


										14. It should be pointed out that the nationwide floods in 2019 Spring in Iran changed the priority for government agencies to urgently respond to this disaster. Hence, the national counterpart was engaged with the same priority and formulation of WLP and finalizing the VLPs suffered a setback.
Output 1.4. Rural Development Funds established for at least 30 pilot villages (1 rural development fund per pilot village).	Q2Y8	Coordination meetings held	Coordination meetings held	Facilitate physical development of public facilities including roads, schools, health centers, green spaces, etc. with participation of Village Committees & relevant agencies	Facilitate physical development of public facilities including roads, schools, health centers, green spaces, etc. with participation of Village Committees & relevant agencies	Developmental and environmental projects are parts of VLPs and WLPs started as of the beginning of the project for 62 pilot villages. For this reporting period, it is still in progress	NA	NA	100%	The main objective of the formation of this local structure was mobilizing and managing the existing available and future potential financial resources in each village through village committees for conservation,


									<p>and rehabilitation of degraded lands. Another objective was creating sustainable livelihoods, and conducting village development initiatives based on participatory approaches. In fact, the SCDFs are the financial muscles of the VRMDCs. Each SCDF is composed of 20 to 25 members and is headed by a VRMDC member. The head of the group is responsible for the formation of a group as well as collecting the savings of the members. Each SCDF has a separate bank account in the closest bank. To collect monthly</p>
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									<p>savings, the members of SCDF hold a meeting once a month. In these meetings, besides collection of savings, the members also discuss the issues and problems related to their village and seek for the solutions to resolve these challenges. The sources of these funds consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Villagers' savings;</li> <li>•Income obtained for implementation of community-based rehabilitation activities and services provided by village committees and local communities;</li> <li>•National and international donations including the</li> </ul>
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										<p>GEF grants;  •Administrati  ve loan  processing  fees from  SCDF  members.  These sources  are used to  award loans to  members in  order to  establish/exp  and their  businesses.  Last but not  least, these  SCDFs evolved  into two  legally  registered  cooperatives  in each pilot  area. As they  are legal  entities, they  can enter into  contract with  the  government to  implement  rehabilitation  activities.</p>
Output 2.1. At least 30 pilot villages (20 in Rigan and 10 in Se Galeh) implementing the village level and watershed level plans.	Q2Y8	See PIR 1	See PIR 2	See PIR 3	See PIR 4	See PIR 5	NA	NA	70%	<p>Various environmental and development projects have been implemented during the project lifecycle based on</p>

										participatory needs assessment and Government Master Plan and through inter-agency collaboration. As community mobilization and trust building among the local community and stakeholders was the first priority of the RFLDL, these projects were conducted although VLPs and WLPs had not been formulated or finalized. This implies that there is considerable field groundwork conducted by the counterpart and the locals that can be built upon. Hence, achieving this outcome is likely. But, the NTE of the
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										project constrains this likelihood and project extension should be considered.
Output 2.2. 30% decrease in erosion in pilot villages (baseline to be established in year 1)	Q2Y8	See PIR 1	See PIR 2	22,942 ha of rangelands rehabilitated	23803 ha of rangelands rehabilitated	12,710 ha of rangelands rehabilitated	So far, at least "75% of the projected 19,100 ha of rangelands rehabilitated in pilot sites equaled 14325 ha achieved in both pilot sites	By 2019, wind erosion controlled by 99% in agricultural lands (after cultivation) in Sarayan pilot site compared to the 25% wind erosion control in agricultural lands (during tillage) of Sarayan pilot site ( <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> )	100%	 Wind Erosion Report.pdf In this reporting period, provision and distribution of gas ovens and gas bakery ovens among the target beneficiaries played role in conserving the natural resources as this decrease d their dependence on fuelwood. Also, introduction of solar technology and wind water pumps increased awareness of the locals in terms of new energy technologies.

Output 2.3. 75% of rangelands rehabilitated of projected 19,100 ha in pilot sites	Q2Y8	See PIR 1	See PIR 2	22,942 ha of rangelands rehabilitated	23803 ha of rangelands rehabilitated	12,710 ha of rangelands rehabilitated	So far, at least "75% of the projected 19,100 ha of rangelands rehabilitated in pilot sites equaled 14325 ha achieved in both pilot sites	46981 hectare rehabilitated by now. (you can find details as attached files)	100%	 Rehabilitation activities.xlsx  please see the attachment for more details
Output 2.4. 2,250 hectares of farm and rangeland in selected villages restored with drought and salinity resistant plants.	Q2Y8	See PIR 1	See PIR 2	Totally, 91 ha of farms restored in this reporting period	This output has a great overlap with output 2.3 as rehabilitation activities are conducted mainly by plantation and drought and salinity resistant plants. Totally, 145 ha of farms restored in this reporting period	In this reporting period planning was in progress to advance irrigation systems such as sprinkler and drip irrigation systems, water transferring and weighted progress of this output estimated around 41%	At least 2,250 hectares of farm and rangeland in selected villages restored with drought and salinity resistant plants ( <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> , <i>Malva sylvestris</i> )	NA	100%	



Output 2.5. 25% recovery in globally important wild species and species of importance/ used as Non Wood Forest Products	Q2Y8	See PIR 1	See PIR 2	No hunting areas has been selected in collaboration with DOE in Rigan	Continuing coordination meeting to agree the area as a protected areas	Final approval of area as a no hunting area	Final approval of area as a no hunting area Also, Monitoring system started to work to assess species recovered	Final approval of area as a no hunting area	100%	No-hunting areas are characterized by their animal population, decreasing due to overhunting, and being in need for protection. In these areas, hunting is banned for 3 to 5 years. If the population recovers during this time, these areas can be considered to be included in the four main categories of the protected areas under the management of Iran Department of Environment. Designation of no hunting areas can
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										<p>assist with conservation of the country natural resources.</p> <p>This No hunting area has 22 mammals, 19 reptiles, 1 amphibian, and one fish species. The fauna list with national and global values are as follows:</p> <p>1-<i>Gazell Bennettii</i> (Persian: <i>Jabir</i>)</p> <p>2- <i>Ursus thibetanus</i> (Black Bear)</p> <p>3- <i>Panthera parodus</i></p> <p>4-<i>Felis margarita</i> (sandy cat)</p> <p>The flora list is as below:</p> <p>1- <i>Myrtus communis</i> (Persian: <i>Murd</i>)</p>
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										<p>2- <i>Juniperus excelsa</i> (Persian: Ors)</p> <p>3- <i>Carum carvil</i> (Persian: Zireh Siah Irani)</p> <p>After designation of an area as no-hunting and after 1 to 3 years, protected area and wildlife refuge will be considered as the next designations. This will be facilitated through monitoring of a no-hunting area. Also, dung monitoring will be used for analysis of wildlife population census. All these</p>
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										steps will be based on DOE reports and their clearance in the High Council of the Environment.
Output 2.6. At least 5 sustainable alternative livelihood initiatives are developed with demonstrated benefits to environmental services	Q2Y8	See PIR 1	See PIR 2	See PIR3	See PIR4	See PIR5	See PIR6	formulation of sustainable livelihoods' strategies in progress	60%	It is being implemented by the service provider recruited by FAO in 2019 to study the economic status of the project site and identify sustainable livelihoods, develop business plans, and train the locals on entrepreneurs -hip to establish/exp and their businesses.

Output 3.1. One SLFM platform/ Inter-sectoral coordination mechanism established and operational at national level.	Q2Y8	See PIR 1	See PIR 2	See PIR3	See PIR4	See PIR5	See PIR 6	SLFM platform established as a committee to make a various stakeholders engagement and support coordination mechanism. Consequently, it has been working effectively since 2013	100%	
Output 3.2. At least 5 policies revised to mainstream participatory SLFM	Q2Y8	See PIR 1	See PIR 2	See PIR3	See PIR4	See PIR5	See PIR6	in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of Section B, Article 29 of permanent sections of national development plan, participatory SLFM has been already mainstreamed	100%	Deputy Minister and Head of FRWO, emphasizing the necessity of planning and utilization of existing legal capacities, called for further involvement of the public including associations, cooperatives, and NGOs in implementing FRWO projects and plans. ( please see the link: <a href="http://www.frw.org.ir/02/En/News/News">http://www.frw.org.ir/02/En/News/News</a> )

										<a href="#">.aspx?nwscid=154&amp;nwslid=60353)</a>
Output 3.3. At least 5 departments in NRM ministry working with inter- and intra-departmental linkages and at least two linkages established between two ministries (Department of Environment (DOE) and Forest, Rangeland and Watershed Management Organisation (FRWO) at provincial levels; at least one such linkage at the national level.	Q2Y8	See PIR 1	See PIR 2	See PIR3	See PIR4	See PIR5	See PIR6	NA	100%	
Output 4a.1. Project data collection and Monitoring and Evaluation system established	Q2Y8	See PIR 1	See PIR 2	See PIR3	See PIR4	See PIR5	See PIR6	-Monitoring and Evaluation system established and improved  -The impact of the RFLDL on the local Human Development Index (HDI) was studied	100%	In 2017, FAO contracted an M&E consultancy company to update the M&E framework. The results were employed in 2018 PPRs.  Moreover, to assess the impact of the project on Human Development

										<p>Index across the pilot sites, a consultant was hired by the FAOIR in 2019. The findings showed that the project succeeded in improving the local HDI by 11% and 8% in the South Khorasan and the Kerman pilots, respectively. The project had its major contribution in improving the knowledge dimension of target communities. This dimension was determined by two indicators, namely the environmental knowledge and the social capital, and both indicators had significant improvement of over 30% in the both pilots. The</p>
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										<p>following chart summarizes Project impacts on dimensions and indicators of the local HDI</p>  <p>HDI.png</p>
Output 4a.2. Project progress and monitoring reports prepared and mid-term and final evaluations conducted in a timely manner	Q2Y8	See PIR 1	See PIR 2	See PIR3	See PIR4	See PIR5	See PIR6	NA	100%	Final evaluation date TBD
Output 4a.3. Lessons learnt, publications and documentaries prepared and widely distributed	Q2Y8	See PIR 1.	See PIR 2	See PIR3	See PIR4	See PIR5	See PIR6	NA	100%	<p>Upon departure of FAOIR communication colleagues in mid 2018, the ongoing activities halted. However, recently two consultants joined the country office and they are picking up pending activities such as success stories. Moreover,</p>



										missions have been planned for interview with the local community members and officials for testimonies and success stories.
Output 4a.4. Decision makers and ministry professionals aware of project results	Q2Y8	See PIR 1	See PIR 2	See PIR3	See PIR4	See PIR5	See PIR6	NA	100%	
4b.1. Project management Unit established	Q2Y8	Q2 Y6	See PIR 1	See PIR3	See PIR4	See PIR5	See PIR6	Project team proposed project extension for one year more. Also, project team dealt with alternative livelihood reports	100%	
Output 4b. 2. Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Technical Committee (TC) established at the national level	Q2Y8	See PIR 1	See PIR 2	See PIR3	See PIR4	See PIR5	See PIR6	2 TC meetings held	100%	
Output 4b.3. Two Project Planning Committees (PPC) and Two Project Offices are established at provincial level (one in each	Q2Y8	See PIR 1	See PIR 2	See PIR3	See PIR4	See PIR5	See PIR6	NA	100%	

## Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on project implementation.

**Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):**

**Max 200 words:**

**Outcome 1: Capacity building of local communities in 62 pilot villages, provincial and local institutions to plan, implement and evaluate participatory integrated SLFM initiatives.**

- Output 1.3: formulation of four VLPs

**Outcome 2: Status of forests and range improved, severity of wind erosion decreased and natural resources managed sustainably on 75,000 ha of land:**

So far 46981 hectare rehabilitated by now and for this fiscal year:

- Output 2.2: Wind erosion controlled by more than 30% across the national and agricultural pilot sites as a result of rehabilitation activities
- Output 2.3: 2200-hectare rehabilitation activities
- Output 2.5: An area having species with global values designated and approved as a no-hunting area in Kerman Province.
- Output 2.6: formulation of livelihood strategies is in progress

**Outcome 3: SLFM platform/inter-sectoral coordination mechanism established and operational at national level:** in accordance with the “Rules of Procedure of Section B, Article 29 of permanent sections of national development plan”, participatory SLFM was mainstreamed into FRWO policies and regulations (<http://www.frw.org.ir/02/En/News/News.aspx?nwscid=154&nwsId=60353>).

**Outcome 4a: Project data collection and Monitoring and Evaluation system established**

- Project data collection and monitoring and evaluation system was updated in 2017 by contracting a consultancy company and the results were employed in the 2018 PPRs.
- The impact of RFLDL on the local human development index (HDI) was assessed in 2019; the findings indicated that the project succeeds in improving the local HDI by 11% and 8% in the South Khorasan and the Kerman pilots, respectively.
- project Progress reports prepared for this reporting period

**Outcome 4b: Project managed effectively**

- Two TC meetings held in this reporting period to review the reports prepared by the Service Provider of the contract for Formulation of Livelihood Business Plans and discuss project no-cost extension

**What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?**

**Max 200 words:**

Despite impressive outputs, the project had also struggled with numerous challenges during this reporting period. Some of the main problems faced by the project during 2018-2019 follows:

- Lack of acknowledgement by the national counterpart of FAO workflow and procurement procedures drastically impeded and delayed procurement of services and goods. For instance in 2018, an eligible service provider for the contract of *Formulation of Livelihood Business Plans* was selected and contracted in line with the FAO procurement workflow and regulations. However, the national counterpart did not accept to cooperate with the contractor based on the justification that they were not involved in the technical evaluation and selection of the service provider. The contractor later withdrew the contract because of the fact that they would not be able to implement the contract without cooperation and coordination of the Project Office. This in turn led to another round of bidding and a second contractor was selected in February 2019 with a tighter schedule to implement the contract. It needs to be underscored that the outcome of this service would have set the technical basis for LOAs to support and empower the SDCFs. As this service was delayed, the support to SCDFs, a critical component of the exit strategy to sustain project achievements, could not take place. In addition, unrealistic guarantee and after-sales requirements by the Province Project Office in South Khorasan caused delay in procurement of various equipment and supplies. This made the procurement process be postponed and unluckily coincide with a 2018's market turmoil/instability and price fluctuations in Iran, which further delayed the procurement of the desired items.
- Late submission of PPRs and PIRs by the Project Office that delays timely submission of the reports
- Delay in and partial implementation of LOA for provision of training WS and capacity development of stakeholders – despite follow-ups by FAO.
- Iran was hit by nationwide floods affecting more than 20 provinces (in March and April 2019). The two pilot sites were also affected. The government agencies, including the counterpart, shifted their human and financial resources in responding to this emergency. FAO, among other UN agencies, was also called upon in this emergency response. This in turn slowed down the project implementation and progress.

## Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

	FY2019 Development Objective rating <sup>15</sup>	FY2019 Implementation Progress rating <sup>16</sup>	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MS</b>	The project implementation managed to fulfil awareness raising, capacity development, social and economic mobilization, cross-sector cooperation and coordination to mainstream SLFM into policies and practices at various levels. A participatory approach was adopted throughout the project so as to include the local community's needs/perspective – a paradigm shift from top-bottom to bottom-up policy/decision making. At the local level, people were involved in rehabilitation activities. In addition to this, they shifted to livelihoods with less dependence on the natural resources or the ones that were more sustainable. Moreover, government agencies worked together to mainstream SLFM into their policies and decision. One outstanding instance was the designation of a no-hunting area in Kerman through inter-agency collaboration between FRWO and DEO. In view of these, overall the project moved toward its objectives to a large extent. However, during the past year and due to various challenges/risks – some beyond FAO and the government control – the project suffered a setback to its implementation. And, there are some key remaining activities whose implantation can ensure a sustainable project exit.

<sup>15</sup> **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet.

Ratings can be Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) or Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>16</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MS</b>	In addition to establishing community based structures, including VRMDCs, SCDFs, and cooperative, which played role in achieving development objective, the project enjoyed a profound breakthrough toward its environmental objectives by establishing the no-hunting area in Kerman Province. This was the culmination of a cross-sector effort aiming at mainstreaming SLFM. Moreover, the community structure pursued the environmental objective of the project in that their members were involved in rehabilitation activities as well – either directly or indirectly through shifting to more sustainable livelihoods. Yet, the last year of the project implementation did not proceed as per the WP to meet the targets set, and there are remaining activities crucial to the project exit strategy.
<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MS</b>	Overall, the project worked hard to achieve its objective. Given the current situation and delays in the project, the project manage to reach different stakeholder, established platforms mainly at local level to ensure the diversification of livelihoods activities along with environmental benefits and impacts. The project team is working on improving the environmental benefits and needs to show the case of the No hunting area on the improved management and conservation of soils and vegetation cover, improvement of water availability and reduction of the pressure on the fauna and flora that will promote the impact on nutrient cycling and carbon sequestration for instant. The projects addressed the women and youth need in the current context and supported their livelihoods options and involvement.
<b>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MS</b>	The project remains relevant and has mobilised partners, nationally and locally. It has been achieving tangible results, including directly measurable GEBs. Still, over the past year, it seems that the project delivery has been stagnating, and some important activities that needed to be implemented to secure the consolidation of results and facilitate sustainability of achievements, have not been implemented yet. The project is therefore set for another no-cost extension. It needs to be accompanied by a more solid risk management strategy and realistic work plan, as project delivery has been hampered by these shortcomings.

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<sup>17</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

### 3. Risks

#### Environmental and Social Safeguards (Under the responsibility of the LTO)

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>18</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.

*Please make sure that the below risk table include also Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans.*

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<sup>18</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

## Risk ratings

### RISK TABLE

*The following table summarizes risks identified in the **Project Document** and reflects also **any new risks** identified in the course of project implementation. The Notes column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, **as relevant**.*

	Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation
1	Overlooking FAO workflow and regulations by the national counterpart	Medium	Medium	Holding briefing with the national counterpart to review FAO workflow and regulations
2	Delayed implementation of LOAs	Medium	Medium	- Regular backstopping mission by the Project Officer to the pilot sites; - if required, escalating the matter to BIASO
3	Lack of coordination among Province Project Offices and Tehran Project Office	Low	Medium	- Holding Regular monthly Technical Committees, or - Submission of monthly progress reports by DAB; a template will be developed jointly by FAO and DAB based on the activities in the WP
4	Delayed submission of reports and required information	Medium	Medium	If day-to-day follow-up does not work, to escalate the issue to BIASO
5	Local community losing sense of ownership	Medium	Medium	Visits to the pilot sites by the FAOIR/PTF
6	Market instability and fluctuation of prices troubling procurement of goods through local market (as A to Z of procurement process takes time, the local bidders might face price change and not be able to keep up with their offer)	Medium	High	- Faster handling of procurement by FAO(IR) - Applying for a viewer for shorter price validity
7	Limited project visibility	Medium	Medium	- updating Communication Strategy - Regular visit by FAOIR communication with the Technical Committee or filed visit to the target areas - Arranging visits for the national/local authorities to the target areas

8	Prolonged drought and climate change	High	High	Whereas such risks cannot be totally avoided, the following should be considered: - providing sustainable livelihood opportunities - Adoption of climate smart agriculture practices to empower rural households by building their capacity to plan for the sustainable management of their local ecosystem resources. - seeking out traditional coping strategies which make the communities better able to deal with changing rainfall/drought patterns. The project would build on these traditional coping strategies, and assist communities to identify and adopt locally appropriate water harvesting, soil moisture and nutrient conservation practices with potential to mitigate the effects of low rainfall and drought.
9	Financial resources transfer to Iran	High	High	Difficulties may be experienced in transferring project resources to Iran, which could affect the smooth and effective implementation of the project. FAO will monitor the situation carefully, and any impediments that could delay or adversely affect project implementation will be brought to the attention of the Government of Iran and the GEF Secretariat

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

<b>FY2018 rating</b>	<b>FY2019 rating</b>	<b>Comments/reason for the rating for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>HIGH</b>	MEDIUM	Although the risks are slowing down delivery, they are not entirely jeopardizing the project ambition and results so far. With a realistic WP that takes into account the abovementioned risks for a no-cost extension, the project can further progress toward its objectives and have a more sustainable exit strategy.



## 4. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the past 12 months<sup>19</sup>

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outcomes	NO	
Project Outputs	NO	

### Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, evaluations or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	<p>- Original NTE: June 2016                      Revised NTE: June 2018</p> <p>Justification: please see Mid Term Evaluation report</p> <p>- Original NTE: June 2018                      Revised NTE: June 2019</p> <p>Justification: some key project activities have not been delivered</p> <p>- Justification for the next project extension:</p> <p>1) Considerable remaining and available GEF budget (USD 637000).</p> <p>2) Remaining significant and key activities mentioned both in the project</p>

<sup>19</sup> Minor adjustments to project outputs can be made during project inception. Significant adjustments can be made only after a mid-term review/evaluation or supervision missions. The changes need to be discussed with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, then approved by the whole Project Task Force and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

	<p>document and in the work plan are still in progress and have not been fully delivered including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Formulation of livelihood strategies (business plans)</li> <li>○ Financial support to SCDFs and two rural cooperatives (the legally registered entities developed out of SCDFs) to facilitate setting up sustainable alternative livelihoods</li> <li>○ Formulation of the WLPs and the remaining 10 VLPs</li> <li>○ The recently designated no-hunting area needs to be safeguarded/monitored</li> </ul> <p>If these are not completed, the project environmental and social achievements will not be sustained, leaving 8 years of project implementation inconclusive. The final formulated livelihood strategies will set the technical cornerstone for the financial support to SCDFs. These play critical role in pulling the plug on massive dependence on natural resources. Moreover, the recently designated no-hunting area needs safeguard. If the local community is involved in the conservation activities in the no-hunting area, this will bring about income generation, biodiversity conservation, further mainstreaming of participatory SLFM, and community ownership.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3) As part of exit strategy to disseminate the project achievements, momentum can be given to communication activities such as finalizing success stories and updating the Project Communication Strategy. This can greatly give visibility to the great joint efforts by the government and FAO with support from GEF. This was delayed upon departure of the former FAOIR communication team. However, recruitment of a new communication team materialized in April 2019 and since then they have been working to boost up the existing groundwork in cooperation with the Project Office.</li> <li>4) The Government has invested considerable human and financial resources (cash and in-kind co-financing). Planning for the remaining GEF fund can sustain the government investment.</li> <li>5) When the project was extended in June 2018, the current sanctions were not imposed on Iran. However, later the sanctions troubled fund transfer to Iran and impeded procurement of goods/services due to market turmoil and instability as the implication of the sanctions, leading to delay.</li> <li>6) Iran was hit by nationwide floods affecting more than 20 provinces (in March and April 2019). The two pilot sites were also affected. The government agencies, including the counterpart, shifted their human and financial resources to respond to this emergency. FAO, among other UN agencies, was also called upon in this emergency response. This in turn slowed down the project implementation and progress. This was followed by Ramadhan (May), when there is low season of activity across the country.</li> </ol>
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## 5. Gender Mainstreaming

**Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)?**

There was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment? Please briefly indicate the gender differences.

Does the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data? How is the project tracking gender impacts and results?

Does the project staff have gender expertise?

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

- A handicraft consultant was recruited to study the local handicrafts and provide training on their production and marketing in Kerman and South Khorasan provinces. This assisted with involving female society in the project activities as they were key players of producing handicrafts. Furthermore, the team of this consultant was mainly composed of female facilitators/experts. This consultant aimed at identifying and introducing traditional handicrafts mainly produced by women. These women were also assisted in marketing their products by facilitating their participation in various exhibitions in the country. In addition, the work of the project on handicrafts had visibility on the national TV. Moreover, a brochure bearing FAO logo was produced to promote these handicrafts.

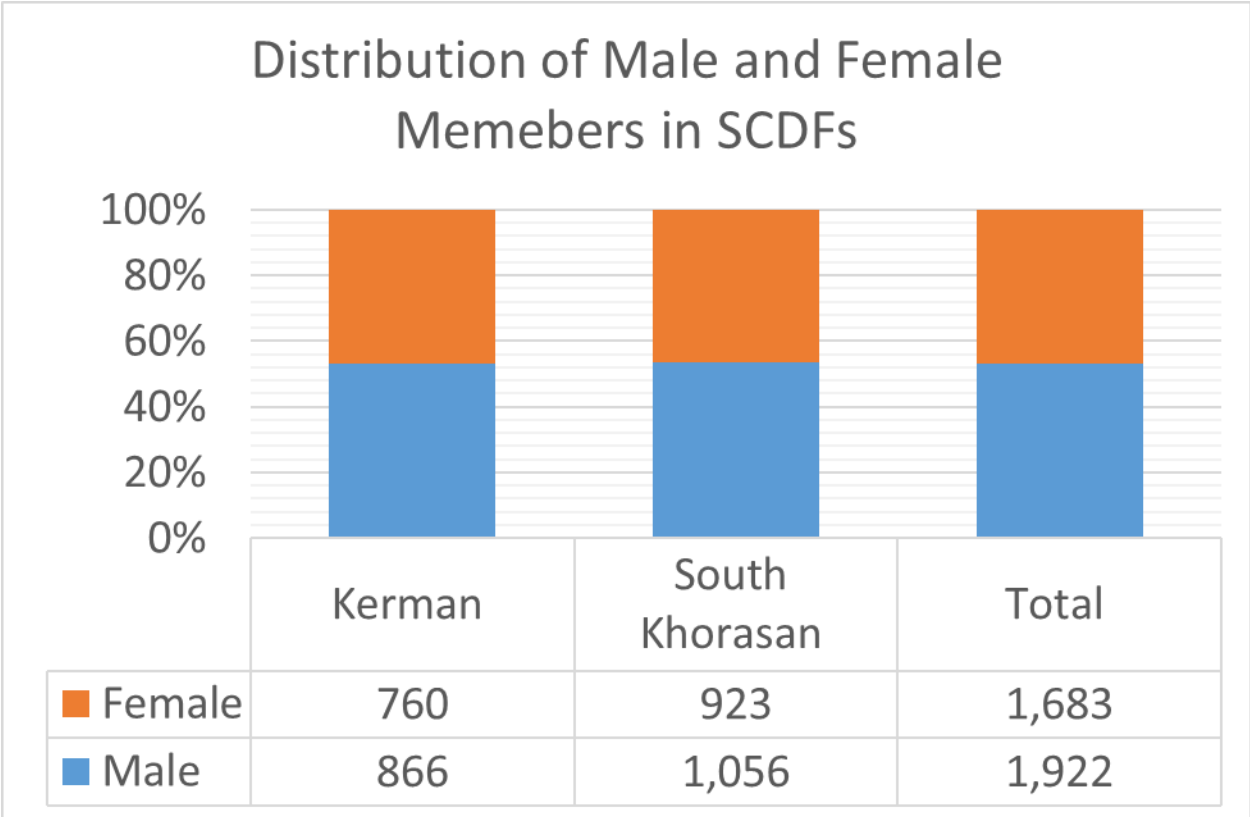
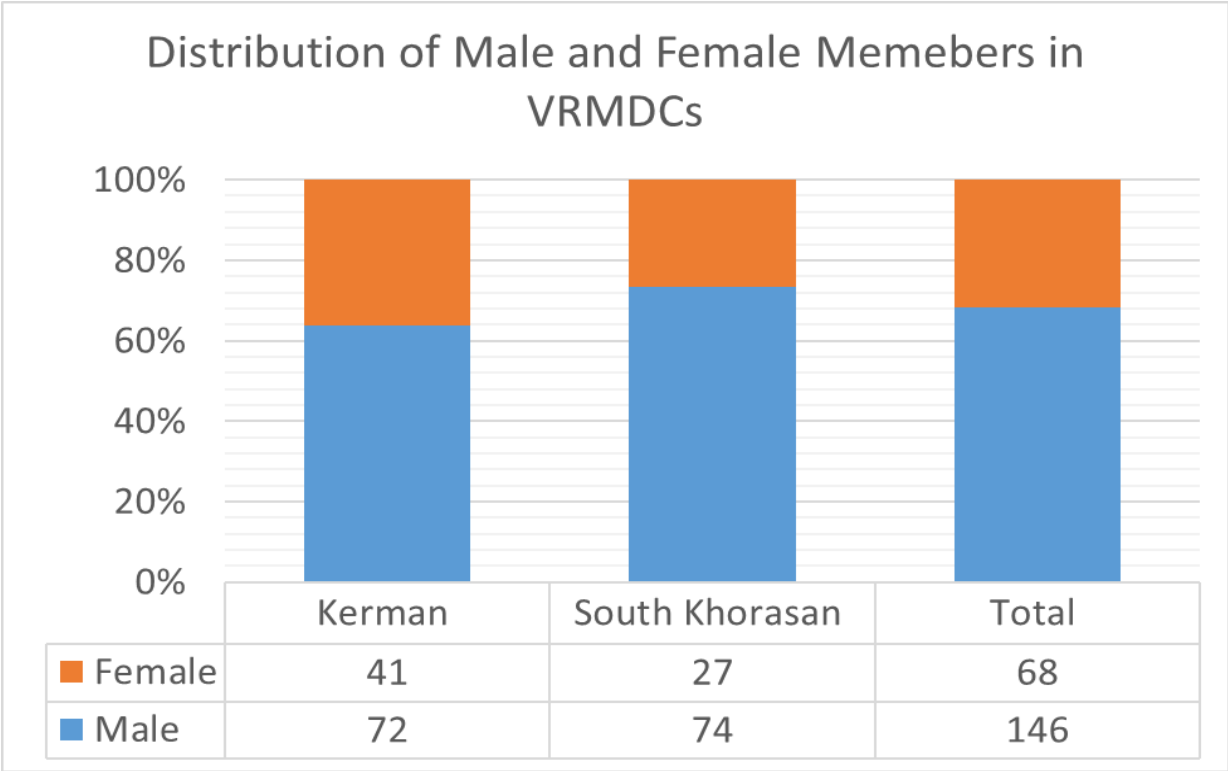


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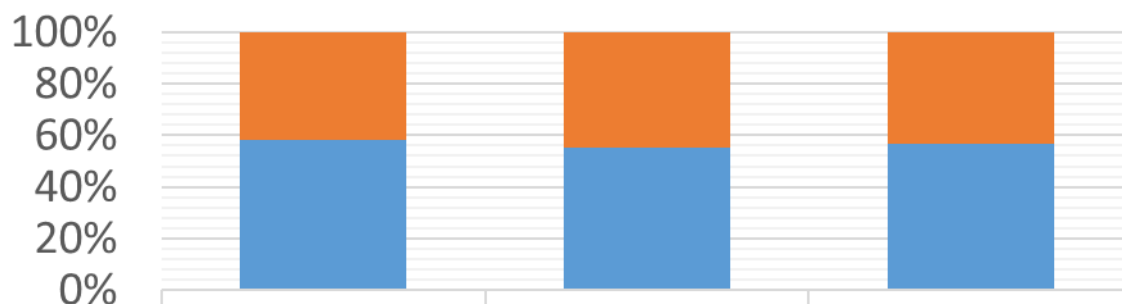


Brochure.pdf

In addition to this, the following charts indicate the data on male and female members of the Village Resources Management and Development Committees (VRMDCs) and Sustainable Community Development Funds (SCDFs). Indeed, the following shows the role of women in natural resources management and economic activities through support of the project. They were involved in discussions on the problems within their community and actively participated in finding solutions to these problems. In addition, they played a significant role in economic activities. They are SCDFs members and can apply for loans to establish their own businesses.



## Distribution of Loans Awreded to Male and Female Mememebers of SCDFs



	Kerman	South Khorasan	Total
Female	348	427	775
Male	481	531	1,012

## 6. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.

N/A

## 7. Stakeholders Engagement

**Please report on progress, challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))**

If your project had a stakeholder engagement plan, specify whether any new stakeholders have been identified/engaged:

If a stakeholder engagement plan was not requested for your project at CEO endorsement stage, please

- list all stakeholders engaged in the project;
- briefly describe stakeholders' engagement events, specifying time, date stakeholders engaged, purpose (information, consultation, participation in decision making, etc.) and outcomes.

List of stakeholders	Category	Engagement mechanism
Natural Resources Offices	Key stakeholder Government	At local, provincial and national levels, it continues to coordinate environmental protection and national development objectives in its actions. Also, fully engage and make the greatest efforts to decision making.
Environmental Offices	Key stakeholder	Having Duty and role in preserving biodiversity & protected areas
Ministry of Agriculture Jahad	Key stakeholders	The main occupation of people is agriculture and animal husbandry - influence on activities (water & soil resources
VRMDCs (Village Resources and Management Development committees)	Key stakeholders Local Communities	Elected by the people, familiar with area problem, transfer the comments to public Having benefit in rehabilitating of rangelands - flood control – preventing damage to agriculture - animal husbandry - reducing wind erosion – Creating jobs – improving agriculture
Technical and Vocational Office	Primary stakeholder	Having role and benefit in educating people and implement project activities especially alternative livelihoods
Welfare	Primary stakeholder	Having role & benefit in supporting vulnerable people
Relief Committee	Primary stakeholder	Having role and benefit in support of vulnerable and poor people
Education Office	Primary stakeholder	Impact on public awareness and creating motivation – introduce needy people to training
NGOs	Primary stakeholder	Have a significant role in promoting awareness of integrated natural resources management, especially in project sites and in developing linkages both to human welfare and to sustainable resources, ecosystem and environmental management. Keep these people or organization adequately informed, and talk to them to ensure that no major issues are arising.
Islamic Council	Secondary stakeholder dependent on government	Interface between locals and authorities
Nomadic Affairs	Secondary stakeholder	Most of the people are nomads and have benefits in project implementation

## 8. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval

Please tell us the story of your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihood and how it is contributing to achieve the expected global environmental benefits

Please provide the links to publications, video materials, etc.

- In collaboration with FAO communication expert a success story is being developed;
- RFLDL website: <http://www.rfldl.ir/index.php?obj=Page&task=Show&code=35>;
- Scholarship Publications on RFLDL in Iranian Journals (Farsi/English):
  - ✓ <https://www.sid.ir/En/Journal/ViewPaper.aspx?ID=544911>
  - ✓ <https://www.sid.ir/En/Journal/ViewPaper.aspx?ID=509182>
  - ✓ <https://ganj-old.irandoc.ac.ir/articles/860428> (Master thesis titled *Study on Factors Affecting Public Participation of the Local Community in RFLFL*)
- The following is the link to a video produced by and independent filmmaker. She works on the relevance between the sky at night and its cultural impact on communities. During her quest, she comes across the targeted community in Rigan, Kerman Province and their handicrafts. As mentioned further above, the FAO handicraft consultant, worked on these handicrafts and their marketing: ([https://unfao-my.sharepoint.com/:v/g/personal/amir\\_mafi\\_fao\\_org/EaJ5v\\_69K1dPgDgle5lJ\\_L4BzPughkaBrVAId30p0cwmUQ?e=55ijiN](https://unfao-my.sharepoint.com/:v/g/personal/amir_mafi_fao_org/EaJ5v_69K1dPgDgle5lJ_L4BzPughkaBrVAId30p0cwmUQ?e=55ijiN))



## 9. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>20</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2019-	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	Government	Grant	USD 5,000,000	USD 3.226 m	USD 4,006,535	USD 5,000,000
National Government	Government	In-kind	USD 3,340,000	USD 5.25 m	USD 7,993,465	USD 3,340,000
		TOTAL	USD 8,340,000	USD 8.476 m	USD 12,000,000	USD 8,340,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>				

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

<sup>20</sup> Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

## Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

**Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - 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)** - 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)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment 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 environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

**Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **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.